

## Research on the Reform of MuShi Tusi and Its Influence

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**Abstract:** During the 470 years of the existence of Mushi in Northwest Yunnan, it was the epitome of the rise of China's Tusi system from the Yuan Dynasty to the prosperity of the Ming Dynasty and the decline of the Qing Dynasty. The reasons for the reform of Mushi Tusi can also fully reflect that the existence and abolishment of the Tusi system is influenced by the central dynasty's borderland policy. By combing the process and its influence on the reform of Mushi Tusi, this paper makes it clear that the reform of Mushi is related to the adjustment of the Qing government's policy on Tibet and to ensure the smooth route of the Qing army to Tibet.

### 1. Introduction

The Mushi Tusi in northwest Yunnan rose from the Yuan Dynasty, reached its peak after the Ming Dynasty, and finally was diverted in the early Qing Dynasty. During the 470 years of its existence, "When the army came to attack, they bowed down and became king when they retreated, so there was no great war for generations, and there were plenty of minerals, and the leader was richer than any other leader." [1]Mushi Tusi for the Naxi people in the Han, Tibetan and other ethnic struggle in the gap to survive, while the continuous development, but also for other ethnic minorities in Northwest Yunnan to create a relatively stable living environment; As a local leader, he made positive contributions to the construction of the border and the control of Tibet by the central government on the basis of regional stability. So it's a lot of history. Home, ethnologist, political scientist concerned, even highly praised. These are not the focus of this study, and the relevant research is quite abundant, here the author does not need to elaborate.

However, the author believes that there are still some deficiencies in the research results of Mushi Tusi. For example, this paper will focus on the reform of the Mushi Tusi and the impact on the southwest frontier situation after the reform, as well as the Qing government to take the corresponding measures are rarely involved. There are irreconcilable contradictions between the defects of the Tusi system itself and the political ideal of the central government in pursuit of unification. The demise of the Tusi system is a historical necessity. Then, in the case of Mushi's reform, the process was extremely short. According to the background of its reflow, there is a certain "sudden" and "emergency" for the reform of Mushi Tusi, and there is a pre-existing situation. Lack of preparation, the reform process has a certain "random", the results of the reform is not very ideal, with a certain degree of inthoroughness. The significance of discussing this problem lies in the fact that it is helpful for us to understand more clearly the causes of the reform of the Mushi Tusi and to make up for the lack of the "pass" in the study of the MuShi Tusi, and to further emphasize that the Northwest Yunnan region is in the [2]Qing government. Even during the period of the National Government, it played an extremely important role in the central government's control of Tibetan areas. In addition, it can also explain why there have been more and more changes to the system of toast in this region. Even after the reform of the wooden toast, there are new reasons for the new Tusi.

### 2. On the Fundamental Cause and "Urgency" of the Reform of MuShi Tusi

The strategic position and importance of the Northwest Yunnan area controlled by Mushi Tusi. This area is the intersection of Yunnan, Sichuan and Tibet, connecting the three provinces. It has

always been the front position of the central government and the first line of defense to guarantee the rear stability. Since the Yuan Dynasty exercised sovereignty over Tibet, it has been seen by the central government as the key to ensuring smooth traffic and stability in Tibet. "(Lijiang military-civilian government) resistance to Dali in the south, resistance to the Tubo in the north is a strategic area in the northwest. Nanzhao and Tubo compete with each other. There is war here all the year round. When Hu Bilie of Mongolia attacked Modi, From here to Dali. (Jianchuan) the state can control the west and protect the land in its territory. It can also be regarded as a good terrain in Ersephan" In the [3]Ming Dynasty, In view of the weak military force of Ming Dynasty compared with Yuan Dynasty, the role of Mushi Tusi in guarding against the eastward and southward advance of Tibet and ensuring regional stability is even more prominent. Therefore, Mushi was heavily relied on by the Ming Dynasty, shouldering the important task of "Isolating the Western regions, blocking the Tubo and shielding the Southern Yunnan." [4]In the Ming Dynasty, Mushi Tusi, who lived here, was regarded as a "bridgehead" to shield Tibetan forces, so he adopted a tacit attitude toward Mushi's military going northward and occupying Tibetan areas, hoping to firmly control northwest Yunnan with the help of loyal local toast forces. The area is ruled indirectly to ensure the exercise of sovereignty over the Tibetan area. And Mushi Tusi was in the Ming Dynasty. Under the strong support, also can strengthen the development, until the peak.

But by the beginning of the Qing Dynasty, with the growing power of the dynasty and its gradual expansion to the southwest, the Tusi system began to decline, and it had become an obstacle to the further development and consolidation of a unified multi-ethnic country. The continuous development of regional economy and the continuous deepening of social exchanges between ethnic minority areas and the outside world will promote the reform of social system. The development of Mushi Tusi has reached a late stage. From the national point of view, the Qing government has firmly grasped the regime, the situation in the country is stable. In particular, the central government's rule over the whole country became even more consolidated after the stabilization of the three vassals and the reunification of Taiwan. The Qing government began to seek further direct management of the land-controlled areas. It can be said that in the course of historical development, the reform of Mushi Tusi is inevitable, but only a matter of time.

The author has mentioned two backgrounds on the reform of MuShi Tusi. The first is the contradiction between the concept of "unification" of the Qing Dynasty and the division of the Tusi. Second, the existence crisis caused by sectarian strife and social contradiction. [5]The reasons that prompted the Qing government to reform the system of Mushi in the first year of Yongzheng (1723 AD), I agree with Mr. Zhao Xinyu, that is: it is related to the strategy of the central dynasty to control Tibet[6].

Kangxi 60 years (AD 1721) the Qing government abolished the DiBa system, began to four Galun jointly administer Tibet. The implementation of the Galun system marked the beginning of the Qing government's direct administration of Tibet. After the [7]Qing government directly managed Tibet, Mongolia's attempt to interfere in Tibet affairs was not successful, and the southern route from Sichuan to Tibet was controlled by the Qing army, thus harming the interests of obtaining taxes in Kang District. So the broken-hearted Robzangdanjin began to ferment a rebellion. Kangxi 61 (1722 AD) in July, the Governor of Yungui Gao Qizhuo, took note of the trend of Robzangdanjin, and Report to the court in time. In the first year of Yongzheng (1723 AD), on the fifth day of April, Gao Qizhuo reported in his passage that "the League of Robzangdanjin was United with Thya Alabtan." Officers and men have been deployed in Yunnan. " [8]Facts have shown that the rebellion of Robzangdanjin has become inevitable.

It is also important to mention the relationship between Robzangdanjin and Tibet, especially the Darai Lama. First, as early as Kelsang Gyatso waited in Xining to sit in bed in Tibet, Robzangdanjin married his niece, Tanglazab's daughter, to the Darai Lama's older brother Chen Lei. Second, Kelsang Gyatso's sister, is the wife of Robzangdanjin, and the two are related. The relationship between the high level of Tibet and the Heshuote rebel forces has increased the instability of Tibet and the risk of insurrection. The Qing government also worried about the integration of the Darai Lama forces with the Dalai forces, so at the beginning of the rebellion in

Robzangdanjin, On the mobilization of officers and men stationed in Tibet blocked the Qinghai-Tibet border area. Nian Gengyao wrote in his biography: "send Zhou Ying, the chief soldier, to lead his troops to Tibet, in case that Robzangdanjin secretly goes to Tibet." [9]

In this way, the Qing government is bound to face a far-reaching, but also a victory in counter-insurgency action. This concerns the Qing government's rule in Tibet and the stability of Tibet in Qinghai, Sichuan and Yunnan. In the face of such an inevitable military action, the Qing government must be fully prepared. In particular, it is necessary to prevent the association of the forces of Robzangdanjin and Tibet, as well as the Junggar Ministry. It is even necessary to work out a practical strategic plan. Among them, the most effective and crucial preparation is that the Qing government must directly control the transportation route of the counter-insurgency troops into the Tibetan area to ensure the stability of Yunnan and Sichuan regions, so as to ensure the smooth development of military operations.

Due to the importance of its geographical position in Northwest Yunnan, Mushi was a bridgehead and barrier for the Ming Dynasty to contain the eastward advance of Tibet and the southward invasion of Tibet. At this time, the battle was imminent. For the sake of the stability and unity of the whole Tibetan area, the Qing government had to resolve to bring this key area into the scope of its own management. Mushi Tusi can only be "stormy storm" like to change the system into the official system.

The Qing government took precautions against the rebellion in Robzandandjin, and adopted a strategy of cutting off the links between Tibet and Qinghai, Yunnan and Qinghai, and controlling the "war" in Qinghai to avoid spreading. Based on this deployment, Northwest Yunnan plays a "blockade" role. At such a critical moment, the natives asked for reform immediate approval from Emperor Yongzheng. The reform of the Mushi Tusi was completed with high efficiency. It can be said that the root cause of the transformation of Mushi Tusi in the first year of Yongzheng (1723 AD) was the political instability in Tibet and the Qing government's involvement of Yunnan and Sichuan Tibetan areas in the war situation in order to prevent the rebellion of Robzang Dan Jin, which led to the logistics of the Qing army. Insufficient supplies, poor access to Tibet, and the Qing government in the war in a disadvantageous situation, or even shake the Qing government in the entire southwest, northwest frontier rule important decisions.

### **3. The "process" of the Reform of Mushi Tusi**

Referring to the reform of Mushi Tusi, the author has not done enough research in the field of vision. Scholars have focused more attention on the causes and effects of Mushi's reform. [10]The main reason for this result is that the time is tight and the situation is severe. The reform of the Mushi Tusi system from the "petition" of the natives to the decisive approval of Emperor Yongzheng's implementation, this diversion can be described as "fast", "high efficiency", "simple process", and after the diversion, The situation in the southwest frontier changed, and the Tibetan political situation fluctuated with the rebellion launched by Robzangdanjin in Qinghai. As a result of the emergency response of the Qing government, the incident of making an immediate reform of the Mushi Tusi was also submerged. Among the major changes.

The *Mushi pedigree of a clan pedigree of a clan* also makes a more detailed record on the history of the reform of Mushi Tusi. It states:

Appointment of Liu Yanghong and others as officials. "it was at the beginning of the year , who was appointed to Lijiang House, Not only did not take punishment measures against the bully"five Tigers and fourteen Biao", Instead, he used Yi and others as officials, Find a mistake when he was empty, and when he inquired about the military affairs that should be carried out in the Weixin period, he sent Jianchuan Prefecture money and grain for four years because of the delay in his official duties. For this reason, send Gong to state to deal with it, Secretly ordered state officials to put him under house arrest. Then Pan Chaoshi, who was in charge of the case, was imprisoned, Bason collected the delayed official documents, burned them down, and then burned down his ancestral records, credentials, and all the files. Lucky wife Gao was literate, the letter and the letter

of each constitutional card, tightly hidden, do not admit. The file, the proof is destroyed, The certificate has been broken, no longer investigated, the mildew of the quartermaster is not allowed to report, When the Xing and Chong two leaders were in power, they lost a lot of land and money, and now they want to recover all of them. Those who are mildew of quartermaster are not allowed to report it. In the name of deficit, the twelve-mile residence was demolished into a Government office building, as well as a military camp. His ancestors to buy field, officials to the credentials, everywhere add to find did not buy field, as many as the official. Family members into the people, breeding cattle and sheep dry land discount silver, as a public piece. Taking advantage of the opportunity to ask for antique treasures from his wife, Gao replied: "soon after I arrived in Lijiang, I had only a dowry, and I had never seen a thing left by Mu's family." When I heard that the property of the WeiXingGong was taken away by He, the property of the ShiQiaoGong, and that it was collected by Gao, and heard that what Gao had told was the truth, he could no longer chase after the property, and then stopped. Later, when the heir was handed out only one copy of the book, and later according to this specification, the news of the loss of financial power, beat the breast, so bedridden, died of illness in Yongzheng three years. His son has been in office for about two years. During the period, deeply 'dangerous suspicion and anxiety, internal and external attack' resulting in tears and end. None of these calamities were caused by their own people, all because of the world at that time." [11]

As far as this paragraph is concerned, the reform process of Mushi Tusi is also relatively succinct. However, there are several issues that deserve attention:

First of all, in the *Lijiang Prefecture Chronicles* it is mentioned that because "The Tusi government was brutally cruel and amassed wealth, and the people were living in hardship." he asked the Qing government to "change the Tusi system to the official system." to change the Tusi system to the official system" the people "asked the Qing government to" change the Tusi system to the official system, "but when the system was reformed, it did not disturb the place." The "five Tigers and Fourteen Biao", who roamed the countryside, took any punishment and continued their appointment. This also shows from one side that the root cause of the reform of Mushi Tusi is not the measures taken to comply with the people's feelings because of the aggravation of social contradictions. From this point, it can also be proved from the side that the root cause of the Qing government's reform of Mushi Tusi is not to comply with the request of the natives.

Secondly, the Mushi TuzhiFu (magistrate of a prefecture) was downgraded to Tongpan (an official under county magistrate who administers lawsuit, etc.), and the Mushi "Land official" post continued. The reason for this arrangement is to ensure that the process of diversion is "peaceful". The Qing government did not encounter any resistance, and Mushi did not resist. The other is based on stabilizing the situation of the southwest frontier at that time. As the author mentioned above, at that time Robzangdanjin was ready to move, and the Qing government should make every effort to ensure the stability of Northwest Yunnan in order to prepare for the war. If Mushi because of the diversion of other branches, also contrary to the original intention of the Qing government to change its flow. At this time, the Qing government on the one hand to ensure that local forces do not unite Rising up against the court caused turbulence in the Zangjiao area of Sichuan and Yunnan and even in Qinghai. On the other hand, it was necessary to ensure local stability and lay the logistic support for the smooth development of the military operations of the Qing army. In addition, Mushi Tusi although the strength of strong, the court guard, but after all have contributed to the Qing Dynasty. He controlled one side rather than rebellious the central government, and the relationship between the local flow of inextricably linked. The thorough reform of Mushi Tusi may cause panic in areas that do not need it for the time being, and it will not be conducive to the stability of the region. So the Qing government continued to retain the position of Mushi Tusi, only to reduce it.

It can be seen from this material that whether it is the reason of the change of Mushi Tusi and the process and treatment of the reform, it is closely related to the situation in the southwest frontier and the border control policy of the Qing government. This can also be confirmed by the [12] *Official Records of Lijiang Prefecture*.

"Lijiang controls Zhongdian outside, and is adjacent to the HeJian, has supplies, grain and

livestock to and from Tibet. It is indeed a strategic area." This phrase comes from Emperor Yongzheng's decree to Gao Qizhuo, and also points out the deep reasons for the diversion of Mushi Tusi. Such considerations are also documented in detail in local military deployments:

"Lijiang this place, only 70 miles away from Heqing, Heqing has both the general army and the command of the officers and men stationed in the town, while the Shiguxun has a member of guerrilla troops, and [13]Axixun has a guard and a member of the garrison, Distributed in Heqing. Lijiang Mansion has no mediocrity to set up more soldiers, constantly changing the camp. The old Lijiang House had a total of one member and one hundred soldiers. Please send another fifty troops in Axixun, one thousand in Heli Town[14], and fifty soldiers each, a total of two hundred. His thousand members, listen to the government jurisdiction dispatch, defense warehouse, bomb pressure place, still listen to the town of Heli jurisdiction, No need to worry about staffing adjustments. It's good for barracks and places. Public officials among them should follow this example."

The government made adjustments to the military deployment after Lijiang changed the Tusi system to the official system. Will further gather forces to Lijiang House, this is the "defensive warehouse, pressure place." And controlled by the town of Heli, these measures have both stabilized the place and weakened the power of Muji. Preparations were also made for the prevention of the rebellion in Robzangdanjin. At that time, there were specific arrangements for local administration and the economy:

"Six of them were converted to the outside, and ten were added to it, altogether sixteen of them, two of Menzi, twelve of Kuaibu, seven in Sedan chair man, umbrella man, fan man, six in jailers, four in storehouses and four in fighting rank. The position of Chengjiang Prefecture was changed into Zhiyuan, and officials and envoys were still in accordance with the old calendar. The household registration of Lijiang Prefecture and the fields were originally managed by the Lijiang Tusi. Now they have changed the Tusi to an officer, requesting that they still pay taxes according to the original amount. The fields and the money and grain in question are also under the management of the officials. They have cut the official post of general contracting, and other public servants have not been replaced, and they have re-established a member of the Lijiang prefecture to know the prefecture. Each year, they should be given a salary of 105 pairs and 47 people for each service. The annual payment of wages and food amounts to 282 Liang of silver. There is no objection to the payment of wages according to the old calendar. Lijiang Prefecture There have been no cities, warehouses have been built, prisons and other buildings to guard against. We should wait for the new official to take office, make sure all the public servants are counted, and let everyone donate money for construction. We should not be hard on the civilian population. As for the new official, the scope of his jurisdiction is the same as before."

In this material, the word "still" appears frequently. It is not difficult to see that the Qing government's local administration was mainly based on the consideration of stabilizing the place and avoiding unrest. This idea is also reflected in the book of restructuring Southwest Tusi of Ortai. Ortai believes that the purpose of the reform is three: "To stabilize the people to check and balance foreigners", "to increase taxes", and "to stabilize the local political situation". [15] Among them, the "To stabilize the people" let in the first. The system of Tusi was reformed in the middle of the Ming Dynasty. However, in 《the History of the Ming Dynasty》, in "Yunnan Tusi (1)" and "Yunnan Tusi (2)", it is recorded that the Ming government changed some of the Tusi after the reform of some of them. Recovery, and again by the central government recognized. This shows that the time was not ripe for the Ming Dynasty to change course, but more importantly, it showed the positive significance of the toast to the stable side and the mutual restriction between the toast. The objective result of regional balance of power is conducive to the Ming Dynasty's control of Yunnan. After the reform of Mushi Tusi, the central dynasty directly administered the Northwest Yunnan, which was naturally advantageous in the long run. However, whether the newly formed management system can run smoothly and effectively is also a question. With the coming of the war, the management of basic administration in Northwest Yunnan needs to be carried out in the old management system of Mushi Tusi. The pattern of "business as usual" is obviously beneficial to the stability of Mushi Tusi

in the early period of reform in Northwest Yunnan.

In addition, the Government will pay special attention to the establishment of officials in areas where the Tusi system has been changed to the official system. "to choose a person who is clean and talented and familiar with local folklore" is the standard for selecting Lijiang government officials to know the government office.

Synthetically, the 《Mushi pedigree of a clan》, the emperor's imperial criticism, Gao Qizhuo's notes, because of the rebellion of Robizang Danjin was inevitable, the Qing government made a decisive reform of the Mushi Tusi out of strategic considerations. Under the influence of the subjective will and according to the situation at that time, the Qing government took the initiative to seek for the initiative in passivity. It must also ensure the stability of Northwest Yunnan at the same time to avoid disturbances. The peaceful reform of Mushi was conducive to the Qing government's better defense against the expansion and escalation of the Robzangdanjin rebellion. In the "urgent" moment of reform in northwest Yunnan has a history of nearly 500 years of local forces of the Mushi Tusi to the Qing government The administration of this area is of course positive and in line with the trend of historical development. From this point of view, this measure for the Qing government brought beneficial follow-up impact.

#### **4. The Influence of Mushi Tusi on Northwest Yunnan after Its Reform**

After the Qing government disposed of the Mushi Tusi in northwestern Yunnan, especially after the rebellion in Robzangdanjin was calmed down, How to better manage this area has become an important issue in front of the central government. In 1724, the Qing government, with the help of the favorable opportunity of calming down the rebellion of Robzangdanjin, promptly abolished the toast which had close contact with Hesuot Mongolia. However, the elimination of toast, the elimination of the system is still difficult to achieve. Kang District's geographical environment is special, multi-ethnic, multi-influence coexistence, obvious conflicts of interest. The Qing government sent troops to garrison for a long time not only to little effect, but also to increase supply difficulties, causing a heavy burden to the local. So the Qing government seized the opportunity To eliminate the threat of big toast, to ensure their rights and interests here at the same time, but also to ensure the status of small and medium-sized toast and their rights, and even to add some new toast, balance the local forces to achieve the goal of maintaining stability.

After the reform of Mushi Tusi, the main impact on the region is as follows:

(1) The influence of administrative division on northwest Yunnan.

In the Ming Dynasty, Mushi opened the frontier territory, and its control scope has included Batang, Litang, Mangkang and other places. But in *the History of the Ming Dynasty*, it is clearly recorded that the scope of the military and civilian government in Lijiang is only "four states," namely, Tongan, Baoshan, Lanzhou, etc. Jujin state. [16]The author thinks that although the military action of Mushi is supported and praised by the Ming Dynasty, it does not recognize its right to control the militarily occupied areas, but at most acquiesces to it. The Ming Dynasty had no choice but to delve into the management of the expansion area. The military strength of the Ming Dynasty was weaker than that of the Yuan Dynasty, and it was unable to put in troops to defend the original Muji Tusi and the expanded areas, but instead needed to do so. Relying on the strong military force of Mushi as a barrier between Tibet and the Central Plains, it ensures the stability of Sichuan-Yunnan-Tibet border area. The expansion of Mushi in military operations and jurisdiction has blurred the border between Sichuan and Yunnan provinces. This leads to the loss of local taxes, the decrease of population and land, and the disadvantage of local administration.

In the Qing Dynasty before the transfer of Mushi Tusi, the ownership of the control area is more complex. Wu Sangui cut Zhongdian, north of Rap, to Tubo, hoping that Tubo would remain neutral or support his military operations. But the tax on the Darai Lama's land is still in the hands of Mushi Tusi. By this time, Mushi Tusi had not completely controlled the northwestern part of Yunnan. In the 13th year of Kangxi (1674 AD), Mushi Tusi supported the Karma Kagyu, Nimah faction, and Benism, and launched a war against the Gru faction and the Heshute Ministry, hoping to recover the

Batang, Litang and other places by force. However, in Mongolia and Tibet coalition forces and Under the attack of the Monk soldiers of the Grumite Temple, the Kagyu faction was defeated by the armed forces. The defeat of the armed struggle, so that the power of Muji completely withdrew from the Diqing area. Kangxi 59 (A.D. 1720) in February, "'should (Yungui Governor Jiang Chenxi), as requested, Zhongdian and Batang, Litang is still under the jurisdiction of Lijiang Tufu' (Emperor) obeyed his advice." [17] However, after the year and so on, the region's strategic significance in the military, proposed that near central Myanmar and other places should be included in the jurisdiction of Sichuan Province. Mushi's desire to control near central Myanmar and other places fell through. In the same year, in the Qing government response to the military operations of Lingdunduobu, Mushi was also actively involved. Mushi again hoped to have the opportunity to recover the management of Batang, Litang. Then the facts show that the soil Division's good wishes are doomed because this is not in line with the Qing government's strategic plan to govern Tibet and ensure a smooth route to Tibet.

As for Batang, whether Litang is under the jurisdiction of Yunnan or Sichuan Province actually involves another question, that is, the boundary division of Yunnan and Sichuan. The demarcation of Yunnan and Sichuan is not a simple division of administrative areas and population taxation, but also involves the specific operation of the route to Tibet by Sichuan, which province in Yunnan Province. This is closely related to the Qing government's strategy of governing Tibet. Sichuan and Yunnan provinces, which is better able to ensure the safety of the route to Tibet, better ensure the supply of material to Tibet, staffing is a problem that the Qing government must consider.

(2) To strengthen military management in northwest Yunnan, dozens to hundreds of troops stationed in Lijiang have been set up in flood, ponds. This measure is obviously helpful to the Qing government to strengthen the military control over Northwest Yunnan, so as to eliminate the separation and melee of this area in the late Ming and early Qing dynasties.

The fundamental nature of Mushi Tusi is the local separatist forces in northwest Yunnan. The existence of the local separatist forces and the Qing government's desire to control the region completely and achieve the goal of unification. In addition, the situation in northwest Yunnan was unstable before and after the conversion of Mushi to Tusi. This is the area of the intersection of Sichuan, Yunnan and Tibet. It is not only divided by the interests of local officials of the Qing government, but also the religious struggle of many sects. It is also adjacent to Tibet, which was managed by the central government after the end of "ruling Tibet by Mongolia". It is particularly important to maintain stability. The special geographical position of Northwest Yunnan, which plays an important role in the process of controlling Tibet, and the style of the people and the court. Stability naturally depends on a strong military force.

(3) The establishment of the bottom system to strengthen the control of the masses. "people of Yunnan mixed with the people of other nationalities together, compiled together as Baojia, they form villages in livable places, those who build their own houses in cliffs and dense forests, will also make it clear to the people in charge of investigation, make a good population record." [18]

To set up a quotation system and strengthen the management of the grassroots people, on the one hand, we must consciously eliminate the influence of the Mushi toast among the people, and build up the government's sense of presence and prestige in the area, on the other hand, we must pay attention to it after the conversion. That is to maintain local stability, fundamentally to ensure that the Qing army route to Tibet smooth. In order to better manage the grassroots, the central government has to appoint the "head of charge." However, the leaders' influence and threat are far from those of Mui Tusi.

The reform of Mushi Tusi was closely related to the overall situation in southwest China at that time, especially to the stability of Tibet, and there was indeed no opportunity to make more detailed considerations.. However, it was precisely because of the urgency that the Qing government was able to cut back the chaos with a sharp knife. On the one hand, the Qing government was able to control the northwestern part of Yunnan, which was not only conducive to fighting against the rebellion of Luobozangdanjin, but also beneficial to the management and control of Tibet. On the other hand, the Qing government hoped to finally eliminate the system of toast, to achieve the goal

of unification. Mushi's peaceful diversion also provided an example for the later Qing government to formulate specific diversion policy.

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