

Research on the Factors Influencing the Quality of Macroeconomic Development Based on Development Theory

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Abstract: Development Theory is a theoretical system for studying the economic development problems of developing countries. It reveals the laws and trends of economic development and is of great significance in guiding the macroeconomic development of countries. The quality of macroeconomic development reflects the level of economic development of a country or region, and is a key concern in the process of modernization and development. Based on Development Theory, this paper analyzes the necessity of improving the quality of macroeconomic development and the relevant influencing factors, and explores the relationship between population, environment, natural resources, technological progress and other factors and economic development.

1. The Need to Improve the Quality of Macroeconomic Development With the Guidance of Development Theory

Development Theory faces the modernization and development problems of many developing countries, and Western countries have been conducting relevant theoretical research since the 1950s and 1960s. After a long period of theoretical evolution and updating, they have devoted themselves to analyzing and exploring the development laws of developing countries and the world as a whole, which is of great significance in guiding the development of all countries. In the field of economics, Development Theory studies the process of modernizing and evolving the economic and social structures of developing countries on the basis of economic growth, which mainly involves the concepts of the speed of economic development and the quality of economic development. In the early stages of economic development, developing countries generally pursued the speed of economic development. In the middle and late stages of development, the rate of economic growth gradually declined, and it became inevitable to increase the emphasis on the quality of economic development. The speed of economic development only pursues the indicator of rapid economic growth, while the quality of economic development is concerned with the stability, coordination and sustainability of economic development [1]. With the continuous acceleration of the process of modernization and development around the world, countries are paying more and more attention to the theoretical research and practical application of the quality of economic development. They are committed to improving the quality of macroeconomic development, promoting the stable, sustainable and coordinated development of the economy, and realizing the modernization and transformation of economic and social development mode. Development economics has always emphasized the difference between economic development and growth. In fact, it is emphasizing the need to improve the quality of economic development while increasing the rate of economic growth in order to achieve long-term and stable economic and social development. The transformation of the mode of economic development is the core and key to improving the quality of economic development, and scientific theoretical thinking needs to be used as a guide to gradually promote the transformation of the mode of economic development and realize high-quality development. With the guidance of Development Theory, improving the quality of macroeconomic development is the law of economic development in developing countries and an inevitable need for modernization and development.

2. Factors Influencing the Quality of Macroeconomic Development Based on Development Theory

2.1 Population, environment and natural resources

The factors affecting the quality of macroeconomic development are complex. Population, environment and natural resources are among the most essential elements. Based on Development Theory, the quality of economic development can be analyzed in terms of population size and structure, as well as in terms of environmental pollution and ecological damage. It can also assess the quality of economic development in terms of the efficient and sustainable utilization of natural resources, and explore the close links between related elements such as population, environment and resources and the quality of macroeconomic development.

2.1.1 Population and economic development

The relationship between various demographic factors and economic development has long been a central issue for in-depth discussion in Development Theory. Demographic factors include population size, population quality and population structure, all of which have a key impact on the development of a country's economy. As early as 1978, Malthus, a British economist and demographer, put forward the relevant theory that changes in population size have a significant impact on the economic development of a country, triggering worldwide attention and research on related topics. After decades of development, the world holds two main views on the relationship between demographic factors and economic development, with one group of scholars believing that rapid population growth can contribute to a country's macroeconomic development, and the other group of scholars believing that population growth can be a hindrance to a country's macroeconomic development. As a matter of fact, there is no absolute right or wrong in either viewpoint. In different countries and regions, the economic impact brought about by fluctuations in population size varies, and both of the above viewpoints may occur in reality. It can be seen that under different economic and social environments and levels of economic development, the impact of population growth on a country's economic development varies.

The quality of the population can be assessed mainly in terms of physical quality and scientific and cultural literacy. Indicators for assessing the level of physical quality of the population as a whole include the birth rate of infants, the rate of premature deaths, the incidence of various types of diseases, as well as the state of health of adolescents and teenagers, their physical fitness, and their nutritional status, among other things. The indicators for assessing scientific and cultural literacy are mainly calculated from the number of graduates at all levels of education, and the rates of specialization, undergraduate education and illiteracy in society as a whole. According to a large number of research data, the quality of a country's population has a great impact on macroeconomic development; the higher the quality of the population, the faster and higher the quality of economic development. At the same time, a higher overall level of population quality is also an important manifestation of social development and progress [2]. Population structure can be analyzed from a number of perspectives, including the structure of urban and rural residents, the gender structure of the population, the regional population structure, the age structure of the population, and so on. Its content is complex, involving different assessment indicators and reflecting different information. In recent years, there has been an increasing number of relevant studies on the relationship between various population structure issues and the quality of macroeconomic development. These studies have found that demographic imbalances in the gender structure of the population, the urban-rural structure and other aspects of the population structure can pose serious obstacles to the improvement of the quality of macroeconomic development.

2.1.2 Environment and economic development

Human life, production and other activities have a close relationship with the environment. Environment is the spatial basis for human survival and provides the basic material conditions for human survival. At the same time, environment is also the result of the joint action of human activities and various natural factors. As human activities become more and more active, the

discharge of large quantities of various types of waste has led to environmental damage, affecting the survival and development of mankind. In the early stages of industrial development, production technology was crude and there were serious pollution problems. Economic development was basically at the expense of energy and the environment. Later, with the continuous development and maturity of industrial technology, the consumption of energy and pollution emissions have decreased. However, due to the substantial increase in the volume of industrial production, overall, its environmental pollution situation is still very serious. Environmental degradation also has an important impact on national macroeconomic development, but not purely positive or negative correlation [3]. In the process of economic development, the development scale of industry, agriculture and other industries is expanding, which has a greater impact on the environment. At this stage, environmental degradation and economic development are positively correlated. Once a critical point is breached, the impact of human activities on the environment exceeds its capacity, which will hinder the progress of economic development. On the one hand, environmental damage can affect the quality and quantity of the relevant factors of production, leading to a shortage of environmental resources, which is not conducive to economic development. On the other hand, when environmental damage is serious, environmental management is required to maintain the quality of the environment needed for survival and production. This also incurs higher costs and hinders economic development. Based on Development Theory, to improve the quality of macroeconomic development, it is necessary to emphasize the protection of the environment. When macroeconomic development reaches a certain level, it is necessary to adjust the industrial structure in a timely manner, shift to service-oriented and knowledge-intensive industries, and strengthen the protection and management of the environment. A high-quality macroeconomic development model should control pollution problems at the source. It is only by replacing late treatment with early prevention that stable and sustainable economic development can be maintained. The realization of this goal requires continuous research and development and updating of industrial production processes and technologies. At the same time, it is also necessary to strengthen investment in the research and development of environmental management technology and change the industrial development model, so as to alleviate the phenomenon of environmental degradation and improve the living and production environment of human beings while ensuring steady macroeconomic growth.

2.1.3 Natural resources and economic development

Natural resources are the basic material conditions for the survival and development of human beings, as well as the important raw materials for various production activities and the basic elements for economic development. Natural resources are rich and diverse, including land, water, forests and minerals, and can provide abundant material for human activities. Essentially, human economic activity is based on natural resources, which are constantly consumed in the process of production. Some of these natural resources can be recycled and utilized continuously. There are also many natural resources that have a long regeneration cycle or are non-renewable, creating a problem of resource scarcity as consumption continues to rise. Therefore, there is an inevitable contradiction between limited natural resources and the needs of economic development. How to resolve the contradiction is the key to improving the quality of economic development. In addition, there is a mutually reinforcing relationship between resource utilization and the quality of economic development. The efficient utilization of natural resources can promote economic development, while economic development will also bring about progress in equipment and technology, thus improving the efficiency of natural resource utilization. Therefore, based on Development Theory, to improve the quality of macroeconomic development, we should not blindly restrict or stop the use of natural resources, but should change the economic development model from the perspective of improving the utilization of natural resources and reducing the waste of resources. We should start to explore how to realize the sustainable use of natural resources, or explore more alternative renewable resources, and find a balance in the contradiction between natural resources and economic development, so as to realize green sustainable development [4].

2.2 Capital accumulation

Capital accumulation is an inevitable process of the country's early economic development and is one of the indispensable elements in the transformation of the country into an industrialized and modernized society. At the same time, it is also an important element in the theoretical study of the quality of economic development. Various factors of capital formation also have an important influence on the quality of macroeconomic development, mainly including the mechanism, scale and structure of capital accumulation. A benign capital accumulation pattern can lay a good foundation for the rapid development of national macroeconomic conditions. Through the long-term accumulation of quantity, it gradually transforms into the improvement of the quality of economic development and completes the transformation of the economic development model. Western economic growth theories have always considered capital accumulation to be the driving force of economic development, and even pushed the role of capital accumulation to the extreme at one time, vigorously pursuing "Capital Fundamentalism Theory". It was not until after the 1960s that the views of "Capital Fundamentalism Theory" were revised, but the important role of capital accumulation in economic development is still emphasized in various economic theories. After the 1980s, new advances were made in the theoretical study of economic development. New Growth Theory emerged that introduced human capital and knowledge factors into the economic growth model as well. It reformulated the reasons for the large differences in economic growth rates and per capita incomes in different countries and regions. It further reveals the development law of long-term economic growth, and also proves once again the important role of capital accumulation for economic development [5]. In all types of economic growth theories, it is recognized that capital accumulation comes mainly from savings. Savings are able to collect the surplus portion of national income other than consumption. Through financial institutions, it is transformed into investment, and then into various kinds of physical capital such as plant, equipment, facilities, tools and so on, to get capital accumulation. In order to expand capital accumulation and broaden the sources of capital, it is necessary to comprehensively analyze the composition of reserves and the factors affecting them, and to increase the amount of savings so as to complete capital accumulation more quickly.

2.3 Technological progress

Technological progress is a key element in promoting the quality of macroeconomic development. Only through continuous technological innovation and optimization can the overall level of human economic activity be raised, the upgrading and transformation of the economic development model be realized, and the traditional labour-intensive and capital-intensive industries be transformed into knowledge-intensive and technology-intensive industries. The contribution rate of technological progress in economic growth is an important indicator for assessing the quality of a country's macroeconomic development, reflecting its level of economic development. From an economic point of view, the progress of technology is related to the improvement of production efficiency, which means that more output can be obtained by investing the same resources, thus achieving the purpose of cost saving. This means that resources, capital and labor can be saved and factor consumption can be reduced [5]. Technological progress in a narrow sense refers to the optimization and improvement of production processes, manufacturing skills, equipment modification, or the use of new processes, new energy sources, new raw materials, and so on. In a broader sense, technological progress encompasses all forms of knowledge improvement and knowledge accumulation covered by technology. In the early days, many economic theories believed that increasing factor inputs was an important driving force for economic development. With the gradual advancement of technology and the continuous in-depth study of economic theories, economists have gradually realized that technological progress has a far greater role to play in promoting economic development than the growth of factor inputs alone. Moreover, the contribution of technological progress in the economic development of developed countries is much higher than that of developing countries. Based on Development Theory, the general trend of economic growth can be analyzed on the basis of the differences between developing and developed

countries in the main sources of economic growth, that is, technological progress and economic development complement each other, and as the level of economic development rises, the impetus brought about by technological progress also increases. Therefore, improving the quality of macroeconomic development based on Development Theory should follow the laws and general trends of economic development. In the early stages, the approach of increasing factor inputs is used to promote economic growth, and when economic growth reaches a certain level, it is shifted to using technological progress as a source of motivation to promote steady economic growth.

2.4 International trade

Foreign trade refers to the exchange of commodities between enterprises of one country and enterprises of other countries. In recent years, the degree of economic globalization in various industries has been deepening, the contribution of foreign trade in economic development has gradually increased, and its mode of development has an important impact on the quality of national macroeconomic development. The development of international trade helps to achieve the optimal allocation and utilization of international resources, giving full play to the resource advantages of various regions, expanding consumer demand and enhancing economic vitality. Foreign trade is also conducive to the advancement of production and management technologies related to domestic industries. In the course of trade, enterprises in different countries can carry out exchanges and transfers of knowledge, products, technology, skills, experience and spirit, promote the optimization and upgrading of the domestic industrial structure, enhance the overall level of production and operation, and provide impetus for economic development. In addition, foreign trade expands consumer demand. As the volume of commodity exports increases, it can provide more employment opportunities for the domestic people, which has a driving effect on the development of the economy. However, in the international trade system, developed countries have a strong advantage due to the abundance of resources and technology, and are able to freely introduce advanced equipment, technology and resources from other countries. The developing countries, on the other hand, with relatively low level of economic development and limited resources and technology, are more passive when exchanging commodities in the international arena, and face negative effects such as trade deficits, international economic dependence, and small elasticity of demand for export products. The ability of these countries to introduce advanced foreign technology and equipment is low, and most of them still rely on domestic technology to promote economic growth [6]. It can be seen that there are usually regional differences in international trade, which need to be analyzed and studied in depth in order to make full use of the advantages of the country, so that foreign trade can develop harmoniously and stably, and promote the upgrading of the quality of economic development.

3. Conclusion

In conclusion, with the guidance of Development Theory, improving the quality of economic development is the trend and rule of economic development in developing countries, as well as the purpose of economic development. Population, environment, resources, capital accumulation, technological progress, foreign trade and other relevant factors all have an important impact on the quality of a country's macroeconomic development. In order to realize the transformation of the economic development mode and achieve high-quality development, we should pay attention to the analysis and optimization of the population structure, quantity and quality, and increase the investment in environmental protection and resource conservation. At the same time, the quality of economic development should be improved through capital accumulation and technological progress, and a foreign trade model should be adopted in line with the country's national conditions, so as to provide a boost to domestic economic development.

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