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Advantage Analysis of Industrial Space of the Silk Road Economic Belt

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Abstract- Since the Silk Road Economic Belt is proposed, many areas, countries and provinces have established the development strategy, to strengthen regional exchanges and cooperation. The Silk Road Economic Belt city forum held in the big city of China and the five Central Asian countries. Most of these regions have layout around the warehousing and transportation, commerce & trade logistics, regional finance, tourism and cultural exchange industry. The vanguard and hub strategy in Shaanxi province; golden section in Gansu province and major scenic spots of Xinjiang strategic fulcrum of positioning strategy. The emergence of the industrial layout duplication is inevitable due to lack of communication, positioning and lack of overall strategy.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The strategic conception of the Silk Road Economic Belt is not only a new initiatives China opening in new period, but also the new requirement of Asia Europe regional economic integration and the globalization of the world economy. In this paper, the most is to analysis the current regional and national advantage industry with the Silk Road Economic Belt location as the basis, to the layout of the space industry theory model and industrial layout principle as the basis, taking the economy with local and overall coordination development as the goal.

Industry is the important support of economic development. Since the Silk Road Economic Belt is put forward, many provinces and municipalities have begun layout along the economic belt, puts forward the industry development strategy and layout ideas based to share on the dividend policy of the Silk Road Economic Belt. The industrial space layout reasonable is the basis of the Silk Road Economic Belt to play a scale effect and diffusion effect.

Therefore, the area along the way, the state, provinces of the city and regional radiation should be based on their respective comparative advantages of the industry as the break through point, follow the

principles of the industrial distribution of dominant industry, level division and layout, the processing of the part and the whole industry development good economic zone industrial layout, avoid homogenization and ray assimilation, resulting in excess production capacity and malignant competition. From the three aspects of global perspective to innovation cooperation mode construction of industrial space layout of the Silk Road Economic Belt,. The Silk Road Economic Belt will become a new driving force for the delineation of the world economy a new map.

II. THE ADVANTAGE OF INDUSTRY ANALYSIS BASED ON THREE LEVELS OF COUNTRIES, REGIONS AND CITIES

a) *Analysis of the advantage industries based on the Economic Belt*

It is very important practical significance to analysis of the advantage industry and development status. From the geographical terrain, the five Central Asian countries, some are located in the Asia Europe trade routes of the junction. some are covered by desert to alpine. Almost covered plain, plateau, desert, oasis, basin and so on all terrain. The total area of 4,008,000 square kilometers and population of 60,000,000. It has an important strategic position in the map of the world and have he huge development potential because of rich in mineral resources. From the point of view of resources and energy distribution. The five Central Asian countries and Chinese western regions are mostly in the petroleum, natural gas, nonferrous metal, rare metal etc., which brought to petrochemical, mining, electric power, nonferrous metals, machinery manufacturing and other heavy industry. Industry accounted for a higher proportion (see Table 1). And the resource density of five Central Asian countries is far higher than the western region China.

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Table 1 : Chinese and the five Central Asian countries resources and industrial shape

Country or area	Resources status	The advantage industry	Industrial proportion (%)
Kazakhstan	Petroleum and natural gas, Tungsten, uranium, chromium, manganese, lead, iron, copper, zinc, aluminum, gold	Petroleum and natural gas mining, metallurgy and deep processing, transportation and communications, electric power industry	39
Tajikistan	Water, lead, zinc, antimony, tungsten, molybdenum, copper, silver, gold, coal, iron, salt, fluorite	The mining industry, metallurgy industry, hydropower industry, chemical industry, light industry	26
Turkmenistan	Petroleum, natural gas, Glauber's salt, iodine, nonferrous metal, rare metal	Development of petroleum and natural gas, electric power industry, chemical industry, textile industry, agriculture and animal husbandry	48
Uzbekistan	Natural gas, oil, coal, nonferrous metal, non-metallic mineral	The petroleum chemical industry, metallurgical industry, machinery manufacturing industry, electric power, chemical industry	32
Kyrgyzstan	Gold, tungsten, tin, mercury, antimony, iron, water resources	The mining industry, electric power, coal industry, machinery manufacturing	26
West China	Coal, oil, natural gas, iron, manganese, chromium, gold, copper, aluminum, and other non-ferrous metals, rare metals and non-metallic mineral products	The petroleum chemical industry, mining, metallurgy, construction equipment manufacturing etc.	39

Data source: <http://www.xjftc.gov.cn>. The World Bank Database:2009-2013.

Kazakhstan's per capita GDP is \$9730 according to the World Bank released the "2013 world GDP per capita ranking report". It is belong to the ranks of middle developed countries. Turkmenistan and Chinese is approximately the same, are belong to developing countries. But Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan's economic development level is relatively backward. The five Central Asian countries and China northwest is very similar in the natural conditions, terrain and landform, the distribution of resources and economic development level (Table 1). Therefore, the Silk Road Economic Belt not only provides a good platform for the China -- Central Asia economic and trade exchanges, but also provides a broad space for cooperation for Asia Pacific and European developed economies of interconnection and complementary advantages.

b) Analysis of the advantage industries based on the country level

The Silk Road Economic Belt include Alma-Ata Province of Kazakhstan, northern Tajikistan, Southeast of Uzbekistan Turkmenistan area, the middle area of Kyrgyzstan, nine western Provinces and autonomous regions and eastern five province of China. These areas are a country's political, economic, cultural center or energy pooling resources and traffic intersection, with abundant resources and location advantages (table 2).

Table 2 : The advantages of regional development and advantage industry along the Silk Road Economic Belt

Country or area	Development advantages	The advantage industry
Alma-Ata	The political, economic and cultural center of Kazakhstan	The financial industry, commercial, light industry, machinery manufacturing industry, transportation industry
The northern area of Tajikistan	Three countries the intersection area	Mechanical processing, machinery manufacturing, transportation, food processing, etc.
The southwest of Turkmenistan	Ashkhabad	Electricity, food processing, light industry, machinery manufacturing, metal processing, transportation, cultural industries
Southeastern of Uzbekistan	The center of political, economic and cultural	Electric power, aviation, machinery manufacturing, metal processing, building materials, light industry etc.
The middle area of Kyrgyzstan	The hinterland of the Eurasian continent	Transportation, food processing, textile industry, etc.
Five northwest provinces of China	Rich in natural resources and tourist resources	The petroleum chemical industry, coal industry, raw material processing, characteristics of agriculture and animal husbandry, tourism etc.
Four southwest provinces of China	Complicated natural conditions, abundant resources	Metallurgy, machinery, chemical industry, military industry, forestry and animal husbandry, hydropower, tourism characteristics etc.
Five Eastern provinces of China	The advantage of location	Transportation, finance and the tertiary industry

Data sources: according to the report on the development of China area (2012-2013) and the Central Asian countries development report (2013) .

It will provide a platform for cooperation in the field of energy with the help of the similarity of five Central Asian countries and nine west provinces of China in the fields of energy resources. Eastern of China have developed light industry and the third industry. The high demand for factors of production not only provides a broad commodity supply and demand market in Central Asia and China elements of western region, but also laid the economic foundation for the Asia Pacific Economic Circle butt economic belt. Therefore, the region and countries along the economic belt should take advantages of their own industry as the starting point, strengthen industrial policy communication, seek common ground while reserving differences, mutual reciprocity and mutual benefit, the advantage is complementary, collaboration, to achieve economic zone industrial layout of the reasonable and scientific.

c) Analysis of the advantage industries based on the cities level

There are at least twenty city along the Silk Road Economy Belt. From east to west: Haikou, Kunming, Nanning, Guangzhou, Fuzhou, Hangzhou,

Chengdu, Chongqing, Lianyungang, Nanjing, Xi'an, Yinchuan, Lanzhou, Xining, Urumqi, Alas Hankou, Ala Mutual, Bishkek, Tashkent, Dushanbe, Ashkhabad etc.. The cities are generally the capital economic zone countries or provinces where the capital is located, which was an important political, economic, cultural center. Many cities are the large cities or city groups with strong self development ability and the ability of radiation.

From the geographical space, economic belt is divided into the north line and south line. The north line Include Lianyungang, Xi'an, Lanzhou, Urumqi, Central Asia's cities. The south line includes Nanjing, Hangzhou, Fuzhou, Guangzhou, Nanning, Haikou. The north line and south line are connected by Chengdu and Chongqing .As a result, the spatial pattern of a point in the vicinity of two groups will be formed which across the northwest five provinces, five provinces in eastern communication docking, four southwest provinces, radiation central provinces into a point in the vicinity of two groups of Central Asia.

III. CONCLUSIONS

Area of industrial spatial layout should be designed from the Silk Road economic belt of the regional, national and important nodes and radiation. The design principles should be based on industrial space layout theory mode, guided by the principle of industrial spatial layout, based on economic belt space superiority industry, to build with good-neighborly friendship and strategic stability as the main support, with bilateral and multilateral cooperation projects as the basic carrier size, in order to realize the connectivity of the basic content, the platform for the Shanghai cooperation organization.

Industry is the key point to the rise of the Silk Road Economic belt. It must carry on the layout of the space industry and the scientific and rational planning of industrial layout, follow the principles, combined with their respective advantages, integrated the advantages of existing industries, strengthen communication of the national industrial policy. It is necessary to strengthen cooperation in the advantage industry and other exchanges and cooperation. Eurasian countries is the most world's economic development potential area. There are many unique advantages to develop the economic and trade cooperation. The Silk Road Economic Belt connects Eurasia in various regions, but sew up the interests of different countries. It is conducive not only to promote economic zone economic development of a country and regional radiation, along the way, but also conducive to the maintenance of sustainable development, the Eurasian Continental peace and stability to the world economy by sharing opportunities and complementary advantages. Finally, it will lead the Eurasian overall cooperation, accelerate regional economic integration with the world economy globalization.

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