

Research on the Influence of Population Agglomeration on Regional Economic Development in Beijing-Tianjin-Yi Region

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Abstract—As an important capital of economic development, population agglomeration affects economic development mode and industrial structure in a specific region. China is rich in land and resources, while different in economic development between east and west, and also different in cultural and geographical conditions between the north and the south, all of which result in an imbalance between population concentration and regional economic development. Tracing back to the source, population agglomeration is the main reason for uneven economic development among regions. In order to respond to National Belt and Road Economic Development Strategy, this paper proposes some suggestions on promoting the agglomeration of human capital in Beijing-Tianjin-Yi region, speeding up the process of rural urbanization and giving full play to its role in the marginal areas of Beijing-Tianjin-Yi region.

Keywords—Population agglomeration; Regional economic development; Urbanization; Human capital

I. INTRODUCTION

Human is the carrier of knowledge and technology and the main body of all economic activities. Human capital resources are different from land resources, mineral resources, forest resources, marine resources, petroleum resources and so on. As an economically rational person, the population always tends to a city with a better living environment and more material conditions. The north-south difference in China is not the result of a single day, but the effect of the environment on population accumulation. Generally speaking, the spatial distribution of population can be characterized by different degrees of population concentration. Hu Huanyong, a famous geographer in China, once proposed the Heihe River, which divides the population density of our country. - Tengchong line (Hu Huanyong line), this line clearly depicts the characteristics of the population distribution in China's territory. On the Heihe Tengchong line, the population density in the southeast is greater than that in the northwest of China in 1978 years, aggravating the imbalance of economic development between regions in China. Shenzhen rapidly grew from a small fishing

village to the present. Comparable to the city of North and wide, it has witnessed our country's internal reform and the progress of opening to the outside world. The outstanding talents have gathered in Shenzhen. With the development of a series of unbalanced development strategies and the further opening of the household registration system in the whole country, the three major metropolitan areas are gradually formed throughout the country. Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei, Yangtze River Delta and Pearl River Delta three metropolitan areas. It is not only the large-scale migration of population in China has an unbalanced effect on population distribution, industrial economy and regional development, but also on the development of foreign regional economy. As of January 2016, Tokyo, one of the world's most populous cities, has a population of about 37 million, with the largest population and density among the Japanese administrative regions. As the political, cultural and economic center of Japan, Tokyo has more than \$1.5 trillion in gross domestic product, and the entire Tokyo area accounts for 67 percent of Japan's economic output and 75 percent of the country's industrial output.

The aggravation of the unbalanced development among regions is of great significance to the study of the influence of population agglomeration on the level of regional economic development in China. It is helpful to realize our grand goal of "two hundred years" and to solve the new contradictions that our country is facing at present.

Population agglomeration has both static and dynamic characteristics. Generally speaking, capital cities and some prefectural cities and key towns have large population scale and high density. The dynamic nature of population agglomeration is that, at present, the higher human capital is transferring to the east and even emigrating overseas. To sum up, population agglomeration is not only the process of economic development, but also the result of economic development.

II. RESEARCH ON THE CONCEPT OF POPULATION AGGLOMERATION

Fan Jianyong and others point out that the increasing industrial convergence in eastern China is mainly due to the large-scale labor force in the central and western regions to the east.

Zhou Yulong found that the effect of population agglomeration on industry is not a simple promotion relationship, but should be considered. For example, the population agglomeration in a certain region has obvious promoting effect on the tertiary industry, but it has little effect on the secondary industry.

By analyzing the present situation of population agglomeration and industrial structure of Yangtze River Delta urban agglomeration, Xu Qingming found that raising population agglomeration of Yangtze River Delta urban agglomeration can improve the regional industrial structure and promote economic growth.

Zhang Tongbin pointed out that at present, the population dividend of economic development in China is delayed because a large number of excellent people migrate and gather from small cities to large and medium-sized cities. This kind of high-quality human capital directly contributes to the economic development and improves labor productivity and overall economic efficiency. Our country should change the way of thinking and let "human capital dividend" instead of "population dividend" become the new power source of economic growth.

Yao Linru found that the agglomeration of human capital to coastal cities will strengthen the agglomeration of local small and medium-sized enterprises and form a cumulative cycle, which hinders the transformation from dual economic structure to modern economic structure in China.

By studying the economic development of the Northeast region, Yang Ling and Zhang Xinping found that due to the backward industrial structure of the old industrial areas in the Northeast, the brain drain in the Northeast region has been serious in recent years, and young labor forces have been able to move to other regions. Indirectly caused by the aging population in Northeast China.

III. THE INFLUENCE OF POPULATION AGGLOMERATION ON REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN BEIJING-TIANJIN-YI REGION

This paper analyzes the characteristics of population agglomeration in Beijing-Tianjin-Yi region, tests the economic effect of population agglomeration, and investigates the comprehensive influence of the related factors of population agglomeration, such as the degree of urbanization, human capital stock and population dependency ratio, on regional economic development. As a result of the imbalance in population concentration in the Beijing-Tianjin-Yiyi region, both in terms of quantity and quality, the regional functional distribution of the economic belt is unreasonable, the structure of the urban system is not balanced, and the development of the two poles in Beijing and Tianjin is too "obese". And the

development of small and medium-sized cities around too thin, the development gap between regions. In particular, there is a big gap between Hebei and Beijing and Tianjin, and the level of public services and infrastructure construction the gap is obvious.

IV. CONCLUSION

The Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region is located in the northern part of China, which is not only the political center of our country, but also plays an important role in driving the regional economic development in the north. In order to realize the overall development of Beijing-Tianjin-Yiyi region, regional integration and regional coordinated development, this paper makes the following conclusions after a lot of literature reading and field investigation.

A. *Developing marginal cities in the region to relieve the pressure of core cities*

The Beijing Tianjin wing area is a city with high population density, but its surrounding cities include Xingtai, Cangzhou and other cities with low population concentration and slow economic growth. The government should find the blue sea of economic development, attach importance to the second line cities next to these core areas, expand the construction of infrastructure, and build a new innovation leading. The local government should learn to draw lessons from the first developed areas and actively attract investment, build nests and introduce talents. The benign cycle forms the secondary center outside the Beijing-Tianjin wing.

B. *Upgrading the industrial structure in the region to attract talents*

At present, the unbalanced development of our country has become an undeniable reality, the basic situation is: East rich, West poor, South rich, North poor. The southeast coast is the richest and the northwest the poorest. The imbalance of China's economic development has resulted in the widening of the economic gap between regions, the imbalance of residents' income, the unequal distribution of transportation resources, and the uneven distribution of educational resources, and at the same time, it also has a certain impact on the environment and resources. All these may become the bottleneck restricting the further healthy and sustainable development of our economy. In order to achieve the goal of socialist modernization, China must pay attention to and solve these negative effects. Vigorously promote the third in the Beijing-Tianjin-Yi region Industrial development, further optimization and upgrading of the industry; at the same time, the non-capital functions of Beijing will be transferred to reality, so that the poor and developed areas can form a geese array effect, so as to produce greater economic effects and narrow the gap between the regions. The pressure in Beijing-Tianjin-Yi region will be transferred to alleviate the traffic jam and environmental pollution caused by population agglomeration.

C. Improve the overall quality of human capital in the region

Human capital is the most important factor in the economic development. In order to reform the supply-side structure, that is, to optimize and integrate the supply-side corresponding to the demand-side and realize the upgrading of industrial structure, Beijing-Tianjin-Yiyi must increase its investment in human capital. To promote the population agglomeration of Beijing and Tianjin to Hebei, where the development is relatively weak, to solve the problem that the pressure of population in Beijing is too great and the economy of some parts of Hebei is underdeveloped. However, attracting talents from the outside cannot solve the problem of talent shortage in the underdeveloped areas of Beijing-Tianjin-wing region. The government should increase the investment of human capital in the region so as to fundamentally solve the problem of the lack of talents in the marginal metropolitan area of Beijing-Tianjin-Yiyi. Area Domain relies on the elements of innovative resource flow to provide the expected development space and opportunities.

D. Green Development in the region to promote economic growth with high quality

In his report to the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, General Secretary Xi Jinping pointed out the exposition on the construction of ecological civilization, "both the green water and the green mountains, as well as the golden hill and silver mountains." We should not develop our economy at the expense of the environment. High-quality economic growth is the growth of harmonious coexistence of environment and people. In the face of the gradual depletion of the increasingly developing natural

resources in Beijing-Tianjin-Yiyi, the country should vigorously develop new industries and coordinate development, at the same time, strengthen and transform the traditional manufacturing industry, and realize the further improvement of agricultural efficiency. Only in this way can joint cooperation and scientific and technological innovation promote the upgrading of the overall industrial structure of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei, rather than simply stopping production. Limit production. To give certain tax preference to green enterprises not only protects the ecological environment but also promotes the health of human capital.

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