

Research on the Adaptation and Development of the Minority Population in the City——Take the Hui Nationality in Tianjin as an Example

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Abstract: The Hui nationality, as the most populous ethnic group among the minorities in Tianjin, faces the dilemma of "stay" and "flow" in urban life. In order to enable the Hui people to better integrate into the Tianjin society and further promote the healthy, harmonious and prosperous development of Tianjin, it is necessary to fully understand the basic situation and current situation of the Hui people in Tianjin, and analyze the factors that plague the Hui people's "stay" and "flow". So as to put forward corresponding countermeasures and feasible suggestions for the adaptation and development of the minority population in the city.

1. Status Quo and Analysis of the Hui Nationality in Tianjin

1.1 Basic Situation of the Three Major Ethnic Minorities in Tianjin

The three major ethnic minorities in Tianjin are mainly Hui, Manchu and Mongolian. According to the statistics of the seventh national census in 2020, the population of various ethnic minorities in Tianjin is 443,481, accounting for 3.20%. As the current "seventh census" more comprehensive statistical data on the basic situation of ethnic minorities is still being analyzed and summarized, the following figures on population and distribution are still subject to the "sixth census" data. Through the compilation of the census data of the first and sixth population censuses in Tianjin, we have obtained information on the number of ethnic minorities in Tianjin, the population of the city's ethnic minorities and the three major ethnic minorities, and the population growth multiples and the proportion of the city's total population. The results are shown in Table 1.

Table 1 The population growth of ethnic minorities and the three major ethnic minorities in Tianjin

Nationality	Project	Population (unit: ten thousand)		Population growth multiple (unit: times)	Proportion in the city's ethnic minority population (%)		Change in the proportion of the minority population in the city (%)	Number of ethnic groups (unit: piece)	
		1953	2010	1953-2010	1953	2010	1953-2010	1953	2010
	Year	1953	2010	1953-2010	1953	2010	1953-2010	1953	2010
	the Hui nationality	8.61	17.77	2.06	91.53	53.64	↓ 37.89		
	the Manchu nationality	0.75	8.36	11.15	7.94	25.23	↑ 17.29		
	the Mongolian nationality	0.03	2.03	66.67	0.31	6.13	↑ 5.82		
	Three nationalities total	9.39	28.16	3.01	99.78	85	↑ 4.03		
	Minorities in the city	9.41	33.13	3.52	100	100	0	18	53

It can be seen from Table 1 that the number of ethnic minorities and population in Tianjin has been increasing. Among them, the population of Hui, Manchu, and Mongolian peoples continued to rise during the six censuses, but the total population of the three ethnic groups accounted for the city's total population of ethnic minorities, but it continued to decline, from 99.78% in the "First

Census" to "" 85% of the "Sixth Census". This phenomenon shows that the population growth of the three major ethnic minorities is obviously slower than the total population growth of the city's ethnic minorities, and Tianjin's ethnic minorities are more diverse. This means that the exchanges between the various ethnic groups in Tianjin have been continuously strengthened, but it also means that in the process of urbanization of the Hui migrants, the Hui, Manchu, and Mongolian compatriots need to choose between "stay" and "flow".

1.2 The Educational Level and Occupational Distribution of the Hui Nationality

In order to gain a clearer understanding of the development status of the Hui, one of the three major ethnic minorities in Tianjin, the Tianjin Ethnic Affairs Commission conducted statistics on the education of the Hui ethnic group in the city. According to the absolute data on the educational level of ethnic minorities provided by the Tianjin Bureau of Statistics, the results of the educational level of the Tianjin Hui population aged 6 and above are shown in Table 2.

Table 2 Educational level of Tianjin Hui population aged 6 and above (unit: person)

Project	Population	Below Elementary School	Elementary School	Junior high school	High school	College	Undergraduate	Master degree and above
Number of people	169364	3992	27097	58634	45209	16784	16320	1328
Proportion (≈%)	100	2.36	16.00	34.62	26.70	9.91	9.64	0.78

According to the data in Table 2, the education level of the Hui population aged 6 and above in Tianjin is "olive-shaped." The proportion of tertiary education and above is still relatively low, especially the proportion of master's degree and above, which only accounts for 0.78% of the total population randomly checked. This means that the Hui population with high quality, high skills and high education is still small, the overall cultural quality and labor skills of the Hui people are still low, and the education of the Hui people still needs to be improved.

In addition, according to the analysis of the structural data of the 10% population sample of the sixth census, the Tianjin Ethnic Affairs Commission will conduct a statistical analysis of the city's total population, Han population, ethnic minority population, and the top six ethnic minority industries (The total population is more than 5,000). The distribution results of the industries of Tianjin Hui nationality are shown in Table 3.

Table 3 Distribution of Tianjin Hui nationality in industries (unit: person)

Total	Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery	Manufacturing	Construction industry	Wholesale and retail	Accommodation and Catering Industry	Scientific research, technical services and site survey industry
6665	249	1750	253	1229	473	68
Real estate industry	Mining industry	Transportation, warehousing and postal industry	Culture, sports and entertainment industry	Financial industry	Public Administration and Social Organization	Resident services and other services
135	59	777	77	177	368	173
educate	Electricity, gas and water production and supply industry	International organizations	Information transmission, computer service and software industry	Leasing and business services	Water conservancy, environment and public facilities management industry	Health, social security and social welfare industries
276	128	0	88	113	93	179

It can be seen from Table 3 that the Hui people in Tianjin are mostly engaged in industries with physical strength or ethnic characteristics, and most of them are concentrated in manufacturing,

transportation, warehousing and postal services, and wholesale and retail industries. The main reason is that these industries have low costs, low requirements, and do not require workers to master any relevant skills, and practitioners can quickly get started.

The human capital theory of contemporary economics believes that the development of the world economy has changed from a growth model that relies on material and capital to a growth model that relies on human and intellectual capital. Human capital is the key to economic growth, and education is an important factor in the formation of human capital[1]. Under normal circumstances, the higher the level of education received, the stronger the labor skills and the greater the variable value of human capital. Therefore, as one of the three ethnic minorities in Tianjin, the education level of its members is not only directly related to the overall quality of the Hui, but also affects their division of labor and career choices in society, and also directly or indirectly affects them. This has contributed to the harmonious coexistence of the Hui nationality's survival and development and even the entire society.

2. An Analysis of the Factors of the Hui People's Adaptation and Development

2.1 The Motivation of the Hui People's Adaptation and Development

2.1.1 The charm of Tianjin's own development

Tianjin is one of my country's four major municipalities directly under the Central Government. Since ancient times, it has been the gateway to the capital and an important road in Gyeonggi. Its geographical advantages are obvious and its strategic position is very important. With the continuous development and growth of the city, it has now developed into the northern economic center and an international port city developed along the coast.

According to Todaro's theory, the expected income gap is an important cause of population migration. As long as the expected urban wage income exceeds the original income level, the labor force will continue to move to the city. Areas with a high level of economic development mean more employment opportunities for the migrant population, and the expected income will be higher than the original work area, which is the key to the recession agglomeration effect. With the development of Tianjin's economy and society, many Hui compatriots have come to Tianjin for work and business. Coupled with historical and geographic factors, the Hui people have great mobility in the process of migration and settlement in China. The difficult migration history of the Hui people has shaped the strong adaptability of the Hui people and gained important advantages for them to adapt and develop in Tianjin.

2.1.2 Strong business mind

The development of Tianjin Hui people began in the Yuan Dynasty and flourished in the Ming and Qing Dynasties. The Hui nationality is a nation that is good at doing business and pays special attention to business ethics in the process of doing business. Since the Hui people settled in Tianjin, the Hui people have regarded Tianjin as a fertile ground for their own development and wealth creation. Just as the Hui people's proverb says: "Ten Hui people and nine merchants, if you don't sell jewellery, you will slaughter sheep[2]." The Hui people's business awareness is inseparable from their religious beliefs. There are a lot of instruction on business activities in the "Quran" and "Hadith".

In actual business operations, under the guidance of the business philosophy of fair competition and honest transactions, the Hui people strictly control quality in the transportation, manufacturing, jewelry and jade industries, wholesale and retail, accommodation and catering industries, and insist on small profits but quick turnover. Based on the principle of serving consumers, it has won an excellent commercial reputation for Hui enterprises, so their products can be well-known in Tianjin and sold overseas. Not only has it spurred Tianjin's economic growth, but it has also increased employment and development for Hui compatriots.

2.1.3 Pay full attention to the religious education of the Hui nationality

For the Hui nationality, mosque education, family religious education, and the group living of the Hui nationality are two important conditions for maintaining the strong religious atmosphere of their own nation [3]. All the Hui people believe in Islam, and the mosque is the center of activity for their religious people. In a sense, the Hui people living in Tianjin still maintain their independent ethnic characteristics. The big reason is their belief in Islam.

In dealing with ethnic relations and ethnic issues, the municipal government and the Municipal Ethnic Committee will adjust relevant ethnic policies in a timely manner to promote the sound development of urban ethnic relations in accordance with changes in local economic and social conditions and the principle of handling ethnic issues throughout the country. While continuously strengthening the dominant position of the government, actively mobilizing the strength of the city and all walks of life to do the urban ethnic work, not only established many Islamic groups and associations, but also paid full attention to the construction of mosques [4].

2.2 The Obstacles of the Hui People's Adaptation and Development

2.2.1 The employment security system is not perfect

Employment is the foundation of people's livelihood. When the Hui people were employed in Tianjin, due to the lack of information, lack of skills, industry and household registration restrictions, they could only rely on their strength to work or operate business activities with ethnic characteristics, with low income and welfare and extremely unstable employment. Currently, although a policy system for coordinating urban and rural employment has initially taken shape, ethnic minorities have policy guarantees in terms of obtaining employment opportunities and wages, and enjoying public employment services. However, institutional obstacles to the reform of the household registration system and other public welfare attached to the household registration still exist [5].

2.2.2 Unequal basic public services

At present, the distribution and enjoyment of basic public services in our country are uneven. In urban life, due to the point-based settlement policy in Tianjin, many Hui people have difficulty in settlement due to low education and no skills. They cannot share unemployment insurance, minimum living security, and economically affordable housing benefits like Tianjin residents. Their children cannot enjoy the same educational resources as the children of Tianjin residents, which means that many Hui migrants are seriously marginalized in urban life and are still disadvantaged groups in the city.

2.2.3 Inheritance of national traditional culture

With the rapid economic development, the collisions, intersections, and fusions of various ethnic groups have gradually increased. In this context, a large number of Hui young people have systematically studied Han culture, and the number of people studying Islamic culture has shown a declining trend. The traditional Islamic cultural concept of the Hui people has gradually faded. Much of the traditional knowledge is only known by mosques or some specialized church professionals. Some Hui people don't know much about Islamic culture itself, and even a very small number of young people don't know anything about Islamic culture. This has seriously affected the inheritance of the traditional culture of the Hui nationality.

3. Countermeasures and Suggestions for Promoting the Adaptation and Development of Minority Population in Cities

3.1 Strengthen the construction of the legal system to provide legal protection for the construction of ethnic relations

A harmonious society cannot be separated from the rule of law, and harmonious ethnic relations

also need to be guaranteed by the legal system. With the development of Tianjin, the influx of ethnic minorities into Tianjin has brought new challenges to Tianjin's urban governance and ethnic work. In order to enable members of various ethnic groups to better integrate into Tianjin, it is necessary for various departments to formulate and modify ethnic policies and regulations in accordance with the development status of Tianjin and the current status of integration of various ethnic groups. On the one hand, there is an urgent need to strengthen the legal protection of the rights and interests of ethnic minority migrants from the aspects of legislation, law enforcement and law popularization. On the other hand, we must continue to strengthen the emergency response plan resolution mechanism. Once the conflicts and disputes between members of various nationalities rise to conflicts and disputes between various nationalities, the emergency plan should be activated immediately to minimize the scope of the conflicts and disputes, reduce unnecessary losses, and eliminate the problem in its embryonic state.

3.2 Strengthen the publicity and education of ethnic theories, ethnic policies and regulations, and ethnic knowledge

The publicity and education activities of ethnic work are an important part of our national work. With the progress of the times, the forms and methods of propaganda and education on national theories, policies, and national knowledge must also keep pace with the times. For example, we can learn from popular media such as radio, newspaper, TV, Internet, WeChat, etc., which are full of the breath of the times and are acceptable to the people of all ethnic groups, or through street bulletin boards to achieve a multiplier effect of publicity.

3.3 Respect the customs and habits of all ethnic minorities

Customs and religious beliefs have always been the most sensitive issues for ethnic minorities. Respect for the customs and religious beliefs of ethnic minorities can avoid ethnic conflicts and disputes, and well maintain national equality and ethnic unity in our country. Due to the unique ethnic characteristics of the Hui, its eating habits, inter-ethnic marriages, ethnic identity and religious beliefs are different from those of the Han and other ethnic minorities. Therefore, we must seriously respect the customs and religious beliefs of ethnic minorities.

3.4 Further improve the cultural quality of the people of all ethnic minorities

Most of the ethnic minorities in Tianjin are from ethnic regions with backward economy and low cultural level. Most of them have low education and lack the corresponding technical skills. They are difficult to integrate into city life and gradually become marginal figures in the city. In order to resolve this contradiction, it is necessary to carry out vocational skills training when ethnic minorities move out or move out. That is, education and training of vocational technical skills and knowledge are carried out to enable them to acquire corresponding professional knowledge and skills, and then obtain the capital for survival and development, and provide inexhaustible motivation for ethnic minority members to adapt to urban life.

3.5 Pay equal attention to management and service, and gradually expand the scope of services

Doing a good job in the management and service of urban ethnic minority floating population plays a pivotal role in building a harmonious urban ethnic relationship. First, we must improve the "marginalization" of urban ethnic work departments, increase government investment, set up sound institutions to manage ethnic affairs, and continuously expand the management and service teams of ethnic work departments to serve ethnic minority people wholeheartedly. Secondly, the municipal government and the municipal nationality work department should adhere to the work policy of paying equal attention to management and service, and integrating management into service, and should pay more attention to the importance of service when dealing with national work. Give full play to the role of modern city management and service agencies, and change the past mistakes of focusing on management and rectification, more management and less services. Finally, speed up the informatization construction of urban ethnic management, and use big data to construct and

continuously improve the statistics and information management system of the floating population of ethnic minorities. Through new media, such as Weibo, WeChat and other platforms to achieve information sharing to make up for the original shortcomings, so that they can better and faster adapt to the new environment.

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