



RESEARCH PAPER

**An Analysis of the Relationship between Immigration and the
Development of Resource-based Cities in China -- Centered on Daqing
and Yichun in Heilongjiang Province**

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ABSTRACT

The main objective of this article is to understand the restoration of Northeast China and the founding of the People's Republic of China, with the needs of national construction and economic development, the rich natural resources in Heilongjiang have been rapidly developed. At the same time, a large number of immigrants have poured into the local mining and forest areas due to the attraction of natural resources. When immigrants bring the advanced equipment and cultural customs of the place of immigration into the local area, they also bring a new look to the local development, rapid economic growth and continuous improvement of various infrastructure. Qualitative method is used to accomplish this research study. Through the exploration of the construction, development and migration relationship of the two typical resource-based cities, Daqing and Yichun, we can fully summarize the objective laws of the development of resource-based cities, which can provide theoretical value and practical significance for the revitalization of the old industrial base in Northeast China, the transformation of resource-based cities and the attraction of talents.

KEYWORDS Construction and Development, Heilongjiang, Immigration, Resource-Based City

Introduction

Since ancient times, the beautiful and rich Heilongjiang region has been a treasure house rich in various natural resources. However, it is sparsely populated and located at the border of the motherland. For a long time, the development of this area by successive governments has been limited. After the restoration of Northeast China and the founding of the People's Republic of China, the strategic position of Heilongjiang Province has risen rapidly, and the local rich natural resources have been effectively developed. A large number of immigrants either responded to the call of the Party and the country, or poured into the emerging local mining and forest areas due to their own economy and other reasons. With the increasing number of immigrants, a number of resource-based cities have risen rapidly in the ancient wasteland and the vast forest.

"Resource-based cities are formed and developed due to the development of local natural resources, and the resource extraction and related industries play an important role in the local national economy. They not only have the functions of accumulation and labor

radiation of general cities, but also become the center of regional economic and social development, and because of their dependence on resources, they are constrained by the catastrophic nature of resources and the vulnerability of the ecological environment, showing a unique law of urban development (Wang & Zang, 2014). The construction and development of resource-based cities are closely related to migration. Daqing and Yichun have attracted a large number of immigrants because of oil and forest resources. The increase in the number of immigrants has also driven the development and construction of these two cities, making them flourish. However, when the resources of the two cities decrease and tend to be exhausted, the population continues to drain, and the urban construction and development are facing transformation.

Literature Review

Human capital mismatch is becoming increasingly prevalent in Heilongjiang province's resource-based cities. The Solow model serves as the theoretical foundation for this paper. Then, create a Lagrangian function and use least squares regression to analyse the data. The elasticity coefficient ratio of human capital and physical capital, which is equal to 0.61, is the best allocation ratio. When compared to the actual scenario, there is a significant mismatch of human capital in Heilongjiang Province's resource-based cities. Create population policies that are scientifically designed to expand the population base and demographic dividend. In response to lost talents, it is vital to attract talents to return and to provide a talent introduction policy (Wang & Wang, 2020). Resource-based economies frequently experience resource depletion and population decline. After reaching a production peak, cities face slower economic development and an inability to attract competent people, resulting to urban contraction in many resource-based towns. This raises the question of whether people of resource-based communities are concerned about indices of liveability other than job prospects, and whether citizens would stay if a city were more live able (He, al et, 2022). Although most recent research on dwindling cities have been conducted in Western countries, certain investigations have indicated that there are a significant number of disappearing cities in underdeveloped countries. This paper examines important literature, differentiates and analyses dwindling cities in northeast China, and uses Yichun as a case study. The research finds that regional degradation, marginality, and institutional change all effect city shrinking, and some additional particular reasons also contribute to the population shrinking in the City of Yichun (Gao & Long, 2019).

Rich oil and forest resources in Daqing and Yichun

Daqing and Yichun regions are rich in natural resources, of which oil and forest resources are the most abundant. "Daqing Oilfield is the largest oilfield in China at present and one of the top ten oilfields in the world. The early proved reserves of Daqing Oilfield are 5.67 billion tons (Lei, et al, 2015). The forest area of Yichun Forest Region is vast, "The forest is mainly distributed in Tangwang River, Yichun River and Dailing in the Nancha region, with a total length of 190 kilometers from north to south and a total forest area of 1412900 (including 13700 fields and 1399200 forests), accounting for 19% of the province's forest area, and a total forest stock of 226109900 cubic meters. The recoverable amount: according to the scheduled number of operations in 1952 (900000 cubic meters) It is calculated that if the young forest continues to grow, it will last for about 40 years. But in the future, the young forest will continue to be nurtured and grow, and the harvesting will continue in a cycle (Heilongjiang Provincial Archives 1985). However, before the resources

are effectively developed, the local development scale is mainly small scale of village-level development (Sa'ertu area, where the center of Daqing is located today), or the district-level regime (Yichun), with a small population. According to textual research, "At the beginning of the founding of New China, Saltu area was just a small town, under Anda County, with a population of about 1000 people (Zhang Man, 2016). The same is true for Yichun Forest Region. "At the beginning of the founding of the People's Republic of China, Yichun Forest Region had a small population of 74935 (Heilongjiang Provincial Archives, 1985). At this time, the development scale and population of the resources in these two regions are limited. In terms of administrative structure, they are respectively under the jurisdiction of Zhaozhou County, Songhua River Special Area, and Nancha District, Tangyuan County, Songjiang Province. It is still after the large-scale development of resources and the influx of immigrants that gradually developed into today's prefecture-level cities.

The development of oil and forest resources and the influx of immigrants drive the development of urban construction in Daqing and Yichun

At the beginning of the establishment of the people's regime, the country's economic development and national defense construction were in the ascendant, creating opportunities for the development of resources in Daqing and Yichun regions. At the same time, a number of immigrants have poured into the emerging mining and forest areas in Heilongjiang Province, either in response to the call of national policies and the drive of political factors, or in order to get rid of the plight of serious natural disasters, large contradictions between people and land, and relatively saturated work, or in order to pursue a better economic life.

In the middle of the 1950s, the Northeast Geological Bureau sent an exploration team to explore the oil in the Songliao Basin. The national 32118 drilling crew drilled the third benchmark well, Songji Well 3, in Gaotaizi Town, Datong District, Daqing City. On September 26, 1959, Songji Well 3 successfully ejected industrial flowing oil, and Daqing Oilfield was born. On the eve of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, Ouyang Qin, the first secretary of Heilongjiang Province at that time, believed that "Songji Sanjing oil injection is a generous gift to the motherland. It is a jubilation and should be celebrated." On October 12, 1959, the Heilongjiang Provincial Party Committee decided: "Taking Datong Town of Zhaozhou as the center, including the surrounding areas with oil structures, establish Daqing District and form the People's Commune Association. The Daqing District Committee and the District People's Committee of the Party were established. At the same time, Datong Town was officially renamed as Daqing Town (Daqing Oilfield History Compilation Committee, 1988). At the same time, the new oilfield is also named Daqing Oilfield. The discovery of Daqing Oilfield has completely removed the cap of poor oil from China, "Due to the urgent need of the national oil strategy, it is urgent to carry out large-scale development and construction of Daqing Oilfield. Therefore, the Party Central Committee decided to carry out an 'oil war', and tens of thousands of 'battle forces' began to gather in Daqing area.... According to the spirit of the Central Committee, 15000 people were mobilized by the Shenyang Military Region, 10000 people by the Nanjing Military Region, 5000 people by the Jinan Military Region, and more than 3000 officers were transferred to work in March 4, 1960 They arrived in Daqing in succession in September. At the same time, the cadres and workers from various departments of the State Council and Heilongjiang Province supporting the oil war have also successively arrived in Daqing. 37 factories, mines, colleges and research institutes of the national oil system have dispatched more than 10000 elite soldiers to Daqing, including the heroic 1205 drilling team from Yumen Oilfield in Gansu Province, headed by "Iron Man" Wang Jinxi (Zhang Man, 1960). Since then, immigrants from all over

the country have poured in here. According to statistics, from 1960 to 1964, more than 60000 people came to Daqing. With the increasing attention paid by the Party and the state to the mining area and the self-reliance of the oil workers and their families, the local living environment has been continuously improved, the infrastructure construction has grown from scratch, the security function of Daqing has been gradually improved, and the settlement population has continued to increase. The immigration of immigrants has led to an unprecedented urbanization process in Daqing, which has directly promoted the pace of the establishment of a city in Daqing.

The 10 years from 1968 to 1977 belong to the period of consolidation and development of urbanization, which is the period of rapid urbanization of Daqing. By the eve of the establishment of the city in 1979, the city of Daqing took shape. After the reform and opening up, "In order to further guarantee the living conditions of oil workers and promote the construction of comprehensive mining areas, on December 14, 1979, the State Council approved the change of the name of Anda Special Zone to Daqing, which is under the jurisdiction of Heilongjiang Province. On February 26, 1980, the CPC Daqing Municipal Committee was established; in April of the same year, the Daqing Municipal Government was established. Before and after the establishment of Daqing, the three municipal districts that were once established were restored and established successively. At the same time, Datong District was classified as Daqing City; In 1980, Honggang District was added, and the number of districts in Daqing increased from three to five. With the increase of the area under the jurisdiction of Daqing City, the number of people in the urban area continues to increase due to the division and establishment of the new area. "The division of Datong District under the jurisdiction of Daqing City has also brought more than 100000 agricultural population to Daqing City.

In the early 1980s, the municipal leading county system implemented by the state further improved the local administrative system of Daqing. In order to solve the problem of "small horse pulling cart" in Suihua and Qiqihar due to the excessive leadership of counties, Zhaozhou County and Zhaoyuan County in Suihua and Duerbert Mongolian Autonomous County and Lindian County in Qiqihar were included in Daqing City in 1992. Of course, the integration of the four counties is also conducive to giving full play to the agricultural advantages of each county to ensure the supply of grain and agricultural by-products in Daqing. The merger of the four counties has brought a large number of permanent residents to Daqing. "The total population has soared, and the urban population has increased from 379100 before the city was built to 715500 at the end of 1992. Its geographical area has also increased significantly, "from 5107 square kilometers to 22161 square kilometers (Heilongjiang Provincial Archives, 1985).

So far, the local administrative system at the district and county level in Daqing has been basically stable. So far, Daqing City has five districts, three counties and one ethnic autonomous county, including Saltu District, Ranghulu District, Longfeng District, Honggang District, Datong District, Zhaozhou County, Zhaoyuan County, Lindian County and Duerbert Mongolian Autonomous County. After the establishment of Daqing City and the leadership of four counties, the popularity and influence space has increased. Due to the development of oil resources, Daqing's radiation to the surrounding areas is also increasing, further accelerating the pace of immigration. "Before and after the establishment of Daqing City, the total population increased sharply, and the urban population increased from 379100 before the establishment of the city to 715500 at the end of 1992. In 2010, the total population of Daqing was 2.905 million.

Like Daqing, the development of the local administrative system in Yichun is also closely related to the increase of the number of immigrants. From the initial Yichun Street,

it developed to the county-level regime, and then to the provincial-level municipal system. Due to the large and scattered area of local forests and the increasing number of immigrants, the original local administrative system has not adapted to the development of urban construction. In order to fully develop the local forestry resources and support the national construction, "it is necessary to establish a political power organization suitable for the characteristics of the work in the forestry area, and put the forestry area under the new division leadership (Tangyuan County can concentrate on leading agriculture, and both sides have benefits). In this way, we can concentrate on leading the forestry industry and ensure the normal development of politics and economy. Therefore, The People's Government of Songjiang Province began to adjust its local administrative system. In 1952, Yichun Forest District of Tangyuan County was set aside, and Yichun County Government was established in Yichun Street according to the establishment of Ding County. However, the increasing population has further promoted the second administrative reform in Yichun Forest Region. "From the perspective of population growth in Yichun County, 177058 people in 1953. By the end of 1955, the population has reached nearly 230000 in the past two years, including 19% of the total agricultural population and 81% of the total non-agricultural population. At the same time, with the development of forestry production, the economy and culture of Yichun County have made great progress, and many market towns have emerged, such as Yichun Town with more than 45000 people, Nancha Town with more than 36000 people, Shuangzihe Town with more than 33000 people, and others such as Cuiluan and Dailing these kinds of small township towns have a population of more than 15000, which shows that Yichun is close to the city, but different from the county. Based on this, the local administrative system has undergone a new round of adjustment. In 1958, Yichun County was abolished and upgraded to Yichun City. "In order to strengthen the service work of Yichun local government organization for forest industry production, it was decided to cancel the organizational system of 13 towns including Yichun and Nancha to enter and Jialin Township, and set up eight municipal districts including Yixin, Nancha, Shuangzihe, Wuying, Dailing, Cuiluan, Meixi and Haolianghe.... Yonglin and other four townships are respectively led by Haolianghe, Nancha and Meixi District. Three districts including Wuying, Cuiluan and Meixi have six sub-district offices in remote areas. Residents' committees the adjusted total number of members shall not exceed 120.

In 1970, Jiayin County, which originally belonged to Heihe District, and Tieli County, which originally belonged to Suihua District, were under the jurisdiction of Yichun District. Yichun area has become larger, with a total area of 32759 square kilometers. With the increase of the area under the jurisdiction, the population of Jiayin County and Tieli County has also continued to increase in Yichun. In 1979, Yichun District was abolished and prefecture-level provincial cities were restored. At that time, Yichun City had jurisdiction over 15 districts and 2 counties. From the withdrawal of Tieli County from the county in 1988 to the establishment of a city (county level) until June 29, 2019, the administrative system at the district and county level of Yichun City remained generally stable, with 15 districts, one county and one county-level city under its jurisdiction, namely Yichun District, Meixi District, Tangwanghequ District, Xinqing District, Hongxing District, Wuying District, Cuiluan District, Xilin District, Jinshantun District, Dailing District, Nancha District, Wuying District, Wumahe District, Shangganling District, Friendship District, Jiayin County Tieli City. At this stage, the continuous influx of immigrants and the multiplication of local population have reached 1.325 million in Yichun by 2000 (Heilongjiang Provincial Archives, 1985)

The construction of these two resource-based cities and the local administrative system are deeply affected by the distribution of resources, and the management mode of integration of government and enterprise has been implemented for a long time. Taking

Daqing as an example, the principle of "the ground obeys the underground" has been followed for a long time. For example, in the "Overall Plan for Urban Construction of Daqing City (1981-2000)", the plan proposes to "make way for the road (oil field area) and build two sides (non-oil field area) 'In 1999, Daqing Municipal Government allocated 59.44 square kilometers of construction land for the eastern main urban area in order to implement the concept of centralized construction of "main urban area" in the third round of the Overall Planning. Focus on the construction of Wanbao District, Qinglongshan District and High-tech Industrial Development Zone; 84.34 square kilometers of construction land in west part of the city District is allocated for the construction of the main urban area in the west, with emphasis on the construction of Ranghulu District and Chengfengzhuang District. During this period, the eastern and western urban areas gradually became the main urban areas of Daqing City. As a traditional oil region, the central part of Sa'ertu has transferred most of its residential functions to the eastern and western urban areas.

Like Yichun, "Yichun is a city based on forests, and their 'main business' is forestry. It is reasonable to set up a forestry bureau every other section of the huge forest under its jurisdiction. Of the 15 municipal districts in Yichun, 13 districts are actually organized by the forestry bureau. That is to say, the core of these 13 municipal districts is the forestry bureau, which belongs to the system of integration of government and enterprise. In other words, of the 15 municipal districts in Yichun, only 2 districts have district governments All of them are from the district bureau. The management of Yichun prefecture-level cities and Yichun forestry management are also a concept. This is also the result of adjusting measures to local conditions, which naturally has its rationality. Take the northernmost Wuyiling District as an example, which is nearly 150 kilometers away from Yichun City. With the establishment of municipal districts, it is more convenient to work and do things. If we cancel the district system, it is very inconvenient to go to other places if we have anything to do. " [18] The same is true for Daqing. "On February 26, 1981, the headquarters of Daqing Petroleum Exhibition was reorganized into Daqing Petroleum Administration, and the system of 'government and enterprise integration' was still used in the management of cities and mining areas. The mayor of Daqing also served as the director of the Petroleum Administration (Heilongjiang Provincial Archives, 1985).

While vigorously developing local resources, immigrants actively integrate into the local social environment, and also bring the national customs and culture of the place of immigration into the local area. Take the former Jinshantun District of Yichun City as an example, which is one of the main settlements of the Hui people in Yichun City (the Hui population in the whole area is more than 1700). Most of the local Hui immigrants were originally from Cangzhou City, Hebei Province, and moved here during the large-scale development of Yichun Forest Region after the founding of the People's Republic of China. In the process of urban development and construction, it has also experienced the transformation from farmers to logging workers in state-owned forest farms. It is through the immigration of Hui immigrants that Islam has been spread and expanded in the local area, and ethnic festivals with Islamic color (such as Eid al-Fitr, Gurban Festival and so on) have gradually become the local characteristic folk culture. At the same time, the Hui immigrants bring their local eating habits (such as the traditional oil flavor and other foods of the Hui people in Cangzhou), and also use their own advantages and local resources to develop commerce and ethnic catering industry. The increase of immigrants has also driven the more comprehensive development of these two cities. Taking Daqing as an example, in order to ensure the smooth progress of oilfield production, a large number of family members of oilfield workers have cultivated land around the mining area, and local agriculture has gradually formed; The increase of population has also promoted the

development of education in Daqing. For example, "in May 2001, the construction of the new campus of Northeast Petroleum University was started in Daqing High-tech Zone; in March 2003, the construction of the new campus of Heilongjiang Bayi Agricultural Reclamation University was started in Daqing High-tech Zone. It can be seen that the impact of immigrants on these two resource-based cities is everywhere (Jiang, 2019).

The reduction of oil and forest resources and population loss and the transformation and development of Daqing and Yichun

After years of exploitation of resources, Daqing's oil resources have gradually decreased, and Yichun's forest resources are even facing depletion. Taking Daqing Oilfield as an example, "entering the new century, the target of annual production of 50 million tons of Daqing Oilfield is difficult to sustain, and the production capacity mode relying solely on the oil industry needs to be changed. In 2003, the annual production of Daqing Oilfield was 48.404 million tons, marking the end of the era of 50 million tons for 27 consecutive years since 1975; in 2015, the annual production of Daqing Oilfield was only 38.386 million tons. The situation in Yichun is obviously worse than that in Daqing, "By the end of 2003, the total stock of living trees in Yichun City had increased from 4.3 in the first forest survey in 1953 $\times 10^8\text{m}^3$ decreased to 2.1 $\times 10^8\text{m}^3$. The data (Li Jing, 2011). The forest volume decreased by 55% compared with the initial stage of development. Only 680 can be harvested into over-mature forest $\times 10^4\text{m}^3$, 98% less than the initial stage of development. Of the 17 forestry bureaus under the city's jurisdiction, 12 have no forests to be harvested, and the remaining 5 have also been heavily deforested. A considerable part of the timber produced now is the mid-age forest that has to be cut painfully.

The continuous reduction of resources has affected the development of local oil and wood-related industries. Take Yichun as an example, "After entering the 21st century, China launched forest resource environmental protection measures for the mining of Yichun, and stopped the main mining in 2010, and stopped commercial logging in 2013. The industries affected by Yichun are not only mining technology, but also its upstream and downstream industries, such as wood processing, furniture manufacturing, etc. These enterprises directly related to wood mining in Yichun now rely on purchasing wood from other places to maintain their operations, but transportation The cost and the purchase price of wood are far higher than in the past, and the increase of production costs has led to the poor operation of these enterprises. This will inevitably lead the local population to choose to leave in pursuit of a better life.

As mentioned earlier, with the strengthening of national attention to the protection of environment and resources, the resources of these two resource-based cities have entered the stage of protective exploitation, and the economic output value created by traditional resources has been decreasing. In addition, the difficulties in the transition from a planned economy to a market economy, as well as the shift of the focus of economic development and other factors have led to the continuous reduction of the local population. Taking Daqing as an example, "Since 2014 (population: the author's note), the registered residence population of the city has entered a negative growth stage. From 2014 to 2019, the registered residence population of the city has decreased by 6.6, 7.1, 6.8, 9.5, 9.8 and 107000 respectively compared with 2013. By the end of 2019, the total registered residence population of the city was 2.719 million, 107000 fewer than 2013, including 21000 urban population and 86000 rural population. The situation in Yichun was even more serious, starting as early as 1990, The local population has experienced negative growth. According to the results of the sixth population census in 2010, the population of Yichun is about 1.15

million; In the seventh population census in 2020, the population of Yichun dropped sharply to 878881, a year-on-year decrease of 269245, or 23.45%.

The urbanization process of these two cities is relatively slow due to a large number of population loss, and the problems of falling demand for housing, low birth rate and deepening population aging are increasingly prominent. According to the author's investigation, Daqing Oilfield will face a new round of human fault problems in 2023. The main performance is that the old workers are about to retire, while the new generation of young workers are flowing into Harbin, the provincial capital, and cities with more development prospects in other provinces, resulting in a shortage of young people. The lack of school-age labor and technical personnel in the development of enterprises also has a certain impact on the local economy, which is not conducive to the future development of the city.

Although Daqing Oilfield can still produce 40 million tons of crude oil annually, oil resources are non-renewable resources after all. Even if it is protected exploitation, Daqing Oilfield will eventually have no oil to be recovered. Although the forest is a renewable resource, Yichun Forest Region is constrained by the long-term planned economic system and the deviation of forestry management ideas, so it does not attach great importance to artificial afforestation, and it takes time for the seedlings to grow into timber. At present, Daqing City, Yichun City and other major resource-based cities in the province are facing the serious problem of population loss due to the reduction of resources. The drawbacks of the original management model and local administrative system are increasingly exposed, and urban transformation is imminent. These two cities either clarify the functions of each county or adjust the local administrative system. In response to the plight of oil production reduction, Daqing has continuously adjusted its urban planning and layout to highlight its regional features. "In the process of urban transformation, Daqing City has identified the advantages of each district and county, and based on these advantages, it has made reasonable planning and adjustment, so that the entire city has achieved comprehensive, coordinated and sustainable development in industry, commerce and agriculture. According to the advantages of Longfeng District, which is the location of Daqing Petrochemical Company and the national petrochemical product production base, it is to build a petrochemical industry core area here; According to the advantage that Saltu District and Ranghulu District are its economic centers, build a core business district; Datong District, Honggang District, Zhaoyuan County, Zhaozhou County, Lindian County and Durbert Mongolian Autonomous County are suitable for the development of agricultural natural environment to create agricultural core areas. Under the conditions of market economy, Daqing has made remarkable achievements in its transformation. "In 2008, the GDP of Daqing City exceeded 200 billion yuan, and the per capita GDP was 81214.3 yuan, ranking the sixth in the country and the first in the Northeast.

On June 29, 2019, Yichun City split and integrated the original 15 municipal districts. The former Xilin District and Jinshantun District will be abolished and the Jinlin District will be established in the administrative areas of the former two districts; The former Wuyling District and Tangwanghe District will be merged to form Tangwang County within the administrative areas of the former two districts; The former Xinqing District, the former Hongxing District and the former Wuying District were merged into Fenglin County; The former Umahe District, Yichun District and Meixi District shall be abolished, and the former Yimei District shall be established in part of the administrative areas of the former Umahe District and the former Yichun District and Meixi District; The remaining administrative area of the original Umahe District and the original Cuiluan District will be merged into Wucui District; The original Dailing District was abolished, and Daqingshan County was established, taking the administrative area of the original

Dailing County as the administrative area of Daqingshan County, and Langxiang Town of Tieli City was placed under the jurisdiction of Daqingshan County; Cancel the Nancha District and establish Nancha County in the original administrative area; The former friendly zone and Shangganling District shall be abolished, and new friendly zones shall be established in the administrative areas of the former two districts. So far, Yichun has jurisdiction over four municipal districts, five counties and one county-level city, namely Yimei District, Wucui District, Friendship District, Jinlin District, Jiayin County, Tangwang County, Fenglin County, Daqingshan County, Nancha County and Tieli City. Compact layout and merging of districts and counties not only make the spatial layout of Yichun more reasonable, but also greatly reduce the waste of administrative resources and improve administrative efficiency.

At the same time, the two cities actively adjusted the industrial structure, and vigorously developed the primary industry and the tertiary industry according to the local natural advantages to make the industrial structure more reasonable. Through years of agricultural development, Zhaozhou and other four counties in Daqing City have gradually become commodity grain bases in the province. "In 2014, the total grain output of the 'four counties' in Daqing reached 10.542 billion jin. In addition, relying on the local rich wetland, lake, grassland, fishery resources, red tourism industry, cold hot springs, Mongolian folk customs and grassland customs and other favorable conditions, Daqing's tourism industry has gradually risen and become prosperous. "The income of tourism industry in Daqing has risen year after year, and the cumulative increase of tourism income has reached 680.31%. It is no longer a monopoly of oil. The economic structure of Daqing is more reasonable and the types of economy are increasingly rich. "In 2015, the proportion of the 'oil economy' and 'non-oil economy' in the total economic output of Daqing City was adjusted from 77.1:22.9 at the end of 2000 to 67.8:32.2, and the proportion of the three industrial structures reached 6.5:65.4:28.1.

Daqing has initially developed from a simple resource-based city into an emerging diversified comprehensive city in the Northeast. Yichun also actively explored the economy under the forest according to local conditions. For example, Xinqing Forestry Bureau, after the forest cutting ban, developed cold Chinese herbal medicine, wild berries and ecological aquaculture industries. "All the branches of 14 forest farms have set up *acanthopanax senticosus* production bases. Five years later, it is estimated that the annual yield of *acanthopanax senticosus* can reach 200000 mu, and the annual output of *acanthopanax senticosus* can reach 20000 tons. According to the current market situation, the (annual) output value should be 280 million.... The profit is about 200 million. With the rapid development of the primary industry, the development scale of the tertiary industry is also growing. Relying on boundary rivers, forests, health preservation, geological landforms, ice and snow and folk culture, the local tourism industry is developing in full swing. "In the first half of this year (2017, the author's note), the city received 4.454 million tourists, an increase of 31.4% year on year. The city's (Yichun City, the author's note) tourism industry has maintained a rapid growth trend, and has become the pillar industry of the city's economic development. The continuous strengthening of the primary and tertiary industries will make Yichun Old Forest District rejuvenate. (Zang, 2014).

Of course, the original advantages of the secondary industry of the two cities have not been abandoned, but have been transformed in a more optimized and reasonable direction. "Since 2003, due to the reduction of oil production, the urbanization evolution of Daqing has been transformed into a new pattern of industrial development led by the oil industry. While developing the oil and petrochemical industries, the pillar industries have been cultivated and strengthened, and a new pattern of industrial development has been formed. The advantages of Daqing have been gradually developed into industries, laying

the foundation for the urban transformation of Daqing.", Russia's crude oil and natural gas are continuously transported to Daqing, which brings new opportunities for the development of ZTE, a traditional resource-based city. At the same time, Daqing's automobile manufacturing industry, aluminum industry and new material industry, equipment manufacturing industry and strategic industries have all developed rapidly. After the forest cutting ban, Yichun actively explored the economic development model, and the local steel resources were effectively developed and utilized. Since 2000, Yichun has relied on its rich mineral resources, and the steel industry has gradually risen, gradually becoming the continuing industry of the wood industry, and replacing the economic status of the wood processing and mining industry.

Conclusion

Throughout the history of the construction and development of Daqing and Yichun, we can see that they have the general laws of the development, expansion and contraction of resource-based cities, as well as the transformation. There are many reasons for the influx of immigrants into Daqing and Yichun, but the decisive factor is the local rich natural resources. Resources attract immigrants to come in an endless stream. Through the development of immigrants, the development process of urbanization in the two places has been driven, making it break through the original scale of development, continue to grow, and gradually become an important resource-based city in the region and even in the country. Immigration has also led to the economic development and cultural prosperity of the two cities. However, with the development and construction for many years, local resources have been continuously reduced due to long-term exploitation, and the development of resource-related industries has been affected, and the population has been continuously lost. These two cities have begun to shrink and face transformation. In addition, the local administrative system of these two cities is not immutable. It is affected by such factors as resource reserves and local population, and will be adjusted and changed accordingly with the development and transformation of urban construction.

During the transition period, both Daqing and Yichun should face up to the problems existing in the urban construction and development, find the right location, and actively and reasonably formulate the urban development plan with the help of the national revitalization of the old industrial base in the northeast. The municipal construction should advocate public participation, brainstorm and formulate plans to retain and attract talents, and give them more preferential treatment and benefits; Local enterprises should pay attention to the power of science and technology, attract investment from various aspects according to their own advantages, develop labor-intensive industries, provide more jobs, and drive employment and population return while improving their popularity, driving economic growth, and becoming bigger and stronger. As traditional resource-based cities, Daqing and Yichun should continue to optimize and adjust their industrial structure and plan their layout reasonably. They should not only rely on one resource, but should achieve comprehensive, coordinated and sustainable development. In the process of resource development, environmental protection should be strengthened to build an ecological, green, livable and environmentally friendly city. It should also be noted that these two resource-based cities are both immigrant cities and multi-ethnic cities. The activities of immigrants also promote the contact and communication between local ethnic groups. During the period of urban transformation and development, the legitimate rights and interests of ethnic minorities should be further protected, and the awareness of the Chinese national community in border ethnic areas should be constantly strengthened.

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