

Review of the Research on the Frontier Immigrants in contemporary China*

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ABSTRACT

Population mobility and migration are quite common phenomenon in human society. Chinese and foreign scholars have carried out theoretical and methodological studies, case studies and empirical studies in the fields of migration motivation, social integration and trend prediction from various perspectives. Based on the frequent population mobility, and migration, and various types of border immigrants in contemporary China deeply reflect social development and change. This thesis sorts out the data statistics and analysis, practical research on immigration categorization, tries to find out a new approach of studying contemporary Chinese immigrants, especially the frontier migration with multiethnic and multicultural interaction, thus to provide a reference for the comparative study on frontier migration and social integration in the past 30 years before and after the reform and opening-up.

Keywords: Contemporary China; two 30 years before and after; frontier immigration; academic review

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INTRODUCTION

Population mobility and migration are common phenomenon which affected by many factors in human society, also one of the important driving forces to promote economic development and civilization progress. For the function of deep reflection on social transformation, immigration research has always received a lot of attention. Chinese and foreign scholars have made fruitful achievements in the theories and methods, case and empirical studies from various perspectives of migration research.

THE PURPOSE OF RESEARCH

The population migration and flow are usually divided into "transnational (international)" and "domestic" types, in view of the fact that the country is the basic political unit in the world today. The transnational migration is influenced by the international environment, national relations, immigration policies and other reasons, and the flow directions and trends tend to be concentrated or obvious. In contrast, the migration and flow of domestic population are more inherited, sustained and stable, which is the mainstream of population migration. Frontier immigrants play an important role in the two types of migration, and they are inextricably linked. China's border area is not only an important destination for population migration, but also an important export place for transnational population migration through the border. The historical process of migration and the social integration of immigrants are closely related to the historical development and social stability of a country, as well as the international situation. The richness of frontier society is shown in the special human geographical environment, the pattern of multi-ethnic settlement and distribution, the coexistence of multiple religions, multiple economic components complement each other, and the different ethnic groups maintain their own production and life style, social customs and habits, language, culture, art, etc. Social changes have been more intense and profound than any previous historical period in border and ethnic areas of China since 1950s, mainly due to the continuous immigration and integration of people from all over the country. Based on this, this paper not only pays attention to the achievements of overseas related fields, but also focuses on the analysis and exploration of the border immigrants in Chinese academic circles, then reference for the research in this field. In view of the differentiation of

immigrant groups brought by the regional differences between the eastern coastal areas and the central and western regions of China, the "frontier" what this article refers to mainly refers to the vast inland (western frontier) population migration and flow in China.

1. TWO MAIN CONCERNS IN THE ABROAD STUDY OF IMMIGRANTS

From different perspectives, foreign researches on population migration have formed a relatively systematic theoretical system. Generally speaking, most of them pay attention to migration motives and migration integration.

1.1 Pre-point: migration motives before action

William Petty, the founder of British classical economy in the 17 century, first explained population migration and mobility from the perspective of economics. He believed that differences in economic returns would promote population migration to areas with higher comparative economic benefits. The statistician, Ravenstein's "the laws of migration"^[1] and E.S.Lee's "push — pull" theory^[2] supplement and develop the research of William Petty. There is also the investment income theory that regards the cash and non cash expenditure of population migration as investment, the income after migration as income, and whether the average income can exceed the sum of cost to explain the reason of population migration.^[3] All the above theory are based on cost calculation to analyze the motivation of population migration. That is to say, migration is an activity determined by cost.

Starting from the stage of social and economic development, Zelinsky (1971) put forward the hypothesis of "population migration transformation" based on the historical experience of western countries. Combining the change of natural growth rate of population with the process of urbanization and industrialization, human migration activities are divided into five development stages.^[4] Around the 1980s, Stark and Bloom put forward the new economic migration theory^[5], which emphasized the minimization of family risk and the maximization of expected income to consider the motivation of labor migration from the perspective of micro-family and individual. Considering the dual structure of labor market and its endogenous demand, Michael J. Piore (1979) put forward Labor market theory.^[6] At the same time, he come up with the theory that adapts to the trend of labor migration in the process of industrialization. They had great impacts on the research of population migration in China's urbanization movement.

1.2 Post-point: social integration of immigrant

With the rise of industrialization and globalization, the migration tide in western society is accompanied by the large-scale flow of immigrants, and the problems related to social integration are also emerging. Foreign scholars have conducted thorough researching on social integration from the aspects of concept

connotation, inspection dimension and attribution theory, etc.

On the issue of social integration, foreign scholars have different concepts and definitions of social integration, social adaptation, assimilation, cultural adaptation and social absorption.^[7] The concept of cultural adaptation is widely used in the study of cultural anthropology. Specifically, there are three different focus dimensions. First, cultural adaptation is the integration of new and old cultures.^[8] Second, social integration is a continuous process which cultural adaptation is the primary stage of social integration, while the higher stage is structural integration.^[9] Third, it is believed that cultural adaptation is a cultural factor that immigrants gradually accept some important elements of the main culture while retaining their original.^[10] Social absorption is that local governments take positive measures to integrate disadvantaged migration into the society. The typical representation is the medical and welfare crisis in Europe in the 1970s-1980s. In order to reintegrate many young people and unemployed groups who lacked the opportunity to enter the new economic labor market, the French government implemented the so-called social absorption project during 1980-1990. It can be seen that social absorption has obvious traces of public policy, which is more reflected in the action and role of the inflow society, while the immigrant group is regarded as the object of action.

Foreign scholars mainly have the following models or methods for measuring the degree of social integration: Gordon put forward the "two dimensions" ^[11] division method in the 1960s, which the integration of immigrants has two dimensions of structure and culture. The integration of the structural dimension refers to the guarantee of the participation right of the individual and group in the inflow society by the system and organization. The integration of the cultural dimension refers to the adoption and recognition of the "cultural mode" of the inflow society by the immigrant group. Although the "two-dimensional" model haven't detailed indicators of structural integration and cultural integration measurement, it has initially laid the foundation for measuring the indicators or research dimensions of social integration of immigrants. Yangetas (1994) ^[12] studied social integration from three dimensions: structural integration, sociocultural integration and political-legitimacy integration. Based on the above model, Han Entzinger and others think that the social integration of immigrants should be measured from four dimensions: socio-economic integration, political integration, cultural integration, and the acceptance or rejection of immigrants by the main society. ^[13] Its innovation lies in that social integration is a process of mutual integration between immigrants and indigenous people.

The attribution theory is mainly a reflection on the social integration degree between the immigrant groups and the inflow places. The foreign academic circles mainly have three aspects of human capital attribution theory, social capital attribution theory and system attribution theory. Theorists of human capital attribution believe that the reason why immigrants are difficult to integrate into the inflow place is the lack of human capital (cultural level, skills, work experience, etc.). ^[14] Social capital attribution theorists think that the limited social network and available social resources are the key factors that affect the social integration

of immigrants. For example, Jacobs and Thiel think that social capital is an important factor that affects individuals' formal or informal participation in the social and political life of the destination. The institutional attribution theorists believe that the institutional policies of the inflow places affect the process and degree of integration of immigrants. The loose and inclusive immigration policies are conducive to the integration of immigrants. On the contrary, they hinder their social integration and cause a series of social problems. ^[15] These achievements of foreign researchers in migration motivation, social integration concept, measurement, attribution and so on have particularly important enlightening and reference values for the study of Chinese migration, but they all have very prominent characteristics of the times and regions, and can not explain all the migration phenomena. In terms of migration reasons, they are mostly based on the market economy and the system of free migration of population. They especially emphasize the important influences of the development of industry and commerce and the trend of urbanization on the migration movement, and highlight the leading role of economic factors in triggering the migration movement and social integration of immigrants. In distinct contrast, the main motivation of Chinese immigration movement is from the state in the historical period. The influence is closely related to political factors. The emigration and immigration are carried out under the strong guarantee of national system, policies and administrative orders because China is a highly institutionalized country. Various theories of emigration or migration abroad do not research the migration of population or labor force under the planned economic system and non free migration system. Moreover, they have not studied the transition of economic system and the variation of migration system, that is, the population migration under the background of institutional change.

From the perspective of social integration, these concepts, methods and theories put forward by foreign scholars are not clear-cut, but blend with each other. They either describe a specific aspect and specific stage of social integration, or make a comprehensive statement from multiple dimensions, which has a certain degree of general theoretical guidance for the study of Chinese immigrants. However, since the founding of the People's Republic of China, these theories and methods are not necessarily applicable to the study of Chinese immigrants because of the changes of system, the complexity of social development and the particularity of frontier society. The social integration of Chinese frontier immigrants still needs new practice to improve.

2. PRACTICAL STUDY ON IMMIGRATIONS IN CHINA

Population migration reflects the social and economic development, natural environment evolution of a country or region, and the change of population quantity, distribution and structure within a country. In terms of the overall history and comprehensive strength of a country, it is more worthy of attention and discussion. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, the country has paid more attention to population issues, and the data of government agencies are

relatively comprehensive. Chinese scholars have a strong pragmatism spirit in the research of migration issues, and have conducted targeted research on contemporary migration from different perspectives.

2.1 Relevant data and analysis

Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, six national population censuses have been organized. The first three times have no data items related to population migration, but there are still some data scattered in other fields or statistical data. Sun Jingzhi and Yuan Yongxi edited 32 volumes of the China population series,^[16] which are the basic data of contemporary Chinese immigration research. In 1987, the sample survey of 1% including population migration statistics in China. Based on this, a number of books or chapters on population migration appeared, such as *Chapter eleven of population in contemporary China*^[17], *new exploration of population migration in China*^[18], *draft of history of population migration in China*^[19], *population migration in China*^[20], etc.

The census all carried out the survey and data collection of population migration in 1990, 2000, 2010. According to the standard of distinguishing the current residence and the permanent residence five years ago, the 1990's census was divided the migration population into nine categories: job transfer, distribution of graduation, working and business, training and Learning, take refuge in friends and family, retirement and resignation, trailing families, marriage immigrants, etc.^[21] On the basis of the present residence and the permanent residence five years ago, as well as within and outside the province, the migration data of the 2000's census was further divided into provincial statistics and the statistics of the occupation types of the migration population. The migration reasons were still divided into nine parts, but the specific types changed with the development of the times: "retirement and resignation" was canceled and no longer counted, but increased "Demolition and relocation".^[22] The migration statistics were more detailed in the 2010 census, including the distinction between the current residence and the permanent residence five years ago, the distinction between the current residence and the registered residence, as well as the provincial and occupational registration data of the current residence and the birth area. There are still types of adjustments in the migration reasons. The "distribution of graduation" category was canceled and no longer counted, and the "registered residence" category was added, "Matrimonial migration" was changed to "matrimonial marriage", the 2000's census was still 9 categories.^[23] Based on the provincial migration statistics of the census, the inter provincial migration was one of the focuses in the field of demography and economics. It mainly analyzed the influencing factors of population migration in combination with the data of the scale and direction of population migration, and also forecasted the trend of population migration.^[24] Li Yuanyuan's *research on China's inter provincial population migration and regional economic development based on the analysis of six universal data* (2014)^[25], Li Yihan's *research on the spatial and regional*

distribution characteristics of China's inter provincial population migration and related issues based on the analysis of three census data ^[26] (2017), etc. They belonged to this kind of research which were further analyzed and summarized on the basis of data statistics from the inter-provincial perspective. Li Yuanyuan compared the characteristics of population migration and its relationship with regional economic development in different regions. Their research focused on the relationship between population migration and the growth of economic indicators in each province under the market economy environment, while the consideration of the relationship between population migration and regional social development, as well as the summary of the historical stages and regional characteristics of population migration in the border areas were not the focus of attention of scholars in the background of economics.

2.2 Type by migration event

To explain and analyze the reasons of population migration is one of the basic ways of migration research. Therefore, Chinese immigrants are usually classified by the name of certain event or movement in connection with migration reasons or national policies. This types of articles and works are the most common in the research field of population migration in China.

2.2.1. The type of relocated by government orders

Before the 1980s, the dual social and economic structure of the country brought about by the combination of the household registration system and the system of unified purchase and marketing restricted the free flow of the population in China. The population migration was mainly determined by the regional and economic development strategies of the country, mostly in the form of campaigns or government instructions, showing that the organized collective migration was the main form, which the characteristics of migration was the coastal areas moved to the inland or border areas, city moved to rural. Most of the academic research was focused on the group of intellectual youth. In addition to all kinds of descriptive memoirs and documentary literature works, informative books and periodicals include *the chronicles of Chinese intellectual youth going to the mountains and the countryside* ^[27], *the Chinese intellectual youth code* ^[28], and so on. The research results include Ding Yi zhuang's *the history of Chinese intellectual youth - Chu lan (1953-1968)* ^[29], *the history of Chinese intellectual youth in —Spring tide (1966-1980)* ^[30], etc. The main stream of population migration in this period was the immigrants of agricultural reclamation, including some young intellectuals. Before the 1980s, the focus of agricultural reclamation as a state-owned enterprise was *agricultural mechanization*. The former of *China Agricultural Reclamation*, founded in 1958, was agricultural science and technology and mechanical technology. With the reform and transformation of China's economic system, people began to pay attention to which could improve the economic benefits of agricultural reclamation and reform the farm system, such as Lu Qing's *three problems in the current natural rubber production*^[31], Jia Daming's *some thoughts*

on solving the problem of separating government from enterprise in agricultural reclamation^[32]; Pu Tingrong and Fu Kaiwei's *the road of non-public economy in the Dong Feng model of agriculture in Yunnan*^[33], etc. There are also some articles related to the problem of agricultural reclamation and immigration, such as Zheng Jiazhen's *records of the northern Great Famine immigrants*^[34], Zeng Jian's *forty years of supporting the border through wind and rains*^[35], Chai Xiaoyang's

f g^[36], etc. The main contents are mainly literary descriptions, lacking of academic research. Another important part of the study of migration during this period was the streamlining of urban workers and the decentralization of rural cadres. For example, Zhang Qingman's *a big project in the history of socialist construction — a review of streamlining workers and reducing urban population in the early 1960s*^[37]; Li Ruojin's *reduce the staff and workers and transfer them from urban to rural region during the Hard Times*.^[38] Relevant papers on the third tier construction immigrants are also published in succession, Wang Yi and Wan Liming's *An analysis of the social life of migrant workers in Chongqing during the third front construction period*.^[39]

After the reform and opening-up, scholars tend to focus on engineering migration, ecological migration and poverty alleviation and development migration. Taking the data of academic papers included in *CNKI* as an example^[40], a total of 3737 articles were searched on the theme of "engineering migration", these papers mainly focus on the functions of Engineering migration policy, planning monitoring and evaluation, resettlement, and engineering migration management information system. For example, Li Dan's *research on reservoir migration in Western China*^[41]; Shi Guoqing, Chen Shaojun, Xun Houping, *China's immigration policy and practice*^[42]; Ren Berlin's *practice and exploration of the Xiaolangdi resettlement project on the Yellow River*.^[43]

At the beginning of this century, the research on ecological migration has sprung up in China. We searched nearly 3016 articles with the theme of "ecological migration" through *CNKI*, mainly focusing on the definition of ecological migration, strategic analysis of ecological migration, necessity analysis and feasibility analysis of ecological migration. At present, there is no widely accepted definition of ecological migration in academia, but the consensus has been reached on the point that ecological migration is to protect the environment and achieve the harmonious development of man and nature.

Since the reform and opening-up, the poverty alleviation immigrants refer to the immigrants who solved the problem of food and clothing for the farmers who have poor natural conditions and have not solved the problem of food and clothing through the relocation organized by the government yet. In recent years, with the in-depth promotion of targeted poverty alleviation, the academic community has conducted extensive research on such migrants. We have searched 1195 articles on the theme of immigration for poverty alleviation through *CNKI*, and conducted research from the following aspects: in the first place, the relocation mode, method and significance of poverty alleviation migrants in different places. For example,

Huang Chengwei summed up the process and method, experience, influence, effect and basic conditions of the relocation of rural migrants in the new stage in his book *theory and practice of poverty alleviation and development of rural voluntary migration in China* ^[44], but the research on the social psychology of migrants was not involved and in-depth. In the second place, research on Poverty Alleviation Policies in rural areas. For example, Zhai Shaoguo and others pointed out that the poverty alleviation policy has made some progress in terms of financial support, organizational leadership, policy system and security strength, but there are still problems such as lack of focus, deviation in implementation, lack of cohesion and strength *in policy evolution and innovation of relocation for poverty alleviation* ^[45]. They proposed that it was necessary for each network subject to promote policy innovation by forming common value choices, promoting multiple coordinated actions and realizing system optimization. In the third place, some papers analyzed the social adaptation of the relocated people, but did not put forward specific solutions. Li Na pointed out that the social adaptation of Yi nationality immigrants after relocation was a long-term and gradual process, and it needed a continuous time to fully realize the adaptation of production, life and psychology *in the social adaptation of immigrants in Dianzhong Yi Area after ex-situ poverty — taking in Yi People of Yongren county as an example* ^[46].

There were also some scholars who link ecology with poverty alleviation migration to carry out regional research, *such as ecological migration and development transformation - poverty alleviation research of Ningxia immigrants* ^[47]. Hou Dongmin ^[48] proposed that the implementation of ecological migration in poor mountainous areas with poor ecological environment and overloaded grassland areas was the lowest cost and the best benefit of environmental governance, but there were also different views for the contradiction between the hope of "going out of the mountains and forests and running for a well-off life" and the reality of "eating bran or running for a well-off life" *such as ecological migration" Civil affairs policy and local government practice -- Taking the ecological migration of Oluguyaewenki as an example* ^[49] and so on. The different conclusions of the same type of immigration research just provide us with the thinking and inspiration to break the shackles of the research perspective of eventualized or typological migration, we would summarize the characteristics and trends of Chinese border immigration from the perspective of regional differences.

2.1.2 The type of spontaneous migration

In contemporary China, the spontaneous migration mainly includes the independent migration accompanied by policy migration, and the business migrant workers with the direct purpose of survival and profit-making under the background of reform and opening-up. Compared with the obvious nature of policy migration, the free floating population or spontaneous migration are more scattered, so the research data were not easy to obtain. Therefore, contemporary Chinese scholars paid more attention to policy migration, but less attention to spontaneous migration. The academic circles paid more attention to the migrant

workers through business, and paid less attention to the spontaneous migration accompanied by policy migration because economic factors are the most important factors affecting population migration, and the proportion of people who migrate due to business work was the largest among the economic factors.

Through reviewing literatures of spontaneous migration of contemporary Chinese scholars, the main aspects of spontaneous migration research were as follows: The first is the definition of the concept of spontaneous migration. Scholars mainly put forward the concepts of Diaozhuang migration, spontaneous migration, and discussed the subject, behavior, form, purpose and effect of spontaneous migration and policy migration, such as Fan Jianrong's *comparison of policy migration and spontaneous migration*.^[50] The second is the study on the causes and benefits of spontaneous migration. Some scholars used the "push-pull" theory to explain the motivation of spontaneous migration and relocation. They believe that the impetus lies in the deterioration of the original residential resources, the pulling force lies in the economic benefits and the promotion of the resources of kinship and nepotism. Such as Zhang Zhiliang and Zhang Tao (1997).^[51] The third is about the rights and management of spontaneous migration. The rights and interests of spontaneous migration and government management are often in the state of "absence" and "vacuum". For example, Chen Zhixi pointed out that there was a general situation of "separation of people and households" in spontaneous immigrants *in study on social adaptation and social integration of spontaneous immigrants—with Laochi village, Xingjing Town, Xixia District, Yinchuan City as the case*.^[52] The fourth is about accelerating the social integration of spontaneous immigrants. Researchers believe that the fundamental way to accelerate the social integration of spontaneous immigrants is to provide policy guarantees, improves their status as the main body and national treatment. For example, Zhang Yi pointed out that social adaptation of urban immigrants could be better solved by reforming the household registration system and creating a harmonious and inclusive cultural atmosphere in *the study on social adaptation of the new city immigration*.^[53] The fifth is the study of spontaneous migration and urbanization. Reform and opening-up is the turning point of China's population from planned migration to free flow. With the rapid development of China's industrialization, urbanization and economic modernization, the household registration management system is gradually liberalized, the scale of population migration and flow is expanding, and the relationship between population migration and regional economic development is closer. With the reform of cultivating and establishing the socialist market economy system, the urbanization movement characterized by the flow of rural labor force, and the "Peacock Flying Southeast" phenomenon of talent migration to the eastern coastal areas were the main stream of population migration and flow at the beginning of reform and opening. There are representative papers such as *migration, floating population and urbanization in China: realities, theories, and strategies*^[54] and writings such as *China's population migration and urbanization*.^[55] Among the 278 results searched by CNKI with the theme of "migration of urbanized population", the research background of the author is

mainly sociological, demographic and economic researchers. Wei Cheng records and studies the migration population in the process of urbanization from the perspective of sociology in his works of *series of urbanization in China*.^[56]

Generally speaking, there was no lack of research results for each type of immigration in China, but the research in academia was often limited to a specific group of immigrants, or concerned about educated youth, or research on migration and urbanization. They are lack of research on migration in a specific historical stage and contact between different groups of immigrants, and ultimately achieve social integration.

CONCLUSION

FROM "SUPPORTING" TO "DEVELOPING": THE HISTORICAL CHANGES OF THE MIGRATION AND INTEGRATION IN CHINESE BORDER AREA

On the one hand, whether it is mandatory migration or spontaneous migration, these types of population migration involve a large number of China's vast inland border areas, multi-ethnic migration, mobility, integration, joint construction and development constitute the social development history of the border areas. On the other hand, due to different natural environment and social conditions, the performance and results of the same type of population migration in social integration and adaptation may be completely different. Therefore, through comparison and analysis, how to break through the split type research, draw lessons from the research results of immigration at domestic and foreign migration, highlight the stage characteristics and internal relationship in the longitudinal direction of population migration in The People's Republic of China, and at the same time, horizontal regional comparison of migration studies based on regions should be the direction to further deepen the research on contemporary Chinese migration. In this direction, "two decades before and after the reform and opening up" is an important entry point to summarize and reflect on China's development process. It is worthy to further study of border immigrants and their social integration.

Although there are too many literatures on population migration at domestic and foreign at present, there are not many systematic researches on population migration and mobility since the founding of the People's Republic of China, especially on population migration in border areas, and few comparative researches on Chinese border immigrants from the perspective of economic and institutional changes. The population migration of the People's Republic of China is affected by the system and policy environment, which are respectively represented by the mandatory migration under the planned economy system and the "free" mobility under the market economy system. Reform and opening-up is the turning point of China's population from planning to free migration. In the two 30 years before and after reform and opening-up, China's economy has undergone tremendous changes. At the same time, the migration population, a special social group, has also undergone tremendous changes, the migration population from the coastal areas to

the interior and the border areas ("support the border areas"), from the urban areas to the rural areas until the end of the 1970s, but the family contract responsibility for joint production of the system, the reform of household registration system and the process of urbanization have promoted the emergence of population migration from rural to urban areas, and the implementation of the "western development strategy" policy has once again appeared from the east to the West. At the same time, we also see that since the founding of the People's Republic of China, the dramatic and profound social changes in the border areas of China are incomparable at any time. Population changes, especially the large-scale migration of immigrants, are not only one of the major changes, but also one of the important reasons for the changes. The degree of social integration will affect the future border construction, border consolidation, national integration, society stability and national unity will have a sustained impact.

In view of these changes, the academic circle has not paid enough attention to the introduction of the preliminary theoretical achievements of population and migration at home and abroad to analyze and study the population migration in contemporary China's border areas, and to summarize and form its own theory of population migration and border governance and development. The achievements of the history of population migration in the People's Republic of China, are either a summary understanding, but the depth of the analysis and discussion needs to be improved, or it focuses on the urbanization movement characterized by the flow of rural labor force, or it only makes a superficial classification of engineering, ecology, poverty alleviation and so on to carry out countermeasures research, which pays insufficient attention to the flow of population and ethnic integration in the border areas. The research on the migration of population or labor force under the non free migration system in China before the 1980s is not enough. The comparative research and analysis of their internal relations in different stages, such as the migration of population and labor force under the non free migration system represented by "supporting the construction of border areas" to the free migration of population in the border areas represented by "the development of the west" are also insufficient. There are lack of deep thinking on the current regional development, urban and rural development imbalance.

The correct understanding and handling of the relationship between the two historical periods before and after the reform and opening-up provides an important historical basis and ideological basis for China to adhere to the correct development path and direction. It is of great significance to summarize and reflect on the development process of new China. However, in the comparative study of the three decades before and after the reform and opening-up, there are many research results from the macro perspective of the change of the party's ruling policy. There need more detailed and in-depth analysis and research from the multidisciplinary perspective. The comparative study of the history of border migration is currently absent. The continuation and development from "border support" to "development" has been not only the starting point for understanding Chinese domestic immigrants, but also has reflected the development and changes of China's political economy

and social culture since the 1950s.

In view of this, we have absorbed the theory of population migration and social integration at home and abroad, systematically studied and verified the history and social integration of the frontier immigrants in China in the past two thirty years before and after the reform and opening up. It will be a practical exploration on the research of migration in "two centuries-old historical convergence period" to continuously promote local economic and social development and provide experience for the national "One Belt And One Road" and other initiatives in immigration policy and talent development. At the same time, it will also provide a new perspective, a new approach and a new method for the study of perfecting and deepening the contemporary history of China, thus providing useful inspiration for the exploration of the immigration theory of socialism with Chinese characteristics. The author and her team will carry out more in-depth research on these issues in the next two years.

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