

# A Study on the Changing Trend of Consumption Structure in the Economic Belt Around the Capital

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**Abstract:** Hebei government held a working conference on "accelerating the construction of economic circles around the capital". As the focus of speeding up the construction of the economic circle around the capital, the conference described 13 counties (cities) including Louniao city and Lichui county. We want to further accelerate the merger process. As a meeting place, with its favorable geographical location, it occupies half of the economic circle around the capital. In order to promote the construction of the economic circle around the capital and promote the integration of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei, the development process of industrial structure is summarized according to its important positioning, and the existing problems and defects are analyzed. And the scientific adjustment strategy and the optimized plan will eventually bring great benefits to the construction of the economic circle around the capital for the scientific adjustment and optimization of the industrial structure.

## 1. Introduction

The whole idea of building the yen of capital economy is that counties, close to cities and Beijing area, convenient transportation, good foundation and great potential, bottom concentration, and making the yen of capital economy according to the point [1]. The economic circle, with a total length of 999.5 kilometers, covers an area of 27060 square kilometers and a population of 4856500. In 2010, the GDP was 11.96 billion yuan, and the total fiscal revenue was 2 billion yuan. Pioneer Park, science and technology achievement Park, emerging industry demonstration park and modern logistics park. "Six bases" lay the foundation for the elderly, fitness, leisure, sightseeing and organic vegetables, living in the capital circle.

Table 1 Evolution of three industrial structures

Period	Primary industry	The secondary industry	The service sector; the tertiary industry
2015	14.7%	55.8%	29.5%
2016	14.1%	55.7%	30.2%
2017	12.3%	56.6%	31.1%
2018	11.9%	53.9%	34.2%

## 2. Time Significance of Promoting the Construction of Economic Circle around the Capital

Speeding up the construction of economic circles around the capital is conducive to the release of capital dividends and the healthy and rapid development of economic and social development in Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei. The formation of capital economic circle is the economic phenomenon and law of urbanization. As a special carrier of high-quality production factors, the capital economic circle has become the most active regional economic center in the world. Almost any country has a capital economy yen. Judging from the development history of London, Paris, Tokyo, Seoul and other cities, a person's city is isolated, surrounded by metropolis and industry [2]. Now, the capital economy of many countries is making more than one-third of the country's GDP. The total GDP of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei in 2009 was 366 billion yuan. Therefore, to speed up the

development of Beijing Tianjin Hebei region, we need to give full play to the capital advantage and enlarge the radiation effect of the capital. At the same time, speeding up the construction of the economic circle around the capital is conducive to easing the pressure of the city on the capital. Due to the over concentration of urban functions, in recent years, in the rapid economic and social development, Beijing, like the capital of many countries, has experienced population expansion, traffic congestion, resource constraints, high house prices and limited development space. In addition, the outstanding problem of increasing pressure on improving the ecological environment. Describing international experience, the function of decentralizing capital is indispensable. Around the capital, Hebei has the responsibility, obligation and convenience to relieve the pressure [3]. To build the economic circle around the capital, improve the industrial city, industrial park and capital supporting capital of the capital circle, broaden the space for capital development, effectively relieve the pressure of the capital, and promote scientific and harmonious capital development.

Table 2 Chart of three industrial structures

Period	Primary industry	The secondary industry	The service sector; the tertiary industry
2016	13.7%	53.8%	28.5%
2017	12.1%	51.7%	31.2%
2018	11.3%	52.6%	30.1%
2019	10.9%	50.9%	33.2%

### 3. Development of Industrial Structure

Since the reform and opening up, the development of China's three major industrial structures has gone through four stages: first, the economic take-off period (1978-1981). Due to the overall development of local economic reform, langhuan's economy began to withdraw. At this stage, the primary industry is the main force of agricultural development [4]. At this stage, the non-public economy, rural towns and villages and towns enterprises increased, and the growth rate of the national economy gradually accelerated, but the growth rate was not large. The annual GDP growth rate is 4.8%, and the three industries present a "1,2,3" structure. Further development stage (since 1999). Since 1999, with the strategic positioning of "high tech, export-oriented", it has established an open city dominated by science and education, and formed a proposal of "building economic growth" through the comprehensive idea of project development, multi industry, diversified development and two civilizations advancing. The form of development, the implementation of project leading strategy, the active promotion of investment, the vigorous development of high-tech industry, the promotion of structural optimization, large-scale, incremental adjustment and sustained growth, in the form of development "unconventional and development". The main role of secondary industry is more and more obvious. In 2005, the proportion of three industries was revised to 16.2. The proportion of the primary industry continued to decline, the secondary industry grew rapidly, and the tertiary industry developed steadily. In 2005, the added value of China's primary industry increased by 5.9% annually on average during the 15th year plan period, reaching RMB 1024 billion. Among them, animal husbandry, vegetables, forestry, fruits and other three major industries account for 78% of the added value of the leading industries. Hundreds of major enterprises have the functions of grain and oil, sika deer sodium glutamate, commercial advertisement, hotel, etc. The added value of the secondary industry is 36.5 billion yuan, with an average annual growth rate of 13.9% in the five phase plan. In the industry, the traditional manufacturing industries such as food processing, furniture manufacturing, metal smelting, calendering, etc. are constantly improving, and modern manufacturing industries such as electronic information, auto parts, biomedicine, etc. are developing rapidly [5]. The added value of the tertiary industry is 181 billion yuan. The average annual growth rate of the 10th Five Year Plan period is 12.2%. In particular, the proportion of emerging service industries, such as information consulting, science and technology education, real estate, modern logistics, exhibition, social services, has gradually increased. The added value is 75.4 billion yuan, accounting for 41% of the total added value of the service industry, an increase of 6% over 2000. From the four stages of economic

development, from the beginning of China 's reform and opening up, Lang Ping' s economy has basically entered the process of industrialization, and the division of labor between the two industries of the entire economic structure has been increasing, gradually occupying a dominant position. At the same time, the proportion of primary production that continues to decline is entering a new stage of development from the early stage of industrialization to the middle stage of industrialization.

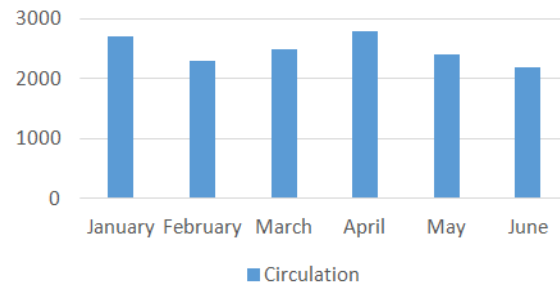


Figure 1 Economic situation histogram

#### 4. Problems of Industrial Structure

On the whole, China's economic strength continues to grow. It creates a good environment for the growth and development of pillar industries [6]. However, the original industrial structure has many constraints. First of all, the scale of the enterprise is small and the management level is low. Most enterprises are small-scale or micro scale enterprises, which can not avoid the family business model and the operation of small seminars. These people are not compatible with the conditions of modern management, so they are not conducive to the development of piler industry. Second, the weak ability of technological innovation restricts the development of industry. There are almost no scientific and technical personnel in the enterprise, and the lack of scientific research funds weakens the technological development ability of the enterprise. The comprehensive technology level of various industries is not high, the total amount of low-level products is too large, and the high added value and high-tech product structure are insufficient. Third, the company's independent intellectual property rights and brand awareness are weak. There are several brand products competing in domestic and international markets. There is little communication between enterprises and domestic and foreign countries. The propaganda and promotion of brand products are not appropriate places and cannot meet the market conditions of brand products. Most local private enterprises have the idea of becoming small, rich and rich with small things. Bigger foreign companies, because they have branches and develop new things independently. The limited rights of products affect the development of enterprises. Fourth, the industrial management institutions are imperfect and lack of unified management [7]. Various industries lack unified management. The existing industrial management departments lack comprehensive knowledge about industrial enterprises, mouse tourism, science and technology education and real estate development. And provide market-oriented operation and other comprehensive guidance and services. This has led to a large number of low-level, repetitive construction and disordered market competition.

#### 5. Countermeasures for Industrial Structure Adjustment

##### 5.1. Accelerate the Development of the Tertiary Industry

The development and expansion of the tertiary industry marks the level and degree of economic development of a country or a region. From Lang Huan's reality, the urban economic and social development has entered a new transition period. In order to realize the comprehensive progress of economy and society, accelerating the development of the tertiary industry is an effective method with investigation value. According to the research results of Nobel Prize winner Simon Kuznets, when the proportion of primary output is below 20%, the secondary output is higher than the third

output [8]. At this time, when industrialization enters the middle stage, the proportion of production drops by about 10%, and the proportion of secondary production is the highest. When industrialization enters the later stage, the proportion of secondary production changes steadily. The proportion of industry in national economy changes from rising to falling. In 2009, the proportion of primary industry structure was below 20%, and the proportion of secondary industry was higher than that of tertiary industry. According to Simon's development theory, the future will gradually transition from the middle stage to the later stage of industrialization. Realize the rational distribution of secondary and tertiary industries. The third industry can optimize the economic model and achieve sustainable development. Due to the limited area of LANGPING, the continuous development of the secondary industry is hindered. If the secondary industry is the main industry, there will be a series of problems such as land shortage, energy shortage and overwhelming traffic pressure. The service products provided by the tertiary industry have high elasticity of demand and income, which can attract foreign investment. Compared with the manufacturing industry, the tertiary industry has the advantages of saving land and transportation demand.

## **5.2. Promote Scientific Optimization and Upgrading of Industrial Structure**

Actively promote the information industry and actively develop the information industry and high-tech industry [9]. As the main force of LANGPING's economic development, the primary industry and the tertiary industry are not driven well. From the internal structure of the industry: first of all, the traditional industry accounts for a large proportion, while the high-tech industry accounts for a small proportion. Nearly 75% of enterprises are concentrated in traditional industries such as wood processing, furniture manufacturing, non-metallic mineral manufacturing, metal products, transportation equipment manufacturing, etc. As a symbolic industry for the structural adjustment of communication equipment, computer and other electronic equipment manufacturing industry, economic groups have leapt forward to become the largest industry in China.

## **5.3. Focus on Improving Agricultural Quality and Efficiency**

According to the reality of agricultural development, we need to be bigger and stronger, form regional and active industries, and promote the strategic adjustment of agricultural and rural economic structure. Including relevant national, local and urban policies to support major enterprises and agricultural products processing industries. In accordance with the principles of highlighting key points, supporting excellence, strengthening fair competition and adapting measures to local conditions, we should concentrate our efforts on strengthening and expanding key enterprises in the region to drive the development of the industry. Focusing on advantageous agricultural products such as vegetables and animal husbandry, we will actively introduce domestic and foreign strong groups and brand enterprises, especially agricultural and sideline product processing enterprises, so as to realize the economy of "introducing large enterprises" and "revitalizing industries" [10]. There is also the change of county (city). Structure and traditional model.

## **6. Conclusion**

In a word, as the "leader" in the economic construction of the capital circle, it is necessary to continue to build the "pyramid" and the "two main industries of electronic information and leisure" based on the current situation and the surrounding environment, the advanced manufacturing and modern service industries, and the new agriculture with the tower body, As well as the transformation of traditional industries and the high-level "tower foundation" industrial structure gradually formed and killed.

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