

# The Investigation and Analysis of Community Social Capital and Ethnic Relations in Ethnic Areas

## —A Case Study of 178 Data in Qinghai Province

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**Abstract.** This paper tries to analyze the social relations of ethnic communities in ethnic minority areas and the ethnic relations in the community. In general, the ethnic relations in the two ethnic communities are more harmonious, and residents' social trust in social capital and social trust directly affect the intercultural exchanges, the future needs to take further measures to promote the residents of political trust and social trust, multi-party initiatives to promote the breadth and depth of national behavior.

### The Research Background

The relationship between different ethnic groups in ethnic communities is often an important research content in political science, because most of the ethnic areas of Chinese large area, and the living minority groups scattered and diverse, so how to promote ethnic minority communities in the national relations more harmonious and consistent is an important part of national governance. After the liberation of our government has taken various measures to promote national unity, and in the modern development of contemporary, individualization more and more affect the intercultural exchanges, but also affect the national social trust and political trust and community the relationship between the direction of the project, so the project to take field research methods, try to analyze the ethnic community social capital and ethnic relations in the community, with a view to the existing ethnic communities in Qinghai Province have a preliminary understanding of ethnic relations.

### The Sample Analysis

In February and August 2016, the author carried out a questionnaire survey of CN and SD ethnic communities in Haibei and Haidong, Qinghai Province, including 90 CN communities, 88 SD communities, CN communities for multi-ethnic mixed urban communities, SD community for the Tu-based mixed rural communities, the 178 questionnaires were the basic situation of the respondents.

(1) Gender distribution: 78 males (43.8%), 100 females (56.2%);

(2) Age distribution: 8 (4.5%) under the age of 18, 25 (14.0%) in the 18-25 years, 18 (1-3) in the 26-35, 47 (36.4%) at 46-55, 24 (56.5%) from 56-65 years old, 15 (8.4%) over 65 years old;

(3) Ethnic distribution: the people of the survey were mainly distributed in six ethnic groups in Qinghai Province, the Han nationality 56 (31.5%), Tibetan 24 (13.5%), Hui 10 (5.6%), Salar 1 (0.6%), Tu nationality 75 (42.1%), Mongolian 11 (6.2%), other national 1 (0.6%);

(4) Marital status: unmarried 28 (16.8%), married 120 (71.9%), divorced 6 (3.0%), widowed 14 (8.4%);

(5) The Level of education, 26 (14.9%) for primary school, 33 (18.4%) for secondary school, 33 (19.0%) for secondary and high school, 17 (9.8%) for college, Undergraduate and above 10 (5.7%).

In addition to the above, the project team also investigated the household registration, political appearance and religious belief of the respondents, of which 124 (69.7%) were urban households, 52 (29.2%) were rural households, 23 (12.9%), 37 (20.8%) were members of the Communist Youth

League, 117 (65.7%) were the masses, no democratic parties; 110 (67.8%) of the respondents indicated religious beliefs, and the rest had no religious beliefs. Among the 110 religious believers, 9 (5.1%) believed in Chinese Buddhism, 91 (51.1%) believed in Tibetan Buddhism, and 10 (5.6%) believed in Islam. In general, the respondents have a certain representation.

### **The Relationship Analysis between Social Capital and Community Ethnicity in Two Ethnic Communities**

The author considers the main indicators of community social capital, the first is the social trust; the second is the political trust, the third is the community personnel exchanges and mutual assistance situation, and community personnel interaction can also be seen as ethnic groups in the ethnic relations in the secondary indicators. Therefore, the sample analysis is mainly from the following three aspects:

First, it is the social trust. Newton argues that "political trust and social trust are not two aspects of the same thing, but two very different two things with different social trust refers to the trust relationship between origins." citizens, here Mainly refers to the respondents on the family members, relatives, friends, classmates, colleagues, neighborhood cadres, neighbors and strangers of the eight groups of people trust.

Table 1 Social trust degree of the surveyor (N = 178, unit: percentage)

	family member (%)	relatives (%)	friend (%)	Classmates (%)	colleague (%)	Neighborhood cadres (%)	neighbor (%)	stranger (%)
Do not trust	0	0	0.6	0.6	23	2.8	0.6	43.3
Not trustworthy	0	0	1.1	1.7	2.8	6.2	2.2	27
In general	0.6	5.6	12.9	19.7	21.9	15.2	22.5	19.1
More trust	6.2	22.5	36	21.9	28.1	29.2	38.2	5.6
Very trustworthy	89.9	70.8	41	23	24.2	43.8	34.8	2.8

As can be seen from Table 1, 178 respondents in the family members and relatives to maintain a high degree of trust, up to 89.9% that trust the family members, there are 6.2% of the more confidence, while 70.8%, 22.5% 77% trust friends, trust students (44.9%) and co-workers (52.3%) for friends, classmates and co-workers, who are trustworthy and trustworthy relatives, can be seen that people have very high confidence in family members, followed by relatives; (73%) of the trust, taking into account the different types of the two communities, rural community residents have students, colleagues are less likely, so more choice to trust neighbors, and strangers The overall trust is low, less than 10%. We can see that the social trust of ordinary people in our country is basically the same as that of Fei Xiaotong. According to Fei Xiaotong's own point of view, the difference order is "Affecting the social trust of ordinary citizens, and further influence the relationship between the diverse ethnic groups within the community.

Second, it is the political trust. Political trust is the relationship between citizens and the government, where the first is to investigate the political situation of political leaders at all levels in China, and further carry out the investigation of the degree of trust of political leaders at all levels.

Table 2 The respondents' awareness of political leaders at all levels in China (N = 178, unit: number)

Nation	General secretary of the Communist Party of China		Governor of Qinghai province		mayor		Community street director (town mayor)	
	do not know	know	do not know	know	do not know	know	do not know	know
Tibetan	3	21	7	17	12	12	11	13
Han	5	51	29	27	40	16	24	30
Hui	1	9	4	6	6	4	6	4
Mongolia	0	11	4	7	4	7	4	7
Sarah	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
Tujia	20	55	59	16	62	13	49	25
Zhuang	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
total	29	149	103	75	124	54	94	81

It can be seen from Table 2, the central government leadership awareness, 149 people know the general secretary, only 29 people do not know, and grass-roots government in the provincial, city and county level, township level is clearly expressed as do not know. Mostly, such as the governor only 75 people know, and 103 people do not know, 54 people know where the county magistrate, 124 people do not know, for the nearest township government is similar, 94 and 81 people do not know and know Where the town mayor. From the table 1 can be seen, do not trust the neighborhood cadres (2.8%), do not trust the neighborhood cadres (6.2%), general (15.2%), in general, the respondents have a higher degree of trust in neighborhood cadres, Trust and trust a total of 73%. In the degree of trust for all levels of government, the most trusted option, 61.3% chose the CPC Central Committee and State Council, choose all levels of government are convinced that 23.6%, while the lower is the county and township government. In the least trusted option, only 62 respondents answered the question because most respondents were afraid of answering the risk, of which 12.9% considered the least trusted is the street office (township government), and some did not trust the province government and municipal government (about 3%). It can be seen, the respondents on the central government's trust is much higher than the grass-roots government, which can also be learned from the interview, the respondents said: "The CPC Central Committee's policies are good, the key is to Grassroots government, it changed!"

Third, it is the community relation. The relationship between the community relations in the project mainly refers to the relationship between the respondents and other ethnic groups, and the relationship between the respondents and the community neighborhood committees.

(1) The views of other people on the intercourse, intermarriage. Of the views of other ethnic groups, the first is the ranking of ethnic minority economic income, respondents were 137 and 116 people answered the economic income in the first and second issues, generally believed that the Tibetan (31.5%) and the Hui (21.3 (37.6%) and Sarah (37.6%), and the number of people who were the first and the second, Family (11.8%) are the first two are not easy to deal with the nation. When asked for deep-seated reasons, because the Hui people for businessmen have their stereotypes and Salar's unique national language hinders the exchanges. There were 128 friends (71.9%) who had three or more friends from other ethnic groups. "28 (15.7%) said that there were no other ethnic friends and 20 (11.2%) Means one or two other national friends

Followed by the community residents and other people marry, work together. 11 people (6.2%) expressly reluctantly, 17 (9.6%) said they were reluctant, 20 (11.2%) said that the general, 30 people (30% 16.9%) said that more willing, 63 (35.4%) said very willing, 34 (19.1%) said with the child's wishes. When asked about the biggest obstacle to national marriages, 24.2% considered to be language unreasonable; 18.0% thought that different living habits, 15.2% considered religious differences, and some respondents believe that there are two or more obstacles at the same time the existence of the nation Intermarriage difficult.

Do you have the question of "Can you work with people of other nationalities at work?"103

(57.9%) said that 54 people (30.3%) said they were fully accepted, and most of the respondents said: "The job, the work of the people who are working with other people, it's not the best thing to do with it.

(2) Subjective judgment of the community. For those who live in different ethnic groups, up to 87.6% of the respondents believe that they can live in harmony, 7.9% think they can live together, but rarely deal with, and 2.2% think it is easy to cause contradictions, the best to separate live. 17.4% said that there were frequent contacts, 23.0% said that there were many contacts, 1.7% said that no contact, 18.5% said that the interaction was less, when asked, "How did you interact with other ethnic groups in the community"? This shows that most people think that people of different nationalities can live together, and the two communities of respondents and other ethnic groups in the community better interaction.

39.9% said that the language barrier, 11.2% considered to be religious beliefs, 9.6% considered to be living habits, 7.9% thought that the concept is different, there are 2.8% that is the way of doing things. In the specific contacts, 94.4% of the respondents said they could borrow from the neighbors to the required things, 2.8% said no. For the question of whether or not community residents have helped you in the past three months? 79.8% said they had received help and 17.4% had not received any help.

When asked "if there are problems affecting the community where you will take the initiative to start other people to solve the problem," 72.5% said yes and the rest will not. 75.3% said they would attend, and 21.3% would say that the residents of the two communities were more concerned about the community and would be willing to pay Action to solve community problems.

(3) The relationship between the respondents and the community neighborhood committees. 19.7% said they did not know, 33.7% said "know but do not know the name", 43.3% said "know, and know the name" for "you know the neighborhood cadres" there are 28.7% of the respondents to the neighborhood committee to reflect the problem, of which 28.1% said the neighborhood staff service attitude enthusiasm, 24.2% that the quality of the neighborhood staff, 25.8% that the handling of business in a timely manner, overall, the neighborhood work satisfaction Reached 68.8%. It can be seen that the recognition of the work of the two community neighborhood committees in general, which shows that both the urban community or rural communities, the relationship between ordinary people and community neighborhoods can still adjust the space, the future can be through various ways to promote residents and neighborhood the relationship between the two can also lead to a greater range of the relationship between the community residents become more integration.

## **Conclusion**

It can be seen from the above investigation that, in general, the social trust of the residents in the two ethnic communities surveyed still shows the characteristics of the "difference pattern", and the trust of the masses in the political trust is higher than that of the grassroots government, which in part affects the interaction between different ethnic groups, community relations show that most ethnic minority ethnic relations between the more harmonious, from the above three aspects it can be concluded that the future needs to take further measures to improve the residents political trust and social trust, multi - party initiatives to promote the breadth and depth of national behavior.

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