

Analysis of Coupling Coordination Degree between Regional Integration and Common Prosperity in Zhejiang Province

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Abstract: *Based on the concept and connotation of integration and common prosperity, regional development theory, coordinated development theory and system theory, this paper constructs a performance evaluation index system based on the coupling development of integration and common prosperity under the premise of considering the development characteristics of each prefecture-level city in Zhejiang Province and the availability of data. Among them, the level of integrated development focuses on evaluating the integration level of markets, industries, facilities, society, culture and systems in various regions, and the level of common prosperity focuses on evaluating the level of economic development, social development and environmental development in various regions of Zhejiang Province. Then, it evaluates the development level of integration, common prosperity and the coupling degree of integration and common prosperity in various regions of Zhejiang Province. At the same time, the satisfaction survey of regional integration and common prosperity development in Zhejiang Province was carried out, and the main problems existing in regional integration, common prosperity and their coupling in Zhejiang Province were deeply explored in combination with the evaluation results.*

Keywords: *Regional Integration, Common Prosperity, Zhejiang*

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I. Introduction

As an important policy measure to solve the imbalance of regional development in China, regional integration strategy is playing an increasingly important role in the process of regional economic development. Since the Eleventh Five-Year Plan, China's strategic policies on regional governance have been continuously refined and improved, and the development plans and policy texts of the government to promote the process of regional integration have increased rapidly. Since 2012, the state has promoted dozens of major regional development strategies as a whole, and regional integration strategy has become a major policy choice for national regional development. With the continuous prominence of the important position of regional integration development strategy, the further detailed implementation of regional integration strategy by the state has gradually become an important part of regional governance.

As the long-term goal of the 14th Five-Year Plan, "solidly promoting common prosperity" is an important goal and task of our party in the new development stage. At present, China's economic scale has leapt to the forefront of the world, but there is still a gap between the objective development of people's lives and the level of development that should be possessed to achieve common prosperity. Solving the imbalance of development in various regions and fields is still a subject that must be faced squarely to promote the development of China. Common prosperity emphasizes that when solving the objective and realistic problems such as unbalanced regional development, we should give consideration to enhancing the people's sense of economic gain from the subjective level. By promoting the process of regional integration efficiently, we can balance the regional economic development objectively and pay attention to improving people's sense of economic gain, and finally achieve common prosperity at the regional level.

To sum up, through the investigation and study of Zhejiang Province, this paper summarizes the internal mechanism of the coupling development of integration and common prosperity, and based on the discipline of urban and rural planning, puts forward the planning and guiding strategies to promote the development of common prosperity in various regions of Zhejiang Province from multiple dimensions, which provides a basic reference for Zhejiang to take the lead in exploring and building a demonstration zone for common prosperity, and also helps to provide a sample reference for other regions in China to accelerate their new journey towards common prosperity.

II. Literature Review

Zhao et al. (2023) the characteristics of common prosperity include the harmonious relationship between human beings and the environment and sustainable economic and social growth. The process of achieving common prosperity will inevitably have an impact on carbon emissions. Based on the panel data of 30 provinces and cities in China from 2006 to 2020, this paper evaluates the level of common prosperity and carbon emission intensity of China. Then, the influence of common prosperity level on carbon emission intensity is discussed by using SDM model. The results show that: (1) The level of common prosperity in China is on the rise. From 2006 to 2020, there are significant regional differences in the common prosperity of China provinces; The level of common prosperity is relatively high in economically developed provinces and relatively low in economically backward provinces. (2) The intensity of carbon emissions in China is on a continuous downward trend. This study is a criticism of the attempt of regional integration of conflict management in Africa. Promoting the establishment of peace and security mechanism in Africa has become a common topic in politics, security and academia. If Europe needs integration to enhance its strength and achieve prosperity, then Africa needs integration to survive. It is necessary to reflect on African regional integration. The commitment to regional integration in Africa is limited by highly contradictory criticism of colonial sovereign heritage, and it is unwilling to transfer any such freedom to supranational institutions (Zartman, 1995). However, it may improve their ability to plan, coordinate and evaluate the implementation of collective projects and programs. This study holds that to succeed, African regional and sub-regional integration needs to include the concepts of good governance, good civil-military relations and commitment to democracy and human rights, not just the military component of security cooperation.

From the relevant research results, regional integration is to break down the barriers of resource circulation, promote the development of the whole region, achieve the goal of co-construction, sharing and governance, and finally achieve common prosperity step by step. With the gradual extension of research to other disciplines, its connotation and extension are more abundant, but at present, there are few research results that link the two aspects, and there is no academic literature that quantitatively analyzes the relationship between the two aspects. Integration and common prosperity are inextricably linked in essence, which can be extended from the problems of rational use of space and full economic development, and both are important goals of regional development. Moreover, in the existing academic research results, the research on effective regional samples of common prosperity is scarce, and there is no literature on Zhejiang Province as a research sample, so it is difficult to extract experiences that can be copied and used for reference. Generally speaking, because there are many controversies about the concept and connotation, the current research content is still in the initial exploration stage, which requires us to continue to deepen the research on the systematic development of Zhejiang Province based on the coupling of integration and common prosperity.

III. Analysis of evaluation results

3.1 Evaluation of integration level

From the overall level of integration and common prosperity and its time characteristics, Zhejiang Province is generally on the rise. By 2021, integration will reach the upper-middle level. Especially after 2018, the integrated development of Zhejiang Province has entered a period of rapid improvement. According to relevant information, Zhejiang province took the lead in eliminating poverty-stricken counties in 1997; In 2002, it took the lead in eliminating poor towns and villages; In 2015, it took the lead in eliminating absolute poverty with a per capita annual income of less than 4,600 yuan; In 2020, Zhejiang Province took the lead in realizing the outstanding problems of "two worries and three guarantees", the annual per capita income of families below 8,000 yuan, and the "three zeroes" of villages with weak collective economy. These survey results have greatly confirmed the effectiveness of Zhejiang's integration and common prosperity construction. Judging from the sub-indicators of integration, the scores of cultural integration and institutional integration in Zhejiang Province are low, 0.75 and 0.7 respectively, which have become the main shortcomings of integration development. Among them, cultural integration shows a steady upward trend, which is directly related to Zhejiang's own long history, high-quality cultural resources and rich cultural tourism activities. Especially in recent years, with the strategy of expanding domestic demand put forward, the cultural tourism industry in various cities in Zhejiang Province has made great progress, but there is still much room for improvement compared with other indicators. Although the overall trend of institutional integration is on the rise, the mode of overall planning has not yet been formed. The existing institutional integration is mainly based on the planning of building a district and building a park, so the level is still low. From the motive force of regional integration in Zhejiang province, the leading factors driving the development of regional integration in Zhejiang province are different in different periods, and the promotion of market integration to regional integration in Zhejiang province lasts from 2012 to 2021. Industrial integration fluctuated greatly in the early stage, and it continued to rise substantially from 2016, which effectively promoted the process of regional integration. From 2012 to 2021, the infrastructure integration played a great role in promoting the regional integration in Zhejiang Province, and gradually tended to slow down or even decline after

2021. The promotion of social service integration has gradually emerged since 2010. The promotion of economic integration is becoming more and more obvious, and the government has introduced various policies to promote the economic development of Zhejiang Province, thus promoting the sustainable development of regional integration in Zhejiang Province.

3.2 Evaluation of common prosperity level

From the overall level of the development of common prosperity, the development level of common prosperity in Zhejiang Province increased from 0.5545 to 0.85 in 2012-2021, and the quality of development gradually improved, but overall it was in the upper-middle level, and there was still room for improvement. Among them, the development level of common prosperity declined in 2014-2015. According to the analysis of three indicators, it was due to the sharp decline in the quality index of economic development, the slowdown in economic growth, and the decrease in the proportion of the added value of the tertiary industry to the regional GDP. Judging from the secondary indicators of common prosperity development, the lowest score is the level of social system, followed by the level of environmental system, which are 0.8096 and 0.8644 respectively. These two are the main factors affecting the development of common prosperity in Zhejiang Province. The low quality of common prosperity is related to the differences in development levels among cities and between urban and rural areas in Zhejiang Province. The unbalanced development leads to the differences in the allocation of public service facilities, which also directly affects the quality of life and people's happiness. It is also related to the rapid construction and expansion of cities in Zhejiang Province in the early stage, which neglected the protection of the ecological environment. With the strengthening of environmental protection and the management of the ecological environment, the ecological quality has gradually improved.

The results show that the degree of coupling and coordination between integration and common prosperity development in Zhejiang Province has gradually increased, and it is currently in the intermediate stage of coupling and coordination, which needs to be further promoted, as shown in Figure 25. The reason for the low coupling between Zhejiang and China is that the level of integration is slightly lower than that of common prosperity. Based on the evaluation results of integration and common prosperity, it can be seen that in the process of the coupling development of integration and common prosperity in Zhejiang Province, the institutional mechanism problems including cooperation, exchange, co-construction and sharing have become the main constraints, and the differences in construction level between cities in Zhejiang Province have led to the imbalance of public services in various regions. Under the increasingly strict requirements of ecological protection, the urban green development model has been gradually responded and promoted; Capital, talents, policies and other factors are more concentrated in the central city, which has a more obvious siphon effect on the surrounding cities and inhibits the development of the surrounding cities to some extent; The phenomenon of industrial homogenization has caused vicious competition in various cities and slow industrial transfer in central cities, which is also an urgent problem to be solved.

IV. Conclusions and Suggestions

Regional integration and common prosperity in Zhejiang Province have similar characteristics, but it emphasizes the coupling effect produced by the common development of urban and rural areas. Under the action of a strong attractive central city, cities and villages with different sizes and scattered distribution around them are integrated into one through a certain cooperation mechanism, which will bring huge economic and social benefits and drive regional development towards the form of common prosperity. At the same time, the evolution of regional integration in Zhejiang Province can not be separated from the coordinated promotion of multiple subjects, including enterprises, governments, non-governmental organizations, citizens, etc. Different subjects have different development goals, which will inevitably lead to contradictions and conflicts. Therefore, it is necessary to promote regional integration with integrated planning wisdom system, interconnected infrastructure support system, shared public service balance system and coordinated and complementary industrial power system. Through the analysis of the system composition of Zhejiang Province, this paper holds that the integrated development of Zhejiang Province should include economic integration, spatial integration, social integration, cultural integration, institutional integration, planning integration and so on, thus forming a "six-in-one" basic element composition system; By analyzing the functional composition of Zhejiang province, this paper holds that the development of common prosperity in Zhejiang province should show the characteristics of "SEE integration" of social common prosperity, environmental common prosperity and economic common prosperity. In order to further clarify the basic situation of the coupling development of integration and common prosperity in Zhejiang province, this paper constructs an evaluation index system of Zhejiang province's development performance based on "coupling degree-satisfaction". The coupling degree evaluation adopts the index system method, constructs the evaluation index system of integration level and common prosperity respectively, and evaluates the coupling coordination degree of the evaluation results. The research results show that in recent 10 years, the integration and common prosperity in Zhejiang Province are on the rise, economic integration, spatial integration and social

integration have a strong influence, the development of culture and system is lagging behind, and the coupling development of integration and common prosperity is in a high-level coupling coordination stage.

The main feature of the development of common prosperity in Zhejiang Province is the "SEE integration" of social common prosperity, environmental common prosperity and economic common prosperity. The main characteristics of the integrated development of Zhejiang Province are the integration of planning, space, economy, culture, society and system. The coupling development of integration and common prosperity in Zhejiang province is characterized by the "six in one" as the basic content, which is the common prosperity performance of the coordinated development of individuals and the whole. From the above analysis, this paper holds that the coupling development of integration and common prosperity in Zhejiang Province should have nine basic characteristics, namely: industrial collaborative innovation, market opening and unification, ecological green co-insurance, urban-rural coordination and integration, cultural tolerance and identity, transportation interconnection, service co-construction, service sharing, scientific and technological wisdom guidance, and modern and efficient governance.

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