



Exploration of the Theoretical Mechanism of New Quality Productivity Empowering Common Prosperity

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Abstract. Common prosperity is an essential requirement of socialism with Chinese characteristics and the value orientation of the Communist Party of China's century-long endeavors. As an innovative outcome of adapting Marxist productive force theory to Chinese contexts and modernization, new quality productive forces are integral to high-quality development. To empower common prosperity through them, we must uphold the unity of effective market and active government, combination of top-level design and local exploration, and dialectical unity of productive forces and production relations. Key efforts include advancing modern industrial system construction, fostering compatible new-type workforce, and unlocking data and computing power potential.

Keywords: New quality productivity; Common prosperity; Digital technology.

1 Introduction

In the context of the new era, achieving common prosperity calls for transforming the traditional economic growth model and promoting high-quality economic development. New quality productive forces encompass a range of new formats, industries, models and technologies, boasting unique potential and advantages in advancing high-quality economic development and realizing common prosperity for all people^[1]. The emergence of new quality productive forces signifies the evolution of social productive forces from a lower to a higher stage, representing a spiral upward process from quantitative accumulation to qualitative leap. This reflects an all-round improvement in the level of productive forces and holds profound practical significance for promoting common prosperity^[2].

Backed by cutting-edge sci-tech innovations, new quality productive forces drive pivotal changes in driving mechanisms, efficiency criteria and product quality, facilitating the shift from factor-driven to innovation-driven growth and boosting momentum for common prosperity. Focusing on advancing common prosperity, this paper analyzes the logical mechanism of new quality productive forces' role herein to provide references for leveraging their driving effect in achieving common prosperity.

2 Theoretical Mechanism of New Quality Productivity Promoting Common Prosperity

New quality productive forces take breakthroughs in key and disruptive technologies as their core driving force^[3]. They abandon the inefficient, high-consumption traditional growth model and better meet the demands of high-quality development, presenting a brand-new form of productivity. Backed by cutting-edge technologies, new quality productive forces are characterized by high technological content, efficient operation and high-quality output. They can drive fundamental changes in the economic growth model, play a key role in improving economic growth efficiency and promoting social equity, and offer crucial guidance for realizing common prosperity.

Amid the digital wave, digital technologies like big data, cloud computing and AI—key components of new quality productive forces—are rapidly penetrating various economic, social and industrial sectors, profoundly reshaping labor methods and production organization. Their in-depth integration with traditional industries drives full-process intelligent, digital and automated transformation, shifting traditional assembly-line labor to digital platform-based labor.

The iterative upgrading and widespread application of digital technologies have broken temporal and spatial barriers, facilitating cross-industry restructuring, cross-border integration and the emergence of new business models^[4]. This enhances inter-industry connectivity, promotes the rational flow and efficient aggregation of production factors, and provides strong support for wealth creation and common prosperity.

Realizing common prosperity requires properly handling the relationships between efficiency and fairness, growth and distribution, while preventing social stratification. The rapid development of new quality productive forces has fostered a new type of production relations characterized by shared development and collaborative cooperation. This helps ensure that all people can more equitably share the fruits of economic development, achieving the unity of efficiency and fairness.

Empowered by cutting-edge technologies like cloud computing and AI, new quality productive forces are accelerating the restructuring of employment structure, public service system and ecological protection mechanisms, profoundly boosting social welfare. Emerging technologies have created new employment models and positions, absorbing workers and driving employment and income growth. Meanwhile, new quality productive forces have increased demand for high-quality workers, shifting the employment structure to high-skilled fields, which helps achieve high-quality full employment and expand the middle-income group.

As the core of new quality productive forces, the new generation of information technologies has broken geographical and temporal constraints. It promotes the development of new formats such as telemedicine, online education and smart elderly care, facilitating the fair and reasonable allocation of basic public service resources.

3 Approaches to Promoting Common Prosperity through New Quality Productivity

3.1 Uphold the Organic Unity of an Effective Market and an Active Government

Theoretically, the market optimizes the allocation of resource factors through the price mechanism^[5]. However, market failures may result in inefficient or inappropriate resource allocation. Therefore, the key to promoting common prosperity through new quality productive forces lies in upholding the organic combination of an effective market and an active government, and achieving synergy between the "invisible hand" and the "visible hand."

On one hand, we should give full play to the decisive role of the market in resource allocation to improve allocation efficiency. On the other hand, it is necessary to strengthen the government's macro-control and public service functions to ensure the fairness and sustainability of resource allocation. Through effective cooperation between the market and the government, we can enable new quality productive forces to play a greater role in promoting economic growth and realizing social equity, providing a solid guarantee for common prosperity.

3.2 Combine top-level Design with Local Exploration

In the process of leveraging new quality productive forces to advance common prosperity, it is essential to closely integrate macro planning with micro exploration, and top-level design with measures tailored to local conditions. At the national level, we should take achieving common prosperity for all people as the core goal of modernization and adhere to the principle of policy guidance and planning first.

This means formulating forward-looking plans for original and leading scientific and technological research, industrial structure transformation and upgrading, and building a policy system compatible with the development of new quality productive forces. To this end, we need to strengthen top-level design, formulate medium- and long-term development plans and special action plans, focus on key areas such as technological progress and industrial innovation, and carry out systematic and integrated institutional innovation^[6]. Meanwhile, we should enhance the coordinated advancement of fiscal, industrial and technological policies to stimulate the multiplier effect of new quality productive forces in promoting common prosperity.

At the local level, based on adhering to nationwide coordination and proactively serving major national strategies, local governments should tap into their differentiated advantages in industry, sci-tech and educational resources, and innovation capacity. By accurately building policy, industrial and innovation maps suited to local conditions, an open innovation ecosystem with interwoven industrial, innovation, capital and talent chains can be created. In light of the local development status of productive forces and comparative advantages, they should strengthen classified guidance to continuously expand the development space for new quality productive forces and create favorable conditions for high-quality economic development and common prosperity.

3.3 Maintain the Dialectical Unity of Productive Forces and Production Relations

From the perspective of Marxist political economy, there is a dialectical unity between productive forces and production relations. The development of productive forces determines the transformation of production relations, and production relations in turn influence the development of productive forces^[7]. To promote the formation and development of new quality productive forces, we must comprehensively deepen reforms, break institutional barriers restricting their development, and accelerate the establishment of new production relations compatible with them.

We should continue to deepen economic system reforms and promote the construction of a high-standard market system. By improving institutional mechanisms that promote the autonomous and orderly flow of production factors, we can guide various high-quality production factors to gather toward new quality productive forces, thereby promoting effective quality improvement and reasonable quantity growth of the economy. We should focus on key areas such as trade, investment and innovation, continuously deepen institutional reforms, and accelerate the building of a new higher-level open economic system. Only by creating a more open, inclusive and transparent institutional environment can we fully smooth the domestic and international dual circulation and support Chinese enterprises in deeply participating in global industrial division of labor and cooperation.

4 Practical Directions for New Quality Productivity Empowering Common Prosperity

4.1 Steadily Advance the Construction of a Modern Industrial System

Against the backdrop of the new round of technological revolution and industrial transformation, cultivating and developing new quality productive forces requires accelerating the construction of a modern industrial system. This will promote the high-quality, efficient and sustainable development of industries, laying a solid foundation for achieving common prosperity for all people.

All regions should integrate talent and platform resources and strengthen basic research on digital technologies such as cloud computing and artificial intelligence. They should establish cross-regional, cross-departmental and cross-field joint R&D mechanisms, thoroughly implement special projects for key core technology R&D and major equipment gap filling, and guide governments, leading enterprises, research institutions and other stakeholders to deeply participate in the R&D of "bottleneck" technologies.

Based on an efficient digital technology supply system, we should use digital technologies to empower the full-chain intelligent transformation of traditional industries, promote traditional industries to move up to the medium and high end of the global value chain, and formulate coordinated industrial policies to create a favorable environment for the development of strategic emerging industries and future industries^[8].

4.2 Foster a new-type Workforce Compatible with New Quality Productive Forces

The workforce is the primary factor of productive forces and a key driver for the emergence of new quality productive forces and common prosperity. Amid the new technological revolution and industrial transformation, fostering a high-level new-type workforce is of vital importance^[9]. We should establish and improve an innovative talent policy system for attracting talents and intellectual resources, improve the flexible talent introduction mechanism, implement more open talent policies, and target the introduction of leading scientific and technological talents, strategic scientists and high-level innovation teams.

We should stimulate the innovative vitality of talents. By improving the international circulation mechanism for innovative talents, we can unleash their innovative and creative potential, transforming innovative talents into the maximum growth driver of new quality productive forces. We should strengthen talent cultivation and training. In response to the needs of different industries and positions, we should enhance vocational education and skills training to improve workers' skill levels and innovation capabilities, providing strong human capital support for common prosperity.

4.3 Fully Unlock the Potential of Data and Computing Power

The organic combination of data elements and computing power can form data productivity, promote the upgrading of traditional productivity to new quality productivity, and provide endogenous impetus for high-quality economic development and common prosperity^[10]. We should promote the construction of a data element market, integrate data elements into production, distribution, circulation, consumption and other links, and break the traditional predicament of diminishing returns to scale of production factors.

We should strengthen the construction of data element management systems and standardization systems, improve data asset operation systems and data development and utilization mechanisms, break down data silos, and promote the free and orderly flow of data. We should promote the innovative development of computing power networks, strengthen the construction of computing power infrastructure, and provide strong support for high-quality economic development through the in-depth integration of computing power and data. We should increase the supply of low-cost, high-quality computing power, explore its applications in industrial transformation, people's livelihood security and other fields, and thus give full play to the enabling role of computing power in economic development and common prosperity.

5 Conclusion

New-type productive forces are an indispensable strategic support for promoting common prosperity. By leveraging digital technologies to reshape the economic and social structure, optimize the allocation of production factors, and cultivate new forms of shared and collaborative production relations, they achieve a fundamental

transformation of the mode of economic growth, effectively balancing efficiency and equity. At the practical level, they provide precise guidance for governments at all levels, clarify the priorities of institutional reforms, and help optimize the development environment for new-type productive forces; at the research level, they indicate three major directions for deepening studies and support the enhancement of the scientific nature of practice.

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