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An Analysis of the Characteristics of the Reform and Development Mode in China's Regional Economy



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ABSTRACT

In the process of development in various regions of China, there are many reform and development models in farms, reclamation areas, development zones or experimental areas. They have some similarities and differences in the driving factors of development, the degree of policy influence, the ability of regional integration, the supporting industry, the innovation mode, and the development path and so on. Through the comparative analysis of five typical development models in China, the basic conditions for successful operation of a regional independent urban area could be summarized as three points: integration of resources and industrial support, policy support, institutional support and centralized management, the mechanism innovation breakthrough. The integration of resources and industrial support is the basis, policy support, institutional support and centralized management is the key, and the mechanism innovation breakthrough is the guarantee.



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INTRODUCTION

1. The Basic Situation of the Five Major Farms in China

In the process of development in various regions of China, there are many reform and development models in farms, reclamation areas, development zones or experimental areas. Next, five typical development models, such as Longwan in Hainan Province, Shihezi in Xinjiang Province, Daqing in Heilongjiang Province, Gongqingcheng in Jiangxi Province, and Quyuan Farm Management District in Hunan Province, will be compared and analyzed.

Longwan, the international tourism island first pilot area which located in Qionghai City, Hainan Province, is an area established as a result of policy. The planning land of it is 38 square kilometers, 19.2 square kilometers a phase project, acrossing long Slope Town and Tam Mun Town and part of the land at the Bingshan farm. Special policies, development models, institutional mechanism innovation and so on are explored and tested in the pilot area implementating centralized management, unified planning as well as overall development.

Longwan will focus on developing tourism, culture, entertainment and related basic and functional industries. Policy tests include duty free shopping, sports and entertainment industry, marine tourism and so on. Tourism cultural entertainment industry includes the development of cultural exhibition, modern cultural entertainment, animation games, digital film, digital publishing and other industries, constructing film animation cultural industry base, international tourism expo exhibition center, game theme park, celebrity art corridor, etc. Basic and functional industries include the construction of noble living centres, international food and beverage centers, high-end real estate, international education centres, etc.

Shihezi is the army reclamation new city, located in the middle of the northern foot of the Tianshan Mountains and the southern edge of the Guerbant Desert. The regionalization area is 7762 square kilometers and the cultivated land is 2.96 million mu with 640000 existing population of which the minority nationality accounts for 5.2%. Before the liberation of

Shihezi, it was a small town on the ancient Silk Road, full of wasteland, sand dunes and alkali beaches, thus the natural environment was extremely abominable. In July 1950, the 100000 PLA officers and people who peacefully liberated Xinjiang came to Shihezi under the direction of Chairman Mao Zedong, led by Commander General Wang Zhen. With a gun in one hand and a hoe in another hand, they pull the "Army reclamation first plough". After half a century of development and construction, Shihezi has formed a new economic union of integration which is rely on large farm and animal husbandry farm, taking Shihezi City as the center, comprehensive development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fisheries, comprehensive management of industrial and commercial services, combination of workers and farmers, town and city, as well as the integration of trade, industry and agriculture. On the implementation of the strategy of "developing the West" in China, Shihezi has become a bridgehead for the development of the western region of Xinjiang, a westward front position and an important "window" for displaying the style and features of the Corps.

Gongqingcheng is a city of Jiujiang, Jiangxi Province, located at the southern foot of Lushan, the Shore of Poyang Lake, the middle section of Changjiu Industrial Corridor. It has an area of 170 square kilometers and 100 thousand populations. Gongqingcheng turned out to be a beach on the side of Poyang Lake, founded in 1955 by the Shanghai Youth Volunteer Reclamation team and was named "Gongqing Cooperatives" when inspected by Comrade Hu Yaobang, the secretary of the Secretariat of the Communist Youth League Central Committee at that time. In March 1958, it developed into the state-owned De'an County Gongqing Comprehensive Reclamation Farm.

In September 1978, Comrade Hu Yaobang, then Head of the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee of China, inscribed the name of the "Gongqing Reclamation Field" after hearing the relevant information in Beijing. In December 1984, Hu Yaobang, then General Secretary of the Communist Party of China, inspected the "Gongqing" again, and given important instructions around its construction and development, and named it "Gongqingcheng" with pleasure.

In May 1992, then Governor of Jiangxi Province Wu Guanzheng announced the decision of

the provincial government to approve the establishment of Gongqingcheng Open Development Zone and its Management Committee. The form of combination of political and enterprise was formed in Gongqing. At the same time, the “Gongqing” upgraded to assistant department level units.

In September 2010, the open development zone of Gongqingcheng was officially approved by the State Council to establish a county level Gongqingcheng City. On December 28, 2010, the founding Congress of the Gongqingcheng was held, which marked the 100th county level administrative district of Jiangxi Province and the only city named after the Communist Youth League in China. Through the hard work of several generations of Gongqingcheng people, the Gongqingcheng City has realized the leapfrogging from reclamation to completion, from farming economy to industrial economy, from rural towns to new cities.

Daqing City is located in the west of Heilongjiang Province, the middle of Songnen Plain. It is a new city famous for its petroleum, petrochemical and high-tech industries. It is a bright pearl in the north of China and known as “the green oil city, the city of natural hundred lakes and the land of hot springs in the north.” Daqing is flat, with an average elevation of 146 meters. With the strengthening of horizontal communication between international petroleum cities, Daqing, as the focus of Sino-Russian energy cooperation, has become an important city in Northeast Asia. Daqing is located in the middle axis of Hadaqi Industrial Corridor. Binzhou and Tongzheng Railway intersect in this city, the G015 National Road and other road networks that links the have been formed linking the three cities Harbin, Daqing and Qiqihaer have been formed. Basically formed the “T” two—hour—economic belt centered on Daqing. Through Binzhou Highway, Mongolia and Russia can be reached from Daqing and through the golden waterway of Songhua River to Russia. The earth and location advantages of Daqing city are obvious. It is the transit station of the Eurasian Continental Bridge and the transportation hub of the three provinces: Heilongjiang, Jilin and Neigneng.

Daqing is China's largest onshore oil field and an important petrochemical base. Over the past 50 years, Daqing has contributed more than 2 billion tons of crude oil to China, paid 1.7 trillion yuan in profits and taxes, and earned more than 50 billion US dollars in foreign

exchange from exports. With vigorous agriculture and animal husbandry and high-tech industries as the leader, the local economy ranks 19th in the national comprehensive strength evaluation of cities in the National Bureau of Statistics.

Quyuan Administrative District is a county administrative district under the jurisdiction of Yueyang City, Hunan Province. It faces the Miluo River in the east, Xiangjiang in the west, Xiangyin in the South Street, Dongting in the North, surrounded by three waters, named after Quyuan, a patriotic poet. Its terrain is Dongting Lake and Miluo River alluvial plain, owning fertile land and rich resources. Quyuan management area is under the jurisdiction of two towns, three villages and one community seven offices. The total area is 218 square kilometers and the population is about 120000.

Quyuan Administrative District is formerly known as a large state farm built by reclamation in 1958 named Xiangyin County Local State-run Quyuan Farm. In 1961, it was changed to the direct jurisdiction of Hunan Provincial Bureau of Agricultural Reclamation, named "Hunan state-run Quyuan Farm." On 10 August 1966, it was renamed "Miluo River Farm" and renamed "Quyuan Farm" on 10 September 1979. In 1986, it changed to the jurisdiction of Yueyang City and was designated as a large-scale third-class enterprise by the Yueyang Municipal people's Government in April 1988.

In August 1944, the farm system was abolished, and the Quyuan Administrative region was established to belong to Yueyang City. The region began to explore the implementation of a reform focused on the strengthening of administrative functions and the establishment of a judicial and financial system. However, for a variety of reasons, the process is very tortuous. In January 1996, Quyuan Administrative region was withdrawn. Some administrative functions remained unchanged, and Quyuan Farm was restored. In September 1996, it was designated as the comprehensive reform experimental area of agricultural reclamation in Hunan Province and still known as Quyuan Farm.

In 2000, the Hunan Provincial Party Committee and the provincial government formulated the opinions on the Reform of the large and Medium-sized State-owned Agricultural Product

system, which accelerated the process of farm reform. Subsequently, Yueyang City Party Committee and the government put the reform of the farm system into the focus of the whole year's work. On the basis of downsizing and personnel reduction, the party committee of Quyuan farm began to reform the management system. On December 18, 2000, the Hunan Provincial people's Government approved the abolition of the "Quyuan Farm", and set up "Quyuan Administrative Zone" as a branch office of the Yueyang Municipal Government to exercise the administrative functions of the county people's government in an all-round way. The Quyuan Administrative Zone is entrusted with administrative planning, statistics, labor, civil affairs, personnel, education, health, land, construction, prices, transportation and other functions. Establish a unified tax system by the establishment of a level of finance, and set up the corresponding tax collection and treasury. Quyuan Public Security Bureau, Quyuan procuratorial branch and Quyuan court also according to the procedures for approval. In addition, it has been given preferential policies at the county level, including low-network transformation and forestry, water conservancy, transportation, and land.

2. Comparison of Development Models of Five Farms

The above five models have some similarities and differences in development driving factors, policy influence intensity, regional integration ability, supporting industry, innovation mode, development path and so on. In terms of driving factors, Longwan, Shihezi, Gongqingcheng, Daqing and Quyuan all have a policy-driven role. Among them, Shihezi and Quyuan Administrative District are also affected by their own practice innovation. In terms of policy impact, all models are strongly influenced by policy. In terms of regional integration ability, they all have the ability to integrate regional resources, which can lay a good foundation for regional economic development. In terms of supporting industries, each region of the model has its own unique industries, such as the cultural entertainment industry in Longwan, the industrial and agricultural commerce in Shihezi, the textile and clothing industry in Gongqingcheng, the petroleum industry in Daqing and the feed industry in Quyuan. In terms of cultural foundation, they also form their own unique culture, such as tourism culture in Longwan, military reclamation culture in Shihezi, youth entrepreneurship culture in

Gongqingcheng, Daqing spirit and iron man spiritual culture, Quyuán culture in Quyuán Administrative District. In terms of innovation mode, there are Longwan urban planning model, division and city integration model in Shihezi, political governance model in Gongqingcheng, industrial establishment model in Daqing and withdrawal & construction model in Quyuán Administrative District. As far as the development path is concerned, there are the development zones to the experimental area in Longwan, the farm to the division and to the city in Shihezi, the farm from to the open development zone to the county level in Gongqingcheng, the farming and pastoral areas of to the enterprise and then to the prefecture-level city in Daqing, the farms to the administrative district to the farm and then to the management area in Quyuán Administrative District.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Through the comparative analysis of the above five development modes, we could see that the rapid development of the above-mentioned areas or regions has the following common conditions and basis:

Firstly, integrate resources centralized management in a certain area. From a comparative point of view, the district, city or management area under the centralized mode shows a certain ability of resource and district integration, and the ability of centralized management and overall planning. For example, the Longwan pilot area carries out explorations and experiments in the aspects of special policies, development models, system and mechanism innovations, and implements centralized management, unified planning, and overall development in the planning areas. In the "division and city in one" mode, Shihezi implements one party leadership system. The system of "one set of institutions with two brands" achieves military integration, overall planning, and to promote regional development and promote the value of Shihezi model. On the basis of the original open development zone, Gongqingcheng integrates some towns in Dean County, Yongxiu County and Xingzi County, strengthening its leadership, organizing meticulously, intensifying the integration of regional resources, optimizing the overall layout according to the principle of "simplification, unification and efficiency" to promote the harmonious and healthy development of regional

economy and society.

Secondly, access to policy resources during critical periods of development. The policy is a kind of resource, also is the powerful motive force which impels the regional economic and social development. As a result of the national strategic needs of international island construction, Longwan has been planned as a breakthrough and demonstration area for the development of tourism and cultural industry. As far as Shihezi is concerned, in the important period of regional economic development and the integration of army and land, the importance of the government of the Central Committee, the State Council and the autonomous regional party committee is an important policy factor for the development of Shihezi. The Shihezi model has been fully affirmed, and it is pointed out that the Corps should plan and build a number of county-level cities in accordance with the "Shihezi Model" during the "12th Five-Year Plan" period. Similarly, in the difficult period of development of the Gongqingcheng, the Central Committee and local governments have paid close attention to it. Jiangxi Provincial Party Committee and Provincial Government turn the Communist Green City into a demonstration site for Poyang Lake Ecological Economic Zone. The Communist Youth League Central Committee awarded the only "National Youth Entrepreneurship Base" to the Gongqingcheng, and served as the "experimental field" for the national youth to participate in economic construction. As for the establishment of Qu Yuan Administrative District, it cannot be separated from the promotion of government policy.

Thirdly, economic support in the regional development. Regional development should be supported by economy. From several comparative regional situation, Qu Yuan Administrative District takes the listed company as the leader, forms the industrial chain to drive the economic and social development in the region. Based on the original accumulation of the economic development zone and the location advantage, Longwan contributes a lot to the pilot test. Shihezi has formed a new economic union of integration which is rely on large farm and animal husbandry farm, comprehensive development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fisheries, comprehensive management of industrial and commercial services, combination of workers and farmers, town and city, as well as the integration of

trade, industry and agriculture. Gongqingcheng has greatly expanded its industrial development and formed a state-level textile and garment industry cluster headed by "duck duck". The traditional craft "Gongqing duck", directly drives more than 100 private enterprises to engage in related industries and becomes the distinctive industry of Gongqingcheng. Daqing takes oil industry as a powerful engine to support regional economic development.

Fourthly, the breakthrough of mechanism restraint in entrepreneurial process. As they get brilliant results, they all have encountered the restraint of mechanism and system, and the regional economic and social progress has been severely restricted during their entrepreneurial process. Regardless of the specific background, the search for a new model has become a necessary requirement for further development.

CONCLUSION

Under the pressure of development, Daqing, Shihezi, Gongqingcheng, Longwan and Quyuan Administrative District found their own breakthrough in the new model of constraint mechanism combined with their own historical tradition, development status and comparative advantage in the process of reform and innovation. Under the impetus of the new mechanism, the energy of regional development has been activated and released, and the region has been developing faster and larger.

In view of the above, we believe that the basic conditions for successful operation of a regional independent urban area could be summarized as three points: integration of resources and industrial support, policy support, institutional support and centralized management, the mechanism innovation breakthrough. The integration of resources and industrial support is the basis, policy support, institutional support and centralized management is the key, and the mechanism innovation breakthrough is the guarantee.

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