

Qinghai

Qinghai (青海[ⓘ]; formerly romanised as **Tsinghai** or **Kokonur**^[5]), is a province of the People's Republic of China located in the northwest of the country. As one of the largest province-level administrative divisions of China by area, the province is ranked fourth-largest in area, and has the third-smallest population

Located mostly on the Tibetan Plateau, the province has long been a melting pot for a number of ethnic groups including the Han, Tibetans, Hui, Tu, Mongols, and Salars. Qinghai borders Gansu on the northeast, Xinjiang on the northwest, Sichuan on the southeast, and the Tibet Autonomous Region on the southwest. Qinghai province was established in 1928 under the Republic of China period during which it was ruled by Chinese Muslim warlords known as the Ma clique. The Chinese name, "Qinghai" is named after Qinghai Lake (*cyan sea lake*), the largest lake in China. The province was known formerly as Kokonur in English, derived from the Qirat name for Qinghai Lake.

Contents

History

Geography

Politics

Administrative divisions

Urban areas

Population

Demographics

Ethnicity

Religion

Culture

Economy

Economic and technological development zone

Tourism

Transportation

Telecommunications

Colleges and universities

See also

References

Citations

Sources

External links

History

Qinghai Province <div>青海省</div>	
Province	
Name transcription(s)	
 • Chinese	青海省 (<i><i>Qīnghǎi Shěng</i></i>)
 • Abbreviation	QH / 青 (pinyin: <i><i>Qīng</i></i>)
<div><div><div><div><div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div></div><div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div></div><div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div></div><div><div></div></div></div></div></div></div> <div>Map showing the location of Qinghai Province</div>	
Coordinates: 35°N 96°E	
Named for	Derived from the name of Qinghai Lake ("blue/green lake").
Capital <div>(and largest city)</div>	Xining
Divisions	8 prefectures, 43 counties, 429 townships
Government <div></div>	
 • Secretary	Wang Jianjun
 • Governor	Liu Ning
Area ^[1]	
 • Total	720,000 km ² (280,000 sq mi)
Area rank	4th
Highest elevation	6,860 m (22,510 ft)
Population (2010) ^[2]	
 • Total	5,626,722
 • Rank	30th
 • Density	7.8/km ² (20/sq mi)
 • Density rank	30th
Demographics <div></div>	
 • Ethnic composition	Han - 54% <div>Tibetan - 21%</div> <div>Hui - 16%</div> <div>Tu - 4%</div>

During China's Bronze Age, Qinghai was home to the Qiang people who traditionally made a living in agriculture and husbandry, the Kayue culture. The eastern part of the area of Qinghai was under the control of the Han dynasty about 2000 years ago. It was a battleground during the Tang and subsequent Chinese dynasties when they fought against successive Tibetan tribes.^[6]

In the middle of 3rd century CE, nomadic people related to the Mongolic Xianbei migrated to pasture lands around the Qinghai Lake (Koko Nur) and established the Tuyuhun Kingdom. In the 7th century, Tuyuhun Kingdom was attacked by both the Tibetan Empire and Tang dynasty as both of them sought control over trade routes. Military conflicts severely weakened the kingdom and it was incorporated into the Tibetan Empire. After the disintegration of the Tibetan Empire, small local factions emerged, some under the titular authority of China. The Song dynasty defeated the Tibetan Kokonor Kingdom in the 1070s.^[7] During the Yuan dynasty's administrative rule of Tibet, the region comprising the headwaters of the Yellow and



The Khoshut Khanate(1642–1717) based in the Tibetan Plateau

Yangtze rivers - what modern Tibetan nationalists call "Amdo" - was apportioned to different administrative divisions than Tibet proper.^[8]

Most of Qinghai was once also a short time under the control of early Ming dynasty, but later gradually lost to the Khoshut Khanate founded by the

Oirats. The Xunhua Salar Autonomous County is where most Salar people live in Qinghai. The Salars migrated to Qinghai from Samarkand in 1370.^[9] The chief of the four upper clans around this time was Han Pao-yuan and Ming granted him office of centurion, it was at this time the people of his four clans took Han as their surname.^[10] The other chief Han Shan-pa of the four lower Salar clans got the same office from Ming, and his clans were the ones who took Ma as their surname.^[11]

From 1640 to 1724, a big part of the area that is now Qinghai was under Khoshut Mongol control, but in that year it was conquered by the armies of the Qing dynasty.^[12] It was during the 1720s when Xining Prefecture was established and its borders were roughly those of modern Qinghai province. Xining, the capital of modern Qinghai province was built in this period as the administrative center. During the rule of the Qing dynasty, the governor was a viceroy of the Qing Emperor, but the local ethnic groups enjoyed much autonomy. Many chiefs retained their traditional authority, participating in local administrations.^[13] The Dungan revolt (1862–77) devastated the Hui Muslim population of Shaanxi, shifting the Hui center of population to Gansu and Qinghai.^{[14]:405} Another Dungan revolt broke out in Qinghai in 1895 when various Muslim ethnic groups in Qinghai and Gansu rebelled against the Qing. Following the overthrow of the Qing dynasty in 1911, the region came under Chinese Muslim warlord Ma Qi control until the Northern Expedition by the Republic of China consolidated central control in 1928.

In July–August 1912, General Ma Fuxiang was "Acting Chief Executive Officer of Kokonur" (de facto Governor of the region that later became Qinghai).^[15] In 1928, Qinghai province was created. Previously, it was part of Gansu, as the "Tibetan frontier

<div> <div></div> <div>• Languages and dialects</div> </div>	Mongol - 1.8% Salar - 1.8% Zhongyuan Mandarin-Chinese, Amdo Tibetan, Monguor, Oirat Mongolian, Salar, and Western Yugur
ISO 3166 code	CN-QH
GDP (2017 ^[3])	CNY 264.28 billion USD 39.14 billion (30th)
• per capita	CNY 44,348 USD 6,568 (23rd)
HDI (2010)	0.638 ^[4] (medium) (27th)
Website	http://www.qh.gov.cn/ (Simplified Chinese)

Qinghai	
青海	
"Qinghai" in Chinese characters	
Chinese name	
Chinese	青海
Postal	Tsinghai
Literal meaning	"Qinghai (Lake)"
Transcriptions	
Standard Mandarin	
Hanyu Pinyin	Qīnghǎi
Bopomofo	ㄑㄩㄣˊ ㄏㄞˇ
Gwoyeu	Chinghae
Romatzyh	
Wade–Giles	Ch'ing ¹ -hai ³
IPA	[tʃʰɪŋ.xài] (ⓘ) (ⓘ) listen)
Wu	
Romanization	Tshin ^平 -he ^上
Hakka	
Romanization	Tshiâng-hói
Yue: Cantonese	
Yale	Chīnghói
Romanization	
IPA	[tʃʰéŋ.hǔːy]
Jyutping	Cing1hoi2
Southern Min	
Hokkien POJ	Chheng-hái
Tâi-lô	Tsheng-hái



Chiang Kai-shek, leader of Nationalist China (right), meets with the Muslim Generals Ma Bufang (second from left), and Ma Buqing (first from left) in Xining, Qinghai in August 1942

district".^{[16][17]} The Muslim warlord and General Ma Qi became military governor of Qinghai, followed by his brother Ma Lin (warlord) and then Ma Qi's son Ma Bufang. In 1932 Tibet invaded Qinghai, attempting to capture southern parts of Qinghai province, following contention in Yushu, Qinghai over a monastery in 1932. The army of Ma Bufang's defeated the Tibetan armies. Governor of Qinghai, Ma Bufang was described as a socialist by American journalist John Roderick and friendly compared to the other Ma Clique warlords.^[18] Ma Bufang was reported to be good humoured and jovial in contrast to the brutal reign of Ma Hongkui.^[19] Most of eastern China was ravaged by the Second Sino-Japanese War and the Chinese Civil War, by contrast, Qinghai was relatively untouched.

Tibetan name	
Tibetan	མཁོ་སྒོན་
Transcriptions	
Wylie	mtsho sngon
Mongolian name	
Mongolian script	ᠮᠠᠪᠤᠭᠠᠨ
Transcriptions	
SASM/GNC	Köke nayur
Manchu name	
Manchu script	ᡤᡠᡳᡤᡠᡳᡵᡤᡠᡳᡵ
Romanization	Huhu Noor
Oirat name	
Oirat	Kokonur

Ma Bufang increased the prominence of the Hui and Salar people in Qinghai's politics by heavily recruiting to his army from the counties in which those ethnic groups predominated.^[20] General Ma started a state run and controlled industrialization project, directly creating educational, medical, agricultural, and sanitation projects, run or assisted by the state. The state provided money for food and uniforms in all schools, state run or private. Roads and a theater were constructed. The state controlled all the press, no freedom was allowed for independent journalists.^[21]

As the 1949 Chinese revolution approached Qinghai, Ma Bufang abandoned his post and flew to Hong Kong, traveling abroad but never returning to China. On January 1, 1950, the Qinghai Province People's Government was declared, owing its allegiance to the new People's Republic of China. Aside from some minor adjustments to suit the geography, the PRC maintained the province's territorial integrity.^[22] Resistance to Communist rule continued in the form of the Huis' Kuomintang Islamic insurgency (1950-58), spreading past traditionally Hui areas to the ethnic-Tibetan south.^{[14]:408} Although the Hui comprised 15.6% of Qinghai's population in 1949, making the province the second-largest concentration of Hui after Ningxia, the state denied the Hui ethnic autonomous townships and counties that their numbers warranted under Chinese law until the 1980s.^{[14]:411}

Geography

Qinghai is located on the northeastern part of the Tibetan Plateau. The Yellow River originates in the southern part of the province, while the Yangtze and Mekong have their sources in the southwestern part. Qinghai is separated by the Riyue Mountain into pastoral and agricultural zones in the west and east.^[23]

The average elevation of Qinghai is over 3,000 metres (9,800 ft) above sea level. Mountain ranges include the Tanggula Mountains and Kunlun Mountains with the highest point being Bukadaban Feng at 6,860 metres (22,510 ft).^[24] Due to the high altitude, Qinghai has quite cold winters (harsh in the highest elevations), mild summers, and a large diurnal temperature variation. Its mean annual temperature is approximately −5 to 8 °C (23 to 46 °F), with January temperatures ranging from −18 to −7 °C (0 to 19 °F) and July temperatures ranging from 15 to 21 °C (59 to 70 °F). It is also prone to heavy winds as well as sandstorms from February to April. Significant rainfall occurs mainly in summer, while precipitation is very low in winter and spring, and is generally low enough to keep much of the province semi-arid or arid.

By area, Qinghai is the largest province in the People's Republic of China (excluding the autonomous regions). Qinghai Lake is the largest salt water lake in China, and the second largest in the world. The Qaidam basin lies in the northwest part of the province. About a third of this resource rich basin is desert. The basin has an altitude between 3000 and 3500 meters.

The Sanjiangyuan National Nature Reserve, is located in Qinghai and contains the headwaters of the Yellow River, Yangtze River, and Mekong River. The reserve was established to protect the headwaters of these three rivers and consists of 18 subareas, each containing three zones which are managed with differing degrees of strictness.

Politics

Secretaries of theCPC Qinghai Committee

Order	Name	Chinese Name	Governance period
1	<u>Zhang Zhongliang</u>	张仲良	1949–1954
2	<u>Zhao Shoushan</u>	赵寿山	1952
3	<u>Gao Feng</u>	高峰	1954–1961
4	<u>Wang Zhao</u>	王昭	1961–1962
5	<u>Yang Zhilin</u>	杨植霖	1962–1966
6	<u>Liu Xianquan</u>	刘贤权	1967–1977
7	<u>Tan Qilong</u>	谭启龙	1977–1979
8	<u>Liang Buting</u>	梁步庭	1979–1982
9	<u>Zhao Haifeng</u>	赵海峰	1982–1985
10	<u>Yin Kesheng</u>	尹克升	1985–1997
11	<u>Tian Chengping</u>	田成平	1997–1999
12	<u>Bai Enpei</u>	白恩培	1999–2001
13	<u>Su Rong</u>	苏荣	2001–2003
14	<u>Zhao Leji</u>	赵乐际	2003–2007
15	<u>Qiang Wei</u>	强卫	2007–2013
16	<u>Luo Huining</u>	骆惠宁	2013–2016
17	<u>Wang Guosheng</u>	王国生	2016–2018
18	<u>Wang Jianjun</u>	王建军	2018–incumbent



Satellite image of Qinghai

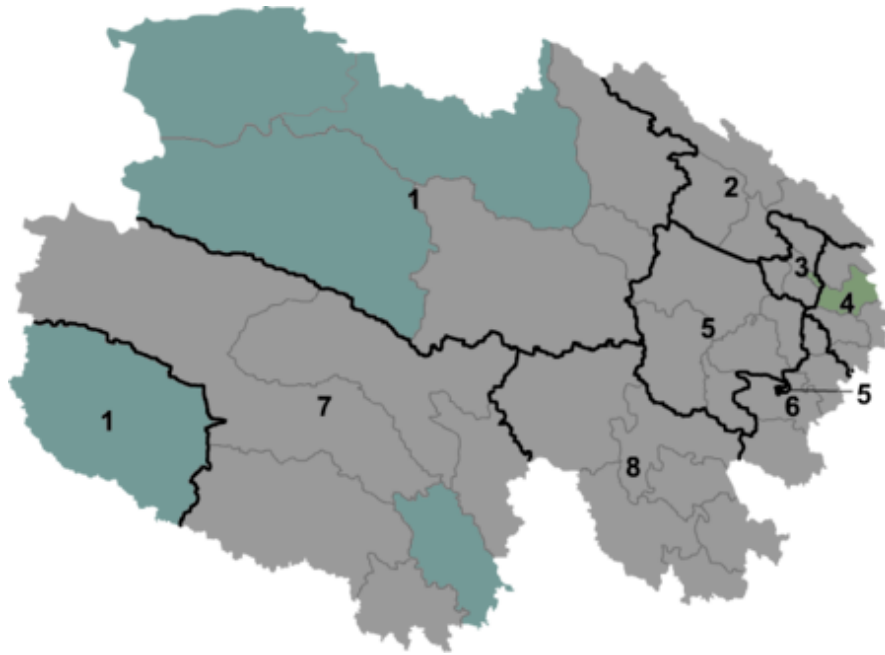
Governors of Qinghai

Order	Name	Chinese Name	Governance period
1	<u>Zhao Shoushan</u>	赵寿山	1950–1952
2	<u>Zhang Zhongliang</u>	张仲良	1952–1954
3	<u>Sun Zuobin</u>	孙作宾	1954–1958
4	<u>Sun Junyi</u>	孙君一	1958
5	<u>Yuan Renyuan</u>	袁任远	1958–1962
6	<u>Wang Zhao</u>	王昭	1962–1967
7	<u>Liu Xianquan</u>	刘贤权	1967–1977
8	<u>Tan Qilong</u>	谭启龙	1977–1979
9	<u>Zhang Guosheng</u>	张国声	1979–1982
10	<u>Huang Jingbo</u>	黄静波	1982–1985
11	<u>Song Ruixiang</u>	宋瑞祥	1985–1989
12	<u>Jin Jipeng</u>	金基鹏	1989–1992
13	<u>Tian Chengping</u>	田成平	1992–1997
14	<u>Bai Enpei</u>	白恩培	1997–1999
15	<u>Zhao Leji</u>	赵乐际	1999–2003
16	<u>Yang Chuantang</u>	杨传堂	2003–2004
17	<u>Song Xiuyan</u>	宋秀岩	2004–2010
18	<u>Luo Huining</u>	骆惠宁	2010–2013
19	<u>Hao Peng</u>	郝鹏	2013–2016
20	<u>Wang Jianjun</u>	王建军	2016–2018
21	<u>Liu Ning</u>	刘宁	2018–incumbent

Administrative divisions

Because the Han form Qinghai's ethnic majority^[23] and because none of its many ethnic minorities have clear dominance over the rest, the province is not administered as an autonomous region. Instead, the province has many ethnic autonomous areas at the district and county levels.^[20] Qinghai is administratively divided into eight prefecture-level divisions: two prefecture-level cities and six autonomous prefectures

Administrative divisions of Qinghai



Prefecture-level city/district areas
 County-level cities

№	Division code ^[25]	Division	Area in km ² ^[26]	Population 2010 ^[27]	Seat	Divisions ^[28]			
						Districts	Counties	Aut. counties	CL cities
	630000	Qinghai Province	720000.00	5,626,723	<u>Xining city</u>	6	27	7	4
3	630100	<u>Xining city</u>	7424.11	2,208,708	<u>Chengzhong District</u>	4	2	1	
4	630200	<u>Haidong city</u>	13043.99	1,396,845	<u>Ledu District</u>	2		4	
2	632200	<u>Haibei Autonomous Prefecture</u>	33349.99	273,304	<u>Haiyan County</u>		3	1	
6	632300	<u>Huangnan Autonomous Prefecture</u>	17908.89	256,716	<u>Tongren County</u>		3	1	
5	632500	<u>Hainan Autonomous Prefecture</u>	43377.11	441,691	<u>Gonghe County</u>		5		
8	632600	<u>Golog Autonomous Prefecture</u>	76442.38	181,682	<u>Maqên County</u>		6		
7	632700	<u>Yushu Autonomous Prefecture</u>	197953.70	378,439	<u>Yushu city</u>		5		1
1	632800	<u>Haixi Autonomous Prefecture</u>	300854.48	489,338	<u>Delingha city</u>		3		3

Administrative divisions in Chinese and varieties of romanizations		
English	Chinese	Pinyin
Qinghai Province	青海省	Qīnghǎi Shěng
<u>Xining city</u>	西宁市	Xīníng Shì
<u>Haidong city</u>	海东市	Hǎidōng Shì
<u>Haibei Autonomous Prefecture</u>	海北自治州	Hǎiběi Zìzhìzhōu
<u>Huangnan Autonomous Prefecture</u>	黄南自治州	Huánɡnán Zìzhìzhōu
<u>Hainan Autonomous Prefecture</u>	海南自治州	Hǎinán Zìzhìzhōu
<u>Golog Autonomous Prefecture</u>	果洛自治州	Guǒluò Zìzhìzhōu
<u>Yushu Autonomous Prefecture</u>	玉树自治州	Yùshù Zìzhìzhōu
<u>Haixi Autonomous Prefecture</u>	海西自治州	Hǎixī Zìzhìzhōu

The eight prefecture-level divisions of Qinghai are subdivided into 44 county-level divisions (6 districts, 4 county-level cities, 27 counties, and 7 autonomous counties).

Urban areas

Population by urban areas of prefecture & county cities					
#	City	Urban area ^[29]	District area ^[29]	City proper ^[29]	Census date
1	Xining	1,153,417	1,198,304	2,208,708	2010-11-01
2	<u>Golmud</u>	156,779	186,341	<i>part of Haixi Prefecture</i>	2010-11-01
(3)	<u>Haidong</u> ^[a]	120,433	363,159	1,396,845	2010-11-01
(4)	<u>Yushu</u> ^[b]	56,802	120,447	<i>part of Yushu Prefecture</i>	2010-11-01
5	<u>Delingha</u>	54,844	78,184	<i>part of Haixi Prefecture</i>	2010-11-01
(6)	<u>Mangnai</u> ^[c]	33,440	33,451	<i>part of Haixi Prefecture</i>	2010-11-01

- a. Haidong Prefecture is currently known as Haidong PLC after census; Ledu County & Ping'an County is currently known as Ledu & Ping'an (core districts of Haidong) after census.
- b. Yushu County is currently known as Ỵshu CLC after census.
- c. Mangnai Administrative Zone & Lenghu Administrative Zone County is currently known as Mangnai CLC after census.

Population

Demographics

Ethnicity

There are over 37 recognized ethnic groups among Qinghai's population of 5.2 million, with national minorities making up 46.5% of the population. The demographic mix is similar to Gansu province, with Han (54.5%), Tibetan (20.7%), Hui (16%), Tu (Monguor) (4%), Mongol, and Salar being the most populous groups. Han Chinese predominate in the cities of Xining, Haidong, Delingha and Golmud, and elsewhere in the northeast. The Hui are concentrated in Xining, Haidong, Minhe County, Hualong

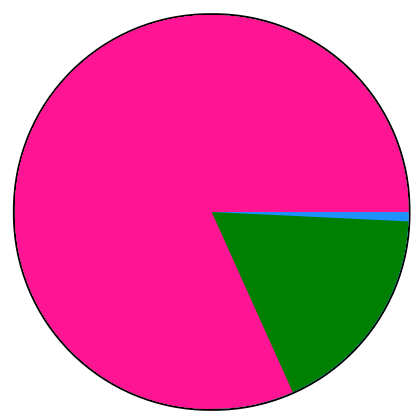
Historical population		
Year	Pop.	±%
1912 ^[30]	368,000	—
1928 ^[31]	619,000	+68.2%
1936-37 ^[32]	1,196,000	+93.2%
1947 ^[33]	1,308,000	+9.4%
1954 ^[34]	1,676,534	+28.2%

County, and Datong County. The Tu people predominate in Huzhu County and the Salars in Xunhua County; Tibetans and Mongols are sparsely distributed across the rural western part of the province.^[20]

Of the Muslim ethnic groups in China, Qinghai has communities of Hui, Salar, Dongxiang, and Bao'an.^[9] The Hui dominate the wholesale business in Qinghai.^[40] Both the indigenous Han and Tibetan people in Qinghai differ from their co-ethnics outside of the province; the Han in Qinghai are more devoutly Buddhist and influenced by Tibetan customs, while the Tibetans may not speak Tibetan and are more integrated into mainstream Chinese culture.^{[20][23]} Qinghai Tibetans regard themselves as distinct from Tibetans in the Tibet Autonomous Region,^[23] and celebrate their region's unbroken independence from Lhasa's control since the fall of the Tubo Empire.^[20]

1964 ^[35]	2,145,604	+28.0%
1982 ^[36]	3,895,706	+81.6%
1990 ^[37]	4,456,946	+14.4%
2000 ^[38]	4,822,963	+8.2%
2010 ^[39]	5,626,722	+16.7%

Religion



Religion in Qinghai (2000s)

- Buddhism, Chinese folk religions (including Taoism), Bön, and non-religious population (81.73%)
- Islam^[41] (17.51%)
- Christianity^[42] (0.76%)

The predominant religions in Qinghai are Chinese folk religions (including Taoist traditions and Confucianism) and Chinese Buddhism among the Han-Chinese. The large Tibetan population practices Tibetan schools of Buddhism or traditional Tibetan Bön religion, while the Hui-Chinese practice Islam. Christianity is the religion of 0.76% of the province's population according to the Chinese General Social Survey of 2004.^[42]



The Dongguan Mosque in Qinghai

According to a survey of 2010, 17.51% of the population of Qinghai follow Islam.^[41]

From September 1848, the city was the seat of a short-lived Latin Catholic Apostolic Vicariate (pre-diocesan missionary jurisdiction) of Kokonur (alias Khouhkou-noor; Kokonoor), but it was suppressed in 1861. No incumbent(s) recorded.^[43]



A Taoist temple dedicated to Jiutian Xuannü on Mount Fenghuang, in Lunmalong village, Duoba, Xining



A Buddhist temple on Riyue Mountain, in Huangyuan



Mosques and Chinese folk temples characterising the skyline of Huangyuan County



Rongwo Tibetan Buddhist Monastery in Tongren County



Great Mosque of Duoba, Xining

Culture

Qinghai has been influenced by the interactions "between Mongol and Tibetan culture, north to south, and Han Chinese and Inner Asia Muslim culture, east to west"^[20] The languages of Qinghai have for centuries formed a Sprachbund, with Zhongyuan Mandarin, Amdo Tibetan, Salar, Yugur, and Monguor borrowing from and influencing one another.^[44] In mainstream Chinese culture, Qinghai is most associated with the *Tale of King Mu, Son of Heaven*.^[45] According to this legend, King Mu of Zhou (r. 976–922 BCE) pursued hostile Quanrong nomads to eastern Qinghai, where the goddess Xi Wangmu threw the king a banquet in the Kunlun Mountains.^[46]

The main religions in Qinghai are Tibetan Buddhism and Islam. The Dongguan Mosque has been continuously operating since 1380.^{[14]:402} Measures of education in Qinghai are low, particularly among the Muslim ethnic groups such as the Hui and Salar, who sometimes prefer to send their children to madrasas rather than secular schools.^[20] The yak, which is native to Qinghai, is widely used in the province for transportation and its meat.^[23] The Mongols of Qinghai celebrate the Naadam festival on the Qaidam Basin every year.^[47]

Economy



Oil well in Tsaidam (Qaidam),
Qinghai

Qinghai's economy is amongst the smallest in all of China. Its nominal GDP for 2011 was just 163.4 billion RMB (US\$25.9 billion) and contributes to about 0.35% of the entire country's economy. Per capita GDP was 19,407 RMB (US\$2,841), the second lowest in China.^[48]

Its heavy industry includes iron and steel production, located near its capital city of Xining. Oil and natural gas from the Qaidam Basin have also been an important contributor to the economy.^[48] Salt works operate at many of the province's numerous salt lakes.

Outside of the provincial capital, Xining, most of Qinghai remains underdeveloped. Qinghai ranks second lowest in China in terms of highway length, and will require a significant expansion of its infrastructure to capitalize on the economic potential of its

rich natural resources.^[48]

Economic and technological development zone

Xining Economic & Technological Development Zone (XETDZ) was approved as state-level development zone in July 2000. It has a planned area of 4.4 square kilometres (1.7 sq mi). XETDZ lies in the east of Xining, 5 kilometres (3.1 mi) from downtown. In the east of the province, Xining stands at the upper reaches of the Huangshui River—one of the Yellow River's branches. The city is surrounded by the mountains with an average elevation of 2261 meters and the highest at 4393 meters. XETDZ is the first of its kind at the national level on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau. It is established to fulfill the nation's strategy of developing the west.

XETDZ enjoys a convenient transportation system, connected by the Xining-Lanzhou expressway and running through by two main roads, the broadest in the city. It is 4 kilometers from the railway station, 15 kilometers from Xi'ning Airport — a grade 4D airport with 14 airlines to cities such as Beijing, Guangzhou, Shanghai, Chengdu and Xi'an. Xining is Qinghai province's passage to the outside world, a transportation center with more than ten highways, over 100 roads and two railways, Lanzhou-Qinghai and Qinghai-Tibet Railways in and out of the city

It focuses on the development of following industries: chemicals based on salt lake resources, nonferrous metals, and petroleum and natural gas processing; special medicine, foods and bio-chemicals using local plateau animals and plants; new products involving ecological and environmental protection, high technology, new materials as well as information technology; and services such as logistics, banking, real estate, tourism, hotel, catering, agency and international trade.^[49]

Tourism

Many tourist attractions center on Xining, the provincial seat of Qinghai.

During the hot summer months, many tourists from the hot Southern and Eastern parts of China travel to Xining, as the climate of Xining in July and August is quite mild and comfortable, making the city an ideal summer retreat.

Qinghai Lake (青海湖, *qīnghǎi hú*) is another tourist attraction, albeit further from Xining than Kumbum Monastery (Ta'er Si). The lake is the largest saltwater lake in China, and is also located on the "Roof of the World", the Tibetan Plateau. The lake itself lies at 3,600m elevation. The surrounding area is made up of rolling grasslands and populated by ethnic Tibetans. Most pre-arranged tours stop at Bird Island (鸟岛, *niǎo dǎo*). An international bicycle race takes place annually from Xining to Qinghai Lake.



Qinghai Lake from space, November 1994

Transportation

The Lanqing Railway, running between Lanzhou, Gansu and Xining, the province's capital, was completed in 1959 and is the major transportation route in and out of the province. A continuation of the line, the Qinghai-Tibet Railway via Golmud and western Qinghai, has become one of the most ambitious projects in PRC history. It was completed in October 2005 and now links Tibet with the rest of China through Qinghai.

Construction on the Golmud–Dunhuang Railway in the province's northwestern part, started in 2012.

Six National Highways run through the province.

Xining Caojiabu Airport provides service to Beijing, Lanzhou, Golmud and Delingha. Smaller regional airports, Delingha Airport, Golog Maqin Airport, Huatugou Airport, Qilian Airport and Yushu Batang Airport, serve some of the local centers of the far-flung province; plans exist for the construction of three more by 2020.^[50]

Telecommunications

Since the Ministry of Information Industry began its "Access to Telephones Project", Qinghai has invested 640 million yuan to provide telephone access to 3860 out of its 4133 administrative villages. At the end of 2006, 299 towns had received Internet access. However, 6.6 percent of villages in the region still have no access to the telephone. These villages are mainly scattered in Qingnan Area, with 90 percent of them located in Yushu and Guoluo. The average altitude of these areas exceeds 3600 meters, and the poor natural conditions hamper the establishment of telecommunication facilities in the region.

Satellite phones have been provided to 186 remote villages in Qinghai Province as of September 14, 2007. The areas benefited were Yushu Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture and Guoluo Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture. Qinghai has recently been provided with satellite telephone access. In June 2007, China Satcom carried out an in-depth survey in Yushu and Guoluo, and made a special satellite phones for these areas. Two phones were provided to each village for free, and calls were charged at the rate of 0.2 yuan per minute for both local and national calls, with the extra charges assumed by China Satcom. No monthly rent was charged on the satellite phone. International calls were also available.

Colleges and universities

- Qinghai University (青海大学)
- Qinghai Normal University (青海师范大学)
- Qinghai University for Nationalities (青海民族大学)

- [Qinghai Medical College](#)(青海医学院)
- [Qinghai Radio & Television University](#) (青海广播电视大学)

See also

- [2010 Yushu earthquake](#)
- [Major national historical and cultural sites in Qinghai](#)
- [Geladandong](#)
- [Haplogroup D-M15 \(YDNA\)](#)
- [Haplogroup O3 \(YDNA\)](#)
- [Tectonic summary of Qinghai](#)
- [Iris qinghainica](#)(native plant of Qinghai)

References

Citations

1. "Qinghai Province"(https://web.archive.org/web/20160304042424/http://www.qhcom.gov.cn/articleinfo/detail_16_92_366.aspx). Qinghai Province Department of Commerce. Archived from the original (http://www.qhcom.gov.cn/articleinfo/detail_16_92_366.aspx) on 4 March 2016 Retrieved 5 August 2013.
2. "Communiqué of the National Bureau of Statistics of People's Republic of China on Major Figures of the 2010 Population Census [1] (No. 2)"(https://web.archive.org/web/20130727021210/http://www.stats.gov.cn/english/newsandcomingevents/t20110429_402722516.htm) National Bureau of Statistics of China. 29 April 2011. Archived from the original (http://www.stats.gov.cn/english/newsandcomingevents/t20110429_402722516.htm) on July 27, 2013 Retrieved 4 August 2013.
3. 青海省2017年国民经济和社会发展统计公报(<http://www.qh.gov.cn/zwgk/system/2018/02/27/010295833.shtml>) [Statistical Communiqué of Qinghai Province on the 2017 National Economic and Social Development] (in Chinese). Statistical Bureau of Qinghai Province. 2018-02-27 Retrieved 2018-06-22.
4. 《2013中国人类发展报告》(http://www.cn.undp.org/content/dam/china/docs/Publications/UNDP-CH-HD-Publication-NHDR_2013_EN_final.pdf)(PDF) (in Chinese). United Nations Development Programme China. 2013 Retrieved 2014-05-14.
5. 中国地名录 (2nd ed.). Beijing: China Maps Press. 1995. p. 309 ISBN 7-5031-1718-4
6. Purdue - Tibetan history (<http://cc.purdue.edu/~wtv/tibet/history4.html>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20070821011751/http://cc.purdue.edu/~wtv/tibet/history4.html>) 2007-08-21 at the Wayback Machine.
7. Leung 2007 (https://books.google.com/books?id=cbDee_nEkYcC&pg=PA57#v=onepage&q&f=false) p. 57.
8. Smith, Warren W (2009). *China's Tibet?: Autonomy or Assimilation* Rowman & Littlefield. pp. 24, 252.
9. Betta, Chiara (2004). *The Other Middle Kingdom: A Brief History of Muslims in China* Indianapolis University Press. p. 21.
10. William Ewart Gladstone, Baron Arthur Hamilton-Gordon Stanmore (1961) *Gladstone-Gordon correspondence, 1851-1896: selections from the private correspondence of a British Prime Minister and a colonial Governor* Volume 51 (https://books.google.com/books?id=uEMeAQAAIAAJ&q=salar+han+ma+surname&dq=salar+han+ma+surname&hl=en&e=0lCtTMzRJ8H6lwfKu8HuCA&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=4&ved=0CD8Q6AEwAA). American Philosophical Society p. 27. Retrieved 2010-06-28.
11. William Ewart Gladstone, Baron Arthur Hamilton-Gordon Stanmore (1961) *Gladstone-Gordon correspondence, 1851-1896: selections from the private correspondence of a British Prime Minister and a colonial Governor* Volume 51 (<https://books.google.com/books?ei=mDyuTNLQEcH88AbRqanPDw&ct=result&id=uEMeAQAAIAAJ&dq=salar+han+ma+surname&q=The+clan+chief+Han+Shan-pa+had+also+received+the+five+of+centurion.+He+controlled+the+four+lower+Salar+clans%2C+which+had+adopted+the+surname+Ma%2C+and+inhabited+the+region+>). American Philosophical Society p. 27. Retrieved 2010-06-28.
12. *The Times Atlas of World History* (Maplewood, New Jersey: Hammond, 1989) p. 175
13. M.C. Goldstein (1994). Barnett and Akiner, ed. *Change, Conflict and Continuity among a community of nomadic pastoralists—A Case Study from western Tibet, 1950-1990., Resistance and Reform in Tibet*. London: Hurst & Co.

14. Cooke, Susette. "Surviving State and Society in Northwest China: The Hui Experience in Qinghai Province under the PRC." *Journal of Muslim Minority Affairs* 28.3 (2008): 401-420.
15. Henry George Wandesforde Woodhead, Henry Thurburn Montague Bell (1969). *The China year book, Part 2* (<https://books.google.com/books?ei=n2vsTSEOI6itgeuqdGgAQ&ct=result&id=Tb8ZAAAAIAAJ&dq=Ma+Fu-hsiang%2C+%28%24y+fi%5Efl%5E%29.+%E2%80%94Kansu.+Brigade-General.+Paiikun%2C+New+Dominion.+March.+1909.+Ac+ing+Chief+Executive+Oficer%2C+Kokonor%2C+July.+August%2C+1912.+Commander+of+Guards+Division.+Altai%2C+October+10.+1912.+Was+Military+Commissioner+of+q+=kokonor+oficer+executive>). *North China Daily News & Herald*. p. 841. Retrieved 2011-06-05.
16. Louis M. J. Schram (2006). *The Monguors of the Kansu-Tibetan Frontier: Their Origin, History and Social Organization* (https://books.google.com/books?id=sy2FOZy0k3C&pg=PA57&dq=muslims+lun+period+to+save+their+lives+at+a+time+when+the+region+was+dominated+by+rebellious+muslims&hl=en&ei=v8_FTdLAC6230QHrzu1Bw&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=1&ved=0CDYQ6AEwAA#v=snippet&q=province%20of%20ch'inghai%20established%20n%201928%20until%20then%20constituted%20the%20tibetan%20district%20of%20the%20province%20of%20kansu&f=false). Kessinger Publishing. p. 17. ISBN 1-4286-5932-3. Retrieved 2010-06-28.
17. Graham Hutchings (2003). *Modern China: a guide to a century of change* ([https://books.google.com/books?id=qhe6vP66jNOC&pg=PA351&dq=They+did+not,+however,+control+political+life+in+the+province.+This+was+in+the+hands+of+the+Ma+clan+of+Hui+Muslims,+the+third+most+numerous+ethnic+group+after+the+Han+and+the+Tibetans.+Governor+Ma+Bufang+\(1902-75\)+dominated+Qinghai&hl=en&ei=ktXB2KLYbZgQf-59CECw&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=1&ved=0CCoQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=They%20did%20not%2C%20however%2C%20control%20political%20life%20in%20the%20province.%20This%20was%20in%20the%20hands%20of%20the%20Ma%20clan%20of%20Hui%20Muslims%2C%20the%20third%20most%20numerous%20ethnic%20group%20after%20the%20Han%20and%20the%20Tibetans.%20Governor%20Ma%20Bufang%20\(1902-75\)%20dominated%20Qinghai&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?id=qhe6vP66jNOC&pg=PA351&dq=They+did+not,+however,+control+political+life+in+the+province.+This+was+in+the+hands+of+the+Ma+clan+of+Hui+Muslims,+the+third+most+numerous+ethnic+group+after+the+Han+and+the+Tibetans.+Governor+Ma+Bufang+(1902-75)+dominated+Qinghai&hl=en&ei=ktXB2KLYbZgQf-59CECw&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=1&ved=0CCoQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=They%20did%20not%2C%20however%2C%20control%20political%20life%20in%20the%20province.%20This%20was%20in%20the%20hands%20of%20the%20Ma%20clan%20of%20Hui%20Muslims%2C%20the%20third%20most%20numerous%20ethnic%20group%20after%20the%20Han%20and%20the%20Tibetans.%20Governor%20Ma%20Bufang%20(1902-75)%20dominated%20Qinghai&f=false)). Harvard University Press. p. 351. ISBN 0-674-01240-2. Retrieved 2010-06-28.
18. John Roderick (1993). *Covering China: the story of an American reporter from revolutionary days to the Deng era* (https://books.google.com/books?id=nDgbAQAAIAAJ&q=ma+bufang+taiwan&dq=ma+bufang+taiwan&hl=en&ei=QBHJTJ>ABML7lwfXne3nAQ&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=2&ved=0CC4Q6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=ma+bufang+taiwan). Imprint Publications. p. 104. ISBN 1-879176-17-3. Retrieved 2010-06-28.
19. Felix Smith (1995). *China pilot: flying for Chiang and Chennault* (https://books.google.com/books?id=PRbvAAAAMAAJ&q=Ma-Hung-kwei&dq=Ma-Hung-kwei&hl=en&ei=_66VTMidJ4OdIgfB2ZiqCg&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=6&ved=0CEUQ6AEwBTgK). Brassey's. p. 140. ISBN 1-57488-051-9. Retrieved 2010-06-28.
20. Goodman, David (2004). *China's Campaign to "Open Up the West": National, Provincial, and Local Perspectives*. Cambridge University Press. pp. 67–83.
21. Werner Draguhn, David S. G. Goodman (2002). *China's communist revolutions: fifty years of the People's Republic of China* (https://books.google.com/books?id=0Caknr1XqMC&pg=PA38&dq=ma+bufang+communist+saw&hl=en&ei=dYegTcupA-iO0QHU4OWEBQ&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=1&ved=0CCgQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q&f=false). Psychology Press. p. 38. ISBN 0-7007-1630-0. Retrieved 2011-04-09.
22. Blondeau, Anne-Marie; Bufetrille, Katia (2008). *Authenticating Tibet: Answers to China's 100 Questions*. University of California Press. pp. 203–205. "It is often assumed that this current policy [of not politically uniting all ethnically Tibetan areas] reflects the PRC leadership's intention to divide and rule Tibet, but this assumption is not wholly accurate.... The PRC cemented the [historical] status quo by keeping Amdo/Qinghai as a separate, multinational province... China does not reverse perceived territorial acquisitions. Hence, all territories that escaped the domination of Lhasa in recent history remained attached to the neighboring Chinese constituencies they tended to be under the influence of."
23. Lahtinen, Anja (2009). "Maximising Opportunities for the Tibetans of Qinghai Province, China". In Cao, Huahua. *Ethnic Minorities and Regional Development in Asia: Reality and Challenges*. Amsterdam University Press. pp. 20–22.
24. Bukadaban Feng, Peakbagger.com (<http://www.peakbagger.com/peak.aspx?pid=10575>)
25. 中华人民共和国县级以上行政区划代码 (<http://files2.mca.gov.cn/cws/201502/20150225163817214.html>) (in Chinese). Ministry of Civil Affairs.
26. Shenzhen Statistical Bureau. 《深圳统计年鉴2014》 (<http://www.szstj.gov.cn/nj2014/indexce.htm>) (in Chinese). China Statistics Print. Retrieved 2015-05-29.
27. Census Office of the State Council of the People's Republic of China; Population and Employment Statistics Division of the National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China (2012) 中国2010年人口普查分乡、镇、街道资料 (1 ed.). Beijing: China Statistics Print. ISBN 978-7-5037-6660-2
28. Ministry of Civil Affairs (August 2014). 《中国民政统计年鉴2014》 (in Chinese). China Statistics Print. ISBN 978-7-5037-7130-9

29. 国务院人口普查办公室、国家统计局人口和社会科技统计司编(2012). 中国2010年人口普查分县资料 Beijing: China Statistics Print. ISBN 978-7-5037-6659-6
30. 1912年中国人口 (<http://www.iier.hit-u.ac.jp/COE/Japanese/discussionpapers/DP97.9/fhyo2.html>) Retrieved 6 March 2014.
31. 1928年中国人口 (<http://www.iier.hit-u.ac.jp/COE/Japanese/discussionpapers/DP97.9/fhyo3.htm>) Retrieved 6 March 2014.
32. 1936-37年中国人口 (<http://www.iier.hit-u.ac.jp/COE/Japanese/discussionpapers/DP97.9/fhyo4.htm>) Retrieved 6 March 2014.
33. 1947年全国人口 (<http://www.iier.hit-u.ac.jp/COE/Japanese/discussionpapers/DP97.9/fhyo5.htm>) Retrieved 6 March 2014.
34. 中华人民共和国国家统计局关于第一次全国人口调查登记结果的公报(https://web.archive.org/web/20090805174810/http://www.stats.gov.cn/TJGB/RKPCGB/qgrkpcgb/t20020404_16767.htm) National Bureau of Statistics of China Archived from the original (http://www.stats.gov.cn/tjgb/rkpcgb/qgrkpcgb/t20020404_16767.htm) on August 5, 2009.
35. 第二次全国人口普查结果的几项主要统计数字(https://web.archive.org/web/20120914173158/http://www.stats.gov.cn/tjgb/rkpcgb/qgrkpcgb/t20020404_16768.htm) National Bureau of Statistics of China Archived from the original (http://www.stats.gov.cn/tjgb/rkpcgb/qgrkpcgb/t20020404_16768.htm) on September 14, 2012.
36. 中华人民共和国国家统计局关于一九八二年人口普查主要数字的公报(https://web.archive.org/web/20120510075429/http://www.stats.gov.cn/tjgb/rkpcgb/qgrkpcgb/t20020404_16769.htm) National Bureau of Statistics of China Archived from the original (http://www.stats.gov.cn/tjgb/rkpcgb/qgrkpcgb/t20020404_16769.htm) on May 10, 2012.
37. 中华人民共和国国家统计局关于一九九〇年人口普查主要数据的公报(https://web.archive.org/web/20120619002216/http://www.stats.gov.cn/tjgb/rkpcgb/qgrkpcgb/t20020404_16772.htm) National Bureau of Statistics of China Archived from the original (http://www.stats.gov.cn/tjgb/rkpcgb/qgrkpcgb/t20020404_16772.htm) on June 19, 2012.
38. 现将2000年第五次全国人口普查快速汇总的人口地区分布数据公布如下(https://web.archive.org/web/20120829052024/http://www.stats.gov.cn/tjgb/rkpcgb/qgrkpcgb/t20020331_15435.htm) National Bureau of Statistics of China Archived from the original (http://www.stats.gov.cn/tjgb/rkpcgb/qgrkpcgb/t20020331_15435.htm) on August 29, 2012.
39. "Communiqué of the National Bureau of Statistics of People's Republic of China on Major Figures of the 2010 Population Census"(https://web.archive.org/web/20130727021210/http://www.stats.gov.cn/english/newsandcomingevents/t20110429_402722516.htm) National Bureau of Statistics of China Archived from the original (http://www.stats.gov.cn/english/newsandcomingevents/t20110429_402722516.htm) on July 27, 2013.
40. "Demand for an aphrodisiac has brought unprecedented wealth to rural Tibet—and trouble in its wake"(<https://www.economist.com/news/christmas-specials/21683980-demand-aphrodisiac-has-brought-unprecedented-wealth-rural-tibet-and-trouble>). *The Economist* 19 December 2015 Retrieved 20 December 2015.
41. Min Junqing. *The Present Situation and Characteristics of Contemporary Islam in China* ISMOR, 8. 2010 Islam by province, page 29 (<https://doors.doshisha.ac.jp/duar/repository/ir/18185/r002000080004.pdf>) Data from: Yang Zongde, *Study on Current Muslim Population in China* Jinan Muslim, 2, 2010.
42. China General Social Survey (CGSS) 2009. Report by Xiuhua Wang (2015, p. 15) (<https://baylor-irtdl.org/baylor-ir/bitstream/handle/2104/9326/WANG-THESIS-2015.pdf?sequence=1>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150925123928/https://baylor-irtdl.org/baylor-ir/bitstream/handle/2104/9326/WANG-THESIS-2015.pdf?sequence=1>) September 25, 2015, at the Wayback Machine
43. <http://www.gcatholic.org/dioceses/former/kolo0.htm>
44. Janhunen, Juha (2006). "From Manchuria to Amdo Qinghai: On the Ethnic Implications of the Uyghur Migration". *Tumen Jalafun Jecen Aku* Otto Harrassowitz Verlag. pp. 111–112.
45. "Qinghai" (<http://www.cctv.com/english/tc/sanji/qinghai.html>) *English Channel* CCTV. Retrieved 2013-06-05.
46. Asiapac Editorial (2006). *Chinese History: Ancient China to 1911* Asiapac Books. p. 28.
47. "Qaidam culture shines in Qinghai, NW China" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160304003235/http://news.cultural-china.com/20090721153338.html>) Global Times. 2009-07-21. Archived from the original (<http://news.cultural-china.com/20090721153338.html>) on 2016-03-04. Retrieved 2013-06-05.
48. "Qinghai Province: Economic News and Statistics for Qinghai's Economy" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20111008045827/http://thechinaperspective.com/topics/province/qinghai-province/>) Archived from the original (<http://www.thechinaperspective.com/topics/province/qinghai-province/>) on 2011-10-08. Retrieved 2011-10-25.
49. RightSite.asia | Xining Economic & Technological Development Zone (<http://rightsite.asia/en/industrial-zone/xining-economic-technology-development-zone/>)
50. Qinghai to build 3 new airports before 2020 (<http://www.chinacivilaviation.com/Article.aspx?id=844>)

Sources

- [Economic profile for Qinghai](#)at HKTDC

External links

- [Official website](#) (in Chinese)
 - [Memorials from Qinghai](#)from the 19th century
-

Retrieved from '<https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Qinghai&oldid=87054441>'¹⁴

This page was last edited on 25 November 2018, at 14:40 (UTC).

Text is available under the [Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License](#); additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the [Terms of Use](#) and [Privacy Policy](#). Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the [Wikimedia Foundation, Inc.](#), a non-profit organization.