

Analysis of the Development of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Urban Agglomeration from the Perspective of New Institutional Economy

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Abstract

Along with our country's emphasis on economic development, regional coordinated development has gradually become the important step to promote the development of economy, high quality in our country, based on the theory of new institutional economics research, through the transaction costs theory analysis of regional difference of beijing-tianjin-hebei urban agglomeration, overlap degree is high, ecological industry development problems such as pollution, in order to further promote the coordinated development of the integration of the beijing-tianjin-hebei region, It is necessary to improve the urban structure, reduce transaction costs, build innovative industrial chains, coordinated development, unified market and other aspects to provide reasonable suggestions.

Keywords

New Institutional Economics; Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Integration; Transaction Costs; The Economic Development.

1. Introduction

In October 2022, the 20th National Congress of the CPC was held, which pointed out that: "We should accelerate the construction of a new development pattern, focus on promoting high-quality development, while promoting coordinated development among regions, and thoroughly implement regional coordinated development strategies and major regional strategies." The Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei urban agglomeration is an urban agglomeration with a high degree of economic activity in China. It is the heart of Bohai Sea in Northeast China and plays a huge role in China's economic development. The Central Committee of the CPC has clearly proposed to build the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei urban agglomeration into the first echelon of high-quality development. However, due to the influence of various factors such as regional location, difference in economic development level, ecology and so on, the problems of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei urban agglomeration are gradually prominent in the development process. Therefore, how to solve these problems and promote the integrated development of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei has become the key problem to be solved.

2. Literature Review

Based on the theoretical research of new institutional economics on the development of urban agglomeration, Jiang Hong (2015) analyzed the defects of the research on new institutional economics and believed that urban planning could affect spatial transaction costs. Wang Wei et al. (2018) believe that the formation and evolution of urban agglomeration is essentially a process of institutional change based on reducing transaction costs and achieving multilateral win-win (comprehensive benefit $>1+1=2$). Wu Yujie (2016) studied the ecological and environmental problems hindering the integration of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei through the theoretical study of new institutional economics and the impact of externalities. Wei Lihua

(2017) conducted a theoretical study on the coordinated development of institutions in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region, analyzed the urban agglomeration in combination with institutional changes and other reasons, and proposed the importance of creating a good institutional environment. Zhao Xinfeng et al. (2019) discussed the influence of institutional reasons on the development of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region from the aspects of institutional foundation, institutional generation, institutional change and institutional innovation based on the status quo of the integrated development of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region. From the perspective of new institutional economics, the above scholars have conducted theoretical analysis on a certain aspect of the development of urban agglomeration, but they have not made overall suggestions on how to develop the mechanism. Based on the relevant theories of new institutional economics, this paper provides reasonable suggestions for the development of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei urban agglomeration

3. There are Problems in Urban Agglomeration from the Perspective of New Institutional Economics

The Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei city cluster, with Beijing, Tianjin, Baoding and Langfang as the core, will take the lead in developing and radiating its role to drive the coordinated development of Hebei. Beijing-tianjin-hebei urban agglomeration is one of the earlier proposed three urban agglomerations, until now has developed relatively mature, but relatively lagged behind the other two urban agglomeration development, put forward currently with the national policy, has a strong development momentum of industrial innovation, the difference between city and the coordinated ability have progress, but also develop the unsolved problem.

(1) The internal coordination of each city is poor, and the integration of infrastructure is insufficient

Institutional economics points out that institutional structure is the sum of many formal and informal institutional arrangements, which together constitute a system, which can be divided into formal system and informal system, and the development problem of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei is that the formal system has not reached a high degree of unity. In the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region, there is a widespread phenomenon of government fragmentation. The lack of communication between regional governments in policy promulgations leads to no overall planning of regional development and low efficiency of spatial management. The integration of infrastructure includes proposals for all aspects of economic development, such as financial integration, transportation integration, industrial integration, etc., but it is difficult to realize these infrastructure integration because there is no unified policy guidance for the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei cluster.

(2) The development of different regions in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei city cluster varies greatly. In the coordinated development of urban agglomeration, economic development has an important impact on regional integration. The economic development level of Beijing and Tianjin, as the core cities of urban agglomeration development, is very different from that of Hebei. The two municipalities have attracted a large amount of foreign investment due to their relatively complete infrastructure, but the weak infrastructure in Hebei has not attracted enough foreign investment, which increases the development gap. In 2005, the "Poverty belt around Beijing and Tianjin", which was first proposed in the Hebei Provincial Development Strategy Research report, all 32 counties are located in Hebei Province, which not only shows the seriousness of the dual structure of economic and social development in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region, but also reflects the huge urban-rural gap. At the same time, the tertiary industry in Beijing develops rapidly and accounts for a large proportion, while the primary and secondary industries are the main industries in Hebei, so it is difficult for the three regions to effectively combine, and the industrial cooperation is relatively less.

(3). Ecological and environmental problems hinder the development of urban agglomerations. According to the externality theory of Pigou, a welfare economist, externality refers to the inconsistency between private costs and social costs. Externalities are divided into positive and negative externalities. The negative externality of urban development refers to the fact that the cost of urban development is lower than the social cost, which is not conducive to social development. Such as ecological environment problem mainly is the intergenerational externality problem, caused by the core urban environmental problems than its carrying capacity affect the surrounding areas, in the Beijing area part of hebei mountainous area affected by the serious environmental pollution, and environmental problems of the beijing-tianjin-hebei region has its particularity and complexity, there are different stages, different parts of the surface is pollution, Ecological problems are becoming more prominent and urban diseases are emerging one after another, which seriously affect the coordinated development strategy of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region and restrict the high-quality development of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei integrated region.

(4) The Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei urban agglomeration has a high industrial overlap.

Based on the urban agglomeration in the early development of beijing-tianjin-hebei region with various functions such as politics, economy and culture, has its own independent complete industrial system, mostly coincidence between industry, competition relationship clear and more than cooperation, the current industry in beijing-tianjin-hebei region homogeneity and uneven distribution, mainly exists in a few more developed city, and hebei region into many mountainous areas pace. Industries are directly difficult to coordinate or undertake, and the nature of separation is obvious, resulting in a low mutual allocation of resources between regions and weak competitiveness.

4. Proposals on the Development of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Region from the Perspective of the New Economic System

Under the perspective of new institutional economics, the development of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei urban agglomerations is in line with the current regional coordinated development in China, which plays an important role in promoting the development of high-quality economy. However, it is also imperative to solve various objective problems in the development. By reducing the transaction cost between cities, we can promote the institutional change and solve the externality problem through internal governance.

(1) Improve urban structure and reduce transaction costs

Complete infrastructure construction is the important measure of reducing transaction costs, integration of urban agglomeration coordinated development, is the reasonable integration of resources, the allocation of resources to maximize efficiency, optimize the urban structure, first of all, strengthen the construction of infrastructure and facilities, build internal common infrastructure construction, urban agglomerations strengthen the effective cooperation of the beijing-tianjin-hebei region, greatly reduce transaction costs. At the same time, the communication between governments should be strengthened, the economic integration of urban agglomerations should be promoted, and the cooperation mechanism of common development among the three regions should be established to coordinate the development of cooperative relations and competitive relations.

(2) Building innovative industrial chains and promoting the coordinated development of innovative industries

Scientific and technological innovation, industrial innovation and talent innovation in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region are cliff stratified, and the development of these three regions is extremely unbalanced, but they have their own unique advantages. First, Beijing area has talent,

science and technology and other advantages, and actively exert its innovation advantages to radiate surrounding areas. For example, it can be researched and developed in Beijing and applied in Tianjin and Hebei. At the same time, it can support collaborative innovation capacity, build a perfect innovation system, and develop innovation industry chain to promote its deep integration. Second, give full play to the role of Zhongguancun National Independent Innovation Demonstration Zone as a scientific and technological innovation center and a source of strategic emerging industries, and build a chain of scientific and technological innovation parks by relying on the co-construction of parks at important nodes. The third is to take advantage of the unbalanced development of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region and the difference in the proportion of industrial structure to extend the industrial chain, and each city will use its own advantageous industries to produce and develop comparative advantage projects. We will further build a new pattern of coordinated development of urban agglomerations featuring horizontal cooperation, vertical development and complementary advantages.

(1) Regional coordinated planning to accelerate market integration

New institutional economics points out that the institutional change is a response to the appropriate disequilibrium, the potential profit will drive the system vicissitude, Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei urban agglomeration to find a balance point in the unceasing development, because the region compared to the Yangtze river delta and the pearl river delta has a special political factors intervention, regional boundary between cities, so the development of market economy has a lot of problems. As the coordinated development of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei further, in the area of market integration, compensation and benefit sharing, the regional behavior main body participation, the respect such as relationship between the government and the market is bound to break more institutional barriers, so to coordination between the three regions and the coordinated development of constituting the common institutions, a unified regional market, as a whole the area each career development.

(2) Accelerating coordinated ecological development and promoting ecological and environmental restoration

Carbon emission has always been an important issue in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region, and environmental issues have deeply affected the development of Beijing. Although Xiongan New Area has taken over the functions of Beijing as a non-capital city, there are still problems that need to be improved. First of all, by controlling the emissions of high-polluting factories, we can strengthen the top-level design, formulate the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei "double carbon" target, and reasonably promote carbon adjustment in stages. Secondly, optimize the industrial energy structure and promote the transformation of the energy structure of some enterprises.

(3) Attaching importance to the overall development strategy for the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region

In addition to the development of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region through internal strengthen cooperation and communication, and exert comparative advantages, adjust improve the integration of regional coordinated development, can rely on national direction, the area along the construction, for example, the silk road construction, to attract foreign capital, talent, technology, management mode, etc., integrate available resources and reasonable allocation of resources to promote all kinds of factors of production flow freely, Promoting high-quality economic growth.

5. Conclusion

From the perspective of new institutional economics, the construction of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region meets the requirements of national governance. The implementation of the new spatial scale restructuring system to reduce transaction costs is a complement to the governance link between the city and the state. From the perspective of new institutional economics, the

improvement of the urban structure and the reduction of transaction costs in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region;Construct innovation industrial chain;Regional overall planning makes market integration;Accelerating ecological synergy;Pay attention to the overall development strategy and other directions to solve the regional economic gap;Poor internal coordination; Ecological environment restriction;High degree of industrial overlap, and actively promote the coordinated development of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei integration.The theories of transaction cost and institutional change from the perspective of new institutional economics can be used for reference in industrial innovation, economic development and regional coordination of cities and countries.At present, there is still a lot of space for the development of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei urban agglomerations. By combining the development experience of urban agglomerations in the Yangtze River Delta with its own unique form, it can provide reference for the coordinated development of China's regional development.

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