

Retraction

Retracted: Optimization of Industrial Cluster Management in Urban Development Zones Driven by Big Data

Mobile Information Systems

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This article has been retracted by Hindawi, as publisher, following an investigation undertaken by the publisher [1]. This investigation has uncovered evidence of systematic manipulation of the publication and peer-review process. We cannot, therefore, vouch for the reliability or integrity of this article.

Please note that this notice is intended solely to alert readers that the peer-review process of this article has been compromised.

Wiley and Hindawi regret that the usual quality checks did not identify these issues before publication and have since put additional measures in place to safeguard research integrity.

We wish to credit our Research Integrity and Research Publishing teams and anonymous and named external researchers and research integrity experts for contributing to this investigation.

The corresponding author, as the representative of all authors, has been given the opportunity to register their agreement or disagreement to this retraction. We have kept a record of any response received.

References

- [1] W. Wang and Y. Liu, "Optimization of Industrial Cluster Management in Urban Development Zones Driven by Big Data," *Mobile Information Systems*, vol. 2022, Article ID 9883144, 11 pages, 2022.

Research Article

Optimization of Industrial Cluster Management in Urban Development Zones Driven by Big Data

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This paper analyzes the optimization of industrial cluster management in urban development zones driven by Big Data. This paper introduces model calculation to improve management optimization, analyzes the industrial clusters of urban development zones driven by Big Data through the model, and verifies the driving role of industrial cluster management optimization of urban development zones driven by Big Data with the help of empirical analysis. According to the experimental data, the total assets of target task decomposition increased from 20 to 200, the net assets increased from 13 to 110, and the debt ratio decreased year by year from 2017 to 2020. This paper analyzes the problems existing in the management of Liling Economic Development Zone and investigates the reasons, which are mainly caused by the following reasons: the inaccurate positioning of management functions has scattered the energy of park management and weakened the initiative and enthusiasm of work; affected by the changes of national policies, the work efficiency is reduced and the economic cost is increased; resources and energy have a great impact and are facing transformation and upgrading; the degree of marketization of the park is not high, which is difficult to adapt to the development situation. At the same time, by summarizing the advantages of Big Data, the research on the optimization of industrial cluster management in urban development zones driven by Big Data is realized. Driven by Big Data, the industrial cluster management of urban development zones has strong efficiency in economic promotion. We should actively promote this management optimization method, which can promote the improvement of economic construction level.

1. Introduction

China's industrial parks began in the 1980s. In the planned economic environment, relying on the supply of government system innovation, various industrial development zones have been established [1]. It mainly includes economic and technological development zone, high-tech industrial development pilot zone, bonded zone, export plus *J* zone, and so on. Economic and technological development is divided into national level and other levels. The research of this paper, Beijing Economic and Technological Development Zone, as the starting point of the research, focuses on the scope of national economic and technological development zones. First, the economic and Technological

Development Zone can best include all kinds of development zone functions. It is an export-oriented economic region that integrates into the international economic cycle of global economic integration and connects with the international management system. Second, Gangwei is the most typical bearing base of high-tech industry and current manufacturing cluster. Figure 1 shows the framework of industrial cluster [2].

The development mode of traditional manufacturing industry is based on the "factory system" of product manufacturing and sales, which emphasizes the efficiency improvement and brand operation of unit enterprises [3]. The development mode of modern manufacturing industry is based on the "park system" of industrial value chain,

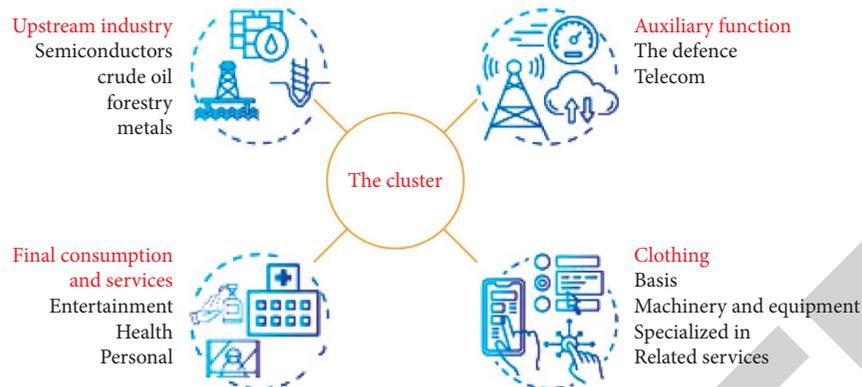


FIGURE 1: Industrial cluster framework.

which emphasizes the network relationship between enterprises and diversified operation efficiency, which not only improves the industrial division efficiency to a greater extent but also can adapt to the rapid change of market demand. From the international perspective, the industrial park has not only become the preferred area for local enterprises and international multinational corporations to invest but also become the policy support object of local governments and attracted the attention of many international organizations [4]. The 2005 IMF work report “industrial clusters are the engine of absorbing international direct investment” pointed out that industrial clusters have become the main areas of foreign direct investment. The report also points out that the external economy generated by industrial agglomeration can only benefit the local economy and can improve the work efficiency and policy transparency of the local government [5].

The economic aggregate and scale of the development zone have increased significantly. China’s GDP reached 660.144 billion yuan, a year-on-year increase of 32.43%, 22.93 percentage points higher than that of China. Among them, the industrial added value was 485.562 billion yuan, a year-on-year increase of 34.8%, 20.22 percentage points higher than the increase of China’s industrial added value. The industrial output value (current price) reached 1295.713 billion yuan, a year-on-year increase of 38.4%. The tax revenue reached 93.304 billion yuan, a year-on-year increase of 23+31%, accounting for 3.63% of China’s total tax revenue. The total import and export volume reached US \$166.208 billion, with a year-on-year increase of 64.78%, of which the export volume was US \$80.304 billion, with a year-on-year increase of 64.29%, accounting for 13.53% of China’s total export volume, and the export growth rate was 29.24 percentage points higher than that of China. The actually used foreign capital was US \$13.607 billion, with a year-on-year increase of 31.74%, 18.42 percentage points higher than that of China [6]. The amount of foreign capital actually used accounts for 22.44% of China’s total foreign direct investment. The product sales revenue of high-tech enterprises reached 874.608 billion yuan, accounting for 47.79% of the sales revenue of industrial enterprises in the Development Zone, and the export volume of high-tech products reached 51.788 billion US dollars, accounting for

64.49% of the total export volume of the development zone. The development zone has become one of the regions with the highest output, the strongest pulling force and the most obvious demonstration effect. It has not only become a new economic growth point of the city but also become China’s most dynamic hot land for investment and the locomotive of regional economic development through radiation, demonstration, and pulling. The GDP growth of national development zones and the GDP growth of China as a whole are shown in Figure 2.

Putting forward the concept of collective industrial cluster undoubtedly makes the theoretical research and practical innovation of industrial parks more meaningful. Based on the study of the theory of industrial clusters and the practice of development zones, this paper puts forward that the industrial clusters in China’s development zones show the characteristics of collective industrial clusters formed by the agglomeration of single industrial clusters and takes the research on the mode of collective industrial clusters in Beijing Development Zone as the starting point. Through the theoretical research on the phenomenon of collective industrial clusters, this paper explores the positive correlation theory between collective industrial clusters and the construction of development zones [7]. The exploration of the concept and theory of collective industrial cluster in this paper will have theoretical value for enriching and perfecting the theory of industrial cluster and the theory of industrial park construction. It plays an important role in promoting the transformation of government functions, creating a comprehensive investment environment in line with international standards, and improving the international competitive advantage and competitiveness of the development zone. The research of this paper proves that the competitiveness of collective industrial clusters determines the international competitiveness of development zones, which does not only depend on market behavior or enterprise behavior. Its basic attribute belongs to the category of integration behavior, and the government plays a major role in integrating various advantages. The construction of regional innovation environment led by the government is the basic reason to attract investment, especially organic aggregation industrial clusters, and enhance the effect of collective industrial clusters [8].

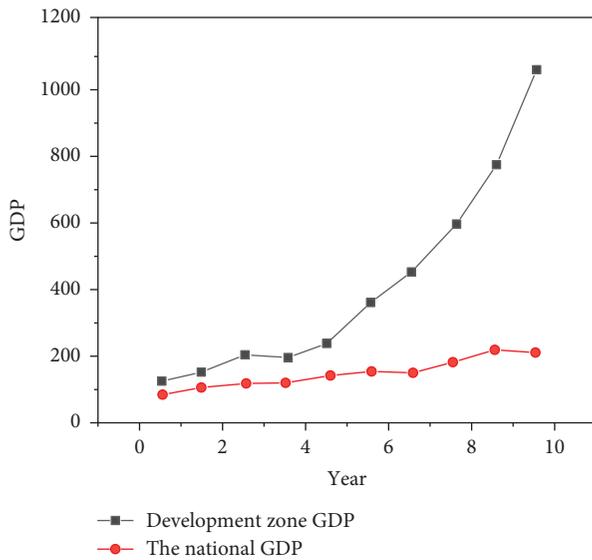


FIGURE 2: Ratio of GDP growth of national development zones to GDP growth of China.

Based on this research, this paper proposes a research method for the optimization of the industrial cluster management in urban development zones driven by Big Data. This paper introduces model calculation to improve management optimization, analyzes industrial clusters in urban development zones driven by Big Data, and verifies the driving role of industrial cluster management optimization in urban development zones driven by Big Data with the help of empirical analysis. Innovate the cooperation mechanism between the development zone and universities and scientific research institutions, effectively make good use of various local excellent intellectual resources, and make it become an important source of innovation in the development zone.

2. Literature Review

The development zones are classified into national, provincial, and municipal levels according to the size of the development scale. According to the records of China merchants.com, based on the appropriate regions planned by the state, carry out some necessary construction projects and develop one or two key industries [9]. The government will give support and preferential treatment to this similar industry to drive the rapid economic development of the region. A local government will specially plan an area as a development zone, so it will set up a management committee and development investment company, and then inject a lot of funds to build a carrier of the development zone, such as “nine connections and one leveling,” “seven connections and one leveling,” and other development zones. The development zone has the same nature of government departments in some aspects because the important managers of the development zone are often held by higher managers in the local government or part-time.

Economic development zones are just a general term. It includes high-tech development zones, high-tech industrial

parks, economic and technological development zones, and various industrial parks. Development zones are their abbreviations. Among them, the technology development zone is specially set up for the development of scientific inquiry. We often confuse this type of development zone with the park for processing export products [10]. As an important carrier, the development zone is invested by foreign investors directly introduced by the state, which has made great contributions to China’s economic development. Dalian Economic Development Zone, established in the 1980s, is China’s first national economic development zone. Subsequently, Shanghai established the Mars Industrial Zone, which is the first provincial development zone in China. After years of development, national development zones have made rapid progress. As of July 2016, there were more than 210 national economic development zones and 1364 provincial economic development zones.

Different types of industrial clusters have different ways of existence, and their formation mechanism and influencing factors are also different. They have differences in specialized departments, economic development, social and cultural background, geographical location, resource endowment, the scale of enterprises in the cluster, the number of enterprises in the cluster, and so on. Because of these differences, when we study industrial clusters, it is necessary to classify industrial clusters, study the internal and fundamental attributes and influencing factors of different types of industrial clusters, analyze the division of labor and cooperation mechanism caused by the gathering of relevant enterprises and give full play to the positive effect of clusters. Scholars at home and abroad have classified industrial clusters from different angles and methods. Lin et al. believe that according to the structure of industrial clusters, their main forms are: “market-oriented” industrial clusters, “cone-shaped” industrial clusters, and “Mixed network and Japanese industrial clusters.” According to the nature of industrial clusters, they can be divided into manufacturing clusters, sales clusters, and mixed industrial clusters [11]. Jiang and Zhang divided industrial clusters into Italian industrial clusters, satellite industrial clusters and axle industrial clusters, as shown in Table 1 [12]. Xie et al. believe that an industrial zone is a region defined by history and nature. Small and medium-sized enterprises in the region cooperate and compete with each other, resulting in a higher competitive advantage than other economic organizations [13]. Guo and Chen put forward two important concepts of “internal economy” and “external economy” [14]. Nan and Song believe that the influencing factors of enterprise agglomeration can be divided into regional factors and location factors. It provides a new perspective of industrial zone theory for the theoretical research of industrial clusters [15]. Fu et al. believe that the competitiveness of a country or region depends on the industrial competitiveness of the country or region, which comes from regional cooperation rather than regional competition. It is created and developed through a high degree of localization process. In this regard, Porter’s famous “diamond” model is formed [16]. Meng et al. believe that the formation of industrial clusters has strong path dependence, and once industrial clusters are

TABLE 1: Categories of industrial clusters.

	Italian industrial cluster	Satellite industrial cluster	Axle industrial cluster
Main features	Small and medium-sized enterprises, strong professionalism, competition, cooperation network, trust relationship	Most small and medium-sized enterprises rely on external enterprises and low labor costs	Large-scale local enterprises and small and medium-sized enterprises, obvious hierarchical system
Main advantages	Flexible specialization, high product quality and great innovation potential	Cost advantage, skills, and hidden knowledge	Cost advantage, flexibility, and the important role of large enterprises
Main weakness	Path dependence, facing economic environment and technological mutation, so the adaptability is slow	The dependence of sales and investment on external participants and limited resources affect the competitive advantage	The whole cluster depends on the performance of a few large enterprises
Typical development track	Stagnation and recession, changes in internal division of labor, outsourcing of some activities, and axle structure	The processes before and after upgrading need to be integrated, and customers need to provide services for a full range of products	Stagnation, recession, upgrading, and internal differentiation
Policy intervention	Collective action forms regional advantages, public sector, and private sector joint ventures	Typical tools for upgrading small and medium-sized enterprises	Cooperation between large enterprise associations and small and medium-sized enterprise support institutions to enhance the strength of small and medium-sized enterprises

formed, they tend to continue themselves [17]. Based on Marshall theory, Hui and Liao combined economic location theory with trade theory and demonstrated it with mathematical methods, and further revealed the economic mechanism of industrial agglomeration. The emergence of Krugman and Porter's industrial cluster theory is an important symbol of the initial formation of industrial cluster theory. Since then, a large number of scholars have paid extensive attention to industrial cluster theory [18]. Fang et al. believe that regional economic growth is characterized by unbalanced and structural changes, with each industry growing one after another. Industries and regions with competitive advantage and rapid growth will extend to other industries and regions, and its essence is unbalanced economic growth [19]. Singh and others believe that the industrial complex can be regarded as manufacturers in a specific region. Owing to the close relationship between them in terms of technology, capital, production, trade, and sales, it has a wide range of network externalities. The theory emphasizes the stable and formal industrial links between enterprises with input-output relationship [20]. Based on the current research, this paper puts forward the research on the management optimization of industrial clusters in urban development zones driven by Big Data, introduces the model calculation to improve the management optimization, analyzes the industrial clusters in urban development zones driven by Big Data through the model and verifies the driving role of industrial cluster management optimization in urban development zones driven by Big Data with the help of empirical analysis. At the same time, by summarizing the advantages of Big Data, the research on the optimization of industrial cluster management in urban development zones driven by Big Data is realized. Driven by Big Data, the industrial cluster management of urban development zones has strong efficiency in economic promotion. We should actively promote this management optimization method, which can promote the improvement of economic

supplier merchants

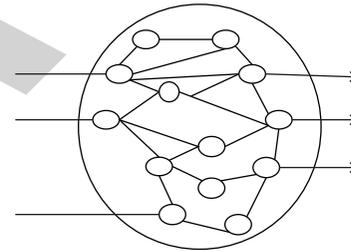


FIGURE 3: Italian industrial cluster.

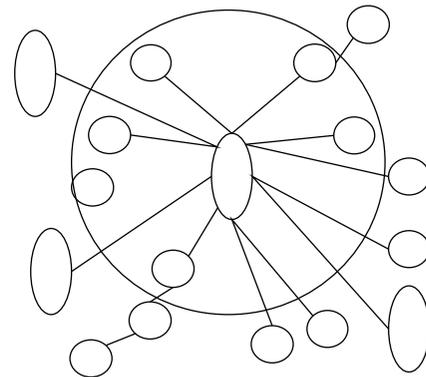


FIGURE 4: Satellite industrial cluster.

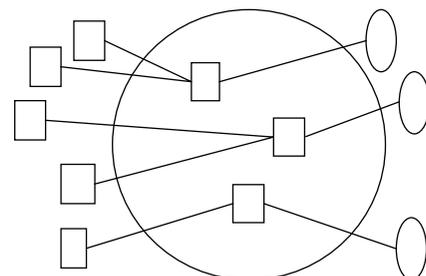


FIGURE 5: Axle industrial cluster.

TABLE 2: Statistics of investment and investment attraction of Liling Economic Development Zone.

Index	Unit	Accumulated in current period	Accumulated in the same period of last year	Growth (%)
Total industrial investment of the year: Fixed assets	Ten thousand yuan	1,822,665.00	1,467,656.00	24.19
	Ten thousand yuan	1,250,878.00	1,135,407.00	10.17
Number of newly approved foreign direct investment projects		1.00	0	0
Actual amount of foreign direct investment in place	Ten thousand dollars	1065.61	0	0
Number of domestic cooperation projects implemented outside the province		11.00	10.00	10.00
Actually paid in domestic funds outside the province	Ten thousand yuan	147,317.00	165,450.00	-10.96
Construction projects this year		197.00	188.00	4.79
		186.00	178.00	4.49
Including: New projects started this year		152.00	146.00	4.11

construction level. As a leading industry with great development potential, strategic emerging industries are not only a breakthrough in the transformation and upgrading of the industrial structure of the development zone but also an important content of the integrated development of the development zone and industrial clusters.

Industrial cluster production mode cluster is shown in Figures 3–5.

3. Method

Liling economic development zone in Hunan province is a provincial economic development zone approved in 2003. Its predecessor is Liling Ceramic Industrial Park, with a planned area of 50 square kilometers. It has been included in the core area of Chang Zhu Tan “two oriented society” reform experimental zone. It is a new area of industry city integration with ceramic culture as the main feature created by Liling municipal Party committee and municipal government. The economic development zone is the “North Gate” of Liling City and the docking area with the integration of Zhuzhou City. It has obvious traffic location advantages. Shanghai Kunming, Yueru and Lianzhu expressways crisscross, and the “three stations” in the East, West, and North echo each other, forming an expressway network extending in all directions [21]. It is only 50 minutes’ drive from Changsha Huanghua International Airport and 15 minutes’ drive from Liling east station of Shanghai Kunming high-speed railway. It has been fully integrated into the one hour economic circle of Changsha Zhuzhou Xiangtan Urban Agglomeration. It has been successively rated as “national new industrialization industry demonstration base,” “provincial new ceramic material characteristic industrial park,” “provincial high-tech industry demonstration base,” “provincial scientific and technological achievement transformation demonstration base,” “ceramic export transformation demonstration base” and “provincial new industrialization industry demonstration base.” It has 211 national patents, 31 Chinese famous brand products, 10 Chinese well-known trademarks, and a

national enterprise technology center [22]. So far, there are 278 enterprises in the park, including 248 large-scale enterprises, 30 high-tech enterprises and about 60,000 industrial workers. A number of daily-use ceramics, electric ceramics, artistic ceramics, and new ceramic materials enterprises have formed a complete industrial chain with ceramic machinery, ceramic glaze, luggage and other projects, and the ceramic industry cluster effect has been strengthened. The related industries represented by Qibin glass have developed rapidly. A number of emerging industrial projects such as rail transit, auto parts manufacturing, electronic equipment, new energy, and new materials have grown in scale, forming a rich industrial system in the economic development zone. In 2016, the total income of technology, industry and trade in the region was 51.8 billion yuan, an increase of 18% year-on-year. The added value of large-scale industries was 18.2 billion yuan, a year-on-year increase of 17%. The investment in fixed assets was 18.2 billion yuan, a year-on-year increase of 24%. The output value of high and new technology was 21 billion yuan, a year-on-year increase of 17%; The tax revenue reached 1.3 billion yuan, ranking the 8th in Hunan Province and the first in Zhuzhou City in the comprehensive evaluation ranking of parks in the previous year published by Hunan Province in 2016 [23]. In the first quarter of 2017, the total revenue of technology, industry and trade of the economic development zone was 8.39 billion yuan, a year-on-year increase of 16.2%; The industrial added value was 3.18 billion yuan, an increase of 18.6%; The output value of high and new technology was 2.57 billion yuan, an increase of 22.3%, and the tax revenue was 365 million yuan. The new year reflects the strong development momentum of the economic development zone. The comprehensive statistics of Liling economic development zone are shown in Tables 2 and 3.

Scientific positioning of 100 billion industrial goals. Liling economic development zone is positioned as a large-scale economy, and its consideration index is mainly the total income of technology, industry, and trade. The total income of technology, industry, and trade is mainly composed of secondary and tertiary industries. The 100 billion

TABLE 3: Statistics of main economic indicators of Liling economic development zone.

Index	Unit	Accumulated in current period	Accumulated in the same period of last year	Growth (%)
Income from technology, industry and trade	Ten thousand yuan	5188,452.00	4,399,071.00	17.94
Including: Main business income of industrial enterprises	Ten thousand yuan	4942,980.00	4,159,432.00	18.84
Including: Main business income of large-scale industrial enterprises	Ten thousand yuan	4870,446.00	4,049,543.00	20.27
Including: Main business income of leading industries	Ten thousand yuan	3840,577.00	3,169,787.00	21.16
Gross industrial output value	Ten thousand yuan	5271,028.86	4,546,163.06	15.94
Including: Large-scale industrial output value	Ten thousand yuan	5215,222.86	4,452,538.06	17.13
Including: Output value of leading industries	Ten thousand yuan	4115,376.94	3,487,142.37	18.02
Industrial output	Ten thousand yuan	1,852,000.02	1,604,121.00	15.45
Industrial scale: Increase	Ten thousand yuan	1,825,218.72	1,559,190.36	17.06
Total profit	Ten thousand yuan	34,4108.00	280,486.00	22.68
Total taxes handed in	Ten thousand yuan	13,1824.00	348,252.00	-62.15
Total expenditure of scientific and technological activities (R & D)	Ten thousand yuan	108,638.00	62,294.00	74.40
Output value of high-tech products	Ten thousand yuan	2,109,761.75	1,802,960.65	17.02
Export delivery value	Ten thousand yuan	424,530.67	424,530.67	0.40

TABLE 4: Main economic table of national economic and technological development zone.

Gross industrial output value	Tax revenue	Export	Contractual utilization of foreign capital	Actual absorption of foreign capital
1887.86	101.45	641	57.88	38.32

industrial structure of Liling economic development zone should be dominated by the second industry and followed up by the third industry, so as to realize the integration of industry and city and the interaction between industry and city. In terms of the current industrial situation of the economic development zone, the second industry is absolutely dominant and the third industry is relatively lagging behind. According to the statistical caliber, in the total income of technology, industry, and trade completed by the region in 2016, the secondary industry was about 44 billion and the tertiary industry was about 3 billion. In the next few years, the economic development zone will inevitably become the main battlefield of the industrial economy of Liling City. The secondary industry foundation is good and should be maintained in the growth range of about 18% [24, 25]. At the same time, the economic development zone is bound to become the main battlefield for the urban expansion of Liling City. The tertiary industry has great potential and should achieve leapfrog growth. According to this prediction, it is reasonable and feasible to achieve the industrial goal of 100 billion by 2020. By 2020, the main economic indicators of the region are the total income of technology, industry, and trade will reach 100 billion yuan, including 85 billion yuan for secondary industry and 15 billion yuan for tertiary industry. The industrial added value is 40 billion yuan. There are 500 large-scale enterprises, including eight listed enterprises, 10 enterprises with an annual output value of more than 1 billion yuan, 5 enterprises with an annual output value of more than 500 million yuan and 300 enterprises with an annual output value of more than 100 million yuan. The industrial structure has been comprehensively optimized, the ceramic and glass industries have been continuously transformed and upgraded, and emerging industries account for more than 30%. The number of high-tech enterprises reached 80, and the output value of high-tech reached 40 billion yuan. Introduce more than 100 international and domestic industrial projects with a capital of more than 20 billion yuan. The new investment in fixed assets was more than 40 billion yuan, of which more than 10 billion yuan was invested in public infrastructure construction.

Second, scientifically locate and create upgrading objectives. The upgrading of national economic and technological development zones has a good foundation. In 2013, the provincial government officially recommended the upgrading of the park to the State Council, and included “striving for the successful upgrading of Liling and Wangcheng national economic and Technological Development Zone” in the key points of the province’s open economy in 2013. According to the feedback from the Provincial Department of Commerce, the Ministry of Commerce plans to open the gate for approval in 2017. The upgrading of Liling economic development zone has comprehensive and regional comparative advantages such as

distinctive industrial characteristics, unique location advantages, and border cooperation demonstration. At the same time, compared with the original audit principles and standards, the upgrade conditions are basically met at present. Since the economic development zone of Liling City belongs to the first phalanx upgraded by the provincial government (ranking third), once the gate is opened, the upgrading goal is expected to be achieved within 2 to 3 years. Therefore, the upgrade goal should be positioned as complete all the basic work of application in 2017, strive for the success of upgrade in 2018, and ensure the success of upgrade in 2019.

4. Experimental Method for Verifying the Scheme

The main economic table of the national economic and technological development zone is shown in Table 4.

At this stage, the number of foreign capital introduced by the national development zones has increased significantly, and the grade of projects has also been significantly improved. First, multinational corporations began to replace the dominant position of small and medium-sized capital. A large number of large and super-large projects with investment of hundreds of millions of dollars or even billions of dollars, such as Motorola, French Pacific oil refining, American Baogu, and Samsung, have entered the national development zone. Second, the technical content and technical level of the imported projects have been significantly improved, filling the national gap in many fields, occupying the technological commanding height of the same industry in China and directly promoting the process of China’s industrial modernization. After 5 years of rapid development, national development zones, regardless of their size, have become an important economic growth point of their cities. As a successful economic development model, their exemplary role has become increasingly apparent and become the biggest hot spot of foreign investment. The number of national development zones has increased from the initial 14 to 32, mainly distributed in coastal areas open to the outside world.

Aggregate industrial cluster correlation function model. Assuming that diamond system i is not occupied at present, there is a constant probability of being newly occupied in unit time. Similarly, if diamond system f has been occupied, it is assumed that its industrial cluster extinction probability in unit time. Therefore, in unit time, the diamond system is either occupied to establish industrial cluster units or extinct. In the long run, it has a occupied static probability, which can become the correlation of the industry in the diamond system f .

$$j_i = \frac{c_i}{c_i + e_i}. \quad (1)$$

Considering the mutual migration rate between industrial clusters and then the collective industrial clusters with high turnover rate of industrial clusters, the extinction rate of local industrial clusters will be reduced to a certain range due to the migration conversion effect. Therefore, the aforementioned equation is transformed into:

$$j_i = \frac{c_i}{c_i + e_i(1 - c_i)}, \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{c_i}{c_i + e_i(1 - c_i)} = \frac{1}{1 - e_i(1 - 1/c_i)}. \quad (3)$$

Several key elements of the disintegration of industrial clusters have been described, which can be understood as the extinction elements of industrial clusters. Therefore, the extinction probability is related to the investment and innovation ability of industrial clusters. If an industry reduces its delicacy and quality of demand, the advantageous industry will lose its competitive advantage due to complacency and this complacency attitude is contagious, which will affect affiliated enterprises. If the innovative industries in the industrial cluster lose their advantages, the relevant industries in the industrial cluster will be separated and dissolved one after another (the advantages of Swedish shipbuilding industry will no longer affect the decline of a series of industries such as agents, offshore engineering, and steel). The lack of nationalization strategy and the paralysis of competitive pressure will lead to the disintegration of industrial clusters. Bring it into the formula:

$$e_i = \min\left[\frac{e}{a_i}, 1\right], \quad (4)$$

where

$$a_i = f(x_i, y_i). \quad (5)$$

e and x are parameters, when

$$a_i \leq a_0 (a_0 = e^x). \quad (6)$$

Reconstruction of industrial clusters with the increase of competitors, the optimization of corporate strategy and structure, and the maturity and completeness of relevant industrial support, factor conditions and demand conditions, it can be assumed that

$$c_i = f(m_i, d_i, s_i). \quad (7)$$

It is assumed that the acquisition of the competitiveness of collective industrial clusters is related to the tangible assets invested by the government in the formation of industrial clusters and the intangible assets brought to the development zone by the brand of collective industrial clusters. The function expression is as follows:

$$e_i(x_i, m, 0). \quad (8)$$

The overall brand intangible assets of the region are in positive proportion to the efforts of member industries, so it can be set as follows:

$$m = \sum_{i=1}^n m_i. \quad (9)$$

Objective function:

$$\max e = e_i(x_i, m_i, o_i). \quad (10)$$

Constraints:

$$g_i = P_{ph} \cdot x_i + P_{in} \cdot m_i + o_i. \quad (11)$$

Construct Lagrange function:

$$l_i = e_i(x_i, m_i, o_i) + \lambda(g_i - P_{ph} \cdot x_i + P_{in} \cdot m_i + o_i), \quad (12)$$

where λ is the Lagrange multiplier.

The first-order condition of optimization is as follows:

$$\frac{\partial E_i}{\partial X_i} - \lambda P_{ph} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial E_i}{\partial M} - \lambda P_{in}, \quad (13)$$

$$0, \quad \frac{\partial E_i}{\partial M} - \lambda P_{in} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial E_i}{\partial O_i} - \lambda = 0. \quad (14)$$

Therefore:

$$\frac{\partial E_i / \partial X_i}{\partial E_i / \partial m_i} = \frac{P_{ph}}{P_{in}}, \quad (15)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial E_i}{\partial O_i}\right) * P_m = \frac{\partial E_i}{\partial m_i}. \quad (16)$$

This is the equilibrium condition. The cluster's contribution to the cultivation of intangible assets in the development zone is a given choice assuming the total budget. The equilibrium conditions of the cluster determine the Nash equilibrium of all industries in the development zone for cultivating regional brands:

$$M = \sum_{i=1}^n m_i^*, \quad (17)$$

$$O = \sum_{i=1}^n O_i^*. \quad (18)$$

This paper focuses on collective industrial clusters. Therefore, it emphasizes that innovation is the result of the interaction between enterprises and industrial clusters, between industrial clusters and industrial clusters, and between them and society; More emphasis on the collective effect of this interaction; More emphasis is placed on the formation of an overall regional innovation environment through institutional innovation. To establish a comprehensive evaluation index system for the innovation environment of collective industrial clusters, we should first compare the innovation endowments of collective industrial clusters and industrial clusters, and explore the micro environment of innovation, so as to scientifically determine the evaluation indexes of the innovation environment of collective industrial clusters, as shown in Table 5.

TABLE 5: Comparison of innovation endowments between industrial clusters and industrial clusters.

Project	Collective industrial cluster	Industrial cluster
Credit system	Perfect	Relatively perfect
Degree of specialization	High	Higher
Interest dependence	High	Commonly
Industrial relevance	High	Depending on cluster type
Industrial supporting capacity	Strong	Strong
External competitiveness	Strong	Strong
Resource allocation	More reasonable	More reasonable
Operating costs	Low	Lower
Tacit knowledge dissemination	Easy	Easier
Innovation ability	Strong	Strong
Embeddedness	Strong	Strong

TABLE 6: Breakdown of objectives and tasks in 2017–2020.

Project	New indicators in 2017	Target achieved in 2017	New indicators in 2018	Target achieved in 2018	New indicators in 2019	Target achieved in 2019	New indicators in 2020	Achieve the goal by 2020
Total assets	20	100	30	130	20	150	50	200
Net assets	13	54	15	69	18	87	23	110
Debt ratio		46.0%		46.9%		42.0%		45.0%

In order to make the company bigger and stronger, and ensure that the total assets and net assets of the group reach 20 billion yuan and 11 billion yuan in 2020, the specific task breakdown is shown in Table 6 and Figures 6–8. Consider the following aspects: increase financing and increase the company’s total assets. According to the spirit of the documents of Liling municipal Party committee and government, coordinate the finance, state-owned assets, and other departments to speed up the allocation of government assets, expand the scale of the company’s assets, and increase the capital reserve, so as to achieve the purpose of increasing the company’s total assets and net assets. Strengthen the collection and storage of land in the park, strive to obtain about 5000 mu of project construction land within 4 years, and strive for the return of the land transfer fee and relevant taxes paid by the government in the form of repurchase, subsidy, or capital injection, so as to increase the total assets and net assets of the company. Strive for government support, improve the settlement mechanism, and request the municipal finance to settle the investment funds of the company’s early infrastructure project construction and primary land development, and repurchase them, so as to increase the company’s cash flow, realize the repurchase profit, and increase the company’s total assets and net assets. Do a good job in industrial investment and realize asset appreciation. First, realize their own operating income and profits and increase their total assets and net assets. Second, the investment income is recognized through the profit and shareholding ratio of the invested unit, so as to increase the total assets and net assets. Obtain or acquire intangible assets through appropriate channels (such as advertising franchise rights and oil depot management rights granted by the

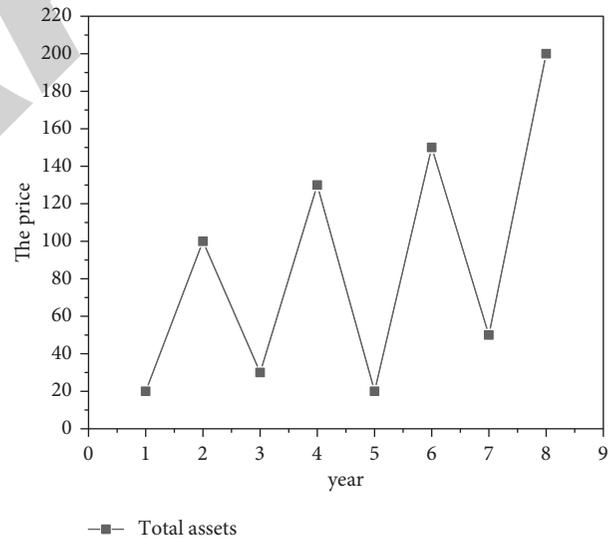


FIGURE 6: Task breakdown of total assets in 2017–2020.

government), and adopt appropriate ways to capitalize intangible assets and increase total assets.

First, the development of Liling economic development zone: It mainly introduces the basic situation of the park since its development for many years, puts forward the future development orientation and objectives of the park, and completes the planning pattern according to the requirements of sustainable development on the basis of determining the development objectives.

Second, problems in the management of Liling economic development zone: It is mainly reflected in the following

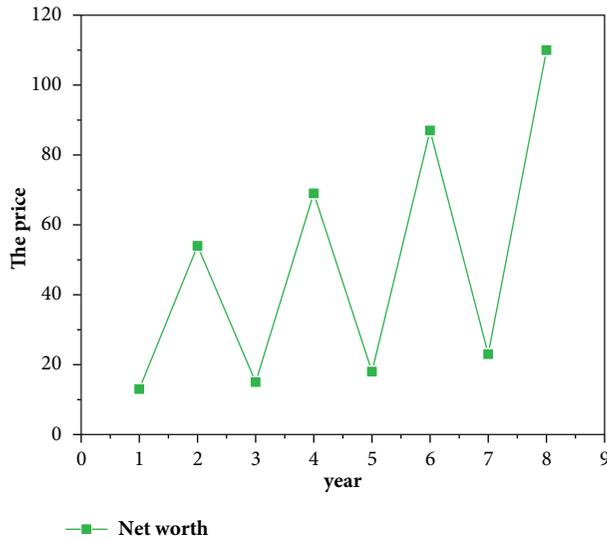


FIGURE 7: Breakdown of net assets tasks in 2017–2020.

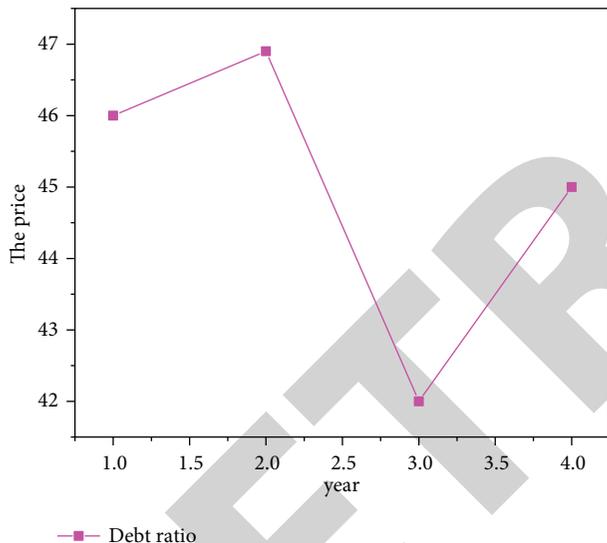


FIGURE 8: Breakdown of debt ratio tasks in 2017–2020.

aspects: (1) the park management mechanism is not perfect, lack of top-level design and overall planning, and it is difficult to form a joint force, including vague management functions, imperfect incentive mechanism, non-standard department management and so on; (2) The slow progress in the construction of the park hinders the rapid development of the park economy, which is reflected in the lagging supporting infrastructure, the incomplete resettlement of road and pipe networks, and the difficulty of employees to meet the basic needs; (3) Insufficient land acquisition and demolition in sunshine has made it difficult to promote, affecting the implementation of enterprises, reflecting the lack of in-depth policy publicity, lack of operability of compensation, lagging construction of resettlement houses, difficult distribution of collective assets, inadequate social security, and so on; (4) The effect of attracting investment is not good, the number of large enterprises and high-tech

enterprises is small, the government participates too much, the investment environment lags behind, and the relevant systems are imperfect; (5) The platform company cannot meet the requirements of the new normal of economic development, and its role in promoting the economic development zone needs to be improved, which is reflected in the main undertaking of functional business, simple business structure, insufficient three-dimensional layout, insufficient effective assets, high financial risk, unclear enterprise management system and other problems.

Third, analyze the problems existing in the management of Liling economic development zone. The reasons are mainly caused by the following factors: (1) Inaccurate positioning of management functions has scattered the energy of park management and weakened the initiative and enthusiasm of work; (2) Affected by the changes of national policies, the work efficiency is reduced and the economic cost is increased; (3) Resources and energy have a great impact and are facing transformation and upgrading; (4) The degree of marketization of the park is not high, which is difficult to adapt to the development situation.

5. Conclusion

The new goal of Liling economic development zone is encouraging, and the bright prospect urges people to forge ahead. However, to ensure the realization of the goal, we also need firm guiding ideology and practical measures. The writing of the paper is always to grasp the good situation of the development zone, grasp the initiative of development, grasp the opportunity and increase the confidence and determination of development. Innovate the cooperation mechanism between the development zone and universities and scientific research institutions, make effective use of various excellent local intellectual resources, and make them an important source of innovation in the development zone. As a leading industry with great development potential, strategic emerging industries are not only a breakthrough in the transformation and upgrading of the industrial structure of the development zone but also an important content of the integrated development of the development zone and industrial clusters. Supporting industries are the general name of all industries serving production and life and are the basis for the development of industrial clusters in the development zone. For example, the construction machinery industry cluster will strive to achieve a local matching rate of more than 40% by 2020, and the average matching rate of auto industry cluster parts will reach 50%. In addition, Changsha development zone should vigorously develop producer services, especially modern logistics and service outsourcing.

Data Availability

No data were used to support this study.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this article.

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