Analysis on the Role of Human Capital in Blocking the Intergenerational Transmission of Poverty in Poor Areas from the Perspective of Rural Revitalization -- Based on the Questionnaire Survey in Some Areas of Tibet

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ABSTRACT

This paper analyzes the role of human capital in blocking the intergenerational transmission of poverty in poor areas from the perspective of rural revitalization. It systematically analyzes the impact of educational background and health stock in the stock of parents' human capital on the stock of human capital of children is used a univariate linear regression model. It is found that the joint action of each stock of human capital of the parents leads to the overall weak accumulation of the children in the stock of human capital, making the children repeat the parents' experience. Improving the human capital stock of the labor force of low-income families is an important way to improve the situation of family poverty and prevent the intergenerational transmission of poverty.

Keywords: *rural vitalization, Poor areas, Multivariate linear analysis, Intergenerational role*

1. QUESTION RAISED

Rural Revitalization is the main measure to solve the intergenerational transmission of poverty, which is conducive to further promoting China's poverty reduction. Rural Revitalization is the strategic blueprint for building a modern economic system, building a beautiful China, inheriting excellent Chinese traditional culture, improving modern society's governance pattern, and realizing the common prosperity of all people[1]. In 2018, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council jointly issued the national strategic plan for Rural Revitalization (2018-2022), which put forward requirements from five aspects: adhering to the party's leadership, respecting the wishes of farmers, strengthening planning guidance, paying attention to the classified implementation of policies and paying attention to rhythm to promote the all-round upgrading of agriculture, all-round progress of rural areas and all-round development of farmers.

To consolidate and expand the achievements of poverty alleviation and Rural Revitalization can be effectively connected, which is inseparable from the in-depth study of the current intergenerational transmission of rural poverty, especially in deep poverty-stricken areas. In 2021, the No. 1 central document pointed out that the nation must be revived, and the countryside will be revitalized. We should attach great importance to the party's agriculture, rural areas, and farmers[2]. We will improve the dynamic monitoring and assistance mechanism for preventing poverty return, timely find and help people vulnerable to poverty return, stick to the bottom line of preventing large-scale poverty return, and promote the revitalization of rural areas in poor areas.

Under this background, it is necessary to study the regional development of Tibet, which carefully analyzes and deals with the current situation of intergenerational transmission of poverty in Tibet. It is found out the main influencing factors and transmission paths of intergenerational transmission of poverty in Tibet from

rural revitalization. Furthermore, corresponding policies and measures are put forward to help Tibet block the intergenerational transmission of poverty and make low-income families truly get rid of poverty. Meanwhile, it becomes rich National unity, social stability, and long-term stability in the border areas[3].

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Schultz first introduced human capital into poverty research. He believes that the root cause of poverty is not that the poor multiply in large numbers but that they lack the human capital. The intergenerational transmission of poverty developed from the research paradigm of inheritance and status acquisition of sociological class is also related to the impact of human capital. The essential ability of people as producers and consumers is human capital, which is manifested in workers. Established investment is composed of workers' knowledge reserve, professional skills, and health. Since Schultz defined the concept of modern human capital, the research on the concept of human capital has become more diversified[4-6].

Although the traditional scope of human capital is extensive, the consensus of scholars is still the three directions of "cultural knowledge, professional skills, and health status." Ideas, resilience, and EQ have been gradually incorporated into the definition of human capital. Human capital refers to the sum of cultural knowledge, professional skills, ideas, health status and economic interests acquired by natural persons. The theme of this paper is to block the intergenerational transmission of low-income families and improve the dynamic monitoring and support mechanism to prevent returning to poverty. This will enable low-income families to shake off poverty and become rich, national unity, social stability and long-term stability in the border areas [7-9].

Although the traditional scope of human capital is extensive, the consensus of scholars is still the three directions of "cultural knowledge, professional skills, and health status." After that, ideas, resilience, and EQ have been gradually incorporated into the definition of human capital. Human capital refers to "the sum of cultural knowledge, professional skills, ideas and health conditions with economic benefits acquired by natural persons." The research theme of this paper is to block the intergenerational transmission of low-income families, improve the dynamic monitoring and assistance mechanism to prevent returning to poverty, and make low-income families get rid of poverty and become rich, national unity, social stability, and long-term stability in the frontier. In the post-poverty era, consolidating the achievements of poverty alleviation in Tibet is effectively connected with rural revitalization. Meanwhile, it also makes innovative exploration for the concept and practice of Rural Revitalization in the new era, which can be used for reference and has specific theoretical and practical significance.

3. DATA SOURCE AND VARIABLE DESCRIPTION

3.1. Data sources

The data of this paper mainly comes from the questionnaire survey conducted by the author in Tibet Autonomous Region in October 2021. 251 questionnaires were collected, 224 valid questionnaires were recovered, and the recovery rate was 89.5% 24%. According to the research theme, the parents and children in the family were investigated by questionnaire[10]. The father generation is the parent generation, represented by the father in the family; The children's generation is the children's generation. The questionnaire collects the education level, age, health, and other information of the research object and screens and matches the information of the parents and children. All the recovered questionnaires are coded and entered after review, and SPSS 26.0 is used 0 for descriptive statistical analysis and regression model analysis.

3.2. Sample characteristics

Table 1. Description of basic characteristics of samples

Category	Total 251	Mean value	Standard deviation
Offspring characteristics			
Offspring age	224	21.62	4.274
Offspring income	224	7237.09	25035.348
Parental characteristics			
Parent income	224	31269.06	84092.41
Paternal age	224	49.75	7.574

As can be seen from Table 1, the average age of the parents of the sample families is 49.5 years in terms of age 75 years old, the average age of offspring is 21 62 years old, all within the legal working age. In terms of income, the income of the parents of the sample families is higher than the children. 3. Variable definition according to the multiple linear regression equation, the dependent variable of this study is the educational level

of the children, and the independent variable is the educational level of the father, the social status of the father, and the occupational type of the father[11]. Now the core variables are introduced as follows:

3.3. Variable definition

According to the multiple linear regression equation, the dependent variable of this study is the educational level of the children, and the independent variable is the educational level of the father, the social status of the father, and the occupational type of the father. Now the core variables are introduced as follows:

1) Educational level of parents and children:

In order to avoid the error caused by the difference of individual education level due to the change of education system or regional differences in the questionnaire survey, this study uses the highest education level as the measurement standard. The highest education level in the sample is coded as: no schooling = 0, primary school graduation = 1, junior middle school graduation = 2, high school graduation = 3, secondary technical school and vocational school graduation = 4, college or university graduation = 5, master's degree or above = 6.

2) Health status of parents and children:

In order to avoid errors caused by communication and other problems in the questionnaire survey, the health level of parents and children is divided into three items: unhealthy = 1, relatively healthy = 2, and very healthy = 3.

4. ANALYSIS OF THE INTERGENERATIONAL TRANSMISSION OF HUMAN CAPITAL IN POOR AREAS OF TIBET

4.1. Model building

Taking the knowledge stock (educational level) and health stock (health status) of children as dependent variables, both continuous variables, a univariate linear regression model is constructed to analyze the factors affecting children's human capital. Two regression models are constructed, taking stock of professional knowledge (Y1) and the stock of health level (Y2) of children as dependent variables. The model is set as follows:

$$y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + ... + \beta_n x_n + \varepsilon \quad (1)$$

Xn represents the nth independent variable that may affect the stock of human capital of children. β_0 is a constant term. β_1、.....β_n The regression coefficient corresponding to the nth independent variable reflects the direction and degree of influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable.

4.2. Analysis results

The univariate linear regression model is used to investigate the impact of the stock of parents' human capital on the level of human capital of children in poor areas, and the forced entry strategy is used to establish a regression equation for one dependent variable shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Univariate regression linear model analysis results of the educational level of parents to the educational level of their children

Model summary[b]					
Model	R	R^2	Adjusted R^2	Error in standard estimation	Debin Watson
1	.549[a]	.301	.298	.700	1.925

a. Predictive variables: (constant), offspring Education

b. Dependent variable: parental education

	Non-standardized coefficient		Standardization coefficient			Collinearity statistics	
	B	Standard error	Beta	T	Significance	tolerance	VIF
(constant)	3.499	.207		16.933	.000		
Offspring Education	-.712	.073	-.549	-9.777	.000	1.000	1.000

According to the test results of the above regression model, the p-value corresponding to the F statistic in the regression model is 0 000, which is significant at the set statistical level of 1%, that is, the relationship between independent variables and dependent variables is significant. A linear regression

model can be established to analyze the relationship between them. The adjusted R-square of the equation is 0 298, which shows that the model's goodness of fit is good, and the parent's education has strong explanatory power on the child's education.

The equation shows the influence of parents' education level in low-income families on the knowledge stock of their children. The education level of parents passed the significance test at the statistical level of 1%, which has a significant positive impact on children's education level. It shows that in low-income families, the lower the education level of parents, the lower the education level of children. The parents' education level passed the significance test at the statistical level of 1%, and the coefficient was 0.301. The greater coefficient in the impact of various elements of the human capital stock of the parents on the education level of the children, which indicates that the education level of the parents has a greater impact on the education level of the children. The lower the parents' educational level, the lower the stock of cultural capital. Therefore, it is difficult for the parents to have good learning habits (living habits), rich cultural tools (objective), and a high cultural level (system). Unable to provide a more comfortable learning environment and superior learning conditions for the children, which limits the children's rapid and effective accumulation of human capital.

In the same way, we can obtain the results of univariate regression linear model analysis of parent's health status to child's health status. According to the test results of the above regression model, the p-value corresponding to the F statistic in the regression model is 0.000, which is significant at the set statistical level of 1%. The relationship between independent variables and dependent variables is significant. A linear regression model can be established for analysis, and the adjusted R square of the equation is 0.446, respectively, indicating that the model's goodness of fit is good. The health condition of parents has strong explanatory power on the health condition of children. The equation shows the impact of the human capital stock of parents on the health stock of children. The health stock of parents passed the significance test at the statistical level of 1%, which has a significant positive impact on the health stock of children. In low-income families, the lower the health stock of parents, the lower the health stock of children. The health stock of parents passed the significance test at the statistical level of 1%, and its regression coefficient was 0.449. The elements of the human capital stock of parents, the greater the coefficient of health stock, which indicates that the greater the impact of parents' health stock on children's health stock.

4. CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSION

This paper systematically analyzes the impact of education and health stock in the human capital stock of parents on education and health in the human capital stock of children by using a univariate linear regression model. The results show that parents' education level has a significant positive impact on the education level of children, and the health status of parents also has a significant positive impact on the health status of children. In low-income families, the lower the education level of parents, the lower the education level of children. In short, the joint action of various stocks of the parents' human capital leads to the overall weak accumulation of the children in the stock of human capital, making the children repeat the parents' experience. Therefore, improving the human capital stock of the labor force of low-income families is an important way to improve the situation of family poverty and prevent the intergenerational transmission of poverty.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Project Name: Study on the influencing factors of blocking the intergenerational transmission of poverty in Tibet from Rural Revitalization.

Project number: 202110694016

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