



RESEARCH PAPER

On the Development of Heilongjiang Hui People Animal Husbandry Economy in the Late Qing Dynasty and the Early Republic of China

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ABSTRACT

The Heilongjiang region has had the advantage of developing animal husbandry since ancient times. At the end of the Qing Dynasty and the beginning of the Republic of China, with the large-scale influx of Hui ethnic groups into the Heilongjiang region, the Hui and other fraternal ethnic groups joined in the development process of various economic industries. Among them, some Hui people are engaged in animal husbandry. However, due to the distribution pattern of local Hui people mainly in cities and towns, constraints from traditional management consciousness, a lack of funds, and unfavorable factors such as the social environment in the Heilongjiang region, the further development of Hui animal husbandry production is restricted. Although the development of animal husbandry has not become the focus of its economic development, it is also worth noting that the production of animal husbandry by the Hui people in Heilongjiang has its own characteristics and had an important impact during this historical period. Through the research on the economic development of Heilongjiang Hui's animal husbandry in the late Qing Dynasty and the early Republic of China, it is helpful to sort out the objective laws of the economic development of the ethnic minorities in the border areas. This provides certain theoretical value and practical significance for the construction of a new socialist countryside and the construction of a harmonious society in ethnic areas.

Keywords: Qing Dynasty, Heilongjiang, Hui People, Animal Husbandry Economy

Introduction

The Hui people are not local indigenous people in the Heilongjiang region. Only in the early Qing Dynasty did a few Hui people migrate into the region. According to historical records, "the Hui people first came to Heilongjiang in the 15th year of Kangxi (1676). At that time, the Qing government forced immigrants from Shandong and Hebei to the outside of the Shanhaiguan Pass in order to enrich the border areas. 'Before the 19th century, there were less than 100 Hui people in Heilongjiang, which had little impact on the development of Heilongjiang'" (Xin, et al, 1999). After the end of the Qing Dynasty, the crisis on the northeast frontier became increasingly serious. The Qing government had to give up the ban policy on "The Land of Manchu Rising" and encourage immigrants to move into the Northeast. Inside the Shanhaiguan Pass area, years of wars, continuous natural disasters, and deepening human-land conflicts continued, and the government of the Republic of China continued to promote the policy of immigration to the northeast. The Hui people on the mainland mainly immigrated into the northeast region, including Heilongjiang, by means of "breaking into the east of the border". After moving to Heilongjiang, the Hui people, through their own advantages, carried out various economic and industrial activities and contributed to the development of the local social economy. Due to the characteristics of religious belief and lifestyle, some Hui people use the local natural and social environment to develop animal husbandry, making it a part of the traditional economic industry of the local Hui

people. However, due to many historical reasons, the scale of local Hui animal husbandry is relatively limited, the number of people specializing in animal husbandry is small, and small-scale family animal husbandry is the main. Animal husbandry has been sidelined as a supplement to its economy and has not become the focus of its economic development. As a result, at present, there are few special studies on the animal husbandry of the Hui nationality in Heilongjiang Province in China, most of which are based on general data (At present, the main research achievements include the History of Heilongjiang Development by Xin Peilin, Zhang Fengming, Gao Xiaoyan, the Survey of social history of Chinese Minorities, the Survey of Manchu, Korean, Hui, Mongols and Kirgiz social history of Heilongjiang Province by the revision and editing committee of the Survey of social history of Chinese Minorities, Gu Wenshuang, etc. In some chapters, the development of animal husbandry economy, as well as the development status and scale of animal husbandry economy, by the Hui people in Heilongjiang region from the late Qing Dynasty to the early Republic of China to the "puppet Manchu" period are introduced from the perspectives of history and economics).

Literature Review

The plight of animals in China has attracted intense interest in recent times. In *Animal Welfare in China*, Peter Li explores the key animal welfare challenges facing China now, including animal agriculture, bear farming, and the trade and consumption of exotic wildlife, dog meat, and other controversial products. He considers how Chinese policymakers have approached these issues and speaks with activists from China's growing animal rights movement. Li also offers an overview of the history of animal welfare in China, from ancient times through the enormous changes of the 20th and 21st centuries (Qu & Li, 1994). Some practices that are today described as "traditional," he argues, are in fact quite recent developments, reflecting the contemporary pursuit of economic growth rather than long-standing cultural traditions. Based on years of fieldwork and analysis, *Animal Welfare in China* makes a compelling case for a more nuanced and evidence-based approach to these complex issues (Li, 2021). As a nation-in-itself, the Chinese nation emerged in confrontations between China and Western powers in the last century. But as a national-entity-of-consciousness, it has been shaped by thousands of years of historical process. This essay will review the process of formation of the structure of the unified multi-ethnic Chinese nation. Its main aspects are formed by the contact, intermingling, linking, and integration of many dispersed ethnicities. At the same time, it is also a sort of unity with distinctions resulting from the division and extinction of those ethnicities (Fei, 2017).

Material and Methods

For this research study the main research method is the historical anthropological method is utilized. Both the primary and secondary sources are utilized in the form of documents and survey of the field. The main focus is done on the field work to under the basics of the topic is the region.

The Hui people enthusiasm for developing animal husbandry economy

Although the natural conditions in Heilongjiang are conducive to the development of animal husbandry, the degree of commercialization of livestock and livestock products was low at that time, which has certain attraction for the Hui people, who have always been aware of business opportunities to engage in animal husbandry production and cattle and horse trade. Most of the Hui refugees who immigrated into the Heilongjiang region in the

early stages poured into the countryside. Although their agricultural economy has existed for a long time, it has not improved because of a lack of necessary agricultural production materials and unskilled agricultural operation technology. Therefore, the enthusiasm of Heilongjiang Hui people for agricultural development is not high. On the contrary, the Hui people have a certain enthusiasm for engaging in animal husbandry. According to historical data, in the Bayan region at that time, "the Hui people did not work in farming but specialized in cattle and sheep." Due to the necessity of life, the development of animal husbandry has become a powerful supplement to the economic development of the Hui people in rural areas. Therefore, some Hui people living in cities and towns also engage in animal husbandry while slaughtering beef and mutton. For example, "In the early years of the Republic of China, there were 25 cattle slaughterers among the Hui people in Acheng County, with the richest capital of more than 40" (Zhao & Xiong, 2022).

Development of the commodity economy in Heilongjiang and Migration

With the continuous encouragement of the Qing and Republic of China governments to immigrate to the Northeast region, the popularization of modern transportation and the rise of new urban towns along the railway have accelerated the pace of Han and Hui immigrants from mainland China moving into Heilongjiang. At this time, the immigration wave of "braving the journey to the Northeast" became increasingly intense, and the population of the Heilongjiang region surged. Taking the Hui people as an example, "after the completion of the Middle East Railway in the 29th year of Guangxu (1903), the cities and towns along the railway flourished, especially in the 31st year of Guangxu (1905), when Harbin, Qiqihar, and other places were opened as international commercial ports, which promoted the historical process of Hui's migration into Heilongjiang" (Song, et al, 2019). The local Hui population was growing. In the 24th year of the Guangxu reign (1898), there were only a few Hui households in Nehe County, but by the second year of the Republic of China (1913), it had increased to over 20 households (Olson, 1998).

In the early years of the Republic of China in Ning'an County, the number of Hui households increased sharply to over two hundred and one thousand people. In the third year of the Republic of China in Helen County (1914), there were 1085 Hui households with 13724 people; in the ninth year of the Republic of China in Suihua County (1920), there were 2024 Hui households with 8087 people. After the Sino-Japanese War and the signing of the Jianghua Island Treaty, Japan officially annexed Korea, and a large number of Koreans who could not bear colonial aggression migrated to Northeast China. At the same time, the compulsory immigration policy of Japanese imperialism, which was characterized by "utilizing North Korea to assist in invading Northeast China", also accelerated the pace of North Korean immigrants moving into Northeast China and gradually integrating into Chinese society (Tanner, 2010).

The Sino-Russian Compact and the rise of cities and towns along the Middle East Railway have led to increasingly close connections between various regions in the Heilongjiang region. The connection between Heilongjiang and the international community is becoming increasingly close, and the number of foreign expatriates has rapidly increased. According to statistics, in 1912, the population of foreign immigrants from countries such as Russia, Japan, Korea, the United Kingdom, France, the United States, and Italy in Harbin alone exceeded 50,000. The arrival of a large number of Chinese and foreign immigrants and the dietary habits of foreign expatriates have increased the demand for livestock products such as beef, lamb, eggs, and milk. This provides a rare opportunity for the Hui people in Heilongjiang to engage in animal husbandry, the slaughter of beef and mutton, and halal catering. (Gu, 2012).

The continuous migration of non-local Hui immigrants into Heilongjiang and the growth and reproduction of the local Hui population have greatly developed their various economic industries. At the same time, the people of all ethnic groups in Heilongjiang

Province accelerated their economic development during this historical stage, and the commodity economy rapidly developed and prospered in the local area. The booming market economy saw a surge in demand for livestock products. Naturally, animal husbandry is also included. For the Hui people in Heilongjiang, the growth of the fur processing industry, commodity retail industry, halal catering industry, beef and mutton slaughtering industry, and urban transportation industry related to animal husbandry has further promoted the development of the Hui people's animal husbandry economy (Zhou, 2020).

Engaging in animal husbandry is closely related to the daily life of the Hui people

Poultry, livestock, and livestock products are closely related to the daily life of the Hui people. The development of animal husbandry not only maintains the production and life of the local Hui people to a certain extent, but also strengthens the development of other related industries. For example, the Hui ethnic group in rural Heilongjiang will raise some horses, yellow cattle, donkeys, mules and other domestic animals to provide livestock for agricultural production; At the same time, the feces of these animals also provide natural fertilizers for the growth of crops. Cows, sheep, chickens, ducks, geese, and other livestock and poultry not only provide a source of clothing and food for the Hui people in rural areas, but also increase their household income. Working livestock was also closely related to the development of urban transportation industry, which was gradually emerging at that time. At that time, some Hui ethnic groups in urban areas of Heilongjiang engaged in industries such as driving cattle carts and carriages with livestock such as cattle and horses. During the reign of Emperor Guangxu of the Qing Dynasty, there were only two wheeled wooden carriages (called narrow legged carriages), which were pulled by one or two horses. If the load was large, an additional horse was added. In some areas, yellow cattle were used mainly for agricultural and commercial transportation. After the occupation of Northeast China by Russia, After Russia occupied Northeast China, there were four wheeled carriages, mainly engaged in transportation (passengers) within towns. With the development of the four wheeled carriage, a dual-purpose carriage emerged, which has the characteristic of being able to transport goods and passengers (Ma, 1998).

The Heilongjiang region is rich in cattle, horses, and sheep, and the Hui people make full use of a wide variety of livestock products to engage in urban industry, commerce, and fur processing industry. Taking the fur processing industry as an example, Among the households engaged in fur processing in Heilongjiang region, the majority of them are Hui people. During the Republic of China period, there were 8 fur shops in Acheng, of which 6 were run by Hui people. There were over 60 fur shops in Qiqihar, of which 50 were run by Hui people, accounting for 83.7% of the total. " The dietary habits of livestock products also accelerated the local Hui people's commercial activities in urban areas (halal catering industry, cattle and horse sales, and halal meat slaughtering and processing industry) The pace of development in the Heilongjiang region. It can be said that many industries engaged by the Hui people are more or less related to animal husbandry, and operating animal husbandry can to some extent accelerate the development of Hui related industries.

Livestock Husbandry in the Late Qing Dynasty and Early Republic of China

Long term existence but not becoming the mainstream of economic development

Due to the close relationship between the religious beliefs, dietary habits, and production and life of the Hui ethnic group and animal husbandry and livestock products, the animal husbandry of the Hui ethnic group in Heilongjiang has existed for a long time. It should also be noted that some large Hui households with sufficient funds will employ people to raise cattle when they develop household animal husbandry, and capitalist relations of production have already emerged at this time. Nevertheless, animal husbandry has not become the mainstream of its economic development. After the construction and opening of the Middle East Railway, the distribution pattern of the Hui population in

Heilongjiang region has undergone a transformation. About 95% of the total Hui population is concentrated in Newly emerging towns, with only 5% of population Hui people living in rural areas. The Hui ethnic group has a relatively small workforce engaged in animal husbandry, greatly limiting the scale of animal husbandry development. Urban industry and commerce have always been the main industry and economic development focus of the Hui ethnic group in Heilongjiang; however, the livestock industry of the local Hui ethnic group is far from reaching the proportion of urban industry and commerce in terms of development scale and proportion. Even the agriculture engaged by the Hui people in Heilongjiang region (where the local Hui people are not good at management and have little enthusiasm) accounts for a much higher proportion of their traditional industries than animal husbandry (Cui,1924).

The production and sales of Hui animal husbandry are deeply influenced by the seasons

Many industries operated by the Hui ethnic group in Heilongjiang region are deeply affected by seasonal fluctuations, with obvious off-season and peak seasons, such as agriculture, fur processing industry, and doing odd jobs. Although animal husbandry has a small proportion in its traditional economic industry, it is also deeply influenced by the seasons. Hui people engaged in household animal husbandry and the slaughter and processing industry of beef and mutton, regardless of wealth, will arrange production and sales according to the seasons. Some wealthy Hui households in urban areas usually buy back a certain number of lean cows during spring and summer, and hire laborers to graze them; Until the autumn and winter seasons, fatten the cattle before selling them for profit. At the turn of winter and spring, it is a time of slack farming. The Hui people in rural areas often suffer from hunger and cold, and their lives are very difficult. They engage in small businesses, selling their own livestock products such as eggs, chickens, milk, and animal fur to earn some money to sustain themselves, and then go on to operate (Shi, 1931).

Most of the Hui people's animal husbandry exists in the form of sidelines

The animal husbandry of the Hui people in Heilongjiang Province mostly exists in the form of sidelines, and the number of people specializing in animal husbandry is not large. A few people raise cows or resell cattle and horses. There are very few people in the local Hui ethnic group who consider raising cows as their main profession, and most of them are raised as a sideline. [15] Due to the constant changes in many industries they engage in, which are influenced by seasons, trading prices, and supply and demand relationships, the professions of the local Hui ethnic group are not stable and often change. At this time, there are various professions of the Hui ethnic group in Heilongjiang, and the situation is extremely complex. Most Hui people engage in seasonal animal husbandry, and generally engage in other industries during the off-season or non-suitable seasons for animal husbandry development. The animal husbandry of the Hui people in Heilongjiang region is generally mainly operated concurrently. For example, the Hui people in urban areas engage in the slaughter and processing of beef and mutton, while also operating household animal husbandry; The Hui ethnic group in rural areas mainly raises livestock for their agricultural production, or raises dairy cows, sheep, and various poultry to maintain their daily lives and sell retail livestock products. It can be said that the development of animal husbandry by the Hui people is mostly for their main business and daily life services, such as raising cattle and horses for transportation (using ox carts and carriages to carry people and goods) in urban areas. It is not realistic for most Hui families to rely solely on the development of animal husbandry for a living and prosperity, so animal husbandry can only exist in the form of sidelines, and very few people operate it as a full-time business (Zhou, 2020).

The variety of livestock and poultry raised by the Hui ethnic group is relatively single

Due to the dual influence of Islam and physical geography and social environment in Heilongjiang, the types of poultry and livestock raised by the local Hui people are mostly related to their eating habits, such as edible cattle, sheep, chickens, ducks, geese, etc. According to the teachings of Islam, Hui people are not allowed to raise livestock that are prohibited by religion, except for horses, mules, donkeys, and other livestock in service. Nevertheless, the Hui ethnic group in Heilongjiang mainly raises cows in both urban and rural areas, with relatively single breeds.

The Characteristics of the Economic Development of Heilongjiang Hui Animal Husbandry in the Late Qing and Early Republic of China

Focus on small-scale household animal husbandry

Due to the late migration into the Heilongjiang region, most Hui ethnic groups in rural areas have no land or land, living in poverty. In addition, the Qing Dynasty implemented the policy of 'flag people not paying their property', and all Hui Muslims were tenants without land, making life difficult. According to research, 'Although Hui people living in rural areas mainly rely on agriculture, 60% -70% do not or rarely occupy land.' The difficult living conditions restricted their large-scale livestock breeding. Overall, the scale of the development of animal husbandry among the Hui ethnic group in Heilongjiang is limited, and the number of poultry and livestock raised is also limited. At the beginning of the Republic of China, the Hui cattle farmers with the largest capital only had more than 40 cattle, far less than the number of livestock raised by the local Daur and Mongols nationalities at the same time (Wang, 1931).

The Nenjiang River Basin, where the Daur and Mongols nationalities have lived for generations, has vast grasslands and crisscross rivers, which has the advantage of developing animal husbandry. In Hala Village, Qiqihar region, 70 households of the Daur ethnic group raised over 860 cows and horses, with an average of nearly 10 heads per household, including more than 530 scattered animals and over 1000 sheep. That is to say, there were almost no livestock households in the Daur ethnic group. Except for large livestock. The breeding of local Daur poultry and small livestock has also entered a prosperous period. At this time, the Daur ethnic group had pigs and sheep, and each household raised chickens, ducks, and geese. In the early Republic of China, "the Mongolian people in the western part of Heilongjiang Province (formerly under the jurisdiction of Heilongjiang Province) alone had a total of over 344000 horses, cows, and sheep." [19] Compared with the Daur and Mongols nationalities who are good at animal husbandry locally, the development scale of animal husbandry of the Hui people in Heilongjiang is not large, and there are not many operators. Therefore, the advantages of local Hui animal husbandry development are not prominent, mainly focusing on small-scale household animal husbandry (Fan, 2015).

Hui animal husbandry is widespread in urban and rural areas, but its development is uneven

Although there are not many people specializing in animal husbandry, the animal husbandry of the Hui ethnic group in Heilongjiang is widespread in both urban and rural areas. Whether in urban or rural areas, there are a few people who mainly engage in animal husbandry. The increasing demand for beef and mutton in the market and the sustained prosperity of urban economy have promoted the development of urban Hui people in beef and mutton processing, slaughter, and family animal husbandry. Due to the needs of developing agriculture and maintaining their own production and livelihood, the Hui people in rural areas not only operate agriculture but also engage in animal husbandry. However, due to differences in funding and development scale, its livestock industry has shown an unbalanced development. A few wealthy Hui households have made a fortune by operating family animal husbandry, but the majority of impoverished Hui people who also engage in

animal husbandry are still struggling on the poverty line and barely making ends meet (Five Series of Books on Ethnic Issues, compiled by the Yunnan Provincial Editorial Committee Revision and editing committee of social history Survey Data Series of Chinese Ethnic Minorities: social history Survey of Manchu, Korean, Hui, Mongols and Kirgiz in Heilongjiang Province. Beijing: Ethnic Publishing House)

The production cycle of animal husbandry is short and slaughter and breeding are combined

As mentioned earlier, the investment, production, and sales of Heilongjiang Hui animal husbandry are deeply influenced by the seasons. Hui wealthy households usually buy back lean cattle during spring and summer, then fatten them up and sell them, slaughter, process, and sell them in autumn and winter. Generally, cows usually take 12 to 18 months, or even longer, from birth to slaughter. And the livestock farming of the Hui ethnic group in this region does not start from the birth of calves until they are fat and healthy. Instead, they always buying lean cattle in spring and summer, fattening them in autumn and winter, and then selling them, resulting in a shorter production cycle. Large business owners with strong funds often combine beef and mutton processing with animal husbandry. Of course, this phenomenon is mainly concentrated in a few wealthy households, while small households without funds cannot meet such conditions.

Most independent businesses rarely have joint ventures with others

Due to the fact that the capital required for the beef and mutton slaughtering industry is generally not large, and the return on capital is fast, resulting in higher profits. Some of the fattened cattle are resold to others, while the other part is slaughtered and retail beef. In this way, a cow can earn between 10 and 40 yuan. Therefore, it is not common for Hui people to raise funds and collaborate in family animal husbandry and beef and mutton slaughter. From buying cows to selling them, they are almost exclusively operated. Even small businesses with insufficient funds that need to borrow capital from family and friends or operate on credit are rarely joint ventures with others.

The Restrictive Factors and Effects of the Economic Development of Heilongjiang Hui Animal Husbandry in the Late Qing and Early Republic of China

Relatively short of funds and inconvenient turnover

A large portion of the Hui ethnic group who migrated to the Heilongjiang region were the bottom class poor who had to leave their homes in Mainland China and other provinces due to living conditions, and there were very few people with industries. Most of them lack the funds to start their own businesses, and the turnover of funds is inconvenient. This largely limits the scale of its various economic industries, including animal husbandry. Therefore, most of the industries that the Hui ethnic group can operate are industries that invest in the morning, make profits in the evening, and have fast capital turnover. Although some wealthy Hui households can combine beef and mutton processing with animal husbandry, most Hui civilians or poor people cannot meet such conditions. Small households have little capital and cannot afford to buy cows to keep. They work as small vendors or sell odd jobs during the spring and summer seasons to make a living. In the autumn and winter seasons, they borrow capital from relatives and friends, or rely on credit to operate. These people usually buy a cow, slaughter a cow, earn some money, and then buy another cow. They work year-round and earn little, and life is also very difficult. Although the Hui people have a certain enthusiasm for the development of animal husbandry, However, poor economic conditions and difficult living standards have hindered the further growth of animal husbandry (Wu, 2012).

The population distribution pattern and employment methods have certain restrictions on the development of animal husbandry

The drive of modern transportation and the development and prosperity of the commodity economy have accelerated the transfer of Hui people who have migrated to emerging towns in Heilongjiang region, while the number of Hui immigrants to rural areas has gradually decreased. Compared with agricultural and pastoral areas, cities do not have the advantage of large-scale animal husbandry. Animal husbandry cannot be operated without the corresponding physical geography environment. Meanwhile, poultry and livestock also require a certain growth cycle to achieve their economic value. Once difficulties arise in rural life, the Hui people immediately leave the countryside and swarm into cities and towns. The vagrant way of living leads to a lack of land constraints, which affects the further growth of animal husbandry. Most people engaged in animal husbandry are also engaged in other industries or seasonal animal husbandry, and there are very few people dedicated to animal husbandry. In addition, the unstable employment mode also affects the stable development of Hui animal husbandry. These unfavorable factors have all limited the development of Hui animal husbandry.

The prosperity of animal husbandry in other ethnic groups and the impact of livestock products

The late Qing Dynasty and early Republic of China were important historical periods for the transformation of traditional economies of various ethnic groups in Heilongjiang region towards modernization. At this time, the transformation of breeding methods and the progress of breeding technology accelerated the development of animal husbandry economy and the prosperity of livestock product trading among other ethnic groups in the region. This has had a certain impact on the development of local Hui animal husbandry economy. Take the Mongols nationality in the Republic of China as an example, "the progress of herding technology has greatly increased the number of livestock," [25]; As the livestock industry of the Daur ethnic group in the Nenjiang River Basin grows and prospers, the commercialization trend of livestock products is also constantly strengthening. During the Republic of China period, there was a trend of commodification in animal husbandry. There were cattle and horse traders specialized in selling large livestock, who went to the villages inhabited by the Daur people to purchase cattle and horses. There were cattle and horse markets in towns such as Qiqihar, Mo'ergen, and Ni'erji, where the Daur people sold their cattle and horses to those in need. The deepening of the commercialization of animal products among brotherly ethnic groups has also stimulated the further growth of their animal husbandry economy, which has had a certain impact on the development of the Hui ethnic group's animal husbandry, which is currently in its infancy.

The constraints of traditional management consciousness on animal husbandry

The traditional management consciousness also restricted the development and expansion of the animal husbandry of the Hui nationality in Heilongjiang Province. "Influenced by the thought of small farmers, some Hui people who had made a fortune in business did not use funds to expand reproduction, but to purchase land". Although a minority of Hui people have become wealthy through cattle and sheep trade and the development of family animal husbandry, they are more willing to purchase real estate and land to become emerging landlords. They rent out land or use the money they earn for other industries, rather than continuing to invest funds in animal husbandry and beef and mutton slaughtering to develop and grow. In addition, the ethnic tradition of being good at business has always made urban industry and commerce the focus of the economic development of the Hui ethnic group in Heilongjiang, and also their main means of livelihood. The household animal husbandry industry, which has always been tepid and difficult to improve, cannot be favored and valued by the local Hui people like urban industry and commerce.

The Influence of the Economic Development of Hui Ethnic

The late Qing Dynasty and early Republic of China were the peak periods of economic development for various ethnic groups in Heilongjiang region. The large influx of Hui people and the development of local animal husbandry economy to a certain extent promoted the process of economic and industrial development in Heilongjiang region, and also accelerated the development of local commodity economy. The family animal husbandry of the Hui ethnic group was one of the prerequisites for their survival and development, as well as a powerful supplement to their economic activities. It was also an important component of the economic development of various ethnic groups in the Heilongjiang region at that time. Animal husbandry is closely related to the production and life of the Hui people. The development of animal husbandry has to some extent met the needs of the urban and rural Hui people in terms of clothing, food, housing, and transportation, while also promoting the development of the Hui people in other economic industries (Xin, 1999).

Conclusion

The late Qing Dynasty and the early Republic of China were important historical periods for the large number of Hui people to migrate to the Heilongjiang region. Through their hard work and perseverance, the Hui people developed relevant economic industries in the local area in adversity. The development scale of local Hui people's animal husbandry is limited, with small family animal husbandry as the main focus, and the variety is relatively single; Although animal husbandry is widespread in urban and rural areas, its development is not balanced. The production of animal husbandry is deeply influenced by the seasons, resulting in a short cycle of raising livestock. The wealthy Hui households can combine raising and slaughtering, but this phenomenon is not common. Compared with the prosperous industrial and commercial industries in developed cities and towns, although the animal husbandry of the Hui ethnic group in Heilongjiang has existed for a long time, it has never made significant progress, and the number of people specializing in animal husbandry is not large. This is a result of multiple reasons, with a profound impact. The shortage of funds and difficulties in turnover, the population distribution pattern dominated by towns and unstable professions, The Impact of the Prosperity of Animal Husbandry among Brothers on the Local Hui Animal Husbandry, as well as the constraints of traditional management consciousness, are all factors that affect the development and growth of their animal husbandry.

To this day, animal husbandry is still a supplementary form of economic development for the Hui ethnic group in Heilongjiang. At present, the Hui ethnic group in rural and pastoral areas not only engage in agricultural production, but also engage in household animal husbandry and ranch animal husbandry. For example, the Hui families in the rural areas of Duerbote Mongols Autonomous County in Daqing City raise cattle, goats, sheep and other livestock on a small scale, as well as chickens, ducks, geese and other poultry; Hui operators of green grassland pastures use natural environments suitable for animal husbandry to raise cows. In the new era, Heilongjiang Province should continue to increase funding, policy incentives, and technical support for the economic development of animal husbandry of the Hui and other ethnic groups through the use of technology to promote agriculture and animal husbandry. Deeply implement the Party's ethnic policies and socialist new rural construction, continuously summarize the objective laws of economic development in ethnic areas, strive to overcome various difficulties in developing animal husbandry economy, promote the further improvement of the living standards of local people of all ethnic groups, and achieve the development and prosperity of agricultural and animal husbandry economy in border ethnic areas; In addition, Islamic associations and chambers of commerce at the provincial, municipal, and district levels should not only increase their attention and publicity to the local animal husbandry economy and animal product processing, but also increase their economic output value (such as deep processing

of halal food), and use the advantages of local animal husbandry development to establish well-known local industrial brands.

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