

A Study of County's Economic Group Development Model in Chongqing

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Abstract

In this paper, it studies for the county's economic group development model in Chongqing, which focus on using counties' data of the area in Chongqing during 1986 and 2012 to disclose its historical evolution through the perspective of regional economics, and uses the total economic development of data analysis and comparative analysis methods to deeply study its current situation and systematic exposition of the impact of system changes, capital and industrial structure on its development. On the basis of a series of studies, this article is intended to make specific recommendations for Chongqing delegation county economic development model and provides theoretical support for governments at all levels in order to improve the work of the county's economic development, decision making and policy texts.

Key words: Chongqing county's economy; Development model; Group

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1. DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH LITERATURE REVIEW

1.1 Domestic Literature Review

Our party and the government pay more and more attention to the county's economic development theory,

domestic research on the county's economy began in the early 1990s, so far it has made a series of theoretical results. The main features: Firstly, about the county's economic research defined. Wu (1998) thinks that "the county economy is the basic economic unit, which is characterized by an independent financial." (Wu, 1997) Liu and Deng (2002) used the county's economic argument in the study, they think that "the county economy is three economic systems, including the village-level economy and township (town) economy and county-level economy." Secondly, about the county's economic base theory (Hu, 2011). Li (2002) according to situation of the National develop, they proposed the networking radiation theory of county cities, the county is divided into more developed, developed, underdeveloped, backward economy and other four counties, the developed and less developed area or county is to be the point radiation, line radiation or surface radiation center, to gradually narrow the area of the underdeveloped and backward regions. Thirdly, about the study of the county's economic development model. We have a lot of studies about county's economic development model, it can be divided into two categories: Firstly, the county's economic development on the classic pattern analysis. After the 1980s, scholars summarize the experience of successful development of the country, proposed the "Wenzhou model, the Pearl model, Sunan model, Yiwu Mode," and so on. To some extent these patterns are meaningful for the backward areas of county economic development. Secondly, the division of the county's economic development model from the category morphological perspective. Some scholars based on the foundation of economic development, such as resources, environment, information, labor, etc., from various angles to classify the county economic development. Thirdly, the empirical research on the county's economic development. Due to the geographical characteristics and regional differences of county economic development, some scholars analyzed by econometric methods, have made some achievements.

An (2005), Zhang (2008), Wang (2009) and other scholars study on the empirical analysis of part of county economic development, they think that "from the perspective of the three industries, the county's economy is facing industrial structure evolution and selection in the development of industry, industrial restructuring is a necessary requirement of the county's economic development, in addition, to determine the dominant industry in the industrial structure and characteristics of industrial, select the appropriate industrial organization. He also believes that an important factor of county's economic development is the economic structure space. Fourthly, Study of Government in the county economic role. Yang (2008) pointed out that the county's economic development is pressured by the City of economic, the Government must implement fiscal "provincial County", the "merging townships and towns" to reduce administrative costs, save county finance to resolve county financial difficulties.

1.2 Foreign Research Status

Throughout the study abroad, there are limited resources about foreign research on county's economic development, but some scholars put forward the theory of rural development which has reference to our county's economic development, we briefly described below: Firstly, on the county's economic development model. Foreign county development model focused on the following aspects. Firstly, the economic development of coastal rural. Representative of the main development are the pattern of the French Mediterranean coast, and the west coast of the Netherlands development model. Secondly, the economic development model of inland and remote areas. Representative of the main pattern are Tennessee River basin development model, and the development model of Mexico's northern border region. Thirdly, the economic development model peri-urban areas. Representative of the main pattern are Auckland, Athens, Greece, Austria, Vienna and other cities in New Zealand developed a service-oriented industry model. Secondly, the policy proposals of the county's economic development. The main content shows in the following two aspects. One is that the county's economic development process must evolve to the urbanization process, the key is to improve productivity and living standards, while the need to focus on education, networking systems, build public infrastructure industrialization. Second is that the county's economic development model is diversified, which requires a combination of county characteristics, innovate county development models and selectively promote industrialization and industrial transfer, urbanization and urban modernization, and selectively construct technology industrial park, eco-industrial parks, ecological agriculture park etc.. Thirdly, it is related to regional economic development theory. Arthur•Lewis proposed the idea in the "dual economic structure Theory" that to expand modern industrial sector to solve the problem of surplus agricultural

labor force in developing countries, but this theory ignores the economic development problems in agriculture. Fourth, the empirical research on regional economic development. Todaro harbor the idea in his classic essay "Migration, Unemployment and Development: Two Sector Analysis" that the agricultural surplus labor transfer from urban to city is based on the power of different incomes between urban and rural, and psychological factors. Meanwhile Todaro model emphasizes the development of agriculture itself is the goal of economic development, agriculture should not be considered as a stage of industrialization (Harris • Todaro, 1970).

2. CONCEPTS AND HISTORICAL EVOLUTION OF CHONGQING COUNTY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GROUP

2.1 County Economy

The county economy refers to a type of administrative division of economic, is a town center, towns as a link, rural hinterland co-ordinate arrangements territory and optimize the economic and social resources forming open, fully functional, regional economy with regional characteristics. County economy has a specific geographic space specific geographical features, and market-oriented, subject to government regulation, activities involving the production, distribution, consumption, and distribution of the links, focusing on comparative advantage, focused industries.

Chongqing is located in the southwest region, is typical of the "big city", "big mountain", "big country" coexist, rural population than the major, vast rural area. Therefore, the existence of a typical urban-rural differences in Chongqing highlight the urban-rural dual structure. In addition, Chongqing as the only municipality in western region entrusted with the development and growth of the western region's economy task. 2013 President Xi Jinping in his speech proposed "along the way" a major development strategy, is the "silk road economic belt" from the line to the piece, and gradually form a large regional cooperation. While building "21st Century Maritime Silk Road" enhance maritime interoperability channel construction, tighten ties of mutual interest. Chongqing as the "Silk Road economic zone," the subject, should be grasping the opportunity, develop the county economy, for the early realization of "China Dream."

2.2 Group Development

About research in cluster development, scholars at home and abroad, and there is no uniform definition. But basically it can be understood as: By a number of features with certain infrastructure and economic structure of the central city structure, And plays a specific social function, In its interior presents "orderly structure, Functional

complementation, Overall optimization, Sharing “mosaic system, Urban and rural interaction, Regional integration is characterized by the development mode. “County economic groups,” the mechanism of cooperation in the region through the county’s delegation, Achieve a certain area of each county overall planning, Coordinated development Ancillary services, County break internal barriers; The means to achieve internal county tour merchandise, Free flow and optimize capital, technology, information, labor configuration; Its fundamental purpose is to improve the area inside each county’s economic competitiveness, Thus contributing to the county’s economic development in the region.

Regional economic development group in gathering product development process, Also the inherent requirements of the regional economic centralization, Delegation to the combined effect of urban development group in the region is characterized by reflecting the perfect structure and function between regions and, Reflects the sustainable development capacity building for the basic content of the advanced concepts.

2.3 The historical Evolution of Chongqing County Economic Development

Since the reform and opening up, Chongqing county economy maintained a good momentum of development, Generally maintained rapid growth, In 1983, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council approved Chongqing currency for economic reform pilot city, And the eight economically backward agricultural county region was placed under the original Yongchuan, Chongqing. At that time, the city’s population increased 90% of the rural population, resulting in the city’s rural population increased by 1.6 times, reached 10.698 million. 1997, upgraded to the municipality of Chongqing, National again original 22 counties Wanxian and Qianjiang area was placed under the jurisdiction of Chongqing jurisdiction Likewise also caused the city’s population increases 14,931,000, and wherein the proportion of the rural population is still up 89.2%, Thus bringing the total rural population of 24,404,000. 30 years, because of its characteristics and the impact of related economic development policies, county economic development volatile, Has obvious phase characteristics. According to China’s national economy, two five-year plan to divide, Can be divided into the following phases: 1986-1995, 1996-2005, 2006-2015, various stages of development with different characteristics.

2.3.1 First Stage: The Initial Growth Phase (1986-1995)

Before the reform and opening up, Affected by the economic environment and policy regime, Chongqing county economic development is slow, Can be said to be difficult. After the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh Party, Central to make the focus shifted to the national economy up strategic decision Productivity has

been gradually released, Promote the county’s economic development. During 1975, Chongqing’s reform priorities by agriculture to industry, From cities to rural areas, County economic development has entered the initial stage, The city county average annual GDP growth of only 6.8 percent, The average annual growth rate of total investment in fixed assets was 13.7%. Compared with the beginning of the reform has declined. The total and average annual growth rate of retail loans were 14.7%, 21.45%, The early stages of reform increased 1.2 and 2.2 percentage points. During 1958 as township enterprises, Greatly promoted the development of one, two, three industries, Chongqing county’s economic structure has changed fundamentally. The city county average annual GDP growth rate reached 13.2%, Fixed asset investment grew 31.35%, 24.86% of the total social retail sales growth, Loans grew 22.99% (Tian & Cui, 2008).

2.3.2 The Second Stage: Growth Decline (1996-2005)

During 1995, Chongqing has withstood the test of the Asian financial crisis and the severe flood and drought disasters for three consecutive years, Chongqing county economic development have come down, slowdown. During the five years, the average annual growth of Chongqing county GDP, fixed asset investment, total social retail loans is 9.3%, 19.34%, 11.59% and 20.22%. Compared with the “Eighth Five” period, decreased by 18.1, 12.0, 13.3 and 2.9 percentage points. During 2005, Relative to the surrounding provinces, Chongqing county economy in the lag phase. 2001-2005, the city county GDP, fixed asset investment, total social retail loans with an average annual growth of 10.9 percent, respectively, 25.06%, 11.05% and 14.61%, the growth rate fell sharply compared with the case of 1995 has gone up, But the economy is still showing growth, lack of motivation, not high economic phenomenon.

2.3.3 Third Stage: The Rapid Growth Phase (2006-2012)

Since 2006, Driven by a series of strategic development opportunities, Chongqing county economy showing a rapid growth. Five years, Chongqing county GDP, fixed asset investment, total social retail, average annual growth of loans to 19.6%, 26.1%, 18.8%, 22.9%.

Table 1
The Main Indicators of the Average Annual Growth Rate of Chongqing County Economy (Unit: %)

	GDP of the city	Fixed asset investment	Loan balance	The total social retail
1966-1975	6.8	13.7	21.45	14.7
1976-1985	13.2	31.35	22.99	24.86
1986-1995	9.3	19.34	20.22	11.59
1996-2005	10.9	25.06	14.61	11.05
2006-2012	19.6	26.1	18.8	22.9

Note. Data Source: China Statistical Yearbook.

3. THE CURRENT SITUATION AND THE FACTORS OF COUNTY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN CHONGQING

3.1 The Status Analysis of the County's Economic Development in Chongqing

3.1.1 Well Developed Economy Which Is Expanding

2012 Chongqing's county total output value is 1.14096 trillion yuan, which increases 14% since 2006. And Chongqing's average annual economic growth rate is 19.6% which maintains a rapid growth. In 2012 the counties with more than 400 billion yuan's GDP increase from 1 in 2008 to 11 in 2012 and counties' GDP that from 200 to 40 billion is 9, counties with

less than 20 billion's GDP reduced from 30 in 2008 to 18 in 2012. Thus, in recent years, the county's economic development in Chongqing outstanding and is expanding. However, as it shows in Table 2, because of the economic condition, geography factors, history foundations, counties' development have huge gap in GDP in Chongqing. In 2012 the Yubei District had the highest GDP, 89.732 billion yuan, 21.6 times higher than the lowest county. Although the biggest 9 districts in 38 districts and counties in Chongqing occupy 23.7% of the total GDP, it was 43.4% in 2012. Therefore, the although Chongqing is a considerable market, the gap between rich and poor counties is huge. So it is meaningful to boost the county's economic development.¹

Table 2
GDP of Each Counties in Three Groups

More than 400 billion yuan		200-400 billion yuan		Less than 200	
Counties	GDP	Counties	GDP	Counties	GDP
Yubei	879.32	Hechuan	347.54	Nanchuan	176.18
Jiulongpo	776.30	Changshou	336.41	Dianjiangxian	168.83
Yuzhong	766.03	BeiBei	334.76	Tongnan	162.75
Wanzhou	662.86	Qijiang	286.67	Zhongxian	156.80
Shapingba	658.14	Bishan	252.88	Liangping	156.65
Fuling	630.53	Dazu	246.71	Qianjiang	147.95
Jiangbei	527.76	Rongchang	229.81	Fengjie	144.57
Nanan	465.56	Kaixian	229.55	Dadukou	127.08
Jiangjin	426.01	Tongliang	226.15	Yunyang	126.63
Banan	420.85			Fengdu	111.08
Yongchuan	402.68			Xiushan	106.08
				Wulong	98.40
				Shizhu	93.10
				Youyang	89.29
				Pengshui	85.78
				Wushan	70.35
				Wuxi	53.11
				Chengkou	40.75

Note. Data Source: China Statistical Yearbook.

3.1.2 Industrial Pillar Obviously, Services Grew Rapidly

In 2012, with the policy of “steady growth” which was promulgated by the government. The Chongqing municipal government firmly grasp “maintaining stability” general tone work, continuing to promote industrial restructuring, industrial economy's reversal from bottoming trend was established basically, which contributes Chongqing's annual industrial output value reached 1.310402 trillion yuan, increased 18.0% than the previous year, its growth, 16.3%, which was 6.3% higher than the average level in China (Figure 1), and it was ranked the second. The full-bore industrial's value

increased 518.101 billion yuan, which occupied 45.2% of the total counties in GDP. In total, industry contributed 57.5% to the region's GDP growth, and 7.8% to the economic growth. The proportion of three industries from 2011 to 2012 was from 8.4: 55.4: 36.2 to 8.2: 52.4: 39.4. And service sector grew faster than that of 2011, which increased 3.2% (Gou, 2013) .

¹ Chongqing Statistical Information Network. Retrieved form [Http://www.cqtj.gov.cn/html/tjfx/List_2.html](http://www.cqtj.gov.cn/html/tjfx/List_2.html)

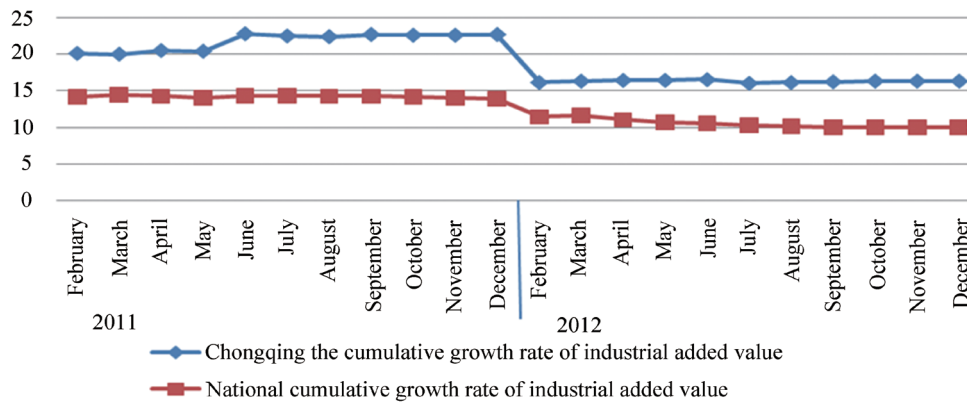


Figure 1
National and Chongqing Regulation Stage a Value Added Monthly Cumulative Growth Rate (Unit:%)

3.1.3 Counties Are Poorer in Chongqing, Compared With Other Provinces

Of the newly report of the top hundred counties in China in 2014, counties in Chongqing are not on the list. There are 14 counties in the western region and 49 counties in Shandong, Jiangsu and Zhejiang provinces, which are 18, 17 and 14, respectively. Chongqing is typical of large

cities, large rural areas, a large reservoir area, mountainous and ethnic regions coexist, influenced by geographical factors and climatic conditions, low GDP base, greater dependence on production conditions, especially in the western areas, and it has larger gap than its nearby cities. For instance, Shanxi has 3 counties in the top hundred, Sichuan and Guizhou provinces, respectively, have 2.

Table 3
Number of Chinese Hundred Counties in the Western Part of the Province

Province	Shanxi	Sichuan	Guizhou	Yunnan	Ningxia	Guangxi	Xinjiang	Chongqing
Number	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	0

3.1.4 Five Functional Areas of Industrial Are Outstanding

In September 2013, the Third Plenary Session of the CPC Chongqing Municipal Committee made the fourth of the five functional areas to accelerate the construction of major strategic decisions. With the push of the government, the five functional areas are progressing steadily. The five functional areas are: urban core functional areas, functional urban development areas, an urban development zone, northeast of Chongqing ecological conservation development areas, ecological protection and development of the Southeastern region. The main function of the core area of urban development high-end integrated services, epitomizes Chongqing city as the political and economic center of the country, history and culture, financial innovation, modern service center. In the first quarter in 2013, the urban core area of functional tertiary industry accounted for 68.8%, which is top ranked in China. Urban expansion area features leading-led focus on the development of advanced manufacturing, high-end equipment manufacturing, high-tech industry and modern logistics industry and other industry clusters. Therefore, industry is still functional urban development areas of development leading industry, although there is more emphasis on the development of high-end industries. Meanwhile, in the future the city functional

expansion area will be the new urban population livable area, indicating that the real estate industry is also a major development in the region. At the first quarter in 2013, the city functional expansion area industrial's value increased 48.027 billion yuan, increased 17.2%, and reached 62.0% rate of industrialization, which made its industrial value growth rate ranked the first in the industrialization of the five functional areas. New urban development is an important manufacturing base in the city and an important regional gathering additional people, so the basic industries and real estate are supposed to develop its leading industries. Chongqing North ecological conservation development areas and Chongqing southeast ecological protection areas are developing ecological protection which is the most important. The other two regions should follow the principle of "surface protection and point development", focusing on the development of agriculture, tourism and so on. At the first quarter in 2013, Chongqing northeast ecological conservation development areas and ecological conservation development areas of Southeastern agricultural's value increased, respectively, 36.14 and 1.154 billion yuan, 4.8% and 4.5%, which is the fastest growing area in the five functional areas, and it was 0.8% and 0.5% higher than that of the city. Thus, the five functional areas in the function are outstanding, because of their clear position and prominent characteristic

industry. With the development of the policies above, the city should be the most optimal allocation of resources to reduce the gap between urban and rural.²

3.2 Factors Analysis of Chongqing County Economic Development

3.2.1 Institutional Transformation

Since the 1978 reform and opening up, the positioning and the speed of economic transformation make a variety of regional economic development model. In theory, the reform of the system promotes China's economic development, but due to the economic diversification of institutional county contributes to county's economic development model, which has brought tremendous difference, this gap is reflected in the size of the county's economic development, the level of urbanization, the level of people's income and so on. Fast economic reform county's economic development by leaps and bounds, and the reform and opening up slowly appeared in the stagnant development of the county.

The lack of improvement of economic system compared with the southeast coast which blocks the Chongqing County development. Speaking from policy factors, on the one hand there is a certain gap that the central government to give different financial, monetary and industrial to different regions, this distinctive economic policies will have different effects on the development of each region; on the other hand is the county areas development model chosen and development strategies are different. Moreover, the ownership structure, investors and market-oriented structure among various regions also have a great difference. These have significant impact on the county's economic growth (Min, 2013).

3.2.2 Industry Structure Factor

In the county's economic development, changes in the structure play an important role and have an essential influence of economic growth. Industrial structure must be adapted to the county economic development, otherwise when economic development to a certain extent which will be bound to break the original balance, resulting in a corresponding change in the industrial structure. County Economic developed rapidly as a result of a reasonable change in the region at that moment once again and again, timely and reasonable changes in the industrial structure can promote the rapid and stable economic growth.

3.2.3 Capital Factors

Economic theory suggests that capital growth is a major constraint factor in economic development, capital accumulation plays an important role in economic growth. In less developed stage of socio-economic, socio-economic growth model relying on physical capital, this plays a

major role in economic growth; and when the society into more developed stage of human capital play a decisive role in economic growth, economic growth mainly depends on investment in human capital and growth. Lack of physical and human capital shortage is the key that impacts on the county's economic development. The process which is the mainstay of the rural county's economic development inevitably influenced by the city and developed areas, resulted in the loss of physical capital and human capital. Meanwhile, the state of macroeconomic regulation, for national and regional economic development needs that it would transfer investment and financial infrastructure to another particular county. Chongqing belongs to the western mountain areas, physical capital and human capital are taken to the eastern coastal city, making the county's economic development in Chongqing lack of adequate financial and human resources.

3.2.4 Natural and Geographical Factors

Natural resources and geographical differences are also important factors affecting the county economy. Natural Resources difference is reflected in the number of natural resources, quality, the amount of per capita consumption, and a reasonable degree of combinations. County economic development needs the natural resources as a basis for the accumulation of capital, and the area with abundant natural resources has a good development of economy. Chongqing has a feature of typical inland "big mountain", it is that limited resources to some extent restricted the county's economic development.

4. POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS OF COUNTY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN CLUSTER OF CHONGQING

4.1 Optimize the County System, Adhere to Sustainable Development

First, it is necessary to innovate enterprise and reform the county system in order to establish an effective mechanism to attract technology and capital. At the same time, it is needed to handle the relationship between the economic development and environmental resources, as soon as possible to transfer the structure from extensive to intensive and constantly improve resource utilization, less pollution and more control, to achieve energy efficiency. In addition, the government should do their best to make use of the regulatory functions, establish and improve relevant laws and regulations, and actively eliminate backward production capacity, supervise the behavior of production standards and monitoring corporate environmental friendly strict implementation of norms of enterprise, and increase investment in environmental management, in order to save energy, reduce emissions of pollutants. And it is also should develop a comprehensive scientific leadership cadres performance appraisal

² Chongqing Bureau through time and into the effectiveness of pre-views - Chongqing five functional areas of the development process stage scanning.

standards. Contrary to the sustainable development strategy of short-term behavior, which is often in pursuit of high-speed, high-value, high profits in a short period of local economic development and to obtain a significant achievement. Therefore, assessment of leading cadres standards can not be one-sided looking at the short term level of economic development indicators, but depends on whether it is the sustainable growth and development, and to combine indicators among resources, ecology, environmental protection and pollution control to assessment. County should treat intensive, environmental protection as theory of the production and management, and actively promote cleaner production technologies and processes, improve resource utilization and conversion efficiency, and actively implement the circular economy, strengthen the safe disposal of waste and resource management is the key elements of sustainable development of county economy towards of Chongqing.

4.2 The Optimization of the County Space, Promoting Group Development

Currently, Chongqing county development pattern around five functional areas gradually developed, each functional area has distinctive characters in county economic development of the industrial structure, function and so on, and eventually the formation of the county of Chongqing economic will form like that interdependence, mutual support, division of labor, the advantage complementary to the overall development of the situation and common development. Chongqing county economic development should focus on optimizing the economic structure, narrowing the economic gap as the key to achieve a reasonable division of labor between the county, complementary advantages and common development. The core areas of city function should make use of its good economic base to strengthen cooperation with neighboring provinces and cities, communication, and further recommended the development of its high-end services. Urban functions and urban development zone development areas should take advantage of its high-tech industry development and manufacturing to “going out”, and actively expand domestic and foreign trade, intensify investment in high-tech industries, manufacturing, vigorously promote industrial development. Chongqing Northeast Ecological Conservation area and Southeastern ecological protection area should be based on its own resources, location, industry, the introduction of high-end agricultural technology advantages, expanding tourism development projects to promote the development of agriculture and tourism, and further realize the county’s rapid economic takeoff.

4.3 Take Advantage of County Comparative, Promote Industrial Restructuring

Establishment and optimization of the distinctive characteristics of industrial clusters, which are conducive

to the production, operation and transaction cost savings, and it will benefit the transfer from comparative advantage into competitive advantage, and in favor of improving regional competitiveness and innovation. Characteristics of industrial districts and counties of Chongqing Municipality should correctly grasp and make use of their comparative advantages, through the development of industrial cluster development strategy, which will develop a comparative advantage into a significant competitive advantage of industrial clusters, to promote the rapid development of industrial clusters in the direction of the county. First, the main city of the metropolitan area is positioned as western regional growth pole as “very core” and the economic center of the upper Yangtze various kinds of “Heights” gathering area, and it should concentrate on the development of modern service industry, high-tech industries and modern manufacturing, limiting the general processing and low value-added industries. It should conduct the “very core” functions of main city of the metropolitan area as well. Fuling, Jiangjin, Yongchuan, Aikawa and other regional central city should plan and construction according to the size of large cities, small cities leading the development of Yu Fu Chengyu, then Chongqing, Chongqing and Guizhou four industrial belts along the highway. For example, Fuling District, Changshou District of fertilizers and natural gas chemical respectively has a considerable scale, in the future chemical industry projects in this area should focus on the layout. Secondly, it is necessary to build the city’s industrial chain linkage. Using cooperative game substitute vicious competition, the industry related degree of industry or sector to form a chain of organic link to further optimize the industrial structure, to achieve positive interaction and cluster development of one, two, three industries.

4.4 Pay Attention on County Personnel Training, and Actively Develop Human Resources

The potential of County economic development based on talent, we must vigorously promote the city’s overall development of human resources, firstly, establish a sound market mechanism of talent configuration. It is need to strengthen the talent market research and planning, combined the adjustment of the city’s industrial structure and the direction of economic and social development, timely release of talent supply and demand information, create an environment and conditions for market allocation of human resources, and make an inventory of existing talent. Meanwhile, make efforts to train personnel in education. According to the economic and social development of different levels, different needs of professionals, combined with the actual city, it is needed to focus on promoting quality education and vocational education, build a reasonable, multi-level education system, so that the coordinated development and human resource development. Not only to strengthen

the professional and technical staff of them continuing education, training and improving innovative capacity of professional and technical personnel, technology development capability and the ability of promoting the use of technology; but also we need to strengthen agriculture and rural development of qualified personnel, improving rural talent team structure. Besides, we should accelerate the establishment of talent incentive mechanism. Governments at all levels should establish a special fund of talent development, the introduction of high technology and qualified personnel needed to provide full policy, capital tilt, encourage, support and nurture entrepreneurial talent, and award the person who makes a greater or outstanding contributions in economic development. Personnel and Labor departments should also increase the intensity of services and do a good job of talent assessment, and initiative to remove the seeds of worry of all kinds of talent, especially business professional talent.

CONCLUSION

The authors do the research on the basis of previous studies about the historical evolution, current situation and the factors of Chongqing county economic group development and conduct an analysis of theoretical and data, which correspond with policy recommendations. Chongqing county economic development has achieved initial results, but there is still a gap compared to the

neighboring coastal cities, and there are still some gaps in the internal of Chongqing county economy. Therefore, it is necessary to optimize the county system, space, and promote industrial restructuring, deep the focus of the development county work of five functional areas, as well as the direction of future development.

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