

Original Paper

Study on the Path of Integration of Southeast Gui Townships into Guangdong's Great Bay Area

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Abstract

As one of the key strategies for China to lead the economic development in the new era, since the in-depth implementation of the reform and opening up for forty years, the Guangdong Greater Bay Area, with its diversified industrial pattern, has vigorously promoted the rapid growth of China's economy and played an indispensable role in the global competition. Its unique geographical location and all-round policy support, as well as its huge economic hinterland, have laid a solid foundation for the synergistic development of industries in the region. Of particular concern is that the town cluster of southeast Gui, consisting of Wuzhou, Yulin and Guigang, is seizing the favorable opportunity of the Pearl River-West River Economic Belt to fully tap its own regional potential, actively expand the scope of external cooperation and exchange, take the initiative to initiate beneficial docking with many developed regions such as Guangdong, do a good job of undertaking industrial relocation, and rely on the Xijiang Golden Waterway to promote the development of advantageous industries and build up a A town system with clear division of labor and mutual cooperation. This innovative theory of synergistic regional economic development provides valuable ideas for the current stage of economic transformation and upgrading in China. It is crucial for the linkage development between the two regions. Therefore, the establishment of Guangdong's Greater Bay Area opens up a broader space for the development of Guandong's southeastern town clusters, while the latter likewise needs to be actively involved in the construction of the Greater Bay Area, to meet the challenges and grasp the opportunities, and to realize the mutual benefits and win-win situation between the regions.

This paper takes the main line of researching the integration of Gui-Southeast Townships into the construction of Guangdong Great Bay Area as the main line, and summarizes the content of the article research by finding relevant information, collecting literature monographs, etc. The content of the whole article is divided into five major parts for comprehensive elaboration, firstly, based on the

research experience of relevant scholars, combining theoretical foundations and relevant concepts, and then, from the status quo and problems of the integration of Gui-Southeast Townships into the Guangdong Great Bay Area, the analysis of the degree of industrial synergies between the Gui-Southeast Analysis of the degree of industrial synergy between the urban agglomeration and the Guangdong region, and finally propose important paths and countermeasures for integration based on the results of the analysis. The results of the study found that: First, the degree of industrial association between different counties and cities and the Guangdong Greater Bay Area is affected by the structure of their respective three industries. Second, the development indexes of Guigang, Yulin and the whole Guangdong region show an upward trend, while Wuzhou's development index is lower in comparison, and it is found that the development indexes of Gui-Southeast can be narrowed through the vigorous development of Gui-Southeast. Thirdly, the synergies between the Gui-Southeast urban agglomeration and the Guangdong Bay Area are at a low level, and there is a serious lack of synergy for some time. Therefore, in order to integrate into the Greater Bay Area of Guangdong, it is necessary to study and learn from the advanced development experiences at home and abroad, optimize the industrial structure, improve the system of accepting industrial transfer, improve the transportation facilities, accelerate the promotion of connectivity to improve the quality and increase the quantity, deepen the reform of the system and at the same time clarify the positioning to undertake the major industrial projects that are difficult to be arranged in the layout of the Greater Bay Area of Guangdong, with the aim of realizing a better integration of the South-East Gui Townships into the construction of the Greater Bay Area, and to create a better environment for resource sharing and cooperation between the two regions. Create a situation of resource sharing and win-win cooperation between the two places.

Keywords

southeast Gui town cluster; Guangdong Great Bay Area, industrial synergy, gray correlation degree

1. Introduction

The Guangdong Greater Bay Area (GBA) is a city cluster in the Pearl River Delta region of China, comprising nine cities in Guangdong Province. The plan for the Greater Bay Area aims to integrate the resources and strengths of the cities to achieve synergistic industrial development, infrastructure connectivity, technological innovation and talent mobility. Innovations in inter-regional cooperation systems can have a positive impact in a number of ways, promoting the sustainable development and common prosperity of individual regions. In terms of complementarity of advantages, the new cooperation system can prompt different regions to better utilize their respective strengths, achieve complementarity of resources, and improve overall productivity and efficiency, while it can promote synergistic development of industries, and the innovative cooperation system can help promote the synergistic development of industrial chains and form a more complete and competitive industrial system and improve overall economic efficiency. At present, the functional integration of the Greater

Bay Area has been largely completed, but the overall deepening needs to be further improved, i.e., institutional innovation should be developed as an important way for deeper inter-regional integration. Therefore, efforts are being made to strengthen inter-regional cooperation and innovation in order to promote the rapid development of the Greater Bay Area economy. Guangdong accumulates a large number of talents and financial resources, science and technology, to promote the complementary advantages and linkage development between the city clusters in the Greater Bay Area of Guangdong, and then drive the economic and social synergistic development of the southeast Gui with a strong radiation capacity (Evenett & Keller, 1998). The purpose of the development of Gui-Southeast City Cluster is to promote the integrated development of Yulin and Guigang with Wuzhou as the core, to build it into a demonstration area for undertaking industrial transfer and a pioneer area for the cooperation and development of Guangdong and Guangxi, to build an important city cluster in the Pearl River - Xijiang River Economic Belt, to promote the upgrading and optimization of the industrial structure, to cultivate and develop competitive new industries, to improve the overall economic efficiency, and to promote the economic and social development of Gui-Southeast City Cluster. It will promote the upgrading and optimization of the industrial structure, cultivate and develop competitive new industries, improve the overall economic efficiency, and ultimately contribute to the economic prosperity of the southeast Gui Townships Cluster, and increase the total economic volume and the living standard of the residents in the region. The South-East Gui Townships Cluster combines geographic and resource advantages, creating a good foundation for active integration into the Guangdong Bay Area.

The article focuses on the integration of Gui Dongbei into the construction of Guangdong's Greater Bay Area, proposing the radiation-driven and important promotion role of integration into Guangdong's Greater Bay Area for Gui Dongbei, as well as Gui Dongbei's role in assisting the promotion of the construction and development of Guangdong's Greater Bay Area and its synergistic and innovative role. The article focuses on the integration of southeast Gui into the Guangdong Greater Bay Area, proposing the radiation-driven and important promotion role of integration into the Guangdong Greater Bay Area for southeast Gui, as well as the role of southeast Gui in assisting in promoting and collaborating in innovation in the development of the construction of the Guangdong Greater Bay Area.

2. Introduction to Relevant Concepts and Theoretical Foundations

2.1 Relevant Concepts

1) Urban agglomeration. A town cluster is a regional group of cities consisting of a number of cities and their relatively dense surrounding countryside, suburbs and other areas (Friedmann, 1966). This concept emphasizes the close links and synergistic development between cities and their surrounding areas, highlighting the interdependent and mutually reinforcing relationship between cities and villages, and between cities and towns. The formation and development of urban agglomerations aims to give full play to the advantages of the cities in the region and to promote the agglomeration and flow of

resources, industries, talents and other factors, in order to achieve a higher level of economic, social and cultural development.

The concept of urban agglomerations was first proposed mainly in response to the new stage of urbanization and economic development in China. In town clusters, cities form relatively independent and complete urban systems with each other, and through a combination of synergistic cooperation and competition, economic complementarity and upgrading are realized. The spatial structure of China's economic development is undergoing profound changes, and the central Government has called for enhancing the economic and population carrying capacity of regions with advantages in economic development, such as central cities and town clusters, in order to give full play to the comparative advantages of the regions and promote regional coordination.

2) Guangdong Greater Bay Area. The actual tripartite cooperation of the Guangdong Greater Bay Area, as a geographical concept, started after the reform and opening up. Over the past 40 years, it has evolved from the simple export of low-cost labor for the manufacturing industry to comprehensive service cooperation, from the initial idea of a Shenzhen Area to the introduction of the Pearl River Delta (PRD) Townships Development Plan, and finally to the "9+2" urban agglomeration with the Pearl River Delta (PRD) as its core. The group covers a deep area, including nine cities (Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Foshan, Dongguan, Zhongshan, Jiangmen, Zhaoqing and Huizhou) and two regions. Its hinterland is vast, covering one-fifth of the country's land area and one-third of its population and economy. The Guangdong Greater Bay Area is not only economically strong, but also rich in key elements such as industrial economy, population mobility, and policy guidance, making it a systematic project of grand scale (A, A, B, & B, 2020).

3) Synergistic development of industries. "Synergistic development" refers to the exchange and cooperation between different cities, regions and elements in order to accomplish common goals, and to ultimately achieve the goal of multi-win development by reaching a variety of collaborative intentions. Intra-regional industrial synergistic development is to use this idea, apply the idea of synergistic development in the field of economic operation of the economic region, regard the industry of the region as a whole as a complex system, and the industry of each sub-region as a sub-system, and promote the regional industry to achieve a reasonable distribution in the space, structural organization, and achieve the reasonable flow of factors in the region to achieve the sharing of resources and technology. Sharing of resources and technology.

2.2 Problems in the Integration of the Southeast Guizhou urban Agglomeration into the Construction of the Guangdong Greater Bay Area

The industrial structure is unreasonable. Throughout the development of three cities in southeast Gui, from the point of view of industrial layout, all the new materials, new energy, energy conservation and environmental protection and health and wellness industry as a strategic emerging industry to focus on the development of industrial homogenization problems, market competition is becoming increasingly fierce, at the same time, there are varying degrees of convergence of the direction of industrial

development, the positioning of the ambiguous, resulting in duplication of construction between cities and cities and the low level of vicious competition, ten million resources allocation efficiency. Inefficient allocation of resources, weakening the comprehensive competitiveness, seriously restricting the overall level of development and development potential[4]. In terms of industrial structure, rural agriculture and farmers have a large proportion and industry is underdeveloped. Therefore, the three cities in southeast Gui should have Yu Gui Wu integration concept.

The current regional integration mechanism has yet to be perfected. Due to geographic differences and policy differences, Guangxi's Gui-Southeast region has not established a comprehensive and complete regional integration mechanism with Guangdong. This situation has led to insufficient coordination and incomplete regional support systems and preferential policies in the process of participating in the construction of the Greater Bay Area, especially in the key areas of investment in industrial projects, financing of special funds, and allocation of resources. Obviously, these factors are crucial for the integration of Gui Dongbei into the Greater Bay Area. Currently, the relatively low degree and quality of integration between Southeast Guizhou and the Greater Bay Area makes its economic model, which is mainly oriented towards agriculture, handicrafts, new energy, environmental protection, and health and wellness, potentially at risk of homogenizing with local development, which in turn affects interregional interaction and development[5]. In addition, cooperation at the governmental level needs to be strengthened. So far, the two sides have not set up a unified working group to coordinate cooperation and development in various fields, which undoubtedly increases the difficulty of industrial layout and coordination, and makes it difficult to effectively safeguard and balance the interests of local governments.

Gui south-east precisely Yulin, Wuzhou, Guigang such a "triangular combination", is the fortune of Guangxi. Southeast Guangxi Yulin, Wuzhou, Guigang three cities to join hands, unified planning industrial layout, park construction, town development, transportation networks, rather than intoxicated by regional competition, cooperation is win-win, seek common Qi development, in order to better retain talent, better promote regional economic development, benefit the people in one side.

3. Path Choices for the Integration of Southeast Guizhou Townships into the Guangdong Greater Bay Area

3.1 Optimizing the Industrial Structure and Improving the System of Receiving Industrial Transfer

Optimizing the industrial structure and improving the system of receiving industrial transfer

Southeast Gui more development of new energy, environmental protection direction of the industry, and the Guangdong Bay Area industries have the same quality, should be well positioned, the development of special industries; from the industrial structure, rural agriculture and farmers than the major industrial underdevelopment, to a certain extent, the industrial structure is not reasonable enough, the need to further optimize the industrial structure, and at the same time need to improve the system of accepting the transfer of industries, one is to build a platform for accepting the transfer of industries.

Southeast Gui should rely on the Xijiang golden waterway to support the transportation location conditions of good industrial parks to undertake industrial transfer. Accelerate the infrastructure construction of industrial parks, improve industrial support service system, optimize the investment environment (Henderson, 2020). Second, innovative ways to undertake industrial transfer. According to the mode of clustering, chaining and recycling, develop characteristic advantageous industries, introduce collaborative supporting industries and create new industrial clusters. Third, strengthen the management of undertaking industrial transfer. Strengthen the planning and management of industrial development, strengthen the environmental impact assessment and energy-saving assessment review of industrial transfer projects, and strictly prohibit the acceptance of high-energy-consuming and high-polluting projects.

3.2 Improving Transportation Facilities and Accelerating the Improvement of the Quality and Quantity of Connectivity

Strengthening port and bay linkages, both to smooth traditional infrastructure and to further enhance the connectivity of new types of infrastructure between southeastern Gui and the Guangdong Greater Bay Area, southeastern Gui should improve its dependence on the Guangdong Greater Bay Area, and strive to create articulated and interconnected transportation routes (Zhong & Guo, 2019). Strengthening the connectivity of traditional infrastructure, for example, strengthening the expansion of multiple modes of transportation between southeast Gui and key cities in the Guangdong Greater Bay Area by land, water, and air; in terms of railroads, focusing on Nanning-Yulin-Shenzhen, Nanning-Wuzhou-Guangzhou, and other high-speed railways, and in terms of land highways, promoting the construction of highways such as Nanning-Hengxian-Yulin-Yangjiang and Nanning-Guigang-Wuzhou-Guangzhou, and jointly building new land and sea corridors in the west at a high level. Promote the cooperation between the ports on the West River in southeast Gui and the key ports in the Greater Bay Area, accelerate the improvement of the construction of Guigang Port and Wuzhou Port, continue to encrypt the air routes from southeast Gui to the Greater Bay Area of Guangdong, and improve the container liner service from Guigang and Wuzhou to Shenzhen, Nansha, Zhuhai, as well as the "Shuttle Bus" of the Port of Guangzhou in Guangxi Guigang and the waterway service from Guigang to the Guangdong area. Cargo routes, to create a good pattern of river-sea intermodal transportation in Guangdong.

3.3 Deepening Institutional Reforms and Strengthening the Interface between Policy and Business Environment

To further strengthen the integration of the southeast region of Gui into the construction of Guangdong's Greater Bay Area, in the construction of industrial structure and transportation facilities, it is also necessary to further accelerate the innovation of policies and systems, to promote the same track of policies, and to build a high-quality business environment, one is to actively apply for the special policies of the southeast region of Gui, with the goal of the same track of policies and systems, to look for the local policies of Guangdong in the Austria Bay Area, and to accelerate the work of the change of

Guangxi's local laws and regulations and governmental regulations[8]. Optimize the business environment and accelerate the investment soft environment on the same track. Second, actively docking Guangdong, to create an international business environment, optimize the investment environment, change the government's investment approach, vigorously promote Yulin's "environmental protection investment", give full play to the role of the port of Guigang, Wuzhou port, reduce the cost of water transport goods transportation. Third, reduce enterprise costs, improve freight efficiency. At the same time, the full implementation of the logistics industry in Guangxi to reduce costs and increase efficiency of the preferential policies, deepen the Guangxi water, electricity, gas and other institutional reforms, and further reduce the cost of the real economy, so as to create a better business environment.

3.4 Clearly Positioning Itself to Undertake Major Industrial Projects that Are Difficult to Be Arranged in the Guangdong Greater Bay Area

Given the differences in the positioning and direction of development between the two places, some industries, such as metallurgy and heavy chemical industries, run counter to the development needs of the Greater Bay Area in Guangdong. This provides a good opportunity for southeastern Guangxi to undertake such non-priority projects. This environment is close to the Greater Bay Area and has an underdeveloped industrial base, but has sufficient development resources to attract large-scale industrial projects. Under the current situation, South-East Guangxi needs to strengthen its soft power to better undertake large-scale projects: firstly, in terms of talent, to alleviate the shortage of talent in South-East Guangxi in terms of recruitment and retention; secondly, in terms of technology, to focus on encouraging in-depth cooperation within South-East Guangxi, such as between enterprises and enterprises, between enterprises and universities, or between enterprises and the government, and to promote the establishment of technological innovation centers and strengthen the cooperation between enterprises based in Guangxi and renowned enterprises of the Greater Bay Area. Jointly set up technology innovation centers and strengthen the protection of intellectual property rights; Finally, in terms of infrastructure, southeast Guangxi should actively build steel supporting industrial parks, petrochemical industrial parks and forest industry industrial parks, etc., covering logistics, warehousing, transportation and other aspects.

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