Analysis on the Realization Path of the Coordinated Development of Shaanxi Higher Education and Guanzhong City Group Industry Chain

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Abstract. The joint or coordinated development of urban industrial chain and higher education has become a trend in the development of higher education in the world. In the process of the formation of industrial chain division of urban agglomeration, higher education resources play a two-way aggregation spillover effect. Higher education is closely integrated with the regional economy and society and has developed in regional economic and social development and prosperity. On the whole, the level of higher education investment and industrial agglomeration of Guanzhong urban agglomerations is always at a disadvantage. The coordinated development of Shaanxi higher education and Guanzhong Plain urban agglomeration industrial chain should be achieved through five aspects: increasing financial input, strengthening regional human capital reserve; innovating university application-oriented talent training model, boosting local industrial cluster transformation and upgrading; The talent incentive mechanism attracts high-quality talents; rationally plans the industrial layout, guides the moderate concentration of industries in the region; optimizes the regional layout of higher education.

Introduction

The megalopolis is the first concept proposed by the French geographer Gottman in the book "Urban Groups - The Urbanization of the Northeast Coast of the United States." At present, the international community is characterized by vast territory, crowded population, economic and technological factors, and international communication functions. It mainly refers to the urban agglomerations with five major cities of New York, London, Tokyo, Paris and Los Angeles as the core. Advanced productivity and capital accumulation play an important role in national development and global competition, and are the engine of global economic development. With the continuous development of urban agglomerations, the division of labor between cities has developed rapidly, and the industrial cooperation system is more reasonable. From the planning and development process of New York, Tokyo, London, and Paris, it can be seen that accurate industrial function positioning, following the development requirements of market economy laws, and constantly optimizing the industrial structure and establishing an efficient industrial chain are necessary conditions for its formation. Each city carries out specialized division of labor according to all links of the industrial chain, forming different levels and types of inter-city industrial chain. The city's division of labor based on the inter-city strategic industrial chain promotes the integration and sharing of resources and accelerates the process of industrial integration of urban agglomerations. The extension of the inter-city strategic industrial chain extends to different cities, creating value in each link, and effectively promoting the coordinated development of the urban group's spatial system and economic system. In the process of the formation of industrial chain division of these urban agglomerations, higher education resources play a two-way aggregation spillover effect. The discipline-professional-industrial chain construction is a new model of education and economic cooperation, which will certainly enhance the industrial level and promote regional economic development. Higher education is closely integrated with the regional economy and society and has developed in regional economic and social development and prosperity. When the power of higher education knowledge is concentrated to a certain extent, it will spill over into the urban industry, and education will have spillover effects. For example, talent cultivation,
technological innovation, and cultural heritage of urban higher education are radiated to the region and the entire country to promote their development. The spillover of the role of education is very beneficial to the development of neighboring cities, regions and even countries. The common development, complementary advantages and mutual cooperation of inter-regional higher education have continuously enhanced and expanded their spillover effects. In addition, with the growth of the urban economy, upgrading the technical level and content of the industry can promote the continuous optimization and upgrading of the urban industrial structure. The regional industrial chain within the urban agglomeration is closely linked with the development of the higher education region, which is an important law for the development of urban agglomerations.

The Role of Higher Education in the Coordinated Development of Urban Agglomeration Industry Chain

The megalopolis is the first concept proposed by the French geographer Gottman in the book "Urban Groups - The Urbanization of the Northeast Coast of the United States." At present, the international community is characterized by vast territory, crowded population, economic and technological factors, and international communication functions. It mainly refers to the urban agglomerations with five major cities of New York, London, Tokyo, Paris and Los Angeles as the core. Advanced productivity and capital accumulation play an important role in national development and global competition, and are the engine of global economic development. With the continuous development of urban agglomerations, the division of labor between cities has developed rapidly, and the industrial cooperation system is more reasonable. From the planning and development process of New York, Tokyo, London, and Paris, it can be seen that accurate industrial function positioning, following the development requirements of market economy laws, and constantly optimizing the industrial structure and establishing an efficient industrial chain are necessary conditions for its formation. Each city carries out specialized division of labor according to all links of the industrial chain, forming different levels and types of inter-city industrial chain. The city's division of labor based on the inter-city strategic industrial chain promotes the integration and sharing of resources and accelerates the process of industrial integration of urban agglomerations. The extension of the inter-city strategic industrial chain extends to different cities, creating value in each link, and effectively promoting the coordinated development of the urban group's spatial system and economic system. In the process of the formation of industrial chain division of these urban agglomerations, higher education resources play a two-way aggregation spillover effect. The discipline-professional-industrial chain construction is a new model of education and economic cooperation, which will certainly enhance the industrial level and promote regional economic development. Higher education is closely integrated with the regional economy and society and has developed in regional economic and social development and prosperity. When the power of higher education knowledge is concentrated to a certain extent, it will spill over into the urban industry, and education will have spillover effects. For example, talent cultivation, technological innovation, and cultural heritage of urban higher education are radiated to the region and the entire country to promote their development. The spillover of the role of education is very beneficial to the development of neighboring cities, regions and even countries. The common development, complementary advantages and mutual cooperation of inter-regional higher education have continuously enhanced and expanded their spillover effects. In addition, with the growth of the urban economy, upgrading the technical level and content of the industry can promote the continuous optimization and upgrading of the urban industrial structure. Therefore, the talents, knowledge and technology of scientific research institutions and universities play a strong supporting role. The two sides promote cooperation through the establishment of alliances between universities and cities. The regional industrial chain within the urban agglomeration is closely linked with the development of the higher education region, which is an important law for the development of urban agglomerations.
Analysis of the Status Quo of Shaanxi Higher Education and Guanzhong Plain Urban Agglomeration Industry Development

Status Quo of Shaanxi Higher Education Development The number of colleges and universities in Shaanxi ranks among the top in the country. It has abundant resources for higher education and excellent talent reserves, and has a good foundation for international exchanges and cooperation in higher education. There are 108 colleges and universities in Shaanxi Province, including 93 colleges and universities and 15 adult colleges. Among the colleges and universities, there are 3 “985 Project” colleges, 8 “211 Project” colleges (including the Fourth Military Medical University), 19 doctoral universities (including 5 military colleges), and 31 master's degree universities. (including 6 military academies). There are 18 private colleges and universities (9 undergraduate and 9 higher vocational schools) and 12 independent colleges. The core indicators for measuring the quality of education, such as national teaching achievements, teaching teams, teaching teachers, and quality courses, rank 3-5th in the country. There are 11 national key laboratories in the province's colleges and universities, 45 key laboratories of the Ministry of Education, and 98 key laboratories in Shaanxi Province.

Development Status of Industrial Chain in Guanzhong Plain Urban Agglomeration. Status quo of industrial development in Guanzhong Plain urban agglomeration The Guanzhong Plain urban agglomeration has a complete industrial system and a high degree of industrial agglomeration. It is an important equipment manufacturing base, a high-tech industrial base and a national defense science and technology industrial base. Strategic emerging industries such as aviation, aerospace, new materials, and next-generation information technology are developing rapidly. Modern service industries such as culture, tourism, logistics, and finance are rapidly emerging, and the industrial structure is moving toward the middle and high end. The only free trade pilot zone in the northwest and a number of state-level industrial parks provide an important platform and carrier for the development of modern industries. Science and education resources, military technology and other countries rank among the top in the country. In 2016, R&D expenditures exceeded 3%. There are 99 colleges and universities, more than 1 million college students, 64 academicians of the two academies, and more than 1,100 scientific research institutions. There are 25 key (engineering) laboratories and 4 national “double-creative” demonstration bases, which undertake major reform and innovation tasks such as comprehensive innovation reform experiments, independent innovation demonstrations, and deep integration of military and civilian development. Due to geographical location and history, Shaanxi Province is an economically underdeveloped area. Therefore, the proportion of funds invested in higher education is small. Due to the shortage of funds and the limited investment of the government departments in the university, some funds for scientific research in the province are lacking. Thus, the development of the scale of the higher education system in Shaanxi Province is restricted. The Guanzhong urban agglomeration is centered on Xi'an, but the central city has limited radiation capacity. On the whole, the level of higher education investment and industrial agglomeration of the Guanzhong urban agglomeration is always at a disadvantage.

The Realization Path of the Coordinated Development of Shaanxi Higher Education and Guanzhong Plain Urban Agglomeration Industry Chain

According to previous scholars' research on the coordinated development of higher education and urban agglomeration industry, there are mainly the following significant correlations between the two: Firstly, there is a long-term equilibrium relationship between higher education investment and industrial agglomeration level, and it is necessary to increase investment in higher education. Increase the level of industrial agglomeration to facilitate the formation of a conjugation effect and achieve a conjugate drive for regional economic growth. Secondly, the level of higher education input and industrial agglomeration presents obvious regional imbalances, and corresponding policies need to be formulated for coordination. Thirdly, the factors affecting the conjugate state of higher education input and industrial agglomeration level to promote regional economic growth are
diversified, and the policies formulated when promoting the conjugate development of the two should be systematic. Fourthly, from a spatial point of view, different cities' higher education input and industrial agglomeration levels promote regional economic growth, and the conjugate state is different. When formulating policies, it is necessary to fully consider spatial heterogeneity.

On this basis, four suggestions for the coordinated development of Shaanxi higher education and Guanzhong Plain urban agglomeration industrial chain are proposed: Firstly, increase financial input and strengthen regional human capital reserves. The government should conduct a regular assessment of the development level of local higher education, improve the performance evaluation mechanism of local officials, clarify the responsibility of local governments for higher education investment, and then enhance the local government's awareness of financial allocation to higher education, effectively motivate local governments to actively strengthen regional human resources. Capital reserve.

Secondly, innovate the application-oriented talent training model of colleges and universities, and promote the transformation and upgrading of local industrial clusters. Local colleges and universities should start from the needs of the transformation and upgrading of local industrial clusters, build a new mechanism of school-enterprise cooperation with the advantage of regional industry characteristics and geographical advantages, and build an application-oriented talent training laboratory and practice base with local enterprises to cultivate a strong practical ability. Practical technical talents. At the same time, it is necessary to rely on the construction of superior disciplines and specialties in colleges and universities to promote the positive interaction between scientific research and teaching. The outstanding students of various disciplines can participate in scientific and technological research projects to realize the cultivation of innovative scientific and technological talents. In addition, it can also strengthen the school-school alliance, share high-quality resources, and promote interdisciplinary training and joint training of applied talents by sharing scientific and technological projects, teacher sharing, mutual recognition of credits, professional intercommunication, and mutual evaluation of papers.

Thirdly, improve the incentive mechanism for talents in enterprises and attract high-quality talents. Taking the free and relaxed working environment as the premise, based on the industry average level, we will improve the income and logistics support level of high-quality talents, and timely understand their learning and training needs and career planning willingness and satisfaction. By granting certain management participation rights and providing challenging work, we will create certain growth and development opportunities as much as possible to avoid job burnout; actively create mutual trust, mutual help, unity and friendship. The cultural atmosphere is to stimulate the enthusiasm and motivation of high-quality talents to cooperate and enterprising. In performance appraisal, we must pay attention to the evaluation of the results of its work, but also pay attention to the inspection of its work process. In the performance appraisal process, we strive to be fair and open. Performance appraisal standards should be clear and clear, and the main body of performance appraisal should be openly selected and completed with relevant training content, and the scientific division of labor design performance appraisal procedures. In addition, the results of performance appraisal should be directly linked to the salary of high-quality talents, job promotion, etc., so that rewards and punishments are clear.

Fourthly, rationally plan the industrial layout and guide the moderate concentration of industries within the region. The short-term planning of regional industrial development formulated by the government should combine its own resource endowment advantages and use industrial policies, tax incentives, financial support and other means to scientifically guide relevant industries to enter in an orderly manner. Continuously strengthen the spatial linkages between industries within different cities within the jurisdiction of each city group, and correctly formulate long-term plans for industrial development. The economic growth of each urban agglomeration does not need to rely on industrial agglomeration, and the moderate concentration of industries is essential. While promoting the concentration of high value-added industries in the region, it is also necessary to gradually reduce the proportion of resource-dependent industries in the industry and promote each The professionalization and diversification of urban industries are coordinated and developed, and
the allocation and utilization efficiency of various resources are improved through market means, and the internal conditions for the effective use of spatial agglomeration effects in cities are established to further enhance the developmental internal forces of each city to promote Regional economic growth.

Fifthly, optimize the regional layout of higher education. Most of the universities in the Guanzhong Plain urban agglomeration are concentrated in core cities such as Xi’an (Xianyang), and the urban industry relies on regional endowments and has their own characteristics. Therefore, higher education is also rationally distributed according to regional endowments, and should be developed in non-core cities. The layout of a number of specialty majors and professional colleges, as well as key university branches, will enable universities and regional economies to play complementary roles and mutually beneficial roles.

References


