



Practical Experience and Satisfaction Evaluation of Poverty Alleviation by Relocation in Tibet in the Context of Targeted Poverty Alleviation Strategy Based on Ordered Logit Model

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Abstract. The battle against poverty has been an important part of governance at all times and in most countries. In China, targeted poverty alleviation is another great and profound historical change taking place in rural areas, following the reform of rural land system and the household contract responsibility system. Tibet has been one of the largest ethnic areas where the population of extreme poverty occupied some of its part. Besides, the relocation of rural poor in Tibet has many limitations due to its regional specificities and various historic backgrounds. Based on the analysis of the policy, this paper summarized the progress of relocating poor people from inhospitable areas in Tibet. Then, with the research data of 1,739 relocated farm households in the resettlement sites, we studied the satisfaction among the relocated people about the policy and factors influencing the satisfaction based on ordered logit model. The marginal effects of each factor have also been analyzed. Finally, we concluded the practical experience of relocation in Tibet, and proposed several suggestions for promoting the policy, and thereby integrating the relocation for poverty alleviation with rural revitalization strategies effectively.

Keywords: relocation · satisfaction evaluation · practical experience · Tibet

1 Introduction

The battle against poverty has been another great revolution in rural China, leading to historic and comprehensive changes. Poverty alleviation has been a key task and index for building a moderately prosperous society in all aspects. The strategy for targeted poverty alleviation has come into being after China has actively learned from international experience, and fully considered its actual conditions. China has launched a series of guidelines and measures for targeted poverty alleviation to increase its efficiency in poverty reduction. Relocating those living under adverse natural conditions is a key measure to carry out targeted poverty alleviation and win the battle against poverty. The project of poverty alleviation by relocation in over four years involves near 10 million people in about 1,400 counties of 22 provinces (or regions). Relocation is a change in

geographical location, production and life, the reconstruction of social relations and the urban-rural pattern [1]. It aims to achieve multiple goals, not only economic development, but also ecological improvement and social development. It is a sustainable way to address the root causes of poverty, and lift the absolute poor out of poverty completely, thus promoting equitable development.

Unlike traditional compensatory immigration, this development-oriented immigration policy emphasizes the resettlement of immigrants as an opportunity for development. A series of efforts such as investing in resettlement sites, improving production and living conditions of immigrants, and the follow-up support for immigrants in a period of time, are able to restore and improve the living standards of immigrants and achieve poverty alleviation and social prosperity.

2 Background of Implementing Poverty-Alleviation Relocation in Tibet

Since the implementation of new poverty alleviation move, the number of poverty-stricken people in Tibet has decreased from 590,000 to 150,000 from 2015 to 2018; the number of poverty-stricken counties has been reduced from 74 to 19; the poverty head-count ratio has dropped from 30% to 5.6%; and the total number of out-of-poor counties ranked first in the whole country. In the early days, relocation in Tibet Autonomous Region was mainly ecological relocation, including mainly two projects: one was the High-altitude Ecological Relocation Resettlement Project in the 1970s [2] and the other was the Tibet Tianbao Ecological Relocation Project from 2000 to 2003 [3]. In the new era, to ensure that Tibet would build a well-off society together with the whole country by 2020, the Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and government of the autonomous region formulated a three-year action plan to win the fight against poverty in severely impoverished areas, and implement the policy of targeted poverty alleviation in depth. Tibet planned to relocate 263,100 registered poor people for poverty alleviation in three years, and to consolidate the achievement of poverty alleviation by relocation in two years (2019–2020). It was expected that the infrastructure conditions, basic public services, and the ecological environment of the immigration regions would be effectively improved by 2020, and the production and living conditions, income levels, and material and cultural living standards of the relocated households would be significantly improved.

3 Progress of Poverty-Alleviation Relocation

In order to strengthen the victory in poverty alleviation, Tibetan government has always adhered to the guidance of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, implemented the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party's targeted poverty alleviation strategy, the strategy of governing the frontiers and stabilizing Tibet, and the important instructions to build a beautiful Tibet. It gives priority to ecology, takes people's livelihood as fundamental, defends the territory and strengthens the frontiers, while revitalizing the rural poverty alleviation. It has properly handled "13

relationships” in economic and social development (namely, the relationship between national investment and social investment; the relationship between major projects and projects on people’s livelihood; the relationship between giving full play to advantages and making up for weaknesses; the relationship between urban employment and the principle of proximity and convenience, without leaving native land, doing what they can do; the relationship between poverty alleviation by relocation to urban areas and to areas with rich means of production and relatively good infrastructure; the relationship between resource development of Chinese central State-owned enterprises in Tibet and increasing the income of local farmers and herdsmen; the relationship between protecting ecology and enriching and benefiting people; the relationship between urban development and improvement of the basic public services capacities of farmers and herdsmen; the relationship between government employment and market employment of college graduates; the relationship between streamlining administration and decentralization and placement of officers in local places; the relationship between increasing production and improving the efficiency of enterprises and improving the welfare of enterprise employees and increasing the income of local farmers and herdsmen; the relationship between the central government’s concern, and national support and self-reliance and hard work; and the relationship between encouraging cadres to take responsibilities and actions and being tolerant about their mistakes and giving them opportunity to correct mistakes.), focused on extreme poverty, highlighted solving problems, optimized policy supply, and been meticulous like doing embroidery. Finally, it has obtained decisive progress in poverty alleviation in severely impoverished areas of Tibet. By the end of 2018, the per capita disposable income of registered poor farmers and herdsmen in Tibet has increased by more than 16% for three consecutive years. The poverty alleviation rate and poverty headcount ratio of the poverty-stricken population have been declining year by year, which are higher than the poverty alleviation rate of the severely impoverished areas in the country (see Table 1). Compared with the whole country, Tibet has made remarkable achievements in targeted poverty alleviation, and also obtained initial results thanks to the project of poverty alleviation by relocation.

Establishing organizations: Tibet Autonomous Region has established a leading group for poverty alleviation and development, and set up a multi-departmental autonomous region poverty alleviation headquarters with the executive vice chairman of the autonomous region as the commander in chief, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of Tibet People’s Congress as the deputy commander, and members involving major leaders of 65 related departments such as Development and Reform Commission, Department of Finance, and Poverty Alleviation Office. Under the headquarters, there are offices and 10 special working groups, including the team of poverty alleviation by relocation. All cities (prefectures) have also established leading groups for poverty alleviation in cities, counties (districts), townships (towns), and villages (residential areas), as well as poverty alleviation headquarters and teams of poverty alleviation by relocation.

Formulating plans: A series of plans have been organized and formulated, including Poverty Alleviation Plan during the 13th Five-Year Plan Period for Registered Poverty-stricken People in the Tibet Autonomous Region, Interim Measures for Performance Assessment of Poverty Alleviation by Relocation, Interim Measures for Management of Investment Projects for Poverty Alleviation by Relocation, Guiding Opinions of the Tibet

Table 1. Poverty alleviation rate and decline in poverty headcount rate of poverty-stricken population in China

(Unit: %)

Regions	Poverty alleviation rate				Decline in poverty headcount ratio			
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2013	2014	2015	2016
Hebei	16.3	12.6	24.7	22.0	16.7	13.8	23.2	23.3
Shanxi	16.7	10.0	17.1	16.6	17.3	10.5	17.1	16.3
Inner Mongolia	18.0	14.0	22.5	30.3	19.8	14.1	23.3	30.4
Liaoning	13.7	7.1	26.5	31.4	14.3	5.6	25.5	31.6
Jilin	13.6	9.0	14.8	17.4	15.7	8.5	14.8	17.4
Heilongjiang	14.6	13.5	10.4	19.8	14.5	13.6	9.8	19.6
Anhui	19.0	15.7	16.7	23.3	18.8	15.9	15.9	24.1
Fujian	16.1	31.5	28.0	36.1	18.8	30.8	27.8	38.5
Jiangxi	14.8	15.9	24.6	25.5	17.1	16.3	24.7	25.9
Shandong	15.7	12.5	25.5	18.6	15.9	13.5	25.0	20.8
Henan	16.4	11.6	18.1	19.9	16.0	11.4	17.1	20.7
Hubei	18.2	16.1	20.3	18.5	18.4	17.5	19.7	18.9
Hunan	16.6	16.9	18.4	21.0	17.0	17.0	18.3	21.1
Guangxi	16.0	14.8	16.3	24.6	17.2	15.4	16.7	24.8
Hainan	7.7	16.7	18.0	22.0	9.6	17.5	18.8	20.3
Chongqing	14.2	14.4	26.1	48.9	11.8	11.7	26.4	48.7
Sichuan	16.9	15.5	21.4	23.5	16.5	15.1	21.9	22.8
Guizhou	19.3	16.4	18.6	20.7	20.5	15.5	18.3	21.1
Yunnan	17.8	13.2	17.9	20.8	18.0	12.9	18.1	20.5
Tibet	15.3	15.3	21.3	29.2	18.2	17.7	21.5	29.0
Shaanxi	15.1	14.6	17.7	21.5	13.7	13.9	17.7	21.5
Gansu	16.8	15.9	22.1	19.4	16.5	15.5	21.9	19.7
Qinghai	23.2	17.5	19.2	26.2	24.1	18.3	18.7	25.7
Ningxia	15.0	11.8	17.8	18.9	12.0	13.6	17.6	20.2
Xinjiang	18.7	4.5	15.1	18.3	22.0	6.1	15.1	19.0
China	16.7	14.9	20.6	22.2	16.7	15.3	20.8	21.1

Note: The poverty alleviation rate is the ratio of the reduced poverty population in a certain period to the poverty population in the base period; the decline in poverty headcount rate refers to the decline percentage point in the poverty headcount rate during the analysis period to the poverty headcount rate in the base period. Data source: Department of Household Surveys of National Bureau of Statistics of China, Poverty Monitoring Report of Rural China (2017), China Statistics Press, 2017. (The data in the table are publicly available and used with consent.)

Autonomous Region on Accelerating Poverty Alleviation by Relocation, and Pilot Plan for Ecological Relocation in Tibet Autonomous Region. In order to effectively strengthen the flood prevention work in the resettlement sites (areas) the Tibet Autonomous Region promptly organized poverty alleviation headquarters of prefectures (cities) to conduct a comprehensive investigation on the planning and site selection of resettlement sites for the entire region.

In 2016, 81% of the annual plan was completed. 338 resettlement sites and 18,306 houses were built, and the relocation task involved 77,000 people, of which 35,800 people had been relocated. It implemented 15.78 billion yuan of loans for poverty alleviation by relocation, and completed an investment of [4].18 billion yuan, realizing a total investment of 5.35 billion yuan.

In 2017, 433 resettlement sites had started construction, with 133 completed and 19,900 people resettled. As an advanced and typical case of poverty alleviation by relocation, the “Sanyou Village” (a village with houses, industry and health services) in Lhasa was adopted by the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee for collective study. In the first phase of the relocation of Yangbajing high-altitude rheumatism patients, 150 households with 625 people have already been relocated. The overall relocation of 11,600 people in 7 townships of 2 counties in the Sanyan area of Qamdo had already been launched. The Ecological Relocation Plan for Extremely High-Altitude Areas (2018–2025) was formulated, involving over 130,000 people in Ali, Nagqu and Xigaze in extremely high-altitude areas above 4,800 m, and involving 450 villages in 97 townships of 20 counties. More than 100,000 among them would be resettled along the Yarlung Zangbo River to form a modern town with complete functions and a certain scale 4.

In 2018, the total investment in poverty alleviation by relocation reached 15.09 billion yuan, and 905 resettlement sites were built, among which 805 were completed, and 218,000 people were relocated, completing 83.1% of the total planned relocation [5]. It adhered to the principle of “fixing the relocation by jobs and fixing the migration by the industry”, improving the supporting infrastructure and public service facilities of the resettlement sites, strengthening the industrial development and increasing employments after the relocation, to ensure that at least one labor force in each household has a stable job. 11,600 people in Sanyan area of Qamdo were relocated, and 263 households with 1,745 people moved into Lhasa City. Tibet Autonomous Region attaches importance to defending the territory, securing the people, stabilizing the frontiers, and revitalizing the frontiers. Thus, it has been actively promoting the construction of 628 well-off villages on the border that are suitable for living, working, and traveling with Yumai Township as a breakthrough, 179 of which have been constructed and an investment of 4.59 billion yuan has been completed. While ensuring the completion of the task of poverty alleviation by relocation, it launched the overall relocation of 130,000 people in ecological protection areas, extremely high-altitude areas and special areas. The first batch of 1,102 people in 2 villages in Rongma Township, Nyima County, Naqu were relocated to Gurum Township of Doilungdegen district.

In 2019, the whole district has built 934 resettlement sites for poverty alleviation by relocation, completed the relocation of 252,000 people, and completed a total investment of 18.74-billion-yuan, accounting for 95% of the total task. And 655,000 ecological compensation posts were in place, realizing an annual per capita subsidy of 3,500 yuan. The

Tibet Autonomous Region has made great achievements in poverty alleviation and has been rated as a province with “good comprehensive evaluation” by the central government for the performance assessment of poverty alleviation and development for three consecutive years [6].

4 Satisfaction Evaluation of Poverty-Alleviation Relocation in Tibet

4.1 Research Purpose

Reducing poverty and realizing common prosperity are the essential requirements of socialist system. Poverty alleviation and its development play a significant role in the long-term stability and socialist modernization of China. In the Report to the 19th National Congress of the CPC, General Secretary Xi Jinping stated that “we must ensure that by the year 2020, all rural residents living below the current poverty line have been lifted out of poverty, and poverty is eliminated in all poor counties and regions. Poverty alleviation should reach those who truly need it and deliver genuine outcomes”. But for some contiguous poverty-stricken areas in cities such as Xinjiang and Tibet, it is difficult to ensure that all people can feed themselves on local resources. Poverty alleviation in such areas has to overcome great difficulties and need high costs. In this regard, the 13th Five-Year Plan for Poverty Alleviation issued by the State Council in November 2016 clearly stated that poverty alleviation should be implemented based on the actual realities on the ground as well as the basic policy of targeted poverty alleviation. Relocation is not only about better living conditions but also about chances to get rich. Follow-up support should be provided to residents with tailor-made rural business projects to ensure success rates and sustainable development.

How to guarantee the poverty alleviation reaches those who truly need it and make poverty alleviation effective is very important. The General Office of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the General Office of the State Council issued Measures for Performance Evaluation of Provincial Party Committees and Governments in Poverty Alleviation and Development (Short for Measures), which clarified the specific evaluation methods for the performance of poverty alleviation. As stated in the Measures, rigid indicators such as the reduction in poor headcount and the increase in income, the performance evaluation of poverty alleviation also includes the “soft indicators” such as acceptance and satisfaction of relocated people. On the one hand, mass satisfaction assessment support the voice of the masses; on the other hand, it can ensure the authenticity of data and can effectively address real problems for the poor. The mass satisfaction evaluation can truly reflect the implementation effect of the policy, and the satisfaction of the relocated masses can indirectly reflect the impact of relocation on the life of the relocated and the overall effect of the poverty alleviation policy, and it will influence the smooth progress of poverty alleviation. Based on the survey data of 1,739 rural households in Tibet involved in the project of poverty alleviation by relocation, we have studied the satisfaction of the relocated people with the relocation policy, studied the influencing factors, and analyzed the marginal effects of each factor with the orderly Logit model. Finally, we put forward some suggestions to improve the satisfaction of relocated people with the poverty alleviation policies.

4.2 Research Area and Data Source

In view of existing studies, we believe that the satisfaction evaluation of the relocated population with the poverty alleviation policy should consider four factors, including sense of fairness, benefit and belonging, as well as personal characteristics and family variables (Table 2). In this study, the dependent variable is the overall satisfaction with the poverty alleviation by relocation, denoted in ordinal form, where 1 represents “very dissatisfied”, and 5 represents “very satisfied”. Ordered Logit model has been adopted for regression.

Table 2. Selection and assignment of variables

Category	Type	Variable	Definition and assignment
Explained variables	Overall satisfaction	Satisfaction of relocated people	Very dissatisfied = 1; less satisfied = 2; generally satisfied = 3; satisfied = 4; very satisfied = 5
Core explanatory variables	Sense of fairness	Have you been solicited for your opinion about the policy of poverty alleviation by relocation?	Completely not solicited = 1; basically, not solicited = 2; generally solicited = 3; fully solicited = 4; very fully solicited = 5
		Has your income increased after relocation?	Completely no increase = 1; basically, no increase = 2; general increase = 3; high increase = 4; very high increase = 5
		Are you satisfied with the house after relocation?	Very dissatisfied = 1; dissatisfied = 2; less dissatisfied = 3; generally satisfied = 4; very satisfied = 5
		Has your living standard improved?	Completely no improvement = 1; basically, no improvement = 2; general improvement = 3; high improvement = 4; very high improvement = 5
	Sense of belonging	How about your relationship with local villagers after relocation?	Very bad = 1; bad = 2; good = 3; better = 4; very good = 5

(continued)

Table 2. (continued)

Category	Type	Variable	Definition and assignment
Control variables	Personal characteristics	Gender	Male = 1; female = 2
		Age	Actual survey data (years old)
		Are you a skilled laborer?	No = 0; Yes = 1
	Family characteristics	Does your family mainly depend on agriculture for a living?	No = 0; Yes = 1
		Proportion of dependent population (person)	Proportion of non-labor population in total population
	External variables	Regional variables	1 = Nyingchi, 2 = Lhasa, 3 = Shannan, 4 = Xigaze

The data used in this study were selected from a survey performed by our research team in five prefectures (cities) in Tibet, namely Nyingchi, Lhasa, Shannan, Xigaze and Qamdo, from December 2017 to February 2018. In order to ensure the representativeness of the samples, we combined the stratified sampling and random sampling to carry out the survey. Since Tibet is large and sparsely populated, we took county as the unit of sample range, and selected 4 counties in each city as the survey objects. We recruited Tibetan students majoring in Economic Management of Agriculture and Forestry as investigators, and trained them in the content of the questionnaire and survey methods. Interviews and questionnaires were mainly used for the survey. Our survey mainly includes the following aspects: the basic information of the respondents and their families, whether they are solicited for their opinions about policies, and their income after relocation, housing situation, living standards and relationship with local villagers. We distributed a total of 2,000 copies of questionnaires, and received 1,739 valid ones, with a valid response rate of 86.95%.

As indicated in Table 3, the proportion of male and female respondents in the survey samples were 50.32% and 49.68% respectively, which are very close. The respondents were mainly middle-aged and present an inverted U-shaped distribution, of which 16.5% were under 30 years old, 34.04% were 30–40 years old, 28.18% were 40–50 years old, 18.52% were 50–60 years old, and 2.76% were over 60 years old. In the samples, skilled laborers accounted for only 21.33% and non-skilled people accounted for 78.67%. In the samples, 25.70% mainly depended on agriculture for a living, and 74.30% depended on other means other than agriculture for a living.

Table 3. Characteristics of Samples

Variable	Classification	Number of samples/cases	Percentage
Gender	Male	875	50.32
	Female	864	49.68
Age	≤30	287	16.5
	30–40	592	34.04
	40–50	490	28.18
	50–60	322	18.52
	≥60	48	2.76
Are you a skilled laborer?	No	1368	78.67
	Yes	371	21.33
Does your family mainly depend on agriculture for a living?	No	1292	74.30
	Yes	447	25.70

4.3 Research Results and Analysis

Estimation has been made with the aid of Stata 12.0. In order to test the stability of the estimation results, we used three models to perform synchronous regression. The estimation results with the models are basically consistent. The main explanatory variables such as sense of fairness, sense of benefit, and sense of belonging are all positively affected at the 1% significance level. Among the control variables, the gender and means to make a living for a household have a significant effect at the 10% significance level, which shows that the estimation results of the multivariate ordered Logit regression model are stable. Besides, in order to explain the marginal effects of each variable, we used the estimation results with Logit regression model to perform calculations to reflect the degree of influence of each explanatory variable on the relocated people's satisfaction with the policy of poverty alleviation by relocation. The regression results are shown in Table 4.

Firstly, the regression results show that the higher the sense of fairness is, the probability of being “less satisfied” with the poverty alleviation policy decreases by 2.2%, and the probability of being “generally satisfied” increases by 2.3%, indicating that the improvement of the sense of fairness is helpful for improving the satisfaction of the relocated people with the poverty alleviation policies. According to findings of Guanglai Zhang et al., soliciting the relocated people for their opinions on policy of poverty alleviation by relocation provides them with the right to participate in negotiations fairly, and the preference for fairness caused by fairness concerns can more effectively improve the policy satisfaction of farmers.

Secondly, the regression results show that the higher the sense of benefit is, the greater the satisfaction with poverty alleviation policies is. Especially, the housing satisfaction has the greatest impact on the improvement in the satisfaction with poverty alleviation policies. As shown in the regression results, the increase in housing satisfaction reduces the probability of “less satisfied” by 13.7% and increases the probability of “generally

Table 4. Empirical Regression Results

Independent variables	Ordered Logit (1)	Ordered Probit (2)	OLS (3)
Gender	−0.175*(0.105)	−0.110*(0.058)	−0.059**(0.027)
Age	0.005 (0.004)	0.003 (0.002)	0.001 (0.001)
Are you a skilled laborer?	−0.104(0.127)	−0.070(0.070)	−0.033(0.032)
Does your family mainly depend on agriculture for a living?	0.197*(0.119)	0.114*(0.066)	0.049*(0.030)
Proportion of dependent population in the family	0.106(0.331)	0.041(0.184)	0.019(0.084)
Have you been solicited for your opinion about the policy of poverty alleviation by relocation?	0.179*** (0.069)	0.118*** (0.037)	0.053*** (0.017)
Are you satisfied with the house after relocation?	1.104*** (0.093)	0.586*** (0.050)	0.268*** (0.022)
Has your income increased after relocation?	0.462*** (0.082)	0.246*** (0.044)	0.117*** (0.020)
Has your living standard improved?	0.491*** (0.083)	0.252*** (0.044)	0.122*** (0.020)
How about your relationship with local villagers after relocation?	1.043*** (0.082)	0.525*** (0.042)	0.250*** (0.019)
Region	−0.030(0.046)	−0.026(0.026)	−0.013(0.012)
Overall model test statistics	Number of samples: 1739 Log likelihood = −1351.39 Prob > chi2 = 0.000 Pseudo R2 = 0.252	Number of samples: 1739 Log likelihood = −1381.80 Prob > chi2 = 0.000 Pseudo R2 = 0.235	Number of samples: 1739 R2 = 0.390 Adj R2 = 0.390

Note: *, **, and *** denote significance at the confidence level of 10%, 5%, and 1%, respectively

Table 5. Marginal effects of factors influencing satisfaction with poverty alleviation by relocation

Independent variables	Very dissatisfied	Less satisfied	Generally satisfied	Satisfied	Very satisfied
Gender	0.007*(0.004)	0.022*(0.013)	−0.022*(0.013)	−0.005*(0.003)	−0.001(0.001)
Age	0.000(0.000)	−0.001(0.000)	0.001(0.000)	0.000(0.000)	0.000(0.000)
Are you a skilled laborer?	0.004(0.005)	0.013(0.016)	−0.013(0.016)	−0.003(0.004)	−0.001(0.001)
Does your family mainly live on agriculture?	−0.008*(0.005)	−0.024*(0.015)	0.025*(0.015)	0.005(0.003)	0.001(0.001)
Proportion of dependent population in the family	−0.004(0.013)	−0.013(0.041)	0.014(0.042)	0.003(0.009)	0.001(0.003)
Have you been solicited for your opinion about the policy of poverty alleviation by relocation?	−0.007**(0.003)	−0.022*** (0.009)	0.023*** (0.009)	0.005** (0.002)	0.001** (0.001)
Are you satisfied with the house after relocation?	−0.043*** (0.005)	−0.137*** (0.011)	0.141*** (0.011)	0.030*** (0.004)	0.008*** (0.002)
Has your income increased after relocation?	−0.018*** (0.003)	−0.057*** (0.010)	0.059*** (0.010)	0.013*** (0.003)	0.003*** (0.001)
Has your living standard improved?	−0.019*** (0.004)	−0.061*** (0.010)	0.063*** (0.010)	0.014*** (0.003)	0.004*** (0.001)
How about your relationship with local villagers after relocation?	−0.041*** (0.004)	−0.129*** (0.010)	0.133*** (0.010)	0.029*** (0.004)	0.008*** (0.002)
Region	0.001(0.002)	0.004(0.006)	−0.004(0.006)	−0.001(0.001)	0.000(0.000)

Note: *, **, and *** denote significance at the confidence level of 10%, 5%, and 1%, respectively

satisfied” by 14.1%. The improvement in living standards reduces the probability of “less satisfied” by 6.1% and increases the probability of “generally satisfied” by 6.3%. In addition, the improvement in income level reduces the probability of “less satisfied” by 5.7% and increases the probability of “generally satisfied” by 5.9%. After comparing the statistics, it has been found that changes in income cause smaller changes in the probability of “less satisfied” and the probability of “generally satisfied” than housing changes, so the effect of income increase on satisfaction isn’t obvious.

Finally, the sense of belonging has a significant effect on the satisfaction with poverty alleviation policies, second only to the effect of housing. The regression results show that the higher the sense of belonging is, the probability of “less satisfied” with the poverty alleviation policy decreases by 12.9%, and the probability of “generally satisfied” increases by 13.3%, indicating that the acceptance by local villagers has a significant impact on the relocated population’s satisfaction with poverty alleviation policies (Table 5).

4.4 Conclusions and Suggestions

4.4.1 Conclusions

All the three core explanatory variables, i.e., sense of fairness, sense of benefit and sense of belonging, have a significant impact on the evaluation of poverty alleviation policy satisfaction. (i) Housing has the most significant effect on the satisfaction with poverty

alleviation policies. This is because the improvement of housing conditions can improve the comfort of the relocated people, and the quality of housing symbolizes the economic status of a family in the village to a certain extent, so improved housing makes farmers feel proud. (ii) Whether they can be accepted by local villagers has an impact on their satisfaction second only to housing, because the acceptance by local villagers influences their right to speak and their sense of belonging, and it also exerts an effect on the quality of life of the relocated people. (iii) The improvement of living standards and increase of income have a lower impact on satisfaction than housing and relationship with local villagers, because. The effects of income increase after relocation aren't obvious. (iv) The fairness variable of soliciting the relocated people for their opinions significantly affects their satisfaction with poverty alleviation policies less than other core variables. This is consistent with Maslow's theory of needs, that is, when the material conditions are met, the relatively poor people will also want to be concerned and valued.

4.4.2 Suggestions

- a) Government and related departments should improve the material living conditions such as housing conditions, living standards and income for relocated people under this poverty alleviation policy. First of all, attention should be particularly paid to improving the housing conditions. Second, efforts should be made to improve the living standards of relocated people, for example, building and improving infrastructures such as community bazaars and entertainment venues, and increasing subsidies for necessities of life. Third, attention should be paid to skill training of relocated people, to expand their employment channels and income sources.
- b) Helping relocated poor adapt to the communities they move into. On the one hand, local governments should guide and encourage relocated population to be tolerant about local customs and festival culture, so as to promote harmonious communication between the relocated people and local villagers and optimize the communication environment. On the other hand, corresponding village rules and regulations should be formulated, so that the production and living behaviors of relocated population and local villagers have rules to follow, and are regulated and mutually reinforcing.
- c) Increasing the participation of relocated people in the policy. In the course of policy implementation, efforts should be made to strengthen the publicity of relocation policy, and improve the awareness of relocated people to the policy, so as to improve the effectiveness of policy implementation. On the other hand, it is necessary to increase the participation of relocated people in the policy implementation, and improve their sense of fairness about the effect of policy implementation, so as to increase their confidence in the government, and improve the satisfaction of the relocation policy for poverty alleviation.

4.4.3 Effective Integration of Poverty Alleviation by Relocation in Tibet with Rural Revitalization Strategy

In June 2019, the National Development and Reform Commission and other departments jointly issued Guiding Opinions on Further Strengthening the Follow-up Support for Poverty Alleviation by Relocation. In February 2020, the National Development and Reform Commission and other departments issued 25 follow-up support policies and measures for poverty alleviation by relocation. Poverty alleviation by relocation has begun to mainly focus on follow-up support, for different resettlement methods, based on the resource endowments of different types of resettlement areas. So, it is necessary to promote the effective connection of the follow-up support work with the promotion of new urbanization and rural revitalization strategies, to ensure that relocated people stably resettle, have jobs, and gradually get rich.

During the consolidation period, priority should be given to poverty-stricken areas in supporting policies related to rural revitalization, and further improvement of infrastructure and basic public services to strengthen the weak links in economic and social development. On the basis of consolidating and improving the achievements of poverty alleviation, and adhering to the general requirements of building rural areas with thriving businesses, pleasant living environments, social etiquette and civility, effective governance, and prosperity, it is necessary to continue to increase the income of the people to be helped, achieve stable poverty alleviation, help them and the people of all ethnic groups in the counties to enter a well-off society in an all-round way, and lay a solid foundation for realizing rural revitalization.

For the effective connection of poverty alleviation by relocation with rural revitalization strategy, the key is to accurately grasp the dialectical relationship between poverty alleviation by relocation, the development of socialism with Chinese characteristics, and the implementation of rural revitalization strategy. At the macro level, it is the main development direction required by poverty alleviation by relocation and even targeted poverty alleviation. On the one hand, the relevant requirements and ideas of the rural revitalization strategy should be incorporated in the promotion and implementation of relevant systems, measures, and strategies for poverty alleviation by relocation; on the other hand, the implementation of rural revitalization strategy should take into account the inertial constraints of poverty alleviation by relocation in the system and practice, and the effective practices and successful experience in poverty alleviation by relocation can be incorporated into the rural revitalization strategy critically. At the meso level, the promotion of poverty alleviation by relocation should highly stress and grasp the “three-governance” coordinated rural governance requirements in the new era, and integrate these requirements into the poverty alleviation by relocation and take them as the main line of implementation. At the micro level, in the context of rural revitalization, achieving coordinated development of people, economy, society, and ecological environment after relocation is not only the key direction, but also an important task. In conclusion, poverty alleviation by relocation is a major phased project in the coordinated development, deeply affecting the sustainable development of China’s economy and society. The effective implementation of rural revitalization strategy can only be achieved by incorporating easy-access poverty alleviation and relocation into socialism

with Chinese characteristics and into China's post-2020 sustainable development strategy for poverty alleviation. This will promote easy poverty alleviation and relocation, while maintaining long-term poverty alleviation.

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