

Analysis of Hebei's Development Path in the Coordinated Development of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei

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Abstract: *The implementation of regional coordinated development is the need for the development of our country in the era, the inevitable choice to achieve resource sharing and rapid economic development within the region, and the path choice for the promotion of our country's GDP. As a major national regional strategy, the coordinated development of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei has gone through a planning period. The study found that Hebei is in a weak position in the coordinated development of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei. The article will take Hebei as the research subject, and analyze the reasons to explore a feasible development path.*

Keywords: *Beijing Tianjin Hebei; Collaborative development; Hebei Development Path*

1. Introduction

On February 26, 2014, our country took the coordinated development of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei as a major national strategy. In June 2015, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council issued and implemented the Beijing Tianjin Hebei Coordinated Development Plan, which provides the basic basis and action guide for promoting the coordinated development of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei. The Fourteenth Five Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development of the People's Republic of China and the Outline of Vision Goals for 2035, released in March 2021, places "accelerating the coordinated development of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei" at the top of "deepening the implementation of major regional strategies", and ranks it as the "first echelon of accelerating the construction of high-quality development" nationwide. From the perspective of China's emphasis on regional coordinated development, the coordinated development strategy of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei ranks first. In the process of coordinated development of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei, Beijing, as the capital of China, has a rapid economic development and many emerging industries. The corresponding overall development speed is the fastest among the three regions of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei. Tianjin, as a coastal city near the Bohai Sea, has a rapid economic development speed, It can be seen that Hebei has the slowest development speed among the three regions of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei. We need to focus on Hebei issues, explore the development path of Hebei, and improve the weakness of barrels, which is of far-reaching significance for the high-quality development of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei.

2. Current situation of coordinated development of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei

According to the "three-step" arrangement in the Beijing Tianjin Hebei Coordinated Development Planning Outline, the medium-term task objectives have been basically achieved by 2020, including the relief of Beijing's "big city disease" and other prominent problems, the reduction of the pressure on Beijing's permanent population, the improvement of public services, the basic formation of regional transport network integration, the significant progress of industrial coordinated development, and the gradual narrowing of the development gap between Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei [1]. However, while the overall effect is remarkable, some contradictions are also highlighted. For example, from the perspective of resource control ability, we can see that Beijing has the strongest economic resources, followed by Tianjin, and Hebei is the weakest. The gap between the economic development levels of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei has been widened; From the perspective of the driving capacity of the urban agglomeration in the region, Shijiazhuang, the capital of Hebei Province, is far inferior to Beijing and

Tianjin; From the perspective of industrial driving force, Hebei is lack of innovation ability, the innovation technology system is not perfect, and the transformation and upgrading of traditional industries become difficult. At this stage, the coordinated development of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei is moving towards the long-term goal of 2030, paying attention to the development problems of Hebei and finding the reasons for the development gap between Hebei and Beijing and Tianjin can better promote the realization of the long-term goal of the coordinated development strategy of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei.

3. Reasons for the Large Development Gap between Hebei and Beijing Tianjin

Since the implementation of the Beijing Tianjin Hebei coordinated development strategy, remarkable achievements have been made. Entering the "Fourteenth Five Year Plan" period, China's overall development environment has changed, and the coordinated development of the three regions of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei faces many challenges and uncertainties. Compared with the development speed of Beijing and Tianjin, Hebei has a relatively slow development speed and a large development gap with Beijing and Tianjin. There are certain factors affecting Hebei, which can be roughly divided into five aspects: siphon effect, low economic development, geographical location and administrative division, lack of high-quality education resources and insufficient transportation links in the province.

3.1 Siphon effect

Siphon effect is originally a physical phenomenon, and now it is extended to the social field, forming the siphon effect between cities. Siphon effect between cities refers to that mega cities with the fastest economic development, the largest development potential and the strongest comprehensive strength attract the superior social resources of surrounding small and medium-sized cities and towns to themselves. The analogy of this concept to the coordinated development of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei means that Beijing has attracted a large number of high-quality talents to Beijing for development due to its special status and advantages of rapid economic development, and a large number of social resources have settled in Beijing, among which there is no shortage of talents and social resources in Hebei. From the perspective of geographical location, Hebei is closest to Beijing, and the phenomenon of siphon effect is most likely to have an impact on Hebei, The loss of a large number of talents and social resources has led to the slow development of Hebei.

3.2 Low economic development

In the 1950s, New China was just founded, and all aspects needed to be prosperous. First of all, we needed to establish and develop a strong national defense industrial system to build an external barrier and protect our country from foreign countries. Steel was an indispensable part of the industrial system. So far, "steel making by the whole people" was popular and became a synonym of the time. Taking advantage of the east wind of socialism, the iron and steel industry has initially taken shape. Among them, Hebei Province, which ranks first in China in terms of iron and steel output, can be called a big iron and steel province. With the rise of the steel making era, the economic development of Hebei Province is accelerating. However, the development of iron and steel can be described as a combination of advantages and disadvantages. While driving the economic development of Hebei, it has led to the continuous deterioration of Hebei's environmental quality. For a while, the smog has swept the entire Hebei Province, causing harm to the health of Hebei people. To change this situation, Hebei began to reduce pollution emissions, advocate environmental protection and green production, and the economy and environment have developed in a positive direction. However, due to the large steel base and overcapacity, Hebei cannot complete the industrial transformation and upgrading solely by its own strength. Hebei has become a concentration of backward production capacity, resulting in the phenomenon of industrial solidification. Because the iron and steel industry has laid a solid foundation in Hebei, it is difficult for Hebei to adapt to the development speed and process of emerging industries for a while, resulting in few emerging industries in Hebei. Since then, the economic development speed has slowed down.

3.3 Impact of geographical location and administrative division

Hebei Province is the only province in China with mountains, plains, plateaus, hills and oceans. The complex environment has led to the different economic development speed of the regions where the

terrain is located. The development speed of the plateau region is far less than that of the plain region. Compared with Beijing and Tianjin, Hebei has a large area, many administrative divisions and a long north-south distance. Due to their proximity to Beijing and Tianjin, the northern and eastern Hebei regions can rely on the development of Beijing and Tianjin for trade communication and cooperation. Shijiazhuang, the capital of Hebei Province, has a high transparency, which is mainly attributed to the following three reasons: First, the determination of the capital city of Hebei Province has undergone certain changes, from the original Baoding to Tianjin, and then changed back to Baoding due to the adjustment of Tianjin's administrative division, and finally determined Shijiazhuang as the capital of the province. The back and forth changes of the provincial capital make Shijiazhuang lack of centripetal force; Second, Tangshan is the largest city in Hebei's economy, followed by Shijiazhuang. It has no strong economic strength, and its history and culture are not as profound as Baoding. It has no advantage in economy and culture; Third, the characteristics of Shijiazhuang are not obvious. When referring to Hebei, people first think of Hengshui Middle School or Xiong'an New Area, not Shijiazhuang, the provincial capital. At the same time, Shijiazhuang is located in the south of Hebei Province. With the influence of Beijing and Tianjin, the centripetal force is insufficient, and the central city cannot play a leading role.

3.4 Lack of high-quality higher education resources

By 2021, there will be 92 universities in Beijing, including 67 regular colleges and universities and 25 regular colleges and universities; There are 56 universities in Tianjin, including 30 undergraduate and 26 junior colleges; There are 123 colleges and universities in Hebei, including 61 undergraduate and 62 junior colleges. In terms of quantity alone, Hebei has the largest number of universities, and Hebei's high-quality higher education resources should be good. However, according to statistics, the "double first-class" colleges and universities in Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei are concentrated in the Beijing Tianjin region, with Beijing accounting for 80% and Tianjin 20% [2]. There is no "double first-class" college in Hebei, and the only 211 college is located in Tianjin. Beijing has the largest number of 211 colleges and universities in China, and the science and education force is the top in China. Every year, countless outstanding students flock to it, including Hebei's outstanding students. At the same time, Hebei's outstanding students will also go to other provinces to study because there are no "double first-class" colleges and universities in Hebei, which leads to Hebei's inability to attract talents and brain drain. In the absence of "double first-class" colleges and universities, there are few high-quality teachers. Without the support of outstanding talents, Hebei's industrial transformation becomes difficult.

3.5 Inadequate transportation links in the province

Under the coordinated development strategy of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei, the transportation links between 11 cities in Hebei and Beijing and Tianjin have become closer, such as Beijing Zhangjiakou Railway, Beijing Tangshan Intercity, Tianjin Chengde Intercity, Beijing Deyang Expressway, Beijing Qinhuangdao Expressway, Tianjin Shijiazhuang Expressway, etc. [3]. However, the transportation links in Hebei Province are still insufficient, and the rail transit links in northern and central southern Hebei are insufficient. For example, the rail links between Chengde and Cangzhou, Langfang and Xingtai, Handan and Langfang, Handan and Zhangjiakou are zero. If you want to reach the destination, you need to transfer in Beijing or Tianjin. Chengde in the north of Hebei Province has only one track with Xingtai and Handan in the south of Hebei Province, so the rail transit connection is low. At the same time, due to the geographical environment, Chengde has many mountains, so it is very difficult to build railway tracks. It has not formed an efficient transportation group with Beijing, Tangshan and Zhangjiakou. At the same time, the high-speed congestion index between the 11 cities in the province is high, the road sections with congestion are long and many, and the duration of congestion is also long. There are six major airports in Hebei Province. At present, only five major airports have realized direct flights to Zhengding Airport, the provincial capital of Shijiazhuang. There is no direct flight between the five major airports. When you arrive at your destination, you need to transfer at Zhengding Airport.

4. Analysis of Hebei's development path

In view of the above reasons for the large development gap between Hebei and Beijing Tianjin, five corresponding development paths are summarized, which are to stimulate Hebei's development vitality,

strengthen the coordinated development of industries, build a provincial capital metropolis circle, promote the rise of provincial capitals, break through regional restrictions, realize resource sharing, and build a modern integrated transportation system in the province based on Xiong'an New Area.

4.1 Relying on Xiong'an New Area, stimulate Hebei's development vitality

On April 1, 2017, in order to promote strategic development, our country decided to establish Hebei Xiong'an New Area. Under the background of our country's overall development strategic planning, Xiong'an New Area will become a national high-speed development area, integrating science and technology, economy and finance [4]. The development and construction of Xiong'an New Area is the requirement of the coordinated development of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei, as well as the inevitable requirement of the development of the times and the deepening of reform. The construction of Xiong'an New Area, on the one hand, can attract a large number of labor force, effectively alleviate the problem of "big city disease" in Beijing, and reduce the population pressure in Beijing; On the other hand, it can also effectively reduce the impact of Beijing's siphon effect. As a development area set up in response to the national strategic needs, Xiong'an New Area has a bright future. It can attract a large number of high-quality education, medical care, housing and other social resources. The establishment of colleges and universities will attract many outstanding students to come to study. It can also develop new industries and tertiary industries. The industrial development will be more diversified, information-based and intelligent, Excellent talents are looking forward to their dreams and want to realize their own values. It is a good choice for them to come to Xiong'an New District for development. While realizing their own life values, they can also drive the economic development of Hebei, make Hebei full of vitality, and inject strong force into the success of the coordinated development strategy of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei.

4.2 Strengthen the coordinated development of industries

At present, our country adheres to the concept of "economy and environmental protection go hand in hand" and advocates the harmonious coexistence of human beings and nature. Hebei is a large province of iron and steel, with a large steel production base, overcapacity and serious air pollution. In response to the national call, the steel industry must undergo transformation. The transformation of a large and deep traditional industry is not easy, and Hebei alone cannot complete it. It requires the coordination of Beijing and Tianjin. Collaboration can be mainly carried out from the following three aspects: first, promote industrial collaboration, transform the original overcapacity and high pollution enterprises to replace the non core function industries in Beijing; Second, promote industrial chain coordination. Beijing and Tianjin are rich in scientific and technological innovation resources, which can promote the industrial chain model of "Beijing R&D, Hebei transformation" and drive the transformation and upgrading of Hebei's traditional industries; The third is to promote industrial and technological innovation synergy. Hebei has a relatively complete industrial system and a relatively large scale, but insufficient innovation. Beijing and Tianjin will also provide technical support to promote the upgrading of Hebei's traditional industries.

4.3 Build a provincial capital city circle and promote the rise of provincial capital

Shijiazhuang, the provincial capital, is located in the south of Hebei. Due to the special geographical and administrative divisions, the north and east of Hebei are closer to Beijing and can rely on Beijing for development; The central Hebei region is close to Tianjin and can rely on Tianjin for development; South Hebei is far away from Beijing and Tianjin, and its coordination with Beijing and Tianjin is not as strong as that with northern Hebei, central Hebei and eastern Hebei. However, it can rely on the development of Shijiazhuang, the provincial capital, to form interactive development and industrial coordination between Shijiazhuang and Xingtai, Hengshui and Handan, to jointly promote the rise of Shijiazhuang, the provincial capital, and also to accelerate the narrowing of the development gap with Beijing and Tianjin. Shijiazhuang, known as the "Pharmaceutical City of North China", was once the largest pharmaceutical base in China, gathering more than 95% of Hebei's biomedical science and technology innovation platform. Yiling Pharmaceutical, the manufacturer of Lianhua Qingwen, is headquartered in Shijiazhuang. Shijiazhuang, the capital city of Hebei Province, has a high transparency among the provincial capitals in China. The reason is that it has no distinctive features. Nowadays, it can increase the development of the pharmaceutical industry, including traditional Chinese medicine and western medicine, and form a huge pharmaceutical industry chain to shape the title of the pharmaceutical capital, enhance the popularity of the provincial capital, and add strength to

the rise of Shijiazhuang, the provincial capital.

4.4 Break through regional restrictions and realize resource sharing

Hebei has a superior geographical location. The development opportunity should be great around the capital and Tianjin. However, due to the siphon effect, education, medical care, technology and other resources have poured into Beijing and Tianjin in large quantities. However, Hebei can also share resources with Beijing and Tianjin by virtue of its superior geographical location. For example, the co construction and sharing of educational resources [5]. At present, three modes of educational resource sharing have been formed: one Beijing and Tianjin strengthen the counterpart support to Hebei universities. At present, Renmin University of China has formed cooperation with Hebei University, the Central University for Nationalities has formed cooperation with Hebei Normal University for Nationalities, and there is a plan to jointly cultivate postgraduate students, and Tianjin has provided counterpart support to the construction of a higher vocational college in Chengde City; II. Strengthen the teacher training and teacher exchanges between Hebei and Beijing Tianjin. Hebei sends 100 teachers to Beijing for training every year, implements the temporary study plan for teachers in other places, and organizes academic exchanges and discussions for teachers in Beijing Tianjin Hebei region; Third, promote the formation of university alliances, such as agricultural universities, industrial universities, political and legal universities and other university alliances. The alliance universities can carry out deeper discussion and cooperation to maximize resource sharing.

4.5 Build a modern comprehensive transportation system in the province

Each province should have its own transportation system to connect cities. On April 25, 2022, the General Office of Hebei Provincial Government issued the Notice of the People's Government of Hebei Province on Printing and Distributing the Development Plan of Modern Comprehensive Transportation System in Hebei Province during the "Fourteenth Five Year Plan" (hereinafter referred to as the Notice). The Notice mentioned the improvement of the "six vertical, six horizontal and one ring" comprehensive transportation channel. The six vertical is the comprehensive channel connecting the north and south of Hebei Province, and the six horizontal is the comprehensive channel connecting Hebei Province from east to west, The first ring road is the capital ring road [6]. Under the overall planning of the Notice, the transport links between Hebei and Beijing and Tianjin are closer. At the same time, we need to arrange and plan the adjustment and construction of railways, passenger transport and airports in Hebei Province under the planning guidance of the Notice. Strengthening the transport links in Hebei Province can not only promote the economic development of the province, but also facilitate the economic exchanges with Beijing and Tianjin, so as to better serve the coordinated development strategy of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei.

5. Summary

Hebei, as a key link and weak restriction in the coordinated development of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei, narrowing the development gap between Hebei and Beijing and Tianjin is of great significance to further promote the implementation of the coordinated development strategy of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei. First of all, it is necessary to know what causes the slow development of Hebei itself, and then propose corresponding development paths for the reasons. Only targeted development can effectively improve the quality and speed of Hebei's development, with a view to injecting strength into the success of the coordinated development strategy of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei.

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