

# Research on Industrial Cluster Path of County Economic Transformation and Upgrading in Jiangxi Province

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**Abstract**—As an important part of the region, the county economy is particularly important for economic transformation and upgrading. The transformation and upgrading of county economy in Jiangxi Province has made a qualitative leap, but the low competition level, poor innovation ability, serious homogenization, lack of linkage mechanism and low ecological benefits are still serious. To achieve efficient transformation and upgrading of the county economy, it is imperative to find a breakthrough path. This paper attempts to construct an industrial clustering path for the transformation and upgrading of county economy in Jiangxi Province from the perspective of industrial agglomeration.

**Keywords**—County economy; Transformation and upgrading; Path research

## I. INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the governments at all levels in our province regard the transformation and upgrading of the county economy as the top priority of the province's economic construction and development, as a solid foundation for actively implementing the 16-word policy proposed by the provincial party committee. "The foundation of Xingyi lies in Qiang County, and the foundation of Qiang County lies in accelerating development."<sup>[1]</sup> The Provincial Party Committee and the Provincial Government proposed that promoting the economic development and upgrading of the county is an important task to promote the development and upgrading of the province. Strengthening the industrial cluster is the center for promoting the development and upgrading of the county economy. task. During the "Thirteenth Five-Year Plan" period, how to optimize county industrial agglomeration, strengthen the county economy, and achieve transformation and upgrading is an urgent problem to be solved. In order to solve the problems in the transformation and development of the county economy in our province, the research team conducted field

research in Nanchang County, Fengcheng City, Nankang District and Luanchuan County from July to August 2018. Through investigation, it was found that industrial agglomeration is realized. An effective path for the transformation and upgrading of the county economy in our province.

## II. THE STATUS QUO OF THE TRANSFORMATION AND UPGRADING OF COUNTY ECONOMY IN JIANGXI PROVINCE

### A. Taking a new step in transformation, the vitality of county development is increasingly active

Since the county economy was officially included in China's economic construction in 2002, the county's county economy has achieved tremendous development and has gradually become a new engine for the development of the province. In 2002, the total GDP of 80 counties (cities) in Jiangxi Province was 130.72 billion yuan, accounting for 53.3% of the province's total GDP, and the total fiscal revenue was 9.574 billion yuan, accounting for 40.8% of the province's total. After 10 years of development, in 2013, the total GDP of 80 counties and cities in Jiangxi Province exceeded 60% of the province, and the total fiscal revenue accounted for more than half; among them, about 60% of small and medium-sized innovative enterprises in 94 industrial parks in the province were concentrated in the county. It shows that the total GDP of some counties (cities) in our province from 2010 to 2014 has a good development momentum and a moderate growth trend. Since 2013, under the guidance of the 16-character policy of "development and upgrading, rapid development, green rise, and hard work", our province has actively promoted the work from four aspects: industry, innovation, regional and development, layout and planning transformation and upgrading strategy, fully activate the development vitality of the county economy.

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*B. The effect of industrial clusters is prominent, and the development path of counties is gradually optimized*

Our province adheres to the principle of “industry gathering, resource intensification, and functional integration”<sup>[2]</sup> to focus on building industrial cluster bases, Yingtan Copper and Zhangzhou Tungsten Nonferrous Metals Industry Cluster, Nanchang Qingshan Lake District 699 Cultural and Creative Park, Wuyuan County Fuchun Tourism Service Industry Cluster, Ji’an The economies of scale of the electronic information technology development zone and the Jingdezhen ceramics industry group are obvious. Table 1 reflects the current situation of 60 industrial clusters dispatched by the province in the past three years. In 2013, the main business income was 680 billion yuan, and in 2014 it reached 8200 yuan. 100 million yuan, a year-on-year increase of 20%; industrial clusters of more than 10 billion yuan reached 35; in 2015, the main business income strives to break through 1.1 trillion yuan, and industrial clusters of more than 10 billion yuan reached 45. From the level of each county and county, taking Nankang as an example, the scale of its furniture industry cluster is constantly expanding, and the “quality” and “quantity”<sup>[3]</sup> go hand in hand. As of December 2014, there were 6,229 furniture enterprises in Nankang, including 72 enterprises above designated size, accounting for 53% of the industrial enterprises above designated size. The furniture industry led employment of more than 300,000 people and direct tax revenue reached 230 million. yuan. It can be seen that the effect of county industrial clusters has gradually become prominent, leading the transformation and upgrading of the county economy in our province.

*C. Emerging industries are in full swing, and the transformation and upgrading power is increasing*

In 2014, the provincial party committee and the provincial government clearly defined the ten major industries such as energy conservation and environmental protection, new energy and new materials in the “Top Ten Strategic Emerging Industry Development Plans of Jiangxi Province (2013~2017)”<sup>[4]</sup> In 2015, the province added new strategic industries such as photovoltaics, semiconductor lighting, biology and new medicines that have exceeded 100 billion yuan. Specific to the county (city) level, in 2015, the industrial parks of Xinzhou Xinfeng and Ningdu formed two east and west electronic industry corridors, and built a number of provincial-level strategic emerging industry supporting bases; Fuzhou focused on building a bio-pharmaceutical industrial base. A number of key enterprises such as Zhenming Pharmaceutical and Rongyu Pharmaceutical have been cultivated. Gao'an City is committed to cultivating and developing the LED optoelectronic industry, and actively builds and builds a provincial-level photovoltaic industry base. Gao'an City Occi, the products are exported to overseas, becoming the world leader in smart home lighting.

III. THREE PROBLEMS IN THE PROCESS OF COUNTY ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION AND UPGRADING IN OUR PROVINCE

*A. Low level of competition and large economic gap*

Although the total economic output of the county in our province has been increasing, but the horizontal comparison, the county has insufficient competitiveness and the economic foundation is weak. On April 29, 2015, the “China County Economic Development Report 2015” showed that only the Nanchang County, Fengcheng City and Guixi City were among the top 100 counties in the top 100 counties, and the rankings were in the middle and the rear, ranking them at 41 and 78 respectively. 97. The Yangtze River Delta has taken the top 10, with Jiangsu taking up the top three, and Jiangsu and Zhejiang provinces together account for nearly half of the total. Zhejiang, Jiangsu and Shandong provinces occupy a total of 67 seats, which has an absolute number advantage compared with other provinces and cities.

In addition to the large gap with other provinces and counties, the development of counties and cities in the province is also extremely uneven. As shown in Figure 2, the per capita GDP of Nanchang County is about 49,260 yuan in the past five years. The per capita GDP of Duchang County is only 8020 yuan, less than one-sixth of that in Nanchang County. The economic development of each county is uneven. The level of force varies.

*B. Less investment in scientific research and poor innovation*

The main economic entities in our province are mainly small and medium-sized enterprises. The prevalence of scientific research system is imperfect, the vitality of innovation is not enough, and the shortage of innovative talents. According to the survey, the production methods of many industries are mainly imitative reproduction or OEM processing. The textile industry in Nanchang County is large in scale, but most of them are mainly engaged in OEM production and OEM processing. Product technology research and development and independent brand awareness are weak; Pingxiang Iron and Steel Industry, etc. due to lack of funds, research investment is low.

Although the absolute number of R&D expenditures in our province has increased year by year in the past 10 years, the data in Figure 3 reflects that R&D expenditures are lower in our province compared with other provinces in central China. From the province to the county level, there are 15 scientific and technological projects planned for the whole year of Zhangshu City (the top 100 counties in the country), of which only 3 are national-level projects. The number of patent applications in the whole year was 498, and the number of patents granted was 240. In the year, only 6 national high-tech enterprises and only 3 provincial-level technology centers were added. In contrast, Jianguyin City (National Top 100 Counties) in Jiangsu Province has 2 state-level engineering technology research centers, 119 provincial engineering technology research centers, and 223 municipal engineering technology research centers. The company has identified 3 key high-tech enterprises in the National Torch Program, with a total of 22 high-tech enterprises, 103 of which are recognized as

provincial high-tech enterprises, with a total of 393, and 15,790 new patent applications. The above facts show that there are few high-precision enterprises in the county, and the scientific and technological content of enterprise R&D projects is low, and the ability of independent innovation is weak.

*C. Insufficient support of the service industry, and serious homogenization of the industry chain.*

The service industry in our province has developed well in recent years, but its proportion is still low. It is difficult to support the county economy. According to the statistics of the Jiangxi Statistical Yearbook, the GDP of our province reached 1,570.86 billion yuan in 2014. Among them, the added value of the three major industries was 168.37 billion yuan, 838.83 billion yuan and 563.66 billion yuan respectively. The contribution rate of the three major industries to economic growth They are 5.0%, 65.8% and 29.2% respectively, of which the contribution rate of the service industry is less than 30%, which has limited effect on the economy. Table 2 reflects the current status of the three major industries in some counties and cities. The proportion of the tertiary industry in Nanchang County and Fengcheng City is 35.7% and 30.4%, which is much lower than 42.8% of Jiangyin City and 48.2% of the national average. Secondly, the tertiary industry The growth rate is not as good as that of Changsha County of Hunan Province and Jiangyin City of Jiangsu Province. This shows that the tertiary industry in our province has not yet become the leading force driving the county's economic growth.

Secondly, the province's service industry generally has the characteristics of core technology and serious lack of its own characteristics. According to the survey, the province's county service industry is concentrated in traditional industries such as transportation, warehousing, wholesale and retail, and the traditional service industry is homogenized. Modern service industries such as information services, tourism, and management consulting have a low proportion and limited economic power.

IV. INDUSTRIAL AGGLOMERATION PATH OF COUNTY ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION AND UPGRADING IN JIANGXI PROVINCE

*A. Cultivate industrial agglomeration areas and enhance county competitiveness*

The economies of scale brought about by industrial agglomeration can drive the transformation and upgrading of the county economy. All counties should actively cultivate the industrial agglomeration areas and lay a good foundation for economic transformation and upgrading. First, it is recommended to improve the management of construction land in county agglomeration areas. Rationally formulate the overall planning of county land use, according to the county (city) county industrial development plan, give priority to ensuring the construction land of county industrial clusters, give priority to the newly added construction land indicators, and improve the construction of industrial agglomeration hatchery. Second, improve the functional elements of the agglomeration area and form a depression effect. Provide basic facilities such as transportation, education and entertainment, change the simple industrial production function of the agglomeration area; rationally carry out project investment, fill the gap of the industrial chain, and improve the functional elements of the industrial chain of the agglomeration area. Third, according to the different characteristics of industrial agglomeration areas, implement differentiated policies, give different levels of tax relief, financial support and other policy inclinations, encourage the development strategy of "promoting the middle with big and small",<sup>[5]</sup> promote the coordinated development of counties, and improve comprehensive strength. Fourth, government supervision and industry self-discipline are combined to promote the formation of a good competitive mechanism in the agglomeration area, and to create a platform for mutual learning and exchange between enterprises, so that the gathered enterprises are clearly a competitive relationship and a community of economic interests, and enhance the cohesiveness of the agglomeration area.

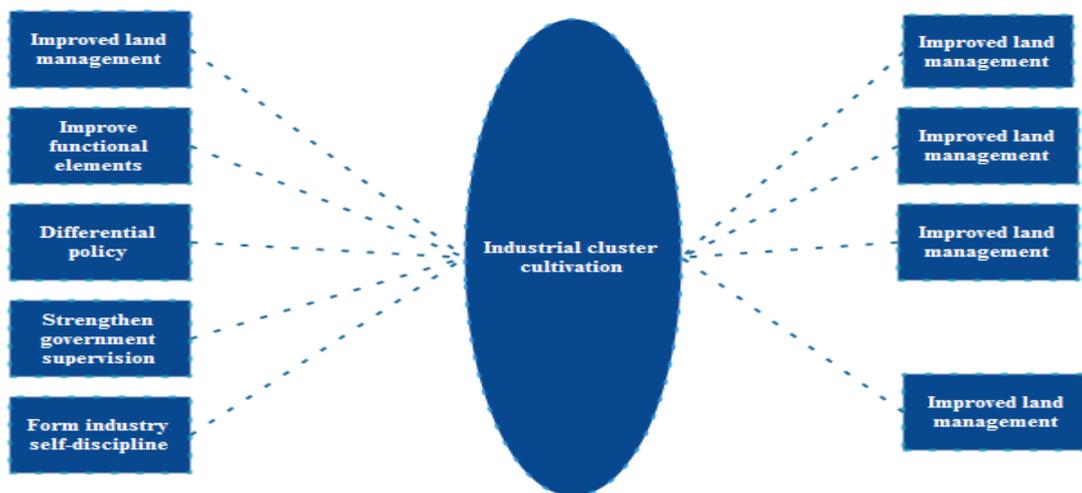


Fig. 1 Cultivating the industrial cluster path

**B. Create a platform for gathering resources of science and technology to improve the quality of economic transformation and development**

First, encourage enterprises and universities and research institutes in the agglomeration area to jointly establish a market-oriented science and technology research and development center, track the most cutting-edge information and achievements of science and technology innovation at home and abroad, and achieve resource sharing to form a platform for scientific and technological integration. Second, establish a science and technology innovation fund service platform, ensure traditional investment entities such as the government and banks, encourage new entities such as private investment and private equity funds to join, realize diversification of investment entities, and ensure sufficient funds to support the scientific and technological innovation

projects of agglomerated enterprises. . Third, strengthen the cooperation between industry, universities and research institutes, drive the rational flow of human resources, give play to the advantages of the concentration of human resources in universities and research institutes, establish a long-term mechanism for the two-way flow of human resources, and provide talent guarantee for the accumulation of technical resources. Fourth, it is proposed to establish a scientific and technological resource coordination agency, with the county government taking the lead, establishing coordination institutions with universities and research institutes, strengthening mutual communication and information exchange; and promulgating the "Administrative Measures for Science and Technology R&D Centers in Jiangxi Industrial Cluster Areas"<sup>[6]</sup> to standardize scientific and technological resources. Good operation of the agglomeration platform.

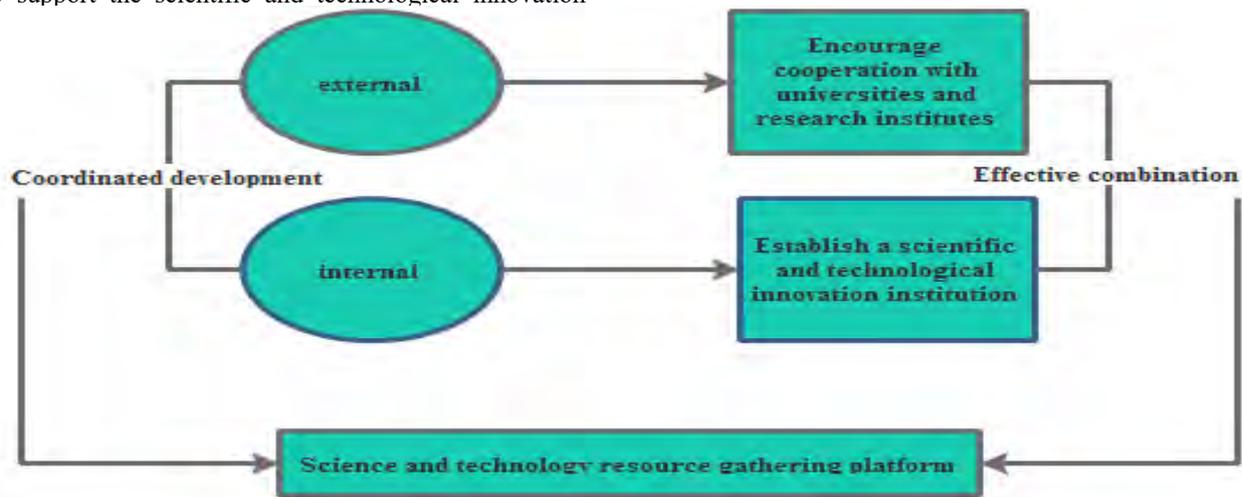


Fig. 2 Creating a technology resource aggregator platform path

**C. Pay close attention to service industry agglomeration and optimize county economic structure**

First, keep up with the needs of industry, build a cluster of productive service industries, and promote the development of service industries with linkages such as logistics, business marketing, consulting and training, and finance, and actively promote logistics, information, and knowledge. Provide strong support for industrial development; enlarge and strengthen new industries such as creativity, R&D and design, and promote the promotion of provincial-level modern agglomeration areas such as Cangzhou Red Culture and Creative Park and Xingan County Luggage and Leather City, and promote county-level production services. Market competitiveness of the agglomeration area. Second, guide the concentration of consumer service enterprises, increase the construction of tourism industry demonstration zones, and introduce support policies to encourage the development of county-level rural tourism clusters, support emerging businesses such as hotels and leisure stations, and promote the development of companies + farms. Mode of operation. Third, create a service industry gathering center, foster development carriers, and establish a vanguard model; relying on the existing batch of 22 "provincial modern service industry gathering areas" in the province, launch the fourth batch of "provincial modern service

industry gathering areas".<sup>[7]</sup> "Building work, implement the incentive policies for growth enterprises and benchmark enterprises, accelerate the identification of well-known trademarks and famous trademark enterprises in the gathering area, and promote the branding of county service industry clusters."

**D. Promote the coordinated development of the agglomeration area and realize the transformation of the county group**

We should change the framework of jumping out of the county administrative region, actively guide the joint efforts between the counties, or between the counties and cities, and seek the path of transformation and upgrading of the county economy with a vision of development and divergence. First, we must "bring in." Our provincial government introduces project investment through preferential policies, revitalizes the county economy, forms a "magnetic field effect", attracts the same and similar enterprises in the county industry to agglomerate, strengthen and optimize the agglomeration area; at the same time, attracts upstream and downstream related enterprises to gather and establish diversification Agglomeration area to achieve the extension of the industrial chain. Second, we must "go out." Local governments should

take the lead in the work, actively integrate into the central cities, connect with key bases at home and abroad, and realize the development of cross-county groups by absorbing the production factors of central cities and key bases. At the same time, combined with its own advantages, it will create a

characteristic gathering area with orderly division of labor and industrial phase chain, so that each industrial cluster area will be closely linked and unique. We will implement a differentiated competition strategy, strengthen the county industrial cluster area, and expand the county strength.

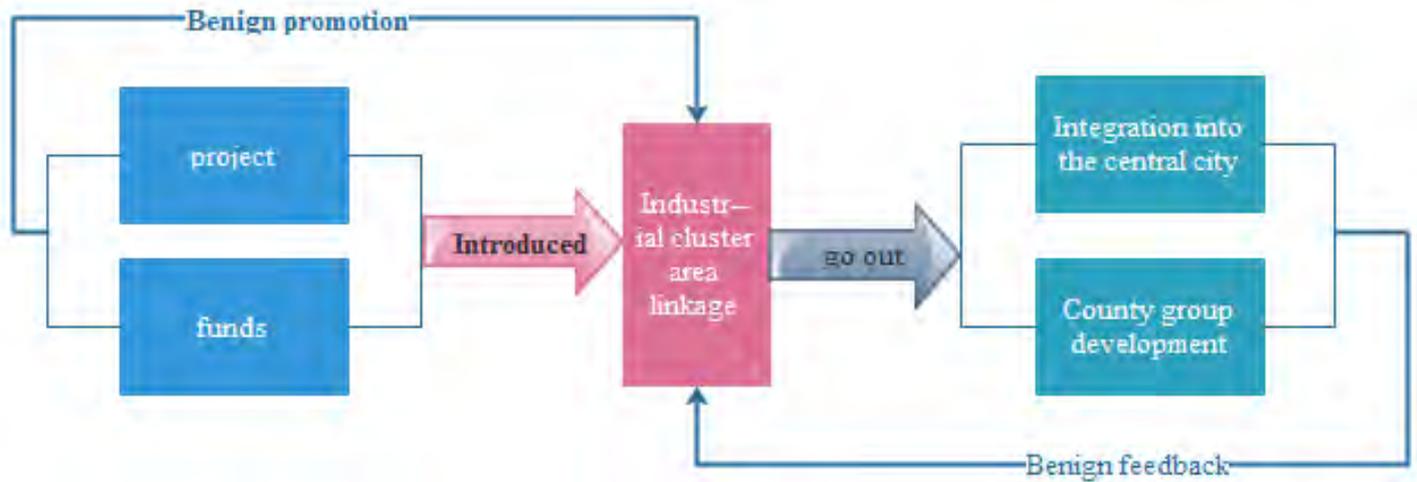


Fig. 3 Promoting the development path of the cluster area

## V. CONCLUSION

The study believes that the only way to transform and upgrade the county economy in Jiangxi Province is to start from cultivating industrial clusters, building a platform for collecting scientific and technological resources, and focusing on the concentration of service industries. At the same time, in the future economic transformation and upgrading, the county government should pay attention to the use of the "Internet +" strategy and focus on building the "Internet +" industry development path.

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