

China need to solve several problems of the industrial structure

Mo Xiurong¹

China West Normal University
Nanchong, Sichuan, 637000

Abstract

China's industrial structure evolves gradually in economic structure adjustment and government transformation, out of a road with Chinese characteristics and industrial structure optimization and upgrading. Current structural reform as the focus of government work, highlights the problem that Chinese industrial structure need to be solved. This paper will try to point out the problems of China's industrial structure, provide reference for government departments to optimize and upgrade industrial structure.

Keywords: problems; Industrial structure; China

As is known to all, the most obvious feature of the new government economics lies in three aspects: leverage, structural adjustment and the elimination of economic incentives. The structural adjustment is really influent the future of China's industrial development, furthermore, it is more and more influent the speed and quality of China's economic growth. The industrial structure of our country has experienced the first growth of production data, consumption data to meet the needs of production data, and the development of industrial structure and industrial structure upgrade., But its evolution is in the country to implement the concept of economic catch-up, this characteristic decides that the practice of industrial structure in China will inevitably bring many problems.

1: Three industry interaction weak

The agricultural foundation is weak, the industrial quality is not high, lags behind the development of the service industry, fragmented, the interaction of industrial development weak is the biggest problem China's industrial structure facing currently. First industry development needs the second industry to provide Capital, industrialization support and advanced mechanical equipment, but even if the policy of industry feeding agriculture regurgitation was put on the agenda for a long time, because of the first industry lack of own self-organizing ability, agricultural industrialization development lags behind, Whether agriculture can make a breakthrough in the new round of policy support is still being , Second industrial development and upgrading needs of the third industry, especially producer's services and support, but as a result of modernity production service's lag influent the development of the secondary industry, causing poor

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Email:moxiurong11@163.com

interaction between secondary and tertiary industries; Whereas the second industry independent innovation ability is insufficient, especially the field of equipment manufacturing production equipment introduced from abroad, reduce the driving effect of the first three industries in China. The third industry develop slowly, the pull function to the economic growth is relatively limited, especially the lagging development of outsourcing service in manufacturing, reduce the demand for the third industry; Opposite also because of their own quality is not high, lack of hardware and software to undertake the second industry . First industry especially the development of modern agriculture, tourism agriculture, ecological agriculture, agricultural industrialization of struggling causes that the third industry driving force is not strong, so the development of the tertiary industry has not been strong supported by the first and second industry. No interaction and coordination between three industries hinder the healthy and orderly development of the national economy, and the problem needs to be addressed.

2: The low degree of regional industry docking

Throughout China's economic development process, we know, China's regional economic development is based on the national leading economic development pattern, this pattern is mainly embodied in the regional industry layout. Before the reform and opening up, What areas lack of heavy industry to build heavy industrial base, light industry developed areas on the allocation of heavy industry, lead to industrial system similar to the whole. After reform and opening up, China's regional economic development under the guidance of gradient theory, take the lead to develop the east coast, such as stating the policy, financial support, the foreign introduction are inclined to the east, the east in a short span of time get more than 10 years development which progresses by leaps and bounds, Midwest is far behind, the East Midwest regional gap is widening. In view of the above situation, in the 1990s the government began to implement the strategy of non-proportional coordinated regional economic development, namely the east takes the lead in development, the rise of central , the development of the western region and revitalization of the northeast old industrial base, make efforts to narrow the gap in development among regions. But the author believes that the most fundamental measures to narrow the gap in regional should start from the regional industry support each other, but the reality is that between the east and the Midwest and northeast industry have not formed on the industrial chain in technology and products, the industry average performance for docking between them is that "inferior" eastern industries move to the Midwest and northeast, but the core of the second industry - eastern manufacturing equipment is mainly relied on imported from abroad, the regional industry docking contribution is not very big. From the government level, whether it is a medium level of local government docking , protocol division under the government led, or the government's economic management functions and part of sovereignty in the practice of docking way all break up because of the fiscal and taxation system such as fiscal responsibility, unreasonable institutional arrangement and bankruptcy, at the same time the government's internal interest make regional industry docking talks costs and transaction costs rise greatly, the government implemented excessive protection to national or local industry, coupled with the factor endowment, economic policy environment, objective factors, such as transportation, history and culture background make regional industry docking's external environment is missing, the eastern industrial transfer to the Midwest and northeast industry faces many problems and obstacles. Areas, between different regions , the same industry docking degree is low, different regions of the docking between upstream and downstream industries is low, and the docking between different industries is more difficult, regional industrial structure upgrades slowly, regional gap between northeast and Mideast are difficult to narrow.

3 : The enthusiasm to upgrade industry subject is poor

From the national level, after the founding the state made the efforts for the industrial structure upgrading ,it has become the world's second largest economy, and is expected to become one of the world's manufacturing center. The national leading industrial structure upgrade model can achieve the intended target within short period, but also bring problems difficult to overcome, it is the narrow upgrade surface, the upgrades benefits tend to be less than the cost of the investment, so the industrial structure upgrade mode treats that country as the main body of the upgrading cannot be sustained, and need to reshape enterprise industry as the main body .From the enterprise, with the market economy system reform gradually in-depth, the situation of industrial structure upgrade in planned economy era that driven by a single state-owned enterprise gone, led by the private enterprises, foreign-funded enterprises, joint-stock enterprises, private enterprises and other enterprises that led by the reform which in order to adjust ownership structure for the content have become the main part of the upgrading of China's industrial structure. In terms of the reform of state-owned enterprises, after the decentralization and benefits, change after tax, contract system and the property right reform, with the central large state-owned enterprises and state-owned holding enterprises, local state-owned enterprises of the state-owned enterprises organizational structure formation, the reform of state-owned enterprises indeed plays a big role in upgrade industrial structure at military industry, aerospace, aviation, the equipment manufacturing industry, at the same time, the establishment of the modern enterprise system that operate independently, self-financing, self-development have made all kinds of enterprises do a great contributions for China's industrial structure upgrade . The state leading industrial structure upgrade mode transfer to the national and the market promote together. But worrying prospect, while in 2012, China top 500 enterprises in R&D capital was 511.6 billion, increased by 16.5% over the previous year. But most of the state-owned enterprises and private companies, especially in the western region R&D intensity is generally low, capital is not enough. From the research subject, the increase of the current R&D main part is the few large state-owned enterprises and private enterprise with rich capital, low degree of R&D investment in small and medium-sized enterprises, R&D subject structure is imbalanced, main body's enthusiasm is poorer in the industrial structure upgrade, the phenomenon of the low-level industrial structure is serious.

4 : the slow process of ecological industrial structure

As is known to all, ecological industrial structure began in the 1990s with the sustainable development strategy in global universal, whether from the macro level of national industrial development policy, the medium level of regional industry park planning and layout, or micro level enterprise production technology investment practice, embodies the thought of industrial ecology, ecological industry development also is throughout the three industries. But in retrospect the general situation of rapid economic development in our country, the energy consumption and serious ecological environment is becoming. Even if countries had always pointed out that industrial development in policy guidance should shift from extensive to intensive, but specific to the enterprise industry level, why turn, no solution to the issue of how to turn, the change system is still lack. At present our country's industrial structure ecological predicament reflects in the following aspects: first, China's economic growth engine is still investment and exports, the consumption carriage still have a low rate of contribution to our economic growth. According to the national bureau of statistics data it shows that investment's contribution to economic growth in China, up from 35.5% in 2000 to 50.4% in 2012; Exports rose from 20.8% in 2000 to 54.2% in 2011, due to the financial crisis, in 2012 net exports accounted for the minus 2.2% for the first time. China's consumption rate declined from 62.3% in 2000 to 51.8% in 2012. Second, the total energy consumption from 2.22 billion tons of standard coal in 2005 rose to 3.65 billion tons in 2012, the total energy consumption continues to increase. Third, the national

wastewater emissions was 68.46 billion tons in 2012, 24.237 million tons of chemical oxygen demand (cod) emissions, compared with last year fell by 3.05%; Ammonia nitrogen emissions of 2.536 million tons, down 2.62% compared with last year. Fourth, the coal as the energy of China's energy structure, the main greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide and methane emissions treatment and control technology of low carbon technology innovation is far less than such special background decided China's high carbon economy development is difficult to cross into low carbon economy, low carbon economy development pattern is difficult to achieve in the short term, the process of ecological industrial structure is slow.

5: The production of consumption is not fully attention

Review the history of industrial development, we may draw a conclusion that the preferred growth of the production data since the founding of new China make our country establish the system of socialist industrialization in a short span of time, but because of the one-sided growth led to the shortage of consumer goods production data, the cultural revolution first speed up the light industry especially the development of nylon, chemical fiber industry, temporarily raised people's consumption level, but most people's food and clothing problems unsolved. So in the late 1970 s and 80 s, consumption data moderate priority growth solved the situation that shortage of consumer goods in urgent. But the 80 s due to the effect of foreign consumption, and the insufficient understanding of the market economy system, the large expansion of durable consumer goods lead to the industrial structure transformation in advance, the contradictions between basic industry and processing industry highlight, rising investment rate and consumption rate is reduced, consumer information production value is gradually reduced. As is shown in table 1. Subdivide, from 2000 to 2011, our country government consumption accounted from 25.5% to 27.8%, the crowding out effect of the government consumption to the residents consumption is obvious.. The consumption rate dropped from 52.5% in 1981 to 35.5% in 2011.

Table 1: investment rate and consumption rate sample (unit: %)

Year	Investment rate	Consumption rate
1992	35.2	62
1993	43.5	58.5
2000	36.4	61.1
2004	43	55
2008	46.8	48.6
2012	51.6	51.8

The other data are from China statistical yearbook.

2012 urban residents's per capita disposable income was 24565 yuan, per capita net income of rural residents was only 7917 yuan. From here you can see, China's consumption rate continued to decline in fact is mainly caused by the falling. residents consumption rate .

We can see from the above analysis, only to face the reality can we grasp the overall trend of the evolution of industrial structure in the future China , propose targeted policy, and form a system of relative promotion of industrial structure upgrading.

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