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Analysis of the Ecological Migration Pattern in Ethnic Minority Areas——A Case Study of Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region

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Abstract By taking Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region as an example, this paper analyzes the ecological migration pattern in ethnic minority areas. The basic patterns of development for poverty relief in Ningxia are *in-situ* migration and new area development pattern. The new area development pattern includes three types, namely small town development pattern around urban radiation districts, urban labor migration pattern, and large-scale ecological migration pattern. Finally, successful experience of ecological migration in Ningxia is summarized. First, scientific industrial planning shall be made on the basis of proper selection of ecological migration location in immigrant settlement regions. Second, scientific and comprehensive ecological migration policies should be formulated.

Key words Ethnic minority areas, Ecological migration, Pattern, Ningxia, China

Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region is inhabited by the minority groups. In Ningxia, Hui ethnic minority makes up over one thirds of the total population in the region. The Hui people there strictly adhere to basic precepts of Islam, and their food have special abstinences and keep distinctive national characteristics. Along with launching of ecological migration project, the Hui people living in Xihaigu area are moved to areas with better water and soil resources in a concentrated or mixed manner. When get to a strange place, they need to adapt to new mode of production, habits and customs, especially religious customs. All of these are enormous impacts and challenges faced by the Hui people.

Forced migration is like a huge earthquake in economy and culture. " It makes migrants suffer huge losses in income, assets, rights and positions. Besides, it destroys the original mode of production and social organization form. What's worse, it weakens social and individual self-confidence, and dismembers original interpersonal relationship and social capital. These economic, social and psychological pains and losses will have a long time and pervasive influence on migrants from different aspects^[1]." In line with great influence of population migration upon those ethnic minorities living in remote areas for generations, it is extremely important to select proper ecological migration pattern, make them rapidly adapt to new environment and live and work in peace and contentment. Ecological migration is not a simple relocation, but rather it is an activity which changes mode of production, concept, as well as national fusion. It is required to solve problem of existence due to harsh natural environment and lack of means of production and living, and to deal with such issues as backward concepts, scarcity of skills, and national fusion, *etc.* The government should actively participate in, guide, create conditions and se-

lect proper development mode.

1 Basic types and patterns of poverty alleviation and development in Ningxia

In 1983, Ningxia stipulates the poverty alleviation and development policy of " relieving mountain with river to achieve mutual relief" , and calls poor masses in Xihaigu area to build new home in areas with irrigation conditions. After over a decade of efforts, Ningxia has explored many ways of alleviation and development. From the spatial range, the poverty alleviation and development patterns can be divided into *in-situ* migration and new area migration types. *In-situ* migration is to settle migrants in their native and local areas, while remote migration means that migrants will have to leave their homes and migrate to and settle down in other areas. Both types have advantages and disadvantages. No matter which type is adopted, it is required to ensure significant improvement in ecological environment of emigrant area, and to guarantee that land and water resource carrying capacity is adaptable to population size of immigrant area and is able to have a sustainable development. In addition, we should note the characteristic that ethnic groups live together over vast areas while some live in individual concentrated communities in small areas, and respect living and religious customs of ethnic minorities. When selecting location for mosques or moving mosques, opinions of the Hui people should be highly respected.

1.1 *In-situ* migration The *in-situ* migration in Ningxia is an ecological migration within the county. We organize masses to launch water conservancy projects in those mountainous areas where conditions permit, to turn the dry land to irrigated land. Hexi Town in Tongxin County is a typical example. Except original Shiba, Taoshan, and Nongchang Villages, other 9 villages in Hexi administrative village are moved from Hanjiaoshui, Yaoshan, Yanglu and Wangtuan Towns of Tongxin County since Yellow river pumping irrigation area is established in 1980s. The whole village resettlement (called "Diaozhuang"

migration) is about 15 000. In Hexi Ttown, there are 12 villages, 4 081 households, totally 20 247 people, including 19 842 Hui people, accounting for 98% of the total population and forming new concentrated communities of Hui people. Thanks to irrigation of Yellow River water and industrious migrants, the ancient wasteland has become the most important grain, oil seeds and beef cattle in Tongxin County. *In-situ* migration features small space displacement, low cost, and administratively limited to movement within villages and towns of county. So the emigrant area and immigrant area basically belong to the same social subculture type. It is not only favorable to organization, but also helpful to adjustment of cultural psychology^[2]. This type of migration is especially suitable for ecological migration of ethnic minority areas. Immigrant area is not far from emigrant area. Habits, customs and mode of production are similar. Immigrants of ethnic minority will not suffer from great psychological impact and are easily willing to accept movement. Furthermore, short-distance relocation is low in expenses. Moving to places where there is sufficient water resource and convenient traffic, it will be much easier to shake off poverty and set out on the road to prosperity, and also easier to resolve adequate food and clothing. This type of migration is based on the precondition that there is surplus and suitable land for relocation within the county. Unfortunately, such places are few, so we mostly adopt the new area relocation and development pattern.

1.2 New area development pattern Most migrations of Ningxia are new area relocation and the population migration with longer distance is the most common way in current new area poverty alleviation and development. The specific modes include integrated whole village resettlement outside county, village resettlement by mixing households outside county, and large scale migration poverty alleviation and development zone, etc. Since 1983, Ningxia has implemented the whole village relocation and concentrated or mixed resettlement in an organized way to relocate poor residents in Xihaiqu area to pumping-irrigation area, agricultural reclamation state-owned farm, and surrounding areas of big cities. During 2001 to 2006, ecological migration of Ningxia mainly relies on new area resettlement with the aid of large and medium-sized irrigation works. After over a decade of migration development and construction, immigrants moved to various areas and engaged in different industries have shown different effects.

1.2.1 Small town development pattern around urban radiation districts. In various patterns of new area relocation, it is recommended for ecological migration near big cities to adopt the small town and land-free resettlement development pattern. The land-based resettlement pattern depends on proper surplus land and water resources. Nevertheless, there are too large population and too little land around cities, and land suitable for cultivation is less and less. Migration is not completely land-based resettlement, but each immigrant can only be allocated with approximately 0.13 hm² land. Along with Ningxia Yellow River pumping irrigation project drawing to an end, there is limited resettlement capacity in Hongsiyu irrigation area and Yan-

huanding pumping irrigation area. Some immigrants are resettled in suburbs of Yinchuan and Dawukou cities. They use resource of urban radiation function and location advantages to take a road of characteristic breeding, service industry, small urbanization, and develop from traditional agriculture to modern agriculture and secondary and tertiary industries. For instance, Liangtian Town in outskirts of Jinfeng district of Yinchuan focuses on development of protected horticulture and beef cattle industry. Xingjing Town of Xixia district attaches importance to development of beef cattle industry and protected horticulture. Zhenbeipu Town in Xixia district concentrates on development of grapes and organic *Lycium chinense*.

Huaxi Village, situated in suburbs of Yichuan, is a successful case.

Located at the foot of Helan Mountain, Huaxi Village is 37 km away from Yinchuan. In the end of 1995, Jiangsu Huaxi Village invested and built "Ningxia Huaxi Village" in Zhenbeipu at the foot of Helan mountain for 860 households and over 4 000 poor farmers migrated from four counties of Xihaiqu. Considering that these farmers are at the mercy of the forces of nature and live in outlying areas for generations, Jiangsu Huaxi Village dispatches administrative staff to guide Ningxia Huaxi Villagers to adjust industrial structure and develop diversified economy. These include planting *Lycium chinenses*, grapes, establishing enterprises, engaging in secondary and tertiary industries, such as transportation and capital construction service industries. After over a decade of construction, these immigrants have taken root there and are becoming richer. Ningxia Huaxi Village has been named as "Advanced Group of National Unity" by the State Council, named as "National Popular Science Education Base" by the Ministry of Agriculture, and incorporated into "Science and Technology Model Base" by the government of Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region.

In the course of development, Huaxi Village timely catches the advantage of near Yinchuan, focuses on development of Yinchuan, provides service for urban development, and energetically develops the tertiary industry. Consequently, it becomes a production base for vegetables, flowers and meat products, a scenic spot, as well as a high-tech agricultural development model park. Besides, Huaxi Village draws support from financial, technical, information and management advantages of eastern developed regions. Gradually, it improves immigrant quality, cultivates superior industries, handles the conflict of large population and few lands, and helps immigrants to get rich. With many years of development, Huaxi Village has turned to be a well established satellite town in suburbs of Yinchuan. Therefore, it is shown that this small town ecological migration pattern conforms to development trend of industrialization and modernization. It narrows the gap between urban and rural areas, speeds up the regional economic integration, gradually turns poor mountainous immigrants into urban residents, and finally achieves common prosperity.

1.2.2 Urban labor migration pattern. Making use of excess labor forces in poverty-stricken areas, we export lots of labor forces for Yinchuan, Shizuishan and other provinces and cities,

in hope of helping them to shake off poverty. Those labor forces are mainly engaged in secondary and tertiary industries. For example, Ningxia Shizuishan takes the road of labor immigrant resettlement pattern in western ecological migration project. They encourage, guide and support masses in poor areas to export labor forces and self-employment, so as to provide talents for industrial and mining enterprises and service industries in Shizuishan economic development area and Longhu economic development area. When laborer shortage occurs in many places of China, Dawukou takes investigation and statistics of economic development areas, training schools and enterprises in the city, to know the situation of enterprise recruitment and job demands. The city encourages training schools to provide customized or oriented labor service personnel for local and nonlocal enterprises. In addition, it encourages labor agents and employment intermediaries to act as go-betweens to provide labor forces for other provinces and areas. Besides, it gives incentive to self-employment, provides undertaking bases, and offers small-sum secured loan with discount for those having financial difficulties. In Huinong district of Shizuishan, "3 + 1" policy is implemented to attract labor immigrants. Each household of immigrant is provided with 54 m² living house, 0.067 hm² circulation land, and at least 1 job position for each family. Huinong district selects 13 state-owned and private enterprises above designated size among over 200 enterprises to resettle labor immigrants. Those immigrants working in factory can earn 1 700 – 2 400 yuan each month, and basically realize living in peace and working contentedly and shaking off poverty.

This pattern of labor immigrant resettlement is free from land restriction, so it not only solves the problem of laborer shortage in some enterprises of other provinces, but also solves the poverty eradication problem for poor people in Xiji and other areas of Ningxia. Compared with land-based resettlement, this greatly reduces resettlement costs. The land-based resettlement needs large amount of investment. Only at the early stage, it needs huge capitals to carry out water conservation project, communication, agricultural field auxiliary works, road project and immigrant housing construction. Take an example of Hongsipu ecological migration area in Ningxia, the construction investment is up to 1.977 billion yuan for the backbone water conservation project – Hongsipu pumping works and Guhai pumping irrigation works.

However, labor migration imposes higher requirements on quality of laborers, while the laborers' quality is closely related with their education level and ages. Those young adults received certain education in poor areas are mostly suitable for labor migration. In this situation, those poor farmers with low education level and lack of skills are excluded from this migration pattern. Their disadvantages in education and skills make them fail to be engaged in some skill-based production. Labor immigrants are not farmers living at the mercy of the forces of nature any more, but rather they have become urbanized residents with distinct breeding and service industry skills or professional skills. Also, they are not engaged in traditional agriculture, but in modern agriculture, and they have come into facto-

ries, restaurants and shops from fields. In reliance on service and technology, they have gradually changed into "getting rich" immigrants from "simply having adequate food and clothing". To achieve the above goal, it requires that immigrants have received certain education, and the government provides proper guidance, support and training. Furthermore, it shall be noted that the living expenses for labor immigrants are rising. They live near cities, so they are no longer self-sufficient farmers, but rather they have to buy everything (vegetables, grains, water, electricity, etc.) like citizens. Thus, they expend much more on living than before, some immigrants are getting into a difficult position. Government provides subsidy for these immigrants, guarantees their minimum subsistence level, and solves their basic living problem. In addition, government should carry out technical training and provide job positions for immigrants, so as to realize "successful migration, stable resettlement, and getting rich gradually".

As a great reform of traditional form of migration, labor migration features low cost and high efficiency. In order to realize the demand of labor migration and adapting to talents, the government of Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region incorporates all middle and high school graduates who have returned home into the special training program for vocational skill education and medium and long term labor forces. For this, Ningxia education department formulated *Outline for Medium and Long Term Educational Reform and Development Plan of Ningxia* (2010 – 2020), to implement education migration works and improve quality of immigrants in poverty stricken areas. With the aid of vocational education and in cooperation with eastern and western areas, we can implement joint admission program and let young people in southern Ningxia receive education in new areas, to stabilize employment. Then, we select excellent junior middle school graduates in central-southern Ningxia to accept superior education of general senior high school in cities with relatively developed education resources. Immigrants' children, who fail to admit to senior high schools or fail to admit to universities or colleges, can be offered with a two-year free vocational technical education in vocational schools. Through these policies and measures, it is intended to accelerate the development of secondary vocational education and excellent general senior high school education, improve education level of laborers, and to provide high quality and skillful labor forces for ecological migration project.

1.2.3 Construction of large sized ecological migration area. Large lands are arranged in Ningxia Yellow River diversion irrigation area or central Yellow River pumping irrigation area to build large sized ecological migration area. Hongsipu migration area is such a typical example. With over ten years of development, it has become a large sized ecological migration area having a capacity of holding near 200 000 immigrants.

Hongsipu migration area is located in the center of Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region. The areas under its jurisdiction include Xinzhuangji Town and Weizhuang Town of Tongxin County, Zhongning County, and Litong district of Wuzhong City. In 1998, the command center of Ningxia migration Yellow River

Pumping project carries out Yellow River poverty alleviation and pumping irrigation works in Hongsipu. In November of the same year, the party committee and government of autonomous region decided to establish a leading group for Yellow River poverty alleviation and pumping irrigation works. Under the leading group, it sets Hongsipu Development Zone Management Committee, which is a county-level organization. It carries out a unified management of organizations of towns and villages at all levels within the development zone. In 1999, the government of autonomous region issued *Methods for Immigrant Relocation and Resettlement of Hongsipu Development Zone*. It relocates poor farmers living in high and cold, soil-stone mountainous areas, and arid areas in Tongxin, Haiyuan, Xiji, Guyuan, Pengyang, Longde and Jingyuan counties, and those farmers whose lands are returned to forestry and whose lands are in reservoir submerged area. In these dry lands, per capita area of cultivated farmland is less than 1.267 m², both human beings and livestock have difficulty in drinking water, and the annual income per capita is lower than 500 yuan. By the end of 2009, it basically completed the task of immigrant resettlement. Totally, it has resettled immigrants for 39 977 households (196 779 people), in which Hui people account for 57%. In reliance on Yellow River diversion works, over 200 000 Han and Hui people have moved from southern mountainous areas of Ningxia to Hongsipu for new life in the past ten years. And Hongsipu has turned into a largest ecological migration area in China.

The industrial structure and development pattern of this ecological migration area depend on the water resource carrying capacity. Situated in central area of middle arid zone of Ningxia, Hongsipu has an annual precipitation of only 200 mm, while the amount of evaporation is up to 2 000 mm. In the course of turning Hongsipu desert into oasis, the Yellow River diversion project plays a significant role. Without Yellow River water, Hongsipu will still be a desert. Under the influence of climate change and total water volume of Yellow River, Hongsipu's water volume decreases year by year. At the early stage of development, the industrial structure of Hongsipu is simple. The primary industry takes up a large proportion, while the characteristic planting and breeding are still very few. The traditional irrigation method not only wastes water resources, but also increases farmers' expenses on water. Some areas even suffer from soil salinization, leading to new ecological damage. As to industry, the recycling utilization efficiency of water resource is low. To achieve a sustainable development, therefore, Hongsipu area must never take the traditional development mode. Instead, it should actively develop water-conserving and modern farming and animal husbandry. With sufficient light and heat conditions and free of pollution, Hongsipu has advantage in developing nuisanceless green foods. We can adopt seeding in ridges covered with plastic films, furrow irrigation, and drip irrigation technologies to plant potatoes, grapes, Chinese herbal medicines, red dates, *Lycium chinenses*, oil-bearing crops, etc. We can also develop cattle and mutton sheep breeding by pens, to alleviate agricultural water conflict and increase farmers' income. During the strategic adjustment of economic structure and lay-

out, the industry and development should be based on water resources. We should take account of requirement of industrial layout on allocation of water resources, properly adjust agricultural and industrial structure, and moderately control high water consumption industrial projects. Through industrial adjustment, it is able to save 200 m³ water for 0.067 hm² of land. Compared with planting wheat and corn, the income can increase 303.4 to 1 360 yuan per 0.067 hm². The agricultural irrigation conflict is greatly alleviated, the ability of resisting such natural disasters as drought, sand storm, etc. is significantly improved, and farmers' income is increased remarkably. In 2006, per capita income of farmers rises to 1 983 yuan from 500 yuan before the relocation^[3].

Many ecological migration areas in Ningxia are established on the basis of water resources. It is like "people going with water, and water flowing with people". So water resources determine the scale and industry of migration area. In recent years, the drought in Ningxia is aggravated. To deal with change of future extreme climate, every migration areas should carry out industrial adjustment and development planning as soon as possible. We can plant wine grapes, medicinal herbs, *Lycium chinenses*, etc. Besides, we can have a scientific breeding to improve breeding industry. In addition, we can provide training for value-added labor service industry in a planned and organized way. In short, we should help immigrants to get rich and live and work in peace and contentment, but not to take the traditional agricultural road.

2 Summary of experience in ecological migration of ethnic minority areas

As one of strategies of ecological restoration and poverty alleviation and development, the ecological migration is widely applied in western areas of China. In 2001, the State issued the *Eleventh Five Year Plan of New Area Poverty Alleviation and Relocation*. On the basis of this plan, ten provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities are included into the new area poverty alleviation and relocation works. A lot of ethnic minorities in Ningxia, Inner Mongolia, Xinjiang and Guizhou are relocated to places with better ecological environment. The ecological migration task in ethnic minority areas is very arduous. It not only shoulders heavy responsibilities of ecological restoration and shaking off poverty, but also undertakes the goal of national fusion and stability and unity. Now, we sum up successful experience of ecological migration in Ningxia.

2.1 Industrial plan on the basis of scientific site selection (for migration area) Immigrants will firstly choose places where it is convenient to travel, favorable to work and employment situation, and completed with infrastructure. We should tackle such problems as immigrants' children having difficulty in going to school, hard to travel, difficult to drink water and hard to seek medical care, in hope of attracting masses to be willing to relocate. Besides, it is required to make a scientific industrial planning according to local conditions. Without advantages and characteristic industrial support, merely solving enough eat and wear, so it fail to completely deal with farmer's getting rich

problem of farmers. From the migration experience of Ningxia ecological area for over a decade, it is shown that better development of ecological areas is in reliance on big cities along Yellow River, industrial parks, and industrial base. Then, it is intended to achieve the mechanism of getting rich on the basis of income from distinctive crop cultivation and aquaculture and with labor service income as main part.

2.2 Scientific and comprehensive ecological migration policy Ningxia has issued various policies to support agriculture and benefit farmers, and to motivate people to relocate and get rich. The ecological migration system mainly depends on policy and law systems of poverty alleviation and conceding the land to forestry, therefore, the design of system concerns the success of ecological migration. The ecological migration policy of Ningxia is very comprehensive. The immigrants moved to new areas will still be benefited from policy of conceding the land to forestry and grass. In the transition period of ecological migration, we should incorporate destitute households of immigrants into such social security system as local remedy, and secure those immigrants conforming to local minimum living standard. As to the housing of ecological migration, each household is provided with 54 m² house and 25 000 yuan subsidy. The rest will be raised by farmers themselves, but the farmers will have the property right. After relocation, the original house will be dismantled, and it is not allowed to hire out or transfer immigration houses within 10 years. Labor immigrants will be provided with 40 m² short-term house. The autonomous region will assume 70% of house costs, urban and county enterprises bear 30%. And the short-term house can be rented by immigrants, but immigrants should not transfer these houses. Land: the income from land in ecological migration area is the property of the State and managed by local competent authorities. For land arranged and developed by the ecological migration area, generally each person is provided with 0.067 hm² irrigated field, to support development of one mu of protected agriculture, and the original contracted land use right will be taken back. As to industrial support, every 0.067 hm² of large and medium-sized arc shed will be subsidized for 5 000 yuan, and every 0.067 hm² of green house will be subsidized for 8 000 yuan. Those planting potatoes and muskmelons by covering plastic film will be provided with 60 yuan for 0.067 hm² land, and those planting data trees and *Lycium chinenses* and other characteristic economic forest will be provided with 120 yuan for 0.067 hm² land. Social security: after relocation, the ecological

immigrants and labor immigrants enjoy the same social security policies, including the same education, social remedies, social welfare and charities. Household register: principle of territorial jurisdiction is applied, and all administrative charges are free in the course of domiciliary transfer. Education: Immigrants' children, who fail to admit to senior high schools or fail to admit to universities or colleges, can be offered with a two-year free vocational technical education in vocational schools. These cover policies of land, housing, education and social security. So it dispels immigrants' worry and arouses immigrants' enthusiasm of relocation and development.

3 Conclusions

Proper development pattern and sufficient capital and perfect policy guarantee are the key to achieving the strategy to develop western regions and realizing goals of building beautiful land and all nations shaking off poverty, getting rich and live and work in peace and contentment.

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