THE TRANSFORMATION AND UPGRADING OF URBAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SPACE IN CHINA UNDER THE NEW SITUATION

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Transformation has become an international vocabulary in today's economic, social, political, and urban research, and China's development and transformation is a hot topic in international research. As a spatial projection of social and economic activities, since China's reform and opening up, the urban spatial structure has undergone intense changes and restructuring in the huge process of institutional transformation. Innovation driven by the technological revolution has led the world into innovation reform, and the world economy and society are facing comprehensive transformation and development. This study takes typical cities at home and abroad as examples to explore the interaction and influence between urban economy, society and space. Research has found that the innovative technology driven urban industries inherent in the technological revolution have differentiated in vertical structural systems and horizontal spatial layouts. In the context of globalization, informatization, and networking, a new era driven by innovation has begun, and the development connotations, forms, and organizational mechanisms of industrial production, population consumption, and spatial evolution within cities are all changing. Innovative technology drives the differentiation of urban industries in terms of structural system and layout organization. Urban industries are gradually evolving from labor-intensive to knowledge intensive and technology intensive, and industrial upgrading is always moving towards higher development; The spatial organization model of industries has also deviated from the original vertical, integrated industrial chain, and "field space" theory, tending towards a larger range of networked, mobile regional, and global layout options. Innovation factors and the leading differentiation of industries have also led to social differentiation in urban populations. Innovative technology has driven the continuous clarification of social division of labor, which has led to the rise of the innovative class and a surge in service populations, while also leading to the collapse of the middle class; In addition, the grasp and response of innovation opportunities in different regions of cities have been fully reflected in the employment preferences of the population. Regions with better implementation of innovative industries often gather more innovative talents, and the regional economy also achieves better and faster development. The transfer of innovative talents and the faster diffusion and updating of innovative technologies that occur will further promote the upgrading of regional industries, and the sustained interaction and mutual promotion between industries and populations in the region. At the same time, the industrial evolution driven by innovation, the rise of social classes, and the transformation of industrial economy and social information exchange have not only caused changes in production and living spaces, but also impacted the overall spatial pattern of cities.