

Section 120: How to best serve and manage “outsider” (外来wailai) settlers?¹

Managing and serving foreign settlers, helping them integrate quickly, and resolving any difficulties they face in work or life is an important task to strengthen national unity and maintain social stability at the grassroots level.

First, improve the management framework by incorporating outsider settlers into the villager groups for unified management. Regarding the management of outsider settlers, the first priority is to transfer their household registration to the village and, according to their residence and based on proximity, incorporate them into villager groups for unified management. Regarding newly-built homes, we should promptly arrange a house number plate, to achieve the unity of the house, household registration, and persons. Regarding the masses who are cultivating land, combining the actual situation of being in a remote location and building a residence in the location, village committees should study the situation, report to the township government, and seek its approval to establish an independent new villager group for management.

Second, strengthen humanistic care to let outsider settlers feel like home. Village committees should strengthen humanistic care toward outsider settlers. Village committees should achieve full coverage of household visits, starting by helping to resolve difficulties foreign settlers face in work and life, promptly help them stabilize their lives and wholeheartedly participate in work. Pay particular attention to the Han masses coming from the mainland, in matters of security, transportation, food, agricultural supplies, medical care, subsidies, children’s education, etc., we should put dedicated personnel in charge, in order to make foreign settlers feel like they have found home.

Third, organize various activities to allow outsider settlers to integrate into the new environment. The best way to let outsider settlers quickly integrate into the local community is through communal activities, so that they become acquainted and familiar with other people through activities, thereby dispelling the feeling of being a stranger. We should provide more opportunities for social contact and communication, organize cultural and sports activities that are rich in content, varied in form, and welcomed by everyone, and invite outsider settlers and people of each villager group to participate together. Hence, we could make masses from each ethnic group live together, learn together, work together, and have fun together, and build harmonious, united, and warm new socialist villages.

¹ This term applies to Chinese national settlers whose household registration is located outside of Xinjiang. The vast majority of these settlers are non-Muslim Han people.

Fourth, facilitate mutual aid to make villagers of all ethnicities become as close as one family. Since many outsider settlers have advanced productivity and means of production, we should organize successful farmers to teach local residents planting techniques and enter the fields to give personal guidance. Local farmers and herders are familiar with the climate, soil and water quality, and have some small experiences and tips, which they should be organized to share with the outside settlers. We should encourage the people to form pairs that help each other, visit each other's homes, and study language and technology together—you help me translate, I teach you how to use the internet—hence provide convenience for each other. Those villages that are better off can even establish agricultural cooperatives, driving all members to increase their income and get rich together.

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