

## Research on the Future Development of Hubei Province from the Historical and Humanistic Characteristics Based on Geography

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**Abstract:** This paper explores the nature and future development mode of the whole group of Hubei Province from the situation of geography and human culture. The geographical of Hubei Province is divided into four parts including the western mountainous areas, the northeastern low hills, the Jiangnan plain and the southeastern hills, to be inferred that Hubei Province is an island-based region mainly, and with land-based of 25 percent. In terms of regional style, technology and communication are equally important or the individualism expresses more. The disposition of the whole province is not radical and can accept more complex ideas. It would become the core of the second echelon after the succession of the first insurgent in the process of historical process. After the current saturated development of Guangdong and Jiangsu and Zhejiang provinces, Hubei Province should be the future main battlefield to replace the trend of new technologies and product models. More manpower and material resources should be invested in the domains of large data computing, artificial intelligence and intelligent equipment by Hubei Province and even the nation. The conclusion is that in the coming decades, Hubei Province should pay attention to the layout of new technologies and new product frameworks, as the core leader of social development.

### 1. Introduction

Hubei Province, referred to as E and Chu for short, was the site of the early and middle period of Chu State in ancient times and located in the central part of China. Because it is located in the middle reaches of the Yangtze River and north of Dongting Lake, it is named Hubei (lake north). Anhui to the east, Jiangxi and Hunan to the south, Chongqing to the west, Shaanxi to the northwest, and Henan to the north, between East longitude 108 degrees 21'42"- 116 degrees 07'50', North latitude 29 degrees 01'53" - 33 degrees 6'47". The total land area of the province is 185,900 square kilometers. Located in the south of Qinling-Huaihe River, it belongs to the south of China's geography.

By the end of 2017, Hubei had 13 prefecture-level administrative regions, consist of 103 county-level administrative regions, with a permanent population of 59.02 million. Wuhan is the provincial capital. In 2017, Hubei's GDP ranked seventh in the country and eleventh in per capita. Wuhan as the center of the railway transport hub is forming. The Yangtze River enters from the Three Gorges in Western Hubei Province and flows through Yichang, Jingzhou, Xianning, Wuhan, Ezhou, Huanggang and Huangshi. The Hanjiang River enters from Shiyan City in the northwest and flows southeast through Xiangyang, Jingmen, Qianjiang, Xiantao and Hanchuan, and into the Yangtze River from the north of Wuhan. Seen in Fig. 1.

The terrain can be divided into four regions: mountainous areas in Western Hubei, Jiangnan Plain, low hills in northeastern Hubei and low hills in southeastern Hubei. Its future development based on the geography, humanities and history will be discussed <sup>[1-5]</sup>.



Figure 1 the administrative region of Hubei

## 2. Four Cultural Regions Based on Terrain and Geography

The world is divided into land and island cultural regions. Land ownership refers to the land in a large area, through land to communicate with surrounding countries and ethnic groups, such as Russia, Eastern Europe, Central Asia and the northern part of China. Island or Sea power areas are mostly on islands. They communicate with other countries through ships, such as the United Kingdom, the United States, Japan, Western Europe and so on. Typical land civilization, like to accept multiculturalism, strong in the product system framework and humanities. Island civilization blocked from the outside world, which is conducive to a relatively single culture and technology, is very strong in technological innovation. For example, the Nobel Prize comes mostly from island countries. According to the distribution of mountain terrain and human history, the four regions can be interpreted as follows (Fig.2).

1) H1, Western Hubei Mountains: Including Wudang Mountain, Shendong Shennongjia, Jingshan and Wushan in the eastern part of the Qinling Mountains, with an altitude of about 1000 meters, which is the highest peak in the province. This belongs to the eastern part of the second terrain ladder in China. There are Shiyan and Enshi in administration. The terrain is high, and some rivers rush down, cutting out valleys. The population density of mountainous areas is small. People here need to climb mountains when they walk, which is laborious. If the primitive thinking of this kind of life merges into other industries, they are appropriate to do some laborious technical problems, such as tackling the key problems of the army, tackling the difficult ones and so on.

2) H2, Jiangnan Plain. It includes Yichang, Jingzhou, Jingmen, Xiangyang's West and Wuhan's West three county-level cities. This area is located in the impact zone of the Hanjiang River and Yangtze River, and can be regarded as the west of the Hanjiang River basin and north of the Yangtze River basin. There are many tributaries and lakes, which are famous for their fish and rice. In the East and north, the Hanjiang River can be separated from Henan in the north in ancient times. In addition, floods often overflow villages in some areas, leading to the migration of residents. This area has certain defensive advantages, and its economic base is not bad. Jingzhou, an important military place in ancient times, is in this place.

3) H3, low hills in northeastern Hubei, the land-based region in the east of the Hanjiang River and the north of Yangtze River. Located at the border of Hubei, Henan and Anhui, there are Tongbai Mountain and Dabie Mountain, which are the remaining veins of Qinling Mountains, with an elevation of less than 500 meters. It includes Suizhou, Xiaogan, Huanggang and the north of Wuhan. There are many low hills and rivers in this area. If the Central Plains culture in the North spreads, it will not be blocked by mountains and rivers. Generally, it will be accompanied by the rapid

penetration of cavalry in ancient, which is easy to impact the people's inherent thinking. It can be regarded as a small land-based region, which can filter and accept the culture from Henan and Anhui. It has a broad vision and strong ability to communicate with people. When they mature, their thinking can impact people elsewhere. People in such place are easy to accept unfavorable ideas and objections, and can be transformed and absorbed, and then spread abroad. They have strong advantages in persuading and organizing others.

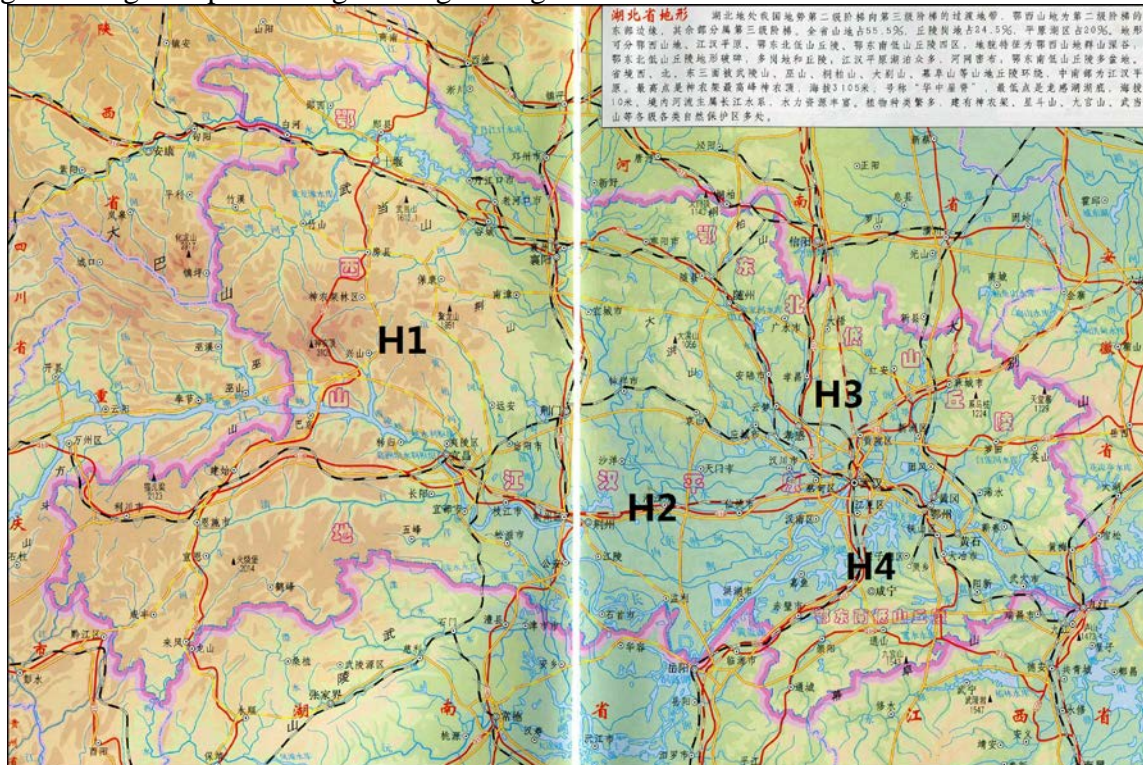


Figure 2 Topographic maps of four regions in Hubei Province

4) H4, Sea power area in southeastern Hubei. This is a plain and low hills surrounded by the Yangtze River and Mufu Mountains, including southern Wuhan, Xianning, Huangshi and Ezhou. It has plain and low hills, small area compared with H2 region, This area can refer to the famous Guanzhong Plain (surrounded by mountains on three sides, exchanged water on one side, Xi'an), and the north Jiangsu region (surrounded by the Yangtze River, Zhejiang Mountains in Anhui Province, Nanjing, Suzhou and Shanghai is located in the center). It has a strong geographic barrier function, which can block the spread of culture from other regions, especially in the north. Then it Benefits the people to concentrate on technology. Wuchang in the south of Wuhan is located in this area, there are many colleges and universities, as well as also many universities in Xi'an, Nanjing and Shanghai, which are the areas of high and new technology research.

The combination of H1, H2 and H4 regions, blocked by the mountains or the rivers, could be considered as a large island-based culture. H3 is the land-based culture region. Then Hubei Province consists of 3 island-based and 1 land-based regions. It mainly belongs to south culture, with influence of land culture.

Wuhan, the capital of Hubei Province, is located at the junction of H2, H3 and H4. It shows that Wuhan was formed through the cultural integration of three regions. On the one hand, the people in this place are influenced by the culture of communication organizations, such as being able to do business, being good at communicating with people and forming partnership teams; on the other hand, they are influenced by the culture of hard work, being able to make advanced technology and making high-quality products.

### 3. Development Trend Based on Historical Change

If considered from the unification of Qin Dynasty to the unification of Sui Dynasty, it represents

a new historical period, from Qin, Western Han, Eastern Han, Wei-Jin to the Southern and Northern Dynasties (unification of Qin Dynasty in 221BC - the begin of Sui Dynasty in 589 AD). From the above, Hubei Province played a greater role in the period of about 25-280 AD, which was in the middle stage.

During the unified war of the Eastern Han Dynasty (about 22AD), Liu Yan and Liu Xiu brothers (Caiyang County, Nanyang County, now in Hubei Province) who first attacked Wang Mang's government troops came from Hubei Province, and the Green Forest Army also worked for a long time in Hubei Province (H3 Region). Although Liu Xiu later went to Hebei to reorganize the forces, it shows that the cultural and material forces of Hubei Province played a basic role at that time. During the Eastern Han Dynasty, the number of administrative division in Hubei Province also increased, indicating that the population increased. In the Three Kingdoms Period, Jingzhou, in H2, was also an important region. In 280 AD, the Jin Dynasty destroyed Wu and annexed southern regions such as Hubei.

In the modern history of China, the first Opium War (1840AD) or the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom (1851AD), Hubei Province didn't play a role first. After Zhang Zhidong's administration, it was not until the Wuchang Uprising (1911 AD) that he stepped on the stage of history. During the period of Beiyang warlords, Li Yuanhong from Hubei Province also served as president. In the period of the Agrarian Revolutionary War, Hubei Province provided the majority of soldiers for E-Yu-Wan revolutionary bases (later organized as the Red Fourth Front Army, the 129th Division of the Eighth Route Army and the Second Field Army of the People's Liberation Army). It also included Marshal Lin Biao of the Red Army from H3. The Red Army headquarters in the H4 and H2 regions are integrated into the Red First Front Army and the Red Second Front Army. Hubei also played a different role in the second period.

#### **4. Development Situation in Contemporary Hubei Province**

After the reform and opening up, the status of Hubei Province in the whole country has gradually fallen behind. Wuhan was no longer one of the most dynamic cities before liberation. Meanwhile the first-tier cities are concerned as Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou and Shenzhen, when East China such as Jiangsu Province and Zhejiang Province is more developed than that in Hubei Province. In recent years, according to the Top 500 Enterprises in China, there are about 11 in Hubei, lower than the national average level.

1) This paper spent more time to observe the people between Hubei, Jiangxi and Zhejiang Province. Jiangxi people have been working in one regular place for more than ten or twenty years, and seldom mix with their bosses. Hubei people are not as persistent as Jiangxi and Zhejiang people in single things, but they are better in city words than Jiangxi.

2) At present, Hubei Province has produced high-tech Internet talents such as Jinshan Company. Jun Lei, from Xiantao in H2, worked for Qiu Bojun's Jinshan Group for 16 years and went out to start a millet mobile phone company in 2011. Bojun Qiu is from Zhejiang Province, while Jun Lei is from Jiangnan Plain. This shows that Jun Lei's initial platform was built by Zhejiang people, and then he built his company. It can be seen as the embodiment of H2 regional culture.

Hongyi Zhou is born in Huanggang of H3, grew up in Henan Province. After three years of work in Founder Group (Jiangsu people founded), he set up 3721 company, and then made 360 anti-virus software. He had challenged almost all the Internet giants, and also made mobile phones, which shocked people's hearts. This can illustrate the future develop situation in the H3 region.

3) In colleges and universities, there were more MCUs in Zhejiang province decades ago. They also directly did ECG and Internet commerce imported from abroad. Many famous universities in Hubei Province, such as Wuhan Univ. and HUST, have studied image processing technology latest time. Image processing is used on high-end medical devices such as ultrasound, CT and magnetic resonance. It requires more complex programming algorithms, which are higher-end than Internet sales. People in Hubei do not like to do trivial things, but like to see clearly before doing things, which can lead to more advanced fields.

According to the characteristics of Hubei Province in the middle period of history, it could be

considered to carry more high-end industries and aiming at the future high-tech industries after the saturation development in eastern China.

In the future, the impact on high-tech products at higher levels, such as large data processing, high-end manufacturing of medical devices, image processing, artificial intelligence, biomedicine, Internet medicine, precision instruments, material science and so on, will be hot and even widely used in the future. They could be put in Hubei. The people should stick to high and new technology, make people diligent in doing things, and then consider setting up companies or enterprises with more investment.

## 5. Conclusion

Hubei Province is mainly divided into four regions, whose basic topographic geography, geographical distribution in China, the interaction of natural environment and social environment, forming the unique culture of Hubei Province.

This province has two different cultures by the island area and land area, leading to the contrary notions in people. Partial people like to communicate with people, spending less time on technology and lacking technical ability, while the others concentrate on technology and have strong technical ability, focusing on different or even contradictory cultures. Ordinary individuals here, impacted by these different cultures, will have a broader vision and a clearer view of things. So many places say that Hubei people are smarter and should be have higher expectations.

In the memory of one foreign college student, people in Hubei all said good things, and did not want to do specific things, consider those do something as a fool. It seems impossible to ask for directions in Wuhan, and the local people refused to do such unhelpful things. All this makes the abacus very good.

According to the research of 12 prefecture-level cities in Hubei Province<sup>[3]</sup>, it is found that the residents' disposable income, the number of industrial enterprises, and the railway freight volume and the development ratio of administrative regions have a significant effect on promoting the industrial economy, among which the development ratio of governmental administration has the most obvious effect. So it can be inferred that the new industrialization level of Hubei Province will be greatly improved by the tendencies of local and national investment in high and new technology. The leading force in the central region and even the whole country will be formed if the national scientific research policy and investment policy are strongly inclined to Hubei Province.

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