

Research on Industrial Innovation and County Economic Development Model

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Keywords: Industrial innovation, County economic develop model, High technology industry

Abstract: County circular economy is a circular economy based on county economic development, and its development cannot deviate from the laws of county development. my country's county situation is characterized by high population density, uneven distribution of mineral resources across the country, and small per capita environmental capacity. The resource environment has now become the “bottleneck” of China's county economic development. In the economic growth mode of counties, there are still problems of “high investment, high consumption, high emissions, incoordination, difficult to cycle, and low efficiency”. The sustainability of county economic development is facing major challenges, which requires the county to take the lead in implementing Circular economy development strategy. The price paid by the traditional economic development model has largely affected the sustainable development of human society. Based on the analysis of the current development law and traditional mode of the county economy in our country, combined with the theory of circular economy, this paper constructs a comprehensive development model of county circular economy from the perspective of industry.

1. Introduction

With the development of county economy, resource environment has become the “bottleneck” of China's county economy development. In the age of industrial entities, counties still have the problems of “high investment, high consumption, high emissions, incoordination, difficult circulation, and low efficiency” in the economic growth mode. The sustainability of the county economy is facing major challenges. The negative effects of the existing development model of the county economy are becoming more and more prominent, which requires the county to begin to implement a circular economy development strategy. The essence of circular economy is a mode of economic growth, not an economic factor. No matter which entry point is used to explain circular economy, we cannot leave the two cores of resource conservation and environmental protection. The county economy consists of pillar industries such as agriculture, industry, and service industries. The current development of a circular economy in China must be closely linked to different industrial sectors. Research and explore industries that currently have a large share of the county economy, labor-intensive, resource and energy consumption, and waste and pollutant emissions. The new circular economy development model has important strategic significance for building a new socialist countryside and realizing the sustainable development of society.

2. Connotation and Characteristics of County Economy

The academic circles gave different definitions from different angles. The first is that the county economy is a collection of economic activities within the administrative divisions of the county. It is not a “pure natural area” nor an “administrative area”, but has a certain remarkable relationship with the area studied in regional economics. The “economic geographic area” of economically identifying characteristics is not the same concept, but there is a certain overlap or even overlap in actual life. The second is that the county economy is an economic concept with a very strong local color. It is a regional economic symbol formed by county enterprises relying on local resource advantages to produce products with strong local colors. The county economy is also dependent on the local The climate, natural resources, and human resources of China form a regional economy with local characteristics. Its products have obvious signs of local resources and local culture. The

third is that the county economy is an economy that is managed by the county-level administrative divisions, led by the county-level government, and under the premise of obeying the national macro-management, to develop the local economy. It has obvious regional definition, which is specifically composed of county-level economy, township economy and village-level economy. The fourth is to believe that the county economy refers to the economic activities within the county's spatial area. It is a regional social reproduction process that includes production, circulation, distribution, and consumption. It is the composition of various departments of the national economy, various links of reproduction, and various operating mechanisms within the county. Complex. Divided from the category of regional economy, it is an intermediary between the macro economy and the micro economy. Fifth, it is believed that the county economy refers to the open and distinctive regional economy formed by the overall arrangement of economic and social resources in the area and space of county-level administrative divisions. The county level is the link between the macro and the micro in my country's economic and social life, and has an important position. The county economy is centered on the county seat, the market town is the link, and the countryside is the hinterland. It has a vast area and rich resources. It focuses on the development of agricultural product processing industry and township enterprises. The urban and rural areas are integrated, the industrial and agricultural industries are advanced, and the regional economic characteristics are obvious. my country's social and economic functions are relatively complete. The basic unit. Sixth, it is believed that the county economy refers to the county-level area (space) in the administrative division, with the goal of enhancing the comprehensive economic strength and the market competitiveness of economic entities, based on its own reality, based on market guidance, and with the help of industrial policies, administrative mechanisms, and fiscal and taxation methods. , An economic form with strong vitality formed by continuously and effectively integrating economic and social resources.

3. Types of County Innovation Models from the Perspective of Industry

Modern eco-agriculture-driven innovation model. The modern ecological agriculture-driven innovation model refers to a development model that promotes the overall economic and social progress of the county by developing modern ecological agriculture through a series of innovative activities. The so-called modern ecological agriculture is a composite system of modern agriculture and ecological agriculture. It is based on modern industry and science and technology, making full use of the essence of traditional Chinese agriculture technology, maintaining continuous growth in productivity, continuous improvement of soil fertility, continuous coordination of the rural ecological environment, and continuous use of protected agricultural natural resources to achieve high yields and high quality For the purpose of high efficiency and low consumption, a comprehensive agricultural system using modern technology, modern equipment and modern management has been gradually established. In this model, modern ecological agriculture is the industrial basis for county innovation. Key system, technology, market and product innovation activities are all carried out around ecological agriculture, and the economic growth and development of the county mainly rely on the innovation of modern ecological agriculture.

High-tech industry-driven innovation model. The high-tech industry-driven innovation model refers to a development model that develops high-tech industries through a series of innovative activities to drive the overall economic and social progress of the county. In this model, high-tech industry is the industrial foundation for county-level innovation. High-quality innovation resources such as capital, technology, and talents all flow to high-tech industry, and high-tech industry has become a new growth point for county economy. The basic requirements of this model are: First, a coordinated and supporting policy support system. The high-tech industry has the characteristics of high investment, high risk, and high return. It needs corresponding policy support in the early stage of its development. These policies mainly include: government financial investment , Loan guarantees and interest discounts, venture capital, tax incentives, financial subsidies, equity incentives, patents and incentive policies, etc.; second, the county has a good industrial foundation, the existence of large enterprises, and the rapid development of ordinary manufacturing industries,

all of which can contribute to county high-tech. The development of technology industry provides element support and carrier resources; third, the county has a strong independent innovation ability and absorption capacity, which can provide strong technical support for the development of high-tech industries.

Pioneering export-oriented business. The pioneering and innovative model of export-oriented commerce refers to the development model of coastal and border counties, with the development of international markets as the orientation, and the expansion of exports as the center, through innovating and modernizing the export-oriented commerce industry system to promote overall economic and social progress in the county. In this model, the industrial foundation of county-level innovation is an export-oriented modern commerce industry. The driving force for innovation activities mainly comes from the international market. The county economy has achieved rapid development under the guidance of export-oriented industries. The export-oriented business field refers to the industrial field directly targeting international trade and the industrial field with foreign capital background. The basic requirements of this model: First, it has the geographical advantage of coastal and border; second, it has a good investment environment, the county market system is complete, the policy system is relatively loose, and the degree of social civilization is high; the third is natural resources, The comparative advantages in human resources or technology are sufficiently attractive to foreign capital; the fourth is to be good at combining the advantages of the county with the use of international opportunities.

4. Basic Principles for the County to Choose an Innovative Model

Innovation is extremely important to the economic and social development of the county, and the choice of the innovation model is also critical to the county. Improper selection will not only be detrimental to the development of the county, but will also bring unnecessary losses to the county. If you choose the right one, you will be able to avoid the waste of resources and make innovation truly become the core driving force of the county's economic growth and development. From the comparison of county-level innovation classification models, it can be seen that different models have different requirements, scope of adaptation, and each has advantages and disadvantages. In the process of model selection of county economy, it is necessary to rationally analyze the internal and external environmental factors of county economic development. The choice of model should conform to the characteristics of the resource endowment of the respective county, and the following basic principles should also be followed: First, the principle of scientific decision-making. The strategic choice of the county-level innovation model is dominated by the future, but it is not an expression and depiction of the best wishes of the county, and it is not a future world created by imagination. Therefore, it is necessary to fully understand the competitive environment of the county and evaluate the county itself. Make scientific choices based on resources and capabilities, and rationally analyze internal and external environmental factors that affect county innovation. Second, the overall principle. The choice of county-level innovation models should consider not only the interests of the county, but also the overall situation of the country's economic development. For example, if the state restricts the development of industry in counties with good ecological environment, if the county wants to actively introduce innovation and vigorously develop industry, it is impossible to get strong support from the state, because innovative activities in the county will cause environmental and resource damage, which is obviously not consistent. The long-term benefits of national economic development will only be restricted by corresponding laws and regulations, and county-level innovation activities will also lose a good environment for survival and will not succeed. Third, the principle of consistency. The choice of county-level innovation model should be consistent with the county's geographic environment, economic and technical strength. Inland counties with strong capital and high technological level can choose the high-tech industry-driven innovation model. For coastal counties, they can choose the pioneering innovation model of export-oriented business, and for mountainous counties with medium economic strength and technical level, they can choose modern Eco-agriculture promotes an innovation model, and counties close to large cities choose a suburban service innovation model

that places equal emphasis on the “three industries”. Fourth, the principle of profit maximization. County area innovation activities can bring economic benefits to the county area, but also have risks. When choosing a county area innovation model, full consideration should be given to reducing costs, reducing risks, and maximizing economic benefits. For example, it is easier for coastal counties to adopt the pioneering and innovative model of export-oriented commerce than other models to maximize benefits. Because, on the one hand, it can make use of the superior geographical location to reduce transportation costs, on the other hand, it can make full use of external resources and diversify risks; on the other hand, facing the international market, the product has a broad market prospect.

5. Conclusion

Innovation is the source and inexhaustible driving force of county economic and social progress. However, innovation activities are not homogeneous. According to the industrial basis of innovation, county-level innovation can be divided into four types: modern ecological agriculture-driven, high-tech industry-driven, suburban service with equal emphasis on the “three industries”, and foreign business development. Main mode. Different models have different requirements, characteristics, advantages and disadvantages. In the process of model selection, each county must comprehensively consider various constraints, follow the principles of scientificity, overallity, consistency, profit maximization, and dynamic modification to make the best choice.

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