

Research on the Influence of Sub-regional Setting on Regional Policy from the Perspective of Coordinated Development of Regional Economy

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Abstract: One prominent feature of big country economy is the imbalance of regional development, especially some developing big countries. The contradiction of widening regional development gap not only aggravates a series of economic and social problems. Generally speaking, the economic development level and per capita income of the east coast and some central regions are higher than those of the western regions. Regional economic policies play an important role in guiding the optimal allocation of local resources and the rational flow of production factors. As a special economic policy, regional policy is an important tool for the government to intervene in the above problem areas. This paper introduces the main problems of the coordinated development of regional economy, analyzes the influence of sub regional environment on regional policies from the perspective of the coordinated development of regional economy, and puts forward some institutional measures to promote the coordinated development of regional economy.

1. Introduction

A prominent feature of the large country economy different from the small country economy is the imbalance of regional development, especially in some developing countries. The contradiction of widening regional development gap not only aggravates a series of economic and social problems [1]. The overall development strategy implemented by the people's Republic of China since its establishment is a dynamic balanced unbalanced coordinated regional economic development strategy [2]. From a dynamic point of view, with the migration of time, socio-economic, political factors and social development goals change, or choose balanced regional development strategy, or unbalanced regional development strategy, or coordinated regional development strategy. A large region as a whole is the sum of various uneven and unbalanced sub regional economic composition, and its sustainable development depends on the coordination and unification of each sub region [3]. Since the reform and opening up, with the continuous rapid growth of China's economy and structural adjustments, the pattern of regional economic development and spatial structure have undergone major changes. These changes are mainly the result of enhanced market resource allocation functions, but the role of the government and regional economic policies are also important factors [4]. The obvious gap between regions is not conducive to social stability and national unity, and regional policies to solve regional problems in our country are proposed [5].

Although the economic growth rate of various regions has accelerated to varying degrees during the reform period, the economic growth rate of the eastern coastal area is still significantly higher than that of the central and western regions in the past few years [6-7]. As a special economic policy, regional policy is an important tool for the government to intervene in the above-mentioned problem areas. The regional policy aims to promote the balanced development of various regions and solve the imbalance of regional development caused by the allocation of resources in China. To use the scientific development concept to guide the overall situation of economic and social development, and to coordinate regional economic and social development, it is necessary to innovate the regional development model and enrich and improve my country's regional policy framework [8]. The article expounds the main problems in the coordinated development of regional economy, analyzes the impact of sub-regional settings on regional policies from the perspective of coordinated regional economic development, and proposes institutional arrangements to promote

coordinated regional economic development.

2. Economic growth pole and regional development

The development of a region always starts from the primary processing of natural resources, which is also the general law of the evolution of industrial structure. Therefore, a region rich in natural resources can always get natural "gifts" in the early stage of economic development. With the development of industrialization, water resources have become the core factor that restricts the economic development of a region. Many bustling castles that used to be on the ancient Silk Road have now become historical sites under the desert, and water shortage is the main reason. In the contemporary era when World Environment Day is deteriorating, water resources will be the key factor that determines the future regional competitiveness. The central government has increased the investment inclination to these three key areas, improved the local infrastructure conditions and investment environment, raised the local public service level, and enhanced the driving force of economic growth in these areas to a certain extent, which is conducive to reversing their unfavorable situation in market competition. Since the reform and opening up, the biggest and most prominent regional problem in China is the widening regional economic development gap. With the rapid development of the national economy, the unbalanced pattern of regional economic development has gradually formed and intensified.

The spatial concentration of economic activities has increased, and the dominant position of urban agglomerations and metropolitan areas highlights that regional economic development is not only affected by natural endowments and comparative advantages, but also depends on the absorption of mobile production factors. For a country, the level of material capital can be improved by self-accumulation and introduction of foreign capital. Generally, the market value of per capita capital is used to express the amount of regional material capital. But compared with different regions, there will be differences in material capital accumulation. The economic development of New China has gone through two stages, from the founding of the People's Republic of China to the reform and opening up as a planned economy period. In this stage, due to the need of highly centralized planned economy system and balanced development strategy, a regional capital formation mechanism that mainly depends on the central government's financial investment has been formed, so there is little difference in capital formation between different regions. With the enhancement of market resource allocation function, the production factors such as labor and capital have formed an unprecedented large-scale flow. The flow of labor force is mainly characterized by rural areas entering cities and western areas flowing to the east [9]. Formulating and implementing correct and reasonable regional policies will help solve or alleviate existing regional problems and promote the coordinated development of regional economy. The internationalization of coastal areas has increased, and the regional gap in utilizing international resources has widened. Because of their differences in openness and participation in international division of labor, coastal and inland areas show different regional development characteristics in the context of rapid development of globalization. The eastern coastal areas have benefited from the location conditions of entering the international market and the first advantage of opening up, and absorbed international capital and industrial transfer on a large scale, becoming the most intensive area for international industrial agglomeration and foreign investment. Figure 1 shows the practice types of mutual support in the construction of ecological civilization.

As the efficiency differences of capital formation in different regions began to appear and gradually widened, especially the regional differences in financial development, regional investment policies and different financing mechanisms for economic development, the speed of capital formation in different regions was quite different. The eastern region can not only gain strong capital formation ability through financial market, but also make up for the shortage of domestic capital in the early stage of reform and opening up. The framework of regional economic cooperation and the positioning of cities are being formed and deepened, and the ability to integrate regional superior resources is improved, which reduces the inter-regional transaction costs and brings practical benefits to the development of cities. Inter-regional competition promotes regional

competitiveness, regional economic cooperation and large-scale inter-regional flow of production factors, and enhances inter-regional interactive development relations.

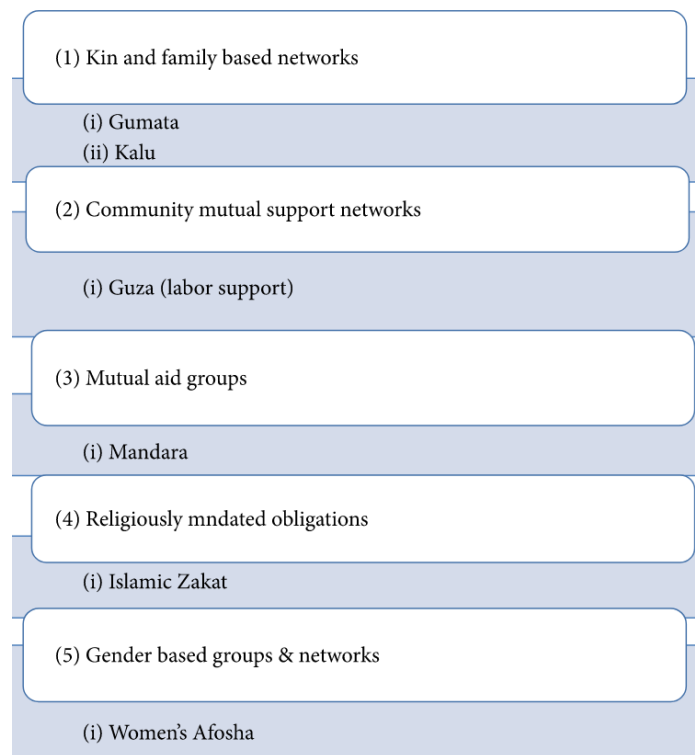


Figure 1 The types of practices that support each other in the construction of ecological civilization

3. The role of fiscal policy in regional coordinated development

3.1. Factor analysis of regional economic difference

The goal of China's population policy reform is to establish a family planning policy of urban and rural integration under the guidance of the scientific concept of development, to establish a social security mechanism of urban and rural coordination with unified coordination of the state and hierarchical management at the provincial level, and to establish a housing security system of urban and rural differentiation in the process of urbanization in China supported by the central government. When formulating practical and effective regional policies, it is undoubtedly necessary to fully absorb the successful experience and achievements of foreign regional policy research, so that it can not only answer and solve China's regional economic problems, but also enrich and develop theoretical methods and technical means. Although some areas in central China belong to old industrial bases or backward areas, they cannot get the support of relevant national policies. In addition, at present, the development of the western region and the revitalization of Northeast China are mainly driven by state investment, while foreign investment and domestic private capital have not been followed up on a large scale. The "Eleventh Five-Year Plan" has changed the previous orientation of regional economic balanced development in terms of regional policies, and further adjusted regional policies on the basis of emphasizing the role of market, promoting the free flow of production factors among regions, and enhancing the interactive mechanism of regional development.

3.2. Institutional arrangement for promoting coordinated development of regional economy

To realize the equalization of inter-regional public services, it is required to standardize the functions of governments at all levels. The government has withdrawn from the field of economic regulation where the market already has functions, and turned to mainly providing public goods and public services. The development of urban agglomerations must comply with the mayor's law, and the administrative authorities must not promote it. At the same time, we must pay attention to the

problems of unbalanced development, contradiction between resource supply and demand, and increasing environmental pollution, and strengthen urban cohesive development planning and management [10]. They have strong scientific and technological strength, high quality of labor force and good industrial foundation. We should establish a unified national financial market, make use of the unified financial market, promote the professional division of labor and cooperation among different regions under the guidance of market mechanism and in accordance with the principle of comparative interests, promote the rational adjustment and upgrading of industrial structure, and create opportunities for the western region to obtain fair development based on resource industry.

4. Conclusions

The policy design and institutional arrangement of regional coordinated development provide reference for the country to formulate policies to promote regional coordinated economic development, and help to tap the market potential and development potential in the western region. To develop regional economy, it is necessary to gradually shift from simply emphasizing increasing the amount of foreign investment to improving the quality of imported capital and increasing the input-output efficiency of domestic and foreign investment. Regional planning can't just be regarded as an empty theory or an empty rhetoric, but should be deeply combined with its own characteristics, and under the premise of paying attention to the development direction and strategic positioning of macro regional economy, make regional policies more concrete, more refined and more implementable in the new historical opportunity. The strategy of coordinated regional development is to solve the problem of uncoordinated regional development. The goals of regional coordinated development include the gradual narrowing of regional economic differences, the rationalization of inter-regional industrial division of labor and cooperation, the rational and orderly competition among regions, and the realization of inter-regional benefit sharing mechanism. The establishment of a free and fair system is an important prerequisite for promoting and accelerating the coordinated development of regional economy.

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