

110. Strengthening the scientific management of farmer's information

Through reviewing the basic data and information from the previous work group alongside information gathered by household visits, we found the following issues on the village's basic data and statistics work upon arriving at the village. First, the timeliness of the information gathered was poor, as the information gathered by us from household visits and by the previous work group did not match accurately. Second, information recorded on the *Fanghuiju Event Household Publicity and Inspection Account Book* was too simple with many kinds of basic data not being recorded in the Account Book. Third, information recording was done manually and did not adhere to regulations; this meant that searching for information, including personal detailed information, was complicated and a time-consuming effort. To wholly and accurately grasp basic societal management data of the village's population, house count, employment, income, and marital status, we emphasized resolving issues like unclear base numbers, unknown situations, and dated information. Improving further the fundamental work of societal management and stability maintenance, we relied on the modern science and technology implemented through the "household registration software system" (*renhu dengji ruanjian xitong* 人户登记软件系统).¹ The system showed great effects in practice, and the scientific management level of farmer information has been strengthened.

First, the recording of the farmer's information must be thorough and comprehensive. The software divides information into three categories of "household head information", "family member information", and "household head's relatives' information". It includes household head name, "political appearance" (*zhengzhi mianmao* 政治面貌), gender, ethnicity, place of origin, level of education, national ID card number, date of birth, marital status, religion, blood type, criminal record, contact number, the current address of residence, address of household registry, employment history through the village Party branch and village committee, and employment history outside the village. Family member information includes household annual income, main sources of income, homestead land area, contracted land area, main kinds and area of farming and derived income, main kinds and number of farm animals and derived income, and model and license plate number of agricultural equipment and transportation conveyances. The recording system also classifies households based on household, relatives, and personnel conditions and provides categories of "Five Guarantees"² households, households receiving the minimum living allowance, households in poverty, "Four Elderlies"³ personnel, religious figures,⁴ untrustworthy

¹ This generic phrase refers to the user interface of the Integrated Joint Operations Platform (IJOP) which was built to facilitate surveillance and population management across the entire region by the China Electronics Technology Corporation in 2016. See here for further discussion of the IJOP here: <https://xinjiang.sppga.ubc.ca/chinese-sources/cadre-materials/p25154/>

² Guarantees from rural collective organizations regarding the basic necessities of food (*baochi* 保吃), clothes (*baochuan* 保穿), medical needs (*baoyi* 保医), housing needs (*baozhu* 保住), and burial needs (*baozang* 保葬) or education (*baohai* 保教).

³ In Xinjiang villages this refers to elderly veterans (*laojunren* 老军人), elderly retired cadres (*laoganbu* 老干部), elderly Party members (*laodangyuan* 老党员), and elderly model citizens (*laomofan* 老模范).

⁴ In Xinjiang this refers to Islamic teachers who have been trained by the state to carry out religious ceremonies such as funerals, lead prayers at mosques, or in, rarer cases, provide religious instructions.

personnel (*bufangxin ren yuan* 不放心人员),⁵ and targeted for control households.⁶ To provide convenience in identifying household heads and relatives, the software provides a function to upload photos and allows personal photos of every person recorded in the system to be saved in their digital file. The system in principle includes the vital statistics in societal management, and its contents must be comprehensive, thorough, and useful.



Photo caption: *Collecting and verifying farmer's information*

Second, the recording of the farmer's information must be detailed and accurate. Information filled in using the software must be based on information gathered and verified during household visits since March 2015. Using the method of “finding household and personnel based on household registries, verifying information based on current residence, and comprehensively interviewing, investigating, and searching” and building upon the basis of verified population information of the entire village, we emphasized verifying and entering, item by item information about the population, current addresses, and family members. In a timely manner, we

During the People's War on Terror, such leaders were often described as “wild” (ye野) or “two faced” (liangmian两面) and as leaders of criminal gangs of so-called extremists and terrorists.

⁵ This is the term used throughout the region for those who should be sent to closed concentrated education and training centres or camps. It is a key designation used in population data collection and scoring forms, see here for an example of how this categorization was used in assessments: <https://xinjiang.sppga.ubc.ca/chinese-sources/population-data-collection-forms/>.

⁶ Internal police documents from the Integrated Joint Operations Platform shows that those that are targeted for control are typically the relatives of detained, reeducated, and imprisoned citizens. It can also refer to former detainees who are now under house arrest.

supplementarily recorded the actual population and houses, corrected the information in the household registry booklet and *Permanent Resident Registry* that had discrepancies (e.g. missing or duplicated registration, households that ought to be de-registered but were not) with the actual condition, and perfected problematic records like inaccurate or incomplete resident information, residents without registry, and registry without houses. In principle, omissions and mistakes were avoided.

Third, searching for the farmer's information must be fast and convenient.

The software includes a search function that allows fast searches based on information like household head's names and national ID, political appearance, gender, ethnicity, place of origin, level of education, national ID card number, date of birth, marital status, religion, blood type, criminal record, contact number, current address of residence, address of household registry, employment history through village Party branch and village committee, household annual income, main sources of income, homestead land area, contracted land area, main kinds and area of plantation and derived income, main kinds and number of cultivated animals and derived income, and model and license plate number of agricultural equipment and transportation vehicles, in addition to family and personnel categories like "Five Guarantees" household, household receiving the minimum living allowance, households in poverty, "Four Elderlies" personnel, religious figure, untrustworthy personnel, and targeted for control households. In a split second, all information about the household head and their family members can be quickly searched and found.

Fourth, the farmer's information file must be concise and clear. Installation of the software immediately creates an interface icon labelled "Work Group Household Visit Registration System." In addition, two pages, "Information Registration" and "Statistics Search", are presented after double-clicking the icon and entering the security clearance password. On the "Information Registration" page, all information about the household lead, family members, and the household can be shown clearly by scrolling through the file. Clicking on certain family members in the column shows their corresponding information on the page.

Fifth, entering a farmer's information is simple and convenient. Considering that ethnic minority personnel has names and place names in addresses that cannot be easily entered, the software allows multiple ways of entry including copy-and-paste, direct entry, and selection entry. For names and addresses, a direct copy-and-paste is available from the digital version of the *Permanent Resident Registry* provided by the village branch of the Public Security Bureau. For gender, ethnicity, level of education, marital status, religion, and blood type, these can be easily selected in the software. For categories of "Five Guarantees" households, households receiving the minimum living allowance, households in poverty, "Four Elderlies" personnel, religious figures, untrustworthy personnel, and targeted controlled households, a tick-box can be directly clicked. Clicking on the "Delete" icon can delete any mistakenly entered items; the "Save" icon saves entered information after the entry has been completed.

Currently, the use of the software has been expanded to all the villages of the township. After using the software, the work groups and security directors of other villages have definitely felt that the population condition has become clearer to them, the household information has been better understood, and information can be more conveniently searched as a search containing all respective information and data can be obtained in a matter of two to three seconds. This software has in principle fulfilled its purpose of fully grasping the actual population count and its condition, the current house count and its condition, and the number and conditions of all kinds of personnel and households in the village. The system has provided strong support for better serving the people and conducting the work of social management and stability maintenance.

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