

# Research on Regional economic development -- taking “Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Integration” as an example

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**Abstract:** Promoting the development of regional economy has become an important driving force of national economic development. Although the coordinated development of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei has made some progress at this stage, there are still some problems in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region. This paper will focus on the development status of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei integration to the process of the development of some problems and countermeasures and suggestions.

**Key words:** Regional economy; Industrial management; Coordinated development of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region; Policy research

With the launch and implementation of the 14th Five-Year Plan, in order to accelerate the rapid development of the national economy and further promote the progress of the coordinated development of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei, the government continues to increase investment and construction in the development of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region.

## 1. Current situation and progress of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Coordinated development

As one of the country's most important regional development strategies, the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei coordinated development has made remarkable progress. At present, the goals set out in the Outline of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Coordinated Development Plan have been fully accomplished.

First of all, in the coordinated development of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region, progress has been made in the expansion of Beijing's non-capital functions and the optimization of its spatial and economic structure. Among them, the number of general manufacturing enterprises spread from Beijing to Hebei has reached 3,000. The number of permanent residents in Beijing has also continued to decline in recent years, successfully achieving the goal of controlling Beijing's resident population.

Second, the connectivity of basic public services in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region, such as health care, education and industry, has improved the living standards of the Hebei region. In terms of medical care, the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region has realized the direct settlement of medical expenses and mutual recognition of clinical results of most medical institutions in different provinces and cities. Beijing and Tianjin have set up branch schools in Hebei Province. With the relocation of some enterprises in Beijing and Tianjin, a large number of employment problems have been solved in Hebei.

Third, Xiongan New Area has entered a large-scale construction phase, with all key projects in steady progress. With the promulgating of the Outline of the Plan for the Xiongan New Area in Hebei Province and the Guiding Opinions on Supporting the Comprehensive Deepening of reform and wider opening up of the Xiongan New Area in Hebei Province one after another, the construction of major projects such as infrastructure, ecological engineering and supporting public services in the Xiongan New Area has been accelerated. At this stage, the Beijing-Xiong Intercity Railway has been officially opened, more than 900 resettlement houses have completed the main construction, and the Baiyangdian area has also completed the ecological targets and gradually restored its natural appearance.

Finally, with the rapid advancement of the coordinated development of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region, breakthroughs have been made in industry, transportation and ecology. The successful operation of Beijing Daxing International Airport has greatly relieved the pressure on the Capital International Airport and added new blood to the logistics of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region. With the opening of Beijing-Tang Railway and Beijing-Binhai Railway, the efficiency of intercity traffic in the region has been further improved, and the one-hour life and traffic circle have been truly realized. In terms of ecological construction, phased results have also been achieved. With the continuous expansion of ecological joint prevention, steady progress has been made in groundwater exploitation and sand control in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region, and the ecological indicators in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region have improved significantly.

## 2. Problems in the coordinated development of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region

The coordinated development of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei refers to the integrated development between the economies of different regions in terms of economy, resources and life, so as to achieve the purpose of mutual benefit and coordinated development of the three regions, including the same planning of related economic policies in the product market and the production factor market. In the case of the rapid development of the world economic globalization, China's economic development has entered a rapid and critical moment, the development of regional economy has become the main growth point, the cooperation between regions is getting closer and closer, the scale is also growing. At this stage, the development of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region has achieved initial success, but there are still some problems in the process of development, and several major problems will be analyzed below.

### 2.1 The development of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region is unbalanced

In the “13th Five-Year Plan”, one of the main goals of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region is to solve the imbalance in regional development. Although some achievements have been made, there are still problems. Among the three regions, Beijing and Tianjin have developed rapidly in terms of economic and urban development and have become super-large cities. According to Table 1, the GDP of

cities in Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei in 22 shows that among the GDP of cities in Hebei Province, except Shijiazhuang and Tangshan, which have relatively good economic development due to their superior status and geographical location, the development of other cities is not optimistic. The disparity in economic development of cities within Hebei Province is directly reflected in the serious economic development fault in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region. Compared with Beijing and Tianjin, the development level of most cities in Hebei Province is very backward. The economic development of Beijing and Tianjin is good because they have access to better resources due to their special status and status, while the support for the development of Hebei Province is insufficient. With the process of coordinated development of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei, such a situation may aggravate the gap between Beijing and Tianjin and the surrounding cities in the long run. At the same time, due to the lack of development capacity of most cities in Hebei, the industry and function can not be well connected with Beijing and Tianjin.

**Table 1: Total GDP of municipalities in Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Region (Source: National Bureau of Statistics)**

| Regions             | Gross GPD | District    | Gross GPD |
|---------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| Beijing             | 41610.9   | Langfang    | 3565.3    |
| Tianjin             | 16311.34  | Xingtai     | 2546.9    |
| Tangshan            | 8900.7    | Qinhuangdao | 1909.5    |
| Shijiazhuang, China | 6669.3    | Hengshui    | 1800.5    |
| Cangzhou            | 4388.2    | Chengde     | 1780.2    |
| Handan              | 4346.3    | Zhangjiakou | 1775.2    |
| Baoding             | 3880.3    |             |           |

The main reason for the unbalanced development of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region is the lack of overall planning, and the development plans of the three regions cannot be coordinated and unified. The lack of unity in the overall planning of coordinated development among the three places is also one of the important reasons for the unbalanced urban development of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei and the inability to realize the coordinated development of regional economy. Some cities in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region still lack effective communication, which also leads to the lack of cooperation and competition between cities in the economic development plan. From the experience of other regional economies, the lack of relevant policy arrangements and the implementation of unified policies is a major obstacle to efficient integrated development and mutual benefit between regions.

## 2.2 Imbalance of human resources

As one of the important factors affecting economic development, human resources in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region have many uneven phenomena.

First of all, the quality of human resources is unbalanced. The higher the quality of human resources, the higher the value it can produce, and the higher the production efficiency. The quality of human resources is mainly reflected in the quality of talents. In the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region, although the number of colleges and universities is relatively large, the output of talents is large, which lays a good talent foundation for the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region. Theoretically speaking, the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region should have advantages in both the quantity and quality of human resources, but in fact, it is not ideal. The main reason is that the different attributes of the three regions lead to relatively big differences in the cultivation and introduction of talents, especially in Hebei Province, where the education quality of senior colleges and universities is uneven. The quality of education in individual cities is relatively backward. The level of education is uneven, leading to an uneven quality of human resources.

Secondly, there are great differences in the quantity of human resources. According to the national census data in recent years, among the three regions of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei, the number of people moving into Beijing and Tianjin far exceeds that of Hebei. In the past decade, a large number of human capital from Hebei has obviously flowed into Beijing and Tianjin, and there is an obvious imbalance in the number of human resources in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region. There are two main reasons for this phenomenon: First, geographical and historical factors jointly laid the foundation for the development of Beijing and Tianjin, which made Hebei province form the inertia of transferring human resources to these two big cities, which is also an important reason for the lagging development of some cities in Hebei. Secondly, Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei belong to different administrative systems, and this administrative difference leads to the imbalance of human resources flow. For example, the Beijing-Tianjin area has more advantages in the choice of colleges and universities, which leads to a significant gap in the quantity and allocation of human resources in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region.

Finally, the level of investment in human resources is obviously different. According to the Statistical Table of the Implementation of National Education Funds, although the investment of Hebei and Beijing in the general public budget of education is higher than that of Tianjin, the human resources investment in Hebei Province is significantly insufficient from the per capita point of view, resulting in a relatively obvious imbalance in the investment of human resources education in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region.

The unbalanced distribution of human resources has a significant impact on the sustainable development of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region, resulting in the economic development of the center of gravity tilted to the Beijing-Tianjin region. At the same time, the loss of human resources in Hebei intensifies the gap between the level of economic development of Hebei and Beijing and Tianjin, which has a

negative impact on the pace of the coordinated development of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei.

### 3. Suggest measures

In view of the unbalanced development of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region, it is necessary to strengthen the enthusiasm of the cooperation and development of the three places in formulating effective policies and policies for regional coordinated development, so as to provide sufficient policy guarantee for regional economic development. The governments of each region should do a good job of market research carefully according to their own development conditions, and have made economic development design and planning according to their own conditions. Hebei should learn from the experiences and strategies gained in the development of Beijing and Tianjin, and draw on each other's strengths according to their own development conditions. Provincial-level units should give policy support to those municipalities that are not highly motivated, introduce preferential policies to encourage development, and give more preferential treatment to self-employment and foreign investment. Beijing and Tianjin should encourage enterprises to invest in the backward cities in Hebei, help them develop, open more cooperation projects, realize the sharing of resources, improve the investment environment, and rationally plan the industrial layout. Of course, this also needs the strong cooperation of the local government in Hebei to do a good job in win-win cooperation. Due to different regional policies, the three regions in Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei have a certain hierarchical system of government and lack of coordination mechanism, so there is a lack of cooperation and a certain degree of competition in economic development. Therefore, the governments of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region must cooperate to improve their development ideas, pay attention to the coordinated planning among the three regions, and governments at all levels should change their development consciousness, firmly adhere to the goal of the coordinated development of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region, carry out joint consultation and unified formulation of policies, and establish a unified standard and certification system for mutual recognition of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region.

In terms of human resources, first of all, the quality of human resources in Hebei should be comprehensively improved, the quality of education and resource allocation should be comprehensively optimized, and the balance of the quality of human resources in Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei should be achieved. At present, at the same time that Beijing and Tianjin set up branch schools in cities in Hebei, it is necessary to increase support for Hebei in terms of teaching quality, such as support for teachers, and actively train talents for Hebei, so as to optimize the shortage of human resources in Hebei and promote the balance of the whole region. Secondly, we should promote the flow of talents in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region and realize the sharing of human resources. On the one hand, Hebei region should increase the preferential treatment for high-quality talents (at least the same as the Beijing-Tianjin region), reduce the inflow of talents to Beijing and Tianjin while achieving a certain return of talents; On the other hand, Beijing and Tianjin should export some talents to Hebei and share talents through government cooperation or enterprise cooperation while guaranteeing the same position benefits, so as to reduce the imbalance in the quantity of human resources in the region. In addition, Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei should be unified and fair in education policies and college admission standards, so as to avoid a large number of basic talents from Hebei to Beijing and Tianjin. Finally, it is necessary to increase the investment in education and the cultivation of talents in Hebei region. At the same time, increasing the salary of teachers can also retain and attract high-quality excellent teachers, so as to improve the quality of teaching. In short, the three regions of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei should try their best to be fair and unified in the preferential policies for talents, the quality of education, the standards of education and the investment in education. Only in this way can the imbalance of human resources in the three regions be fundamentally solved and the future development of the three regions be coordinated. At the same time, it is also necessary to strengthen the industrial cooperation and complementarity among the cities in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region, and promote the diversified development of industries in the region. Policies should be independently formulated according to the industrial advantages of each city, and at the same time, industrial complementarity and cooperation between cities should be achieved. Under the coordination of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region, cities should share resources and manpower, break the boundary restrictions between cities, and realize economic sharing and common development. The government should strengthen the reform of state-owned enterprises, reduce the government's control over market resources, and ensure the smooth implementation of the coordinated development of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei.

In the process of the coordinated development of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region, there are still a lot of regional development imbalances. In the future, we should strengthen the enthusiasm of the three regions for cooperation and development, jointly improve the guidelines and policies of coordinated development, and establish a unified standard and certification system for mutual recognition of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region. Strengthen the investment in education in backward areas, formulate a unified talent program, and strengthen the flow of talents within the region; It is necessary to "apply the right medicine" to the development of cities, break down the regional barriers between cities, achieve the sharing of economy, market and talent, and achieve common development.

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