

APPROPRIATE STRATEGIES TO IMPROVE SOCIAL ADAPTATION
OF RELOCATED MIGRATED HOUSEHOLDS : A CASE STUDY
OF DUIMESHAN RESETTLEMENT SITE IN DONGCHUAN,
YUNNAN, P.R. CHINA



DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY IN ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCE
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A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT
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THIS DISSERTATION HAS BEEN APPROVED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT
OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY
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ชื่อเรื่อง	กลยุทธ์ที่เหมาะสมเพื่อปรับปรุงการปรับตัวทางสังคมของครัวเรือนที่ย้ายถิ่นฐาน กรณีศึกษาพื้นที่ตั้งถิ่นฐานด้อยเหมิชาน มณฑลยูนนาน สาธารณรัฐประชาชนจีน
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บทคัดย่อ

โครงการสำคัญในการบรรเทาความยากจนในประเทศจีนเป็นโครงการที่สำคัญ การย้ายถิ่นฐานได้ปรับปรุงสภาพแวดล้อมทางสังคมและเศรษฐกิจของครัวเรือนที่ย้ายถิ่นฐานอย่างมาก อย่างไรก็ตาม ครัวเรือนที่ย้ายถิ่นฐานเข้ามาสู่ความเป็นเมือง ยังเผชิญกับปัญหาทางเศรษฐกิจ สังคม วัฒนธรรม จิตใจ และอื่นๆ ที่เกิดจากการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพแวดล้อมในการดำรงชีวิต และการปรับตัวทางสังคมของพวกเขาในพื้นที่ตั้งถิ่นฐานใหม่ได้ดึงดูดความสนใจของทุกคน ภาคส่วนของสังคม การศึกษานี้ใช้พื้นที่ตั้งถิ่นฐานใหม่บริเวณพื้นที่ตั้งถิ่นฐานด้อยเหมิชาน ซึ่งเป็นพื้นที่ตั้งถิ่นฐานใหม่แบบรวมศูนย์ของการขยายตัวของเมืองในเขตตงฉวน มณฑลยูนนานเป็นกรณีศึกษา

การวิจัยครั้งนี้มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อ 1) เพื่ออธิบายลักษณะของครัวเรือนที่ย้ายถิ่นฐานและสถานะการปรับตัวทางสังคมในปัจจุบันในพื้นที่ตั้งถิ่นฐานใหม่บริเวณพื้นที่ตั้งถิ่นฐานด้อยเหมิชาน ในเขตตงฉวน มณฑลยูนนาน สาธารณรัฐประชาชนจีน 2) เพื่อวิเคราะห์กลยุทธ์ที่มีอยู่ซึ่งส่งผลต่อการย้ายถิ่นฐานของครัวเรือนที่ย้ายถิ่นฐาน เพื่อปรับปรุงการปรับตัวทางสังคมของพวกเขาในพื้นที่ตั้งถิ่นฐานใหม่ที่บริเวณพื้นที่ตั้งถิ่นฐานด้อยเหมิชาน 3) เพื่อหาปัจจัยที่เกี่ยวข้องกับการปรับตัวทางสังคมของครัวเรือนที่ถูกย้ายถิ่นฐานในพื้นที่ตั้งถิ่นฐานใหม่บริเวณพื้นที่ตั้งถิ่นฐานด้อยเหมิชาน 4) เพื่อกำหนดกลยุทธ์ที่เหมาะสมในการปรับปรุงการปรับตัวทางสังคมของครัวเรือนที่อพยพย้ายถิ่นฐานในพื้นที่ตั้งถิ่นฐานใหม่บริเวณพื้นที่ตั้งถิ่นฐานด้อยเหมิชาน

การศึกษานี้ใช้วิธีการเชิงปริมาณและเชิงคุณภาพผสมผสานกัน และดำเนินการสำรวจในพื้นที่ตั้งถิ่นฐานใหม่บริเวณพื้นที่ตั้งถิ่นฐานด้อยเหมิชาน เขตเมืองตงฉวน มณฑลยูนนาน ขนาดตัวอย่างที่เลือกคือ 400 ครัวเรือนที่ย้ายจากพื้นที่ตั้งถิ่นฐานด้อยเหมิชาน ซึ่งเป็นที่ตั้งถิ่นฐานใหม่ รวบรวมข้อมูลโดยใช้แบบสอบถามที่มีโครงสร้าง มีการทดสอบความเที่ยงและความตรง การสัมภาษณ์เชิงลึกและการสนทนากลุ่ม ในขณะที่การวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลใช้การวิเคราะห์การถดถอยพหุคูณและ SWOT Matrix

ผลการวิจัยมีดังนี้ 1) การปรับตัวทางสังคมทั้งสี่ด้านและการปรับตัวทางสังคมโดยรวมของ

ครัวเรือนที่ย้ายถิ่นฐานที่ย้ายถิ่นฐานนั้นค่อนข้างดี ครัวเรือนที่ย้ายถิ่นฐานมีการปรับตัวทางเศรษฐกิจและการมีส่วนร่วมทางสังคมระดับปานกลาง และมีการดูดซับทางวัฒนธรรมและการผสมผสานทางจิตใจอยู่ในระดับสูง ในขณะที่เดียวกันการปรับตัวทางสังคมของครัวเรือนที่ย้ายถิ่นฐานโดยรวมอยู่ในระดับปานกลาง 2) กลยุทธ์ที่มีอยู่ที่ส่งผลต่อครัวเรือนที่ย้ายถิ่นฐานเพื่อปรับปรุงการปรับตัวทางสังคมของพวกเขาในพื้นที่ตั้งถิ่นฐานใหม่ในบริเวณพื้นที่ตั้งถิ่นฐานด้อยเหมิชาน นั้นเน้นไปที่ห้าด้านหลัก: การดูแลให้มั่นใจว่าผู้ย้ายถิ่นฐานที่ย้ายถิ่นฐานและผู้อยู่อาศัยเดิมมีโครงสร้างพื้นฐานและบริการสาธารณะขั้นพื้นฐานที่เหมือนกัน เสริมสร้างความเข้มแข็งในการจัดการทางสังคมของสถานที่ตั้งถิ่นฐานใหม่และสร้างชุมชนที่มีความสามัคคี พยายามทุกวิถีทางเพื่อส่งเสริมการจ้างงานอย่างเต็มที่และมั่นคงยิ่งขึ้น การส่งเสริมการพัฒนาอย่างยั่งยืนของอุตสาหกรรมที่ตามมา ปกป้องสิทธิตามกฎหมายและผลประโยชน์ของผู้ย้ายถิ่นฐานอย่างเต็มที่ 3) ปัจจัย 9 ประการ ได้แก่ รายได้รวมต่อปีของครัวเรือน ประสบการณ์การทำงานและสภาพร่างกายของกำลังแรงงานหลักในทูนมนุษย์ ความเป็นสากลและความพร้อมใช้งานสูงของเครือข่ายสังคมของครัวเรือนในทูนทางสังคม ความยืดหยุ่นทางจิตใจและระดับความหวังในทูนทางจิตใจ เช่นเดียวกับระบบที่ดินและระบบประกันสังคมในทูนสถาบันมีผลกระทบอย่างมีนัยสำคัญต่อการปรับตัวทางสังคมของครัวเรือนที่ย้ายถิ่นฐาน

บนพื้นฐานนี้ กลยุทธ์ที่เหมาะสมได้รับการกำหนดขึ้นเพื่อปรับปรุงการปรับตัวทางสังคมของครัวเรือนที่ถูกย้ายถิ่นฐานในพื้นที่ตั้งถิ่นฐานใหม่ของบริเวณพื้นที่ตั้งถิ่นฐานด้อยเหมิชาน 1) เพิ่มการลงทุนในทูนมนุษย์ของครัวเรือนที่ถูกย้ายถิ่นฐานเพื่อปรับปรุงทูนมนุษย์ของตนอย่างแข็งขัน 2) สร้างทูนทางสังคมที่แตกต่างกันใหม่เพื่อสะสมและปรับปรุงทูนทางสังคมของครัวเรือนที่ย้ายถิ่นฐาน 3) การปลูกฝังทูนทางจิตใจของครัวเรือนที่ย้ายถิ่นฐานเพื่อปรับปรุงความสามารถในการปรับตัวทางสังคมของพวกเขา และ 4) ปรับปรุงระบบสนับสนุนนโยบายเพื่อสร้างสภาพแวดล้อมเชิงสถาบันที่มีคุณภาพและประสิทธิภาพ

คำสำคัญ : การย้ายถิ่นฐาน, การปรับตัวทางสังคม, การย้ายถิ่นฐานของครัวเรือน, กลยุทธ์ที่เหมาะสม

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Author	Mrs. Yun Jianhui
Degree	Doctor of Philosophy in Administrative Science
Advisory Committee Chairperson	Dr. Somkid Kaewtip

ABSTRACT

As a landmark project of poverty alleviation in China, relocation has greatly improved the social and economic environment of relocated migrated households. However, the relocated migrated households, especially those resettled in urbanization, also face a series of economic, social, cultural, psychological and other problems caused by the change of living environment, and their social adaptation at the resettlement site has attracted the attention of all sectors of society. This study, taking Duimenshan resettlement site, a centralized resettlement site of urbanization in Dongchuan, Yunnan Province as a case.

The objectives of this research were: 1) To describe the characteristics of relocated migrated households and their current social adaptation status in Duimenshan resettlement site in Dongchuan, Yunnan, P. R. China. 2) To analyze existing strategies effected on relocated migrated households to improve their social adaptation in Duimenshan resettlement site. 3) To find out the factors related to social adaptation of relocated migrated households in Duimenshan resettlement site. 4) To formulate the appropriate strategies to improve social adaptation of relocated migrated households in Duimenshan resettlement site.

This study adopted a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods and conducted a survey in Duimenshan Resettlement Site, Dongchuan County, Yunnan Province. The selected sample size was 400 relocated households from Duimenshan the resettlement site. The data were collected by using structured questionnaires tested by

reliability and validity, in-depth interviews and focus group discussion, while multiple regression analysis and SWOT Matrix was used for data analysis.

The following findings were drawn: 1) The four aspects of social adaptation and the overall social adaptation of relocated migrated households are relatively good. The relocated migrated households have moderate level in economic adaptation and social participation, and high level in cultural assimilation and psychological integration. At the same time, the overall social adaptation of relocated migrated households is at moderate level. 2) The existing strategies effected on relocated migrated households to improve their social adaptation in Duimenshan resettlement site are mainly concentrated in five aspects: Ensuring that the relocated migrants and the original residents enjoy the same infrastructure and basic public services; Comprehensively strengthening the social management of resettlement sites and build a harmonious community; Making every effort to promote more full and stable employment; Promoting the sustainable development of follow-up industries; Fully protecting the legal rights and interests of relocated migrants. 3) Nine factors, including household total annual income, the work experience and physical conditions of the main labor force in human capital, the universality and the high availability of the household's social network in social capital, the psychological resilience and hope level in psychological capital, as well as the land system and social security system in institutional capital, have a significant impact on the social adaptation of relocated migrated households.

On this basis, the appropriate strategies are formulated to improve social adaptation of relocated migrated households in Duimenshan resettlement site: 1) Increasing the investment in human capital of relocated migrated households to actively improve their human capital; 2) Building new heterogeneous social capital to accumulate and improve the social capital of relocated migrated households; 3) Cultivating the psychological capital of relocated migrated households to improve their social adaptability; 4) Improving the policy support system to create a high-quality and efficient institutional environment.

Keywords : Relocation, Social adaptation, Relocated migrated households, Appropriate strategies



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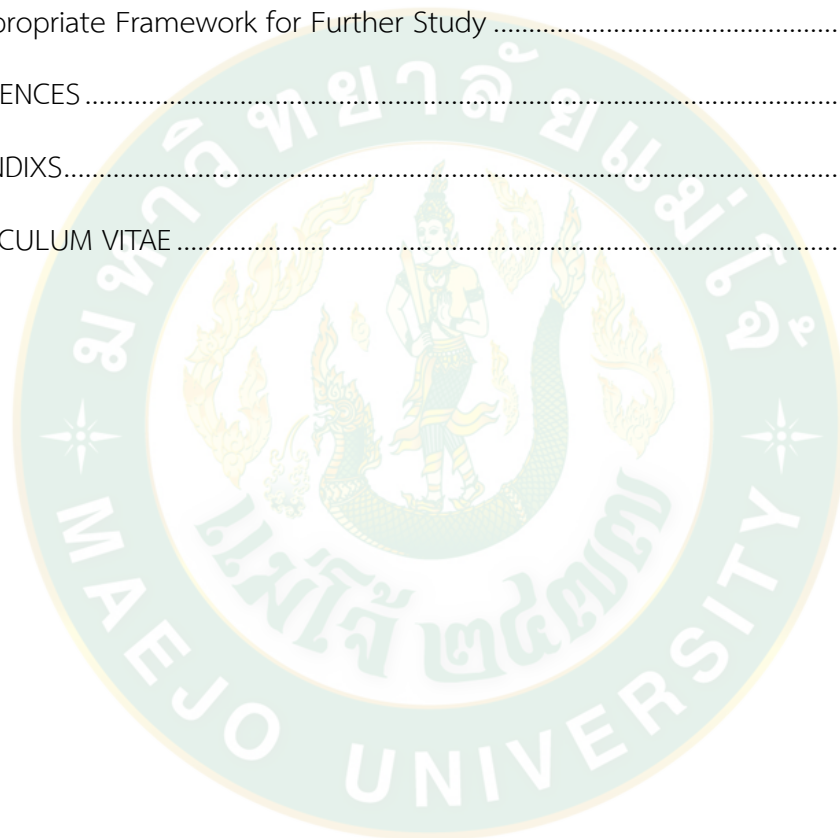


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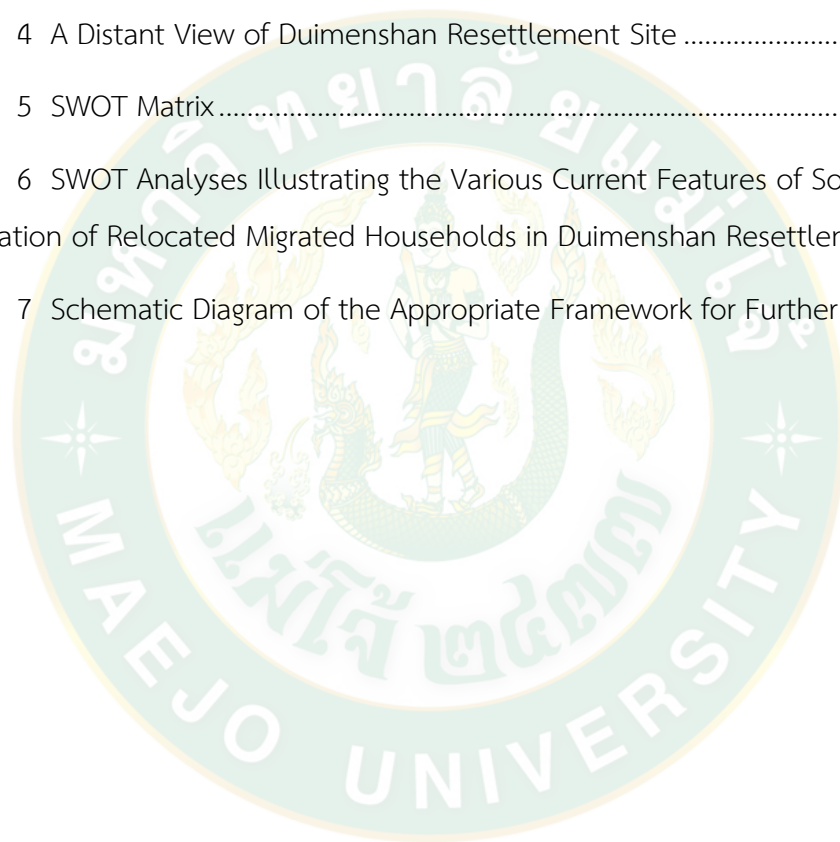


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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Background of the Study

Poverty has always been an important bottleneck restricting the development of countries, including developed and developing countries, and is a universal problem. Poverty reduction is a key issue that countries are committed to solving (Wang Bowen, 2020). Up to now, China has successfully solved the basic living problems of hundreds of millions of impoverished people (Xu Zhigang et al., 2019). Since the reform and opening up in 1978, China has lifted over 800 to 900 million rural impoverished people out of poverty over the past 40 years (Wang Sangui, 2020). As of the end of 2019, the number of rural impoverished people in China has decreased from 98.99 million at the end of 2012 to 5.51 million, a cumulative decrease of 93.48 million; The incidence of poverty has decreased from 10.2% in 2012 to 0.6%, a cumulative decrease of 9.6 percentage points (Guangming Daily, 2020). On February 25, 2021, the National Poverty Alleviation Summary and Commendation Conference announced that "China's poverty alleviation campaign has achieved comprehensive victory, with 98.99 million rural impoverished people lifted out of poverty under current standards. Regional overall poverty has been solved, and the arduous task of eliminating absolute poverty has been completed" (Guangming Daily, 2021). Since the central government explicitly proposed the implementation of the targeted poverty alleviation strategy in 2014, China's poverty alleviation has achieved certain results, providing Chinese experience for poverty alleviation in other countries around the world (Xu Hanze, 2016).

Among a series of poverty alleviation and assistance policies, relocation is the "No. 1 project" and landmark project in poverty alleviation, which has played a significant policy effect on the successful completion of poverty alleviation (Lian Hongping and Yang Jinxiao, 2023). In accordance with the principle of "government-led and voluntary relocation by the masses", poverty alleviation relocation is a

comprehensive poverty alleviation pathway, which relocates rural poor who live under unfavorable natural conditions, in fragile eco-environments, or in areas suffering frequent disasters, which cannot support the development of local people, to locations with better living and development conditions, and aims to improve their living conditions and realize stable poverty elimination by providing supporting measures in areas such as industry, employment, training, education, fitness and social security (Natural Resources Bureau of Jingning County, 2022). In September 2016, the National Development and Reform Commission issued the "National 13th Five Year Plan for Relocation and Poverty Alleviation", which became a guiding document for the implementation of the "13th Five Year Plan" for poverty alleviation relocation policies. At the end of 2020, the poverty alleviation relocation during the 13th Five Year Plan period was fully completed, with over 9.6 million officially registered poverty-stricken people relocating to new homes, including over 5 million resettled in urban areas and about 4.6 million resettled in rural areas. During the 13th Five Year Plan period, China has invested approximately 600 billion yuan in various types of funds and built approximately 35000 centralized resettlement areas, including over 5000 urban resettlement areas and approximately 30000 rural resettlement sites; More than 2.66 million resettlement housing units have been built, with a total construction area of 210 million square meters and an average housing area of 80.6 square meters per household; Supporting the construction or expansion of over 6100 primary and secondary schools and kindergartens, over 12000 hospitals and community health service centers, over 3400 elderly care service facilities, and over 40000 cultural activity venues (GMW.cn, 2020). After the task of "moving out" is basically completed, the focus of poverty alleviation relocation work in the current and future period will inevitably shift from "moving out" to "being stable" and "being able to become rich" (China Economic Herald, 2020). At the policy level, the National Development and Reform Commission has also successively issued policy documents such as the Guiding Opinions on Further Strengthening the Follow up Support for Poverty Alleviation Relocation, Several Policies and Measures for Follow up Support for Poverty Alleviation Relocation in 2020, Guiding Opinions on Doing Well the Community Governance Work of

Centralized Resettlement for Poverty Alleviation Relocation, and Several Policies and Measures for Assisting the Follow up Support of Large-scale Resettlement Areas for Relocated Poverty Alleviation, which serve as a guide and focus on promoting the subsequent development of resettlement areas for poverty alleviation relocation, helping the relocated people adapt to the new environment and integrate into new communities.

The poverty alleviation relocation has enabled the impoverished population to complete spatial transfer, significantly improving their living environment and development conditions, and fundamentally transforming their livelihood modes. China has introduced a series of policies and guidelines to provide housing, medical care, education, employment, elderly care, and other public services for the relocated migrants for poverty alleviation. These favorable conditions have laid a certain economic foundation for their social adaptation. However, as a complex and systematic project, poverty alleviation relocation involves many aspects such as politics, economy, society, culture and environment. The social change it brings is actually the process of migrant people building new communities and homes through daily production and life. The complexity and diversity shown in this process are far beyond the scope of the social impact of the project (Wang Yufan, 2021). Studies have found that the original sources of productive income for relocated migrants have been lost, and compared to their original place of residence, resource competition in resettlement areas is more intense. The original rural social network has been weakened, and cultural characteristics and traditional forces have also changed (Fu Shaoping, Zhao Xiaofeng, 2015). After the disruption of the original living habits and livelihoods of the migrants, they will be affected in different levels in terms of property, social relationships, and psychological belonging (Xu Xiaochang et al., 2013). As many as nearly ten million people have relocated to other areas for poverty alleviation, their social adaptation is not only related to their own sustainable development, but also to the stability of overall poverty alleviation achievements. How to promote the social adaptation and integration of relocated migrants has become a hot topic of social attention.

Significance of the Study

The social adaptation of poverty alleviation relocation population is not only an urgent practical problem to be solved, but also a theoretical problem with inherent tension in academic research (Wang Yufan, 2021). This study takes Duimenshan resettlement site, a urbanization centralized resettlement site, in Dongchuan, Yunnan as a case study. Through on-site investigation, the social adaptation status of relocated households in Duimenshan resettlement site is examined, the existing strategies that affected on relocated migrated households to improve their social adaptation are analyzed, and the factors that affect the social adaptation of relocated households are found out, in order to form the appropriate strategies to enhance their social adaptation ability. It is expected to promote the improvement of the social quality of life and sustainable development of relocated households, and also provide useful reference for the formulation and improvement of follow-up support policies for poverty alleviation relocation in relocated areas.

Theoretical Significance

1. It helps to fill the gaps in research content and achievements related to poverty alleviation relocation

As an important policy of national poverty alleviation and development, over 9.6 million people through relocation has achieved poverty alleviation and completed a large-scale population migration. For such a significant achievement, the academic community has paid attention to poverty alleviation relocation and has achieved significant results, especially in the macro aspects of policy implementation, institutional arrangements, and current situation of poverty alleviation relocation (Luo Ji, 2021). The discussion on the social adaptation and integration of migrants who have relocated also focuses more on the transformation of livelihood methods. There is relatively little research at the micro level on the social adaptation and integration of relocated migrants for poverty alleviation in a certain resettlement area as a case study. In terms of social adaptation and

integration, Chinese scholars mainly study migrant workers, landless farmers, and young migrant population groups, but pay little attention to the adaptation and integration of migrants who have relocated to other areas for poverty alleviation. This study takes the Duimenshan resettlement site in Dongchuan District as a case study, with the focus on the migrants of urbanization centralized resettlement for poverty alleviation as the research object, filling the gaps in research in related fields in the academic community.

2. It helps to gain a deeper understanding of the policy effects and impact mechanisms of social adaptation of relocated migrants for poverty alleviation from a theoretical perspective

From the Literature review, it is found that there is a lack of research on the construction of an evaluation index system for social adaptation of relocated migrants for poverty alleviation and the study of the effects of social adaptation policies for relocated migrants in resettlement areas. Therefore, this study applies population migration theory, social integration theory, poverty alleviation theory, etc., on the basis of constructing an evaluation index system for the social adaptation of relocated migrants for poverty alleviation, empirically analyzes the social adaptation status and influencing factors of relocated migrated households in Duimenshan resettlement site, as well as the implementation effect of policies that currently have an impact on the social adaptation of the households. This is helpful in both theoretical and practical aspects for a deeper understanding of the policy effects and mechanisms of social adaptation of the migrants for poverty alleviation, and for providing theoretical and empirical support for improving the continuation support policies during the "post relocation" period.

Practical Significance

1. It helps to evaluate the effectiveness of promoting social adaptation of relocated migrants for poverty alleviation

From a national perspective, by the end of 2020, the poverty alleviation relocation was fully completed, and the relocated households have been settled for at least 2 years. During this period, the government, communities, and migrants

themselves have adopted various strategies to promote the social adaptation of relocated migrants. Have these strategies played their due role? What is the current social adaptation status of relocated migrated households for poverty alleviation? This study is based on field survey data of relocated migrated households in the Duimenshan resettlement site, empirically exploring the social adaptation status of relocated households from different dimensions, and evaluating policies to promote social adaptation of the households. This is an empirical evaluation of the policy effectiveness of poverty alleviation relocation from a micro level.

2. It helps to improve follow-up support policies for poverty alleviation relocation

The key to the success or failure of relocation as a public policy for rural poverty management lies in whether the impact of the relocation policy on its main target group - relocated households has met expectations, and whether the policy's effectiveness is sustainable (Shi Peng, 2022). This study attempts to evaluate the policies and their effects that affect the social adaptation of relocated migrated households from six aspects: the guarantee of infrastructure and basic public service, community management, employment promotion of the migrants, promotion of resettlement industry, and protection of the rights and interests of the migrants. It also analyzes their impact on the social adaptation of relocated households from four aspects: human capital, social capital, institutional capital, and psychological capital, and obtained a series of innovative conclusions that are closely related to relocation practices. On this basis, the appropriate strategies and policy recommendations have been proposed to enhance the social adaptation of relocated migrated households. This not only helps to improve subsequent support policies, but also provides certain empirical support for promoting the consolidation of poverty alleviation relocation achievements.

Statement of the Problem

With the continuous promotion of follow-up support for poverty alleviation relocation, while the living environment and development conditions of the relocated population have significantly improved after relocation, their livelihood models have also undergone a fundamental transformation, and the total amount of livelihood capital has been significantly increased, resulting in a significant increase in income (Jin Mei, Shen Yun, 2017). However, simply increasing income cannot solve the social adaptation of the relocated migrants, and in reality, their social adaptation still faces many problems. As urban residents living in cities, the majority of the relocated population are employed in the secondary and tertiary industries. Wage income has become the main source of household income. The local government prioritizes the layout and construction of resettlement sites in counties and central towns with strong economic factor agglomeration functions, abundant entrepreneurial and employment opportunities, and large population carrying capacity, so as to gradually change the original production and lifestyle of the relocated population and transform them from farmers to urban residents (Natural Resources Bureau of Jingning County, 2022). In the preliminary research, it was found that compared to rural resettlement, urban resettlement migrants are far away from the land they rely on for their livelihood, and generally need to break away from the traditional agricultural labor based livelihood and have to adapt to the urbanization process. In this mode, the resettlement cost for migrants is relatively high, and the production and lifestyle changes of relocated migrants are also significant. Employment is more transferred from the primary industry to the secondary and tertiary industries. Relocated migrants often feel like "outsiders" and need to take a long time communicating with the local indigenous people to achieve community integration and cultural adaptation. Relocated migrated households generally face a series of challenges in the process of non-agricultural employment, such as human capital failure, exclusion from employment units due to low education level, single labor skills, identity discrimination, and the crowding out effect of market

mechanisms on the non-agricultural employment of impoverished migrants (Shi Peng, 2022).

After moving from relatively enclosed mountainous areas to cities, there have been significant changes in lifestyle, customs, and habits. Relocated migrants need to readjust their living habits, neighborhood relationships, and community participation, which has a significant impact on their lives. In addition, the relocation resettlement site is relatively independent, and located at the edge of the city, so it is easy to create space barriers with other external urban communities, leading to the social interaction of the relocated migrants is mostly homogeneous within the group, and there is a clear separation between the social interaction and the urban residents outside the resettlement community (Wang Chunrui, 2018). In terms of cultural and psychological adaptation, the relocated people are often prone to cultural shock and emotional impact when facing urban culture and landscapes that are completely different from original local culture after relocation, especially in ethnic minority areas (Zhou Enyu, 2018). What is the impact of relocation on the lives of relocated migrated households? What is the social adaptation status of relocated migrated households in resettlement sites? What is the mechanism of its impact? These are all urgent questions to answer.

This study takes the Duimenshan resettlement site in Dongchuan District, Yunnan Province as an example to study the social adaptation of relocated migrated households, playing a role in seeing the big from the small. Based on this, the key issues to be addressed in this study are:

1. What are the characteristics of relocated migrated households and their current social adaptation status in Duimenshan resettlement site in Dongchuan, Yunnan, P. R. China?
2. What are the existing strategies that affected on relocated migrated households to improve their social adaptation in Duimenshan resettlement site?
3. What are the factors related to social adaptation of relocated migrated households in Duimenshan resettlement site?
4. What are the appropriate strategies to improve social adaptation of relocated migrated households in Duimenshan resettlement site?

Objectives of the Study

Specifically, the study was designed to answer the following objectives:

1. To describe the characteristics of relocated migrated households and their current social adaptation status in Duimenshan resettlement site in Dongchuan, Yunnan, P. R. China.
2. To analyze the existing strategies that affected on relocated migrated households to improve their social adaptation in Duimenshan resettlement site.
3. To find out the factors related to social adaptation of relocated migrated households in Duimenshan resettlement site.
4. To formulate the appropriate strategies to improve social adaptation of relocated migrated households in Duimenshan resettlement site.

Scope and Limitation of the Study

During the 13th Five Year Plan period, Yunnan Province relocated a total of 996,000 registered poverty-stricken people, accounting for 10% of the total relocation scale in China. The province built 11 resettlement sites with over 10,000 people, and the urban resettlement rate reached over 90% (Xinhua News Agency, 2020), with 2,832 centralized resettlement areas built, including 33 resettlement areas with over 3000 people (Yunnan Daily, 2022). It can be said that Yunnan's poverty alleviation relocation is a microcosm of the national poverty alleviation relocation, and has a certain representativeness. This study was conducted at the Duimenshan resettlement site in Dongchuan District. Dongchuan District, belonging to Kunming City, Yunnan Province, is located in the northeast of Yunnan Province and the northernmost point of Kunming City. It is 150 kilometers away from Kunming and has a total area of 1,858.79 square kilometers. There are a total of 7 deeply impoverished townships (streets) and 129 impoverished villages (86 of which are deeply impoverished villages) in Dongchuan District, with relocation tasks accounting for 77.6% of Kunming City. In this study, the Duimenshan resettlement site was selected as the research site according to the following criteria:

1. The relocation project for poverty alleviation in Dongchuan District is under the jurisdiction of Kunming City, Yunnan Province. It is the largest relocation project in the province with the highest urbanization resettlement rate, with an urbanization resettlement rate of 95.67%. And the Duimenshan resettlement site is also one of the two resettlement areas for poverty alleviation relocation in Dongchuan District with over 10,000 people. As the second largest urbanization centralized resettlement site in Dongchuan, the social adaptation issues faced by relocated migrated households in Duimenshan resettlement site are highly representative, ensuring the typicality of the sample data.

2. Due to its unique geographical location, some areas in Dongchuan have experienced relocation as early as a few years ago due to the harsh natural environment and prominent geological hazards. Therefore, the local government has accumulated a lot of experience and practices in driving and promoting the subsequent development of relocated migrants.

3. Focusing on key links such as "being able to move out, stay stable, become rich, and integrate", the local government has explored and implemented the "12 aspects and 48 steps" of relocation resettlement for poverty alleviation. It has taken the lead in introducing a series of "1+6+13" follow-up development policies, forming the "Dongchuan Model" of "four complete and six supporting", which has been recognized and promoted by the National Development and Reform Commission. This study not only provides strong reference for other regions in Yunnan Province, but also for the follow-up development of poverty alleviation relocation in other provinces of China.

The content of this study is limited to the Duimenshan relocation and urbanization concentrated resettlement area for poverty alleviation. Other resettlement methods or relocation migrants from other areas are not within the scope of this study.

The limitations of this study are mainly reflected in: Firstly, the researchers focused on Duimenshan centralized resettlement site in Dongchuan, due to the lack of on-the-spot investigation on other region of Yunnan and China, and the lack of a large number of practical cases to support, some research conclusions need to be

verified by more cases and practices; Secondly, due to the fact that most of the research subjects were relocated to Duimenshan resettlement site at the end of 2018, the relocation time was approximately 3-4 years as of the start of this study. Therefore, for understanding the social adaptation status of relocated migrated households, the implementation effect of relevant policies, and the factors affecting their social adaptation, the research conclusion is clearly limited to the early stage of relocation due to the limitations of migration time.

Expected Results of the Study

The migration and flow of population has always been a major social phenomenon accompanying the development of human society, and is also an important field and hot topic of academic attention. The reasons, driving factors, scale, regional characteristics of the migration location, and resettlement methods of migrants all affect their social adaptation. This study takes Duimenshan resettlement site as a case study to systematically study the social adaptation of relocated migrated households.

From the perspective of the government and the community, this study will evaluate the policies and implementation effects of promoting social adaptation of relocated households based on field survey data of relocated migrated households in Duimenshan resettlement site, which will help improve the follow-up support policies for poverty alleviation relocation.

From the perspective of relocated households and migrants themselves, this study will propose the appropriate strategies to promote their social adaptation, which will further enhance the social adaptation ability of relocated migrants.

From the perspective of researchers, this study empirically analyzes the social adaptation status and influencing factors of relocated migrated households in Duimenshan resettlement site, based on the construction of an evaluation index system for the social adaptation of relocated migrated households. This study will collect some primary data and obtain research results, which can provide useful

assistance and experience for future researchers engaged in the social adaptation of relocated migrants for poverty alleviation.

Operational Definition of Terms

In order to facilitate a more clear understanding of the concepts in this study, the following terms are defined either operationally or from their lexical definitions.

Relocation – A change of living relocation to alleviate poverty in this study. It is operated and arranged by the government to relocate the poor people living in areas with poor living conditions to livable areas. By improving the production and living conditions of the resettlement area, adjusting the economic structure of the resettlement area and increasing income channels, the relocated residents can get rid of poverty and create more wealth. Based on the consideration of the needs of social development in all aspects, natural living conditions and other objective factors, the government will, on the basis of the principle of voluntary and exhaustive relocation, relocate the poor people in the area where "one side of water and soil cannot support one side of people" to places with better living conditions in all aspects by means of centralized or decentralized relocation of the whole village, and provide development opportunities for the relocated people through relevant supporting measures, so as to make efforts to move out, be stable, and have something to do. Can become rich, thus achieving the goal of overall poverty alleviation. The purpose of relocation is not only to solve the housing safety problem of the relocated people, but also to fundamentally solve the problems of poor living environment, inadequate development conditions, and weak foundation for poverty alleviation.

Migration - the migration of impoverished people from areas with poor ecological environment, poor natural conditions, and high incidence of geological disasters to cities and towns with better living and production conditions.

Centralized resettlement - the resettlement of 6 or more people who have filed and registered cards to relocate in the same resettlement site.

Urban resettlement - as urban residents, the relocated people are living in the cities and towns. Household members (excluding household members without labor ability) are mainly employed in the secondary and tertiary industries. Wage income is the main source of household income. The local government should give priority to selecting county towns and central market towns with strong economic factors gathering function, many entrepreneurship and employment opportunities, and large population carrying capacity to layout and construct resettlement sites, so that the relocated people can gradually change their original production and lifestyle, and change from farmers to urban residents.

Officially registered poverty-stricken households - based on the existing work, all provinces (autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the Central Government) adhere to the effective connection between poverty alleviation and development and the rural minimum living security system, and establish the filing and card registration for each poor household according to the principles of county-level, scale control, hierarchical responsibility, accurate identification and dynamic management, and build the national poverty alleviation information network system. The special poverty alleviation measures should be linked with the poverty identification results, in-depth analysis of the causes of poverty, the development of assistance measures from village to village, and the concentration of efforts to support, so as to effectively support the real poverty and the real poverty alleviation, and ensure that the goal of stable poverty alleviation can be achieved within the specified time.

Officially registered poverty-stricken population - the rural poor people living in a place where "one side of water and soil cannot support one side of people". These people should meet the following conditions - First, they have been identified and identified as poor people with registered cards according to procedures. The second is to voluntarily apply for relocation and confirm it according to the procedures. Third, it has been marked in the national poverty alleviation and development information system. The identification and identification of such relocation objects shall be the responsibility of poverty alleviation departments at all levels. The state implements household identification, household management and

household relocation for the households that have been filed and registered for relocation. Subsidy policy for the registered poor - the registered poor will raise 3000 yuan per capita, no more than 10000 yuan per household, and can obtain 20 square meters of housing per capita.

Synchronous relocation population - the poor people who live in the same physical and geographical unit (or village) as those who need to be relocated. Due to the homogeneity of the natural environment, production conditions and development basis of the relocation area, the poor people without registered cards are allowed to relocate together with the poor people on the basis of respecting individual wishes. The identification and identification of such relocation objects is the responsibility of the local government, without national review, and will not be included in the management of the national poverty alleviation and development information system, nor will it be included in the assessment scope of the relocation work of the relocation work. Subsidy policy for synchronous relocated households - the per capita self-raised funds of 14,000 yuan for synchronous relocated households can obtain 20 square meters of housing per capita.

Relocated migrated households - the above registered and synchronized relocation households are collectively referred to as relocation households.

The household dependency ratio - the ratio between the number of non-working migrants in the relocated migrated household and the number of working migrants. It measures the burden of support borne by the per capita labor force in the relocated migrated household. The population aged 14 and below and 65 and above are non-working migrants, and the population aged 15-64 is working migrants.

Social adaptation of relocated migrated households - in the social environment of the resettlement site, the relocated households strive to obtain their own survival and development opportunities through changes in the behavior, psychology and livelihood of household members, and at the same time adapt to and participate in the changes in the social environment, and finally achieve the balance between themselves and the social environment. In this study, social adaptation of associated migrated houses will be constructed and measured from

four dimensions - economic integration, social life adaptation, cultural assimilation and psychological integration.

Economic integration - the process that the relocated households or migrants adjust their way of livelihood and develop their skills to adapt to the local economic environment, and then gradually align with the mainstream groups in terms of income, consumption and employment. The evaluation indicators include economic income, living conditions, and the difficulty of finding jobs.

Social life adaptation - the process by which the relocated households or migrants can gradually adapt to the new lifestyle and interact with the mainstream groups in the new living environment and social space by adjusting their living habits, ways of doing things and psychological state, so as to achieve the goal of being able to get along with the local mainstream groups without mutual exclusion (Deng Xiaomei, 2011; Zhao Lili, 2008).

Culture assimilation - after the relocated households or migrants move into the new living space, they gradually change their original ideas and behaviors, integrate with the production and living culture of the place where they move into, and then converge with the mainstream groups in terms of ideology and value orientation.

Psychological integration - the psychological state formed by the relocated households or migrants in the original living environment is coordinated with the psychological reaction to the existing new living environment after the relocation, that is, their own identity and sense of belonging to the local community tend to be consistent with the mainstream group, and can realize the process of mutual recognition

Human capital - the sum of certain physical strength, intelligence, knowledge, technology and cognitive level existing in the main labor force of the household through the investment of corresponding resources. In this study, it is mainly measured from the work experience of main labor force, professional knowledge of main labor force, professional skills of main labor force Skill certificate or verbal qualification certificate of main labor force, physical conditions of main labor force and intelligent conditions of main labor force.

Social capital - it is a resource embedded in the social network of relocated households or migrants, which can effectively help them to obtain more and better external resources. The measurement indicators of social capital in this study include - the universality of social networks, the heterogeneity of social networks, the reach of social networks, the support of informal networks and the support of formal networks in the perspective of urban capital accumulation.

Universality of social networks - the scale of social networks that can provide support for relocated households or migrants, reflecting the total amount of social network resources and the diversity of embedded resources.

Heterogeneity of social networks - the diversity and non-repetition of social network resources owned by relocated households or migrants is the vertical range of resources between the highest and lowest accessible positions, reflecting the heterogeneity of the levels and types of social network resources, and is a criterion to judge the quality of social capital.

High availability of social networks - among the social network resources of relocated households or migrants, the social resources, location and embedded value resources at the highest accessible position reflect their position in the social network structure.

Information social networks - the official and institutional social networks, mainly including the social networks provided by the government, communities, social organizations, enterprises and institutions to support the relocated households or migrants.

Formal social networks - unofficial and non-institutional, referring to social networks formed by blood relationship, genetic relationship, industrial relationship, geographical relationship and personal relationship with relocated households or migrants.

Psychological capital - a kind of positive capital that can produce value under the influence of psychological factors for relocated households or migrants, and can help promote the growth and development of households or individuals and respond to difficulties and setbacks (Luthans F, Youssef C M, 2007). Psychological capital is divided into four dimensions - optimism, resilience, hope and initiative.

Optimism - the ability and the most positive attribution method formed by the relocated households or migrants when dealing with the future and difficulties. It attributes the negative events to external reasons and the positive events to internal reasons (Luthans F, Avolio B J, Avey J B, et al., 2007).

Resilience - the relocated households or migrants can actively recover to the original state when they are hit by difficulties. Resilient relocated households or migrants can often rebound quickly from uncertain events and failures, and have strong resilience.

Hope - it is a positive state driven by the sense of success. The relocated households or migrants with more hopes often have a good expectation for their future life. The motivation of the good expectation and the path of perseverance interact with each other, and finally reach a positive result (Luthans F, Avolio B J, Walumbwa F O, et al., 2005).

Initiative - it is a relatively stable tendency of relocated households or migrants to constantly explore new ways and take initiatives to change the external environment without being constrained by situational resistance.

Institutional capital - providing sufficient and convenient institutional resources for relocated households living within the institutional framework. Institutional capital gives people more power, stipulates people's obligations, and regulates people's words and deeds. In this study, institutional capital is defined as institutional resources with public characteristics that bring "external effects" to the relocated households or migrants at the resettlement site. Such institutional resources have a strong impact on the process of social adaptation of the relocated households or migrants. In this study, it can be operationalized into land system, social security system and employment system.

Land system - Article 26 of Section IV of the Rural Land Contract Law of the People's Republic of China clearly stipulates that "during the contract period, the contractees shall not take back the contracted land. If the whole household of the contractor moves to a small town and settles down, it shall, according to the wishes of the contractor, retain its land contract management right or allow it to transfer its land contract management right according to law". At the same time, in accordance

with the spirit of the relevant documents of the central government, the policy of extending the second round of land contract for another 30 years after it expires should be well implemented. In accordance with the above provisions and the spirit of the document, after the relocation, no organization or individual shall illegally recover, occupy or deprive the relocated people of their contracted land (cultivated land, forest land, grassland, etc.).

Land circulation - the circulation of contracted land management rights. The relocated households transfer the land management right to the new business entity voluntarily and with compensation according to law, and the transfer income belongs to the relocated households.

Social security system - the social security system in which the state allocates and redistributes national income through legislation and guarantees the basic rights of social members. According to the provisions of relevant national documents on the content of social security and in combination with the reality of relocation, the social security system in this study mainly includes social insurance, social welfare, social assistance and housing security.

Social insurance - the endowment insurance, medical insurance, work-related injury insurance, unemployment insurance and other insurance that the relocated migrants participate in.

Social assistance - the minimum living security, social assistance, assistance from social groups and employment assistance enjoyed by eligible relocated migrants.

Social welfare - the public health services, children's education and housing security enjoyed by the relocated migrants.

Employment system - eliminate market access restrictions, identity discrimination and structural barriers to occupational segregation of relocated migrants, and expand the space and channels for upward mobility of relocated migrants; We will basically establish a unified and standardized human resources market and an equal employment system. Ensure equal pay for equal work and equal rights in the same city. We will better protect the legitimate rights and interests of relocated migrants, improve the wage and income growth mechanism of relocated migrants, reasonably raise the minimum wage standard, promote collective wage negotiation, and improve the labor dispute coordination mechanism.



CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE AND RELATED STUDIES

This section surveys the literature on the context of the following: poverty alleviation relocation in Dongchuan District, the concept of relocated migrated households, theoretical perspective of social adaptation, how to measure social adaptation, and what affects social adaptation in which all the information herewith are significant, which will provide a clear understanding of the theoretical background of the study. These complications of various literatures and literature citations will provide an in-depth concrete, relevant and sufficient foundation from which the model plan for appropriate strategies to improve social adaptation of relocated migrated households will be formulated. The following are the review of literature:

Poverty Alleviation Relocation in Dongchuan District

The earliest poverty alleviation relocation in China was in the early 1980s when the State Council decided to implement poverty alleviation plans for the Hexi and Dingxi regions in Gansu Province and the Xihaigu regions in Ningxia Province, which had poor natural and living conditions. People in these areas with extremely poor conditions were relocated (Li Hanlin, 2013). The earliest pilot areas for poverty alleviation relocation in China were Ningxia, Yunnan, Inner Mongolia, and Guizhou. In the later stage, it continued to expand to five provinces and regions, namely Guangxi, Qinghai, Sichuan, Shanxi, and Shaanxi. In 2001, the State Council issued and implemented the policy "Outline of China's Rural Poverty Alleviation and Development (2001-2010)" that is conducive to further promoting poverty alleviation relocation (Fan Xiaojian, 2011). After achieving further success in pilot areas for poverty alleviation relocation, the country formulated the "Eleventh Five Year Plan for Poverty Alleviation Relocation" in 2005, which further clarified the relocation and resettlement methods, requirements for relocation targets, and guiding principles

before and after relocation (Dong Yunlai, Wang Yanhua, 2021). In 2012, "Twelfth Five Year Plan for Poverty Alleviation Relocation" pointed out the relocation of 2.4 million impoverished people living in poor rural areas, and identified key areas for poverty alleviation relocation (National Development and Reform Commission, 2012). As of the end of 2020, 9.6 million registered poverty-stricken people have completed relocation to other areas for poverty alleviation (People's Daily, 2020).

Dongchuan District, under the jurisdiction of Kunming City, Yunnan Province, is located in the northeast of Yunnan Province and the northernmost part of Kunming City, 150 kilometers away from Kunming. It is adjacent to Huize County, Qujing City, Yunnan Province to the east, and Xundian County, Kunming City to the south, and to the west. It is adjacent to Luquan County, Kunming City, connected to Qiaojia County, Zhaotong City, Yunnan Province in the north, and across the Jinsha River from Huili County and Huidong County, Liangshan Prefecture, Sichuan Province. The total area is 1858.79 square kilometers.

Dongchuan District has 7 deeply impoverished townships (sub-district) and 129 impoverished villages (86 are deeply impoverished villages), and the relocation task accounts for 77.6% of Kunming City. As early as 2009, Dongchuan District has started the relocation of geological disaster-prone areas, and the local government has accumulated 7 years of experience in relocation by 2016 when it formally applied for poverty alleviation relocation. Due to the special mountain environment, nearly one-third of the registered poor population in Dongchuan District live in remote and impoverished mountainous areas where "one side of the water and soil cannot support the people there". Therefore, the cost of achieving these people out of poverty on schedule, whether for infrastructure construction or industrial development, is much higher than the relocation. After in-depth discussion, Dongchuan District issued the Management Measures of Poverty alleviation relocation, which clarifies that those people must relocate under the conditions: registered poor people are living in the areas, which are remote and lack of infrastructure facilities; the cost of poverty alleviation construction is higher than the

cost of relocation; registered poor households located in areas prone to geological disasters and close to local agricultural production but cannot lift out of poverty; natural villages with less than 50 households and a poverty incidence rate of 50% or more. Also, a one-time decision implements poverty alleviation relocation 8,740 households, 32,771 people, including 4987 households, 18,745 people in poverty registration, accounting for 57.06%, simultaneous relocation objects 3,753 households 14,026 people, accounting for 42.94%.

Dongchuan District is the province's largest relocation project with the highest urbanization resettlement rate. The urbanization resettlement rate is as high as 95.67%. The relocation involves 7 towns (sub-district), 68 administrative villages and 240 village groups, with 15 resettlement sites according to the principle of "guaranteeing the basics", including 13 centralized resettlement sites (5 urban resettlement sites, 8 market towns and central city resettlement sites) and 2 decentralized resettlement sites, with urban resettlement sites not exceeding 20 square meters per capita and rural tourism resettlement sites not exceeding 25 square meters per capita. Based on years of experience in relocation, focusing on the main contradiction of "housing security" and the key issues of "how to move, moving out, stabilizing, getting rid of poverty and integrating", Dongchuan District conducts in-depth research and makes overall arrangements. At the end of 2019, all the 104,271 poor people in 28,731 households in the area were all lifted out of poverty, and the incidence of poverty dropped from 52.88% to 0% at the time of poverty registration (Yunnan Daily, 2020).

Migration Theory

There are various forms of contemporary migration theories, and for a long time, the academic community has formed various theoretical explanations and representative viewpoints around the migration problem of migrants, mainly in the following aspects:

Push-Pull Theory

The ancestor of the Push-Pull Theory is British statistician E. Ravenstein. As early as the 19th century, E. Ravenstein proposed the famous Seven Laws of Migration in his paper "The Laws of Migration" (Zmud R W, 1984). On the basis of E. Ravenstein's research, subsequent demographers, geographers, and economists created the Push-Pull Theory proposed in the late 19th century. The Push-Pull Theory believes that the flow and migration of migrants are not disorderly and blind, but rather the result of the combined effect of the "push" force caused by unfavorable factors in the area of origin and the "pull" force caused by various favorable conditions in the destination. The main "push" force factors are various exclusion forces that are not conducive to their survival and development, such as wars, turmoil, natural disasters, and ecological environment deterioration, population growth, low living standards, and lack of employment opportunities force people to leave their homeland. The "pull" force factors include the attractiveness formed by labor demand, access to land, good and sufficient economic opportunities, or special opportunities for a small group of people. The early Push-Pull Theory has been questioned by the academic community with the new trend of migration development, such as neglecting the subjective initiative of migration subjects in the migration process to a certain extent, failing to fully explain the internal motivation of migration actions, and overemphasizing the rationality of migration actions. The later Push-Pull Theory began to focus on what factors and under what circumstances formed the push-pull force that facilitated migration flow, as well as the differences in migration responses in similar situations (Li Minghuan, 2002). Lee (1966) proposed a Push-Pull model for labor transfer. The "push pull" model not only systematically analyzes the reasons for the formation of migration, but also provides a detailed introduction to the number, direction, and characteristics of migrants.

Theory of Mobility Transition

Wilbur Zelinsky (1971) published the "The Hypothesis of the Mobility Transition" in the *Journal of Geographical Review*. In his research, he found that the degree of population mobility is limited by socio-economic development conditions.

Based on the study of the mutual influence between population mobility and urbanization, industrialization, and social modernization processes, he proposed the "Theory of Mobility Transformation" and divided it into five stages. (1) Before the Industrial Revolution, due to various factors such as social instability, human mortality rates were high and population growth was relatively slow during this period, so there were few mobile phenomena. (2) In the early stages of the Industrial Revolution, the decrease in mortality rate compared to the previous stage led to sustained population growth. However, due to the large rural population, a large number of rural people migrated to cities and towns, and some people migrated from domestic to overseas for exploration. (3) In the late period of the Industrial Revolution, the birth rate declined again, which led to a slowdown in population growth, while the phenomenon of overseas migration was also curbed. (4) In the stage of developed society, although the mortality rate has decreased, the fertility rate is also decreasing, which has slowed down the speed of rural migration to cities. However, population mobility between cities has increased to a certain extent. (5) In the future stage of overdevelopment, population mobility will mainly occur between cities, while migration from underdeveloped areas to developed areas will be somewhat suppressed. The Theory of Mobility Transition is an induction of several development forms experienced by developed countries. Its important value is to combine migration and mobility with the processes of population transformation, industrialization, and urbanization, making the research perspective broader.

Labor Migration Theory

The economic equilibrium theory proposed by Lewis focuses on studying the migration drivers of migrants from an economic perspective. In 1954, Lewis expounded the theory of economic development and population mobility in "Economic Development with Unlimited Supply of Labor", which was the first population mobility model in the field of development economics to "integrate labor transfer into the process of economic growth". Based on the assumption of a binary economic structure, the Lewis model proposes a method of analyzing migration from the perspectives of "traditional sectors" and "modern sectors". Among

them, "traditional sectors" are represented by traditional agriculture with outdated production methods and low productivity and wage levels, while "modern sectors" are represented by urban industries with advanced production methods and high productivity and wage levels. This theory also emphasizes the role of the "principle of maximum personal utility" in the migration process, believing that the root cause of migration lies in the wage gap between regions and urban and rural areas. Michel Todaro's (1969) population mobility model suggested that migration behavior is ultimately determined by comparing the wage differences between the destination and the destination, and estimating the costs and rewards, in order to explain the widespread phenomenon of large-scale rural to urban migration in developing countries (Michel Todaro, 1969). This theory has certain academic value in explaining the early issue of free migration, but due to its excessive emphasis on individual free will and the principle of maximum utility, it underestimates the impact of non-economic factors such as politics, history, national policies, and social status on migration (Hu Shuzhi, 2014).

Segmented Labor Market Theory

Studying international migration issues from the perspective of labor migration is also an extremely important direction in contemporary international migration research. Michael Piore's labor market segmentation theory proposed in 1979 explored international migration issues from the perspective of market structure in developed countries. This theory suggested that the economic system of modern developed countries could be divided into capital intensive and labor-intensive sectors. Local workers in developed countries were eager for high income, high security, and comfortable environments, but disdain to engage in low-paid, high-risk, shameful, and personal development jobs. This created an inherent demand for foreign labor in the labor markets of developed countries, which was precisely the inherent demand of the socio-economic system of the receiving country that promoted the cross-border migration of contemporary populations (Michael Piore, 1979). The segmented labor market theory is the first to study the reasons for the formation of international labor from the perspective of the internal mechanisms of

migration to countries, and better explains the "contradiction" between the high unemployment rate in contemporary developed countries and the increasing demand for international labor. However, this theory focuses too much on the demand for foreign migrants in the country of migration, and relatively neglects the supply factors of the place of origin country. Based on this situation, Portes, Alejandro and Robert L Bach further proposed the "Triple Market Demand Theory", adding an "ethnic gathering area" in the dual labor market. Through this economic circle, migrant ethnic groups can introduce cheap labor to enhance product competitiveness, while successful migrant entrepreneurs also play a demonstration role for residents in the relocation area (Portes, Alejandro, Robert L Bach ,1985).

Migration System Theory

The Migration System Theory is a comprehensive theoretical analysis framework for studying migration issues. It is believed that the migration system is composed of two or more countries that exchange migrants with each other. It attempts to integrate various theories and research methods to conduct comprehensive and holistic research on the families, relationship networks, international relations, cultural concepts, families, social networks, etc. at both ends of in and out. Unlike other migration theories that overlook the impact of factors such as international relations, political systems, economic organizations, national systems, collective behavior, and family relationships on migration, this theory believes that there are macro and micro structures in the migration system. Macro structure refers to the political and economic situation in the world, the relationship between countries, and the laws and systems formulated by the migration and settlement control countries. It has the wield absolute power to control the emergence and development of modern migration. The microstructure mainly refers to the migration chain, which makes the migration process safer and more stable. It plays a crucial role in enhancing new migrants' understanding of the host country, finding jobs and adapting to the environment as soon as new migrants arrive at their destination, and so on; Families and communities play a central role in the migration chain. Once established, the migration chain will continue to operate continuously.

Once established, the migration chain will continue to operate continuously. For example, Oded Stark and Edward Taylor emphasized the important role of families in migration and believed that migration was a rational choice for families rather than individuals to pursue maximum benefits (Oded Stark, Edward Taylor, 1991).

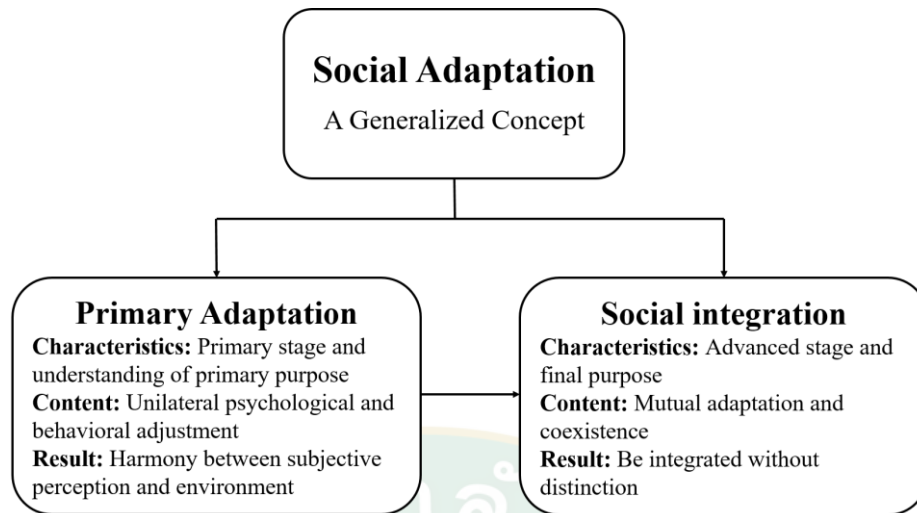
The Concept of Relocated Migrated Households' Social Adaptation

The term "adaptation" was initially considered a phenomenon unique to organisms, and research on adaptation was conducted from the fields of evolution and ecology (Ye Jihong, 2008). After analogizing the relationship between organisms and the natural environment and the relationship between humans and society, the term "adaptation" has been extended to disciplines such as sociology, anthropology, psychology, etc.

In the field of cross-cultural research, the term "adaptation" appears frequently. It referred to the changes in emotion, cognitive identity and interactive behavior when a person communicates with others in the cultural context of a foreign country (Lin Dajin and Xie Chaoqun, 2005). In psychology, social adaptation was a complex and comprehensive social psychological phenomenon, which is the process of interaction between individual's self-system and social system (Chen Jianwen, 2010). Goldscheider. G (1983) mentioned in his book "Urban Migrants in Developing Nations" that the adaptation of migrants could be defined as a process in which migrants respond to and constantly adjust their behavior to the changed political, economic and social environment. Many Chinese scholars viewed the social adaptation of migrants as "people's continued socialization" (Tian Kai, 1995; Zheng Dandan, Lei Hong, 2002; Hao Yuzhang, Feng Xiaotian, 2005), which was a widely representative view. Another view is that "adaptation" is similar to "accommodation" and "assimilation", but adaptation was more active than accommodation and assimilation. Adaptation was "the active or passive adaptation of actors to the changing surrounding environment" (Zhu Li, 2002; Zhang Haibo and Tong Xing, 2006). This view is close to the concept put forward by Goldscheider. G (1983), referring to the constant behavior adjustment of migrants in the changing environment.

Scholars have carried out relatively in-depth research on the social adaptation and integration of migrants. However, due to the different research perspectives and research objectives of different researchers, and the complexity of the process of social adaptation and integration of migrants, the concept and connotation of social adaptation of migrants show complexity and multiplicity. In general, several commonly used concepts on the issue of migration adaptation include assimilation, social integration, cultural adaptation, social absorption and social integration. These concepts describe and summarize the adaptation process and state of migrants in the place of migration from different levels and angles.

Under the premise of "relocated migrated households are settled migrants", this study draws inspiration from Deng Xiaomei (2011) and believes that social adaptation of relocated migrants is a broad concept (Figure 1), including two stages of social adaptation and social integration. It includes the process of relocation households from settlement to adaptation, and then to integration with local society of the resettlement site. And it includes primary adaptation, that is, the psychological integration of migrants to their subjective perception through self-adjustment; It also includes the social integration in the advanced stage, that is, under a certain macro-social background, the situation of migrated migrants and local mainstream groups in economic, social life, culture and other aspects.



Note: The arrow line indicates that after undergoing the initial stage of adaptation, the relocated migrants will gradually integrate into the society of the resettlement site.

Figure 1 A Generalized Concept of Social Adaptation

Source: Deng Xiaomei (2011))

Based on the definition of relevant scholars at home and abroad, this study believes that the social adaptation of relocated migrated households refers to the process that the relocated migrated households gradually integrate into the local mainstream society on the basis of adapting to the local social and cultural environment, and interact and penetrate with the mainstream society, and finally achieve social integration with the mainstream groups in the resettlement area through the adjustment of their own behavior and psychological state under the constraints of the macro social background.

The highest level of social adaptation is that migrants can integrate into the local mainstream society and achieve benign interaction and harmonious coexistence with the mainstream groups. Both sides accept and identify with each other culturally and psychologically, without social and cultural exclusion. Therefore, the social adaptation of the relocated migrated households is a multi-dimensional concept, mainly including: economically, the relocated migrated households and local residents develop simultaneously; In social life, the relocated migrated households have the ability and willingness to contact with the mainstream groups,

and the two sides live in harmony; In terms of culture, the relocated migrated households are not excluded by the system and culture of the mainstream society and have equal rights; Psychologically, the relocated migrated households can establish a sense of belonging and identify with each other.

Theoretical Perspective of Social Adaptation

From different perspectives of sociology, demography, anthropology and economics, scholars have studied the social adaptation and integration of migrants in a more in-depth way. This study refers to the theoretical reflections of Hu Shuzhi (2014) and Zhuoma Cao (2017) on the social integration of migrants, and provides a theoretical summary and literature review from two levels, providing a reliable theoretical basis for constructing a theoretical model of social adaptation for relocated migrated households.

The dominant theory of integration

The theory of social integration originated from Western countries and is mainly used to explain and understand the economic achievements, behavioral adaptation, cultural integration, identity process and results of international migration in Western society. Among them, the "integration theory", "multiculturalism theory", and "segmented assimilation theory" are the most important three theories (Zhuoma Cao, 2017).

The assimilation theory

Originating from the early 20th century sociological school at the University of Chicago in the United States, and the "assimilation theory" represented by Park, migrants gradually change their original cultural patterns and content by adjusting their attitudes and behaviors, and integrate into mainstream society. From this perspective, the social integration of migrants meant people's acceptance of the mainstream culture, values, and lifestyle of the destination. Therefore, assimilation was the process in which vulnerable groups continuously changed their original

culture and behavior patterns, gradually adapted to the culture and behavior patterns of mainstream society, and ultimately obtained the same opportunities and rights as mainstream groups. The development trend of this process was irreversible. Assimilators believed that there are differences in the process of integration and assimilation among different ethnic groups. Their original cultural traditions, language characteristics, social networks, and other factors affected the stages and patterns of assimilation. Over time, different ethnic groups in society would abandon their unique culture and identity, and integrate into the main society of the destination, ultimately achieving complete social assimilation (Park. R E, 1928).

The multiculturalism theory

Taking Kallen as a representative, emphasizing a "multi-ethnic, multilingual, and multicultural" society was different from the traditional integration theory that migrants gradually abandoned their traditional culture and adapted to mainstream social culture. It was believed that when the society in which they migrate had cultural inclusiveness, migrants would reshape their identity and values in order to better integrate into the destination, while also being more inclined to maintain their original cultural values and social psychology, thus forming a diverse socio-economic order (Kallen, 1956). Stephen Castle & Mark J. Miller believed that "multiculturalism" included the following contents: migrants had the right to become citizens of the country of migration; Ensuring equal rights for migrants was the responsibility of the government; Migrants with different cultural characteristics had the right to demand respect; Revising relevant social policies based on the special cultural needs of migrants (Stephen Castle and Mark J. Miller, 1993). Multiculturalism believed that the integration of migrants was characterized by diversity and difference, and the migrant ethnic groups had the right to maintain their own ethnic culture in the country. The government allowed migrants to preserve their own culture, language, customs, and way of life, and encouraged people to tolerate differences among themselves (Li Minghuan, 2001).

The segmented assimilation theory

The segmented assimilation theory originated from traditional social integration theories and developed rapidly in the 1990s. It was aimed at explaining contemporary migration trends and pathways (Portes A, Zhou M, 1994). The segmented assimilation theory held that when cultural values of the inflow area met the humanistic, cultural, and economic capital of the floating population, they would interact with any mode, resulting in three main different outcomes: Firstly, integration into the mainstream society, that was, when migrant groups had higher human capital, they could quickly integrate into the mainstream social economy and culture, and obtain relatively high social status (Wen M, Wang G., 2009); Secondly, integrating into urban poverty culture. When the group had fewer resources, it was difficult to find stable jobs and therefore more difficult to integrate into the local mainstream society. Instead, they would integrate into the local poverty relationship network (Appleton S, Song L, Xia Q, 2005); Thirdly, selective integration, which meant that the migrant group mainly would integrate into the local political and economic life, but adhered to the traditional values of the hometown community (Zhang Qingwu, 2017).

The integration theory for establishing dimensions

To specifically investigate the social adaptation and integration of migrants, researchers must think about the measurement of social adaptation and integration of migrants. Western scholars usually describe and measure the urban integration and integration process of migrant groups in a multi-dimensional concept and typological way. The main representative scholars are: the "two-dimensional" model represented by Gordon, the "three-dimensional" model represented by J. Junger-Tas et al. and the "four dimensional" model represented by H. Entzinger et al (Liang Bo, 2010).

The “Two Dimensional” Model

In the early 1960s, Gordon proposed a "two dimensional" classification method for the urban integration of international migrants, dividing the urban

integration of migrants into two dimensions: structural and cultural. On the one hand, from the national level, objective indicators examined the evaluation of migration policies after implementation, the degree of migration acceptance by policies, and considered education level, employment income, and housing situation from the perspective of the group; On the other hand, it directly targeted individual integration itself, highlighting characteristics such as migrant cultural customs, behavioral norms, interpersonal communication, lifestyle, and language acquisition. The two-dimensional model laid the foundation for the measurement dimension division of migrant city integration, and as industrial manufacturing was replaced by service industries, the labor market no longer required individual professional qualifications, but better employment flexibility. The two-dimensional model not only considered objective institutional policies, but also emphasized the social adaptability, language communication ability, and self-adjustment ability of migrants, reflecting whether they met the new requirements of the labor market (Gordon M, 1964).

The “Three Dimensional” Model

J. Junger-Tas believed that migration integration includes three aspects: structural integration, socio-cultural integration, and political legitimacy integration. Among them, structural integration involved aspects such as education, labor market, income, and housing. The low degree of structural social integration indicated the social exclusion experienced by migrant groups, such as low education level, informal employment, illegal crime, etc., which limited their ability to enter social organizations. Social and cultural integration was mainly reflected in the development of migrants' ability to participate in various social organizations, interpersonal communication with outside groups, and the change of behavior patterns, which was mainly reflected in the degree of intergroup isolation, language use, and acceptance of the concept of price. Political and legal integration referred to the equal political rights enjoyed by migrants and local citizens, such as the right to vote and stand for election, and equal status (J. Junger Tas, 2001).

The “Four Dimensional” Model

Entzinger H & Biezeveld R directly replaced the structural integration dimension with socio-economic integration through the analysis of migration integration policies in EU countries, dividing it into four dimensions: economic integration, political integration, cultural integration, and the acceptance and exclusion of migrants by the main society. Economic integration was reflected in the varying degrees of improvement in the work, wages, job changes, social security, and other aspects of the floating population; Political integration was reflected in the political participation of mobile populations and the protection of their children's right to education; Cultural integration was reflected in the adaptation and transformation of the floating population to the cultural customs, rules and regulations, language environment, and other aspects of the destination, as well as their performance in choosing spouses and whether they have committed criminal acts; The issue of whether or to what extent the main society accepted migrants was manifested as the issue of the main society's acceptance. The innovation of the four-dimensional model mainly lied in proposing that migrant social integration was not only the assimilation and adaptation of migrant individuals or groups to the migrant society, but also included the changes that occur in the migrant society when facing the migrant group, that was, the social integration process of migrants was a collection of two mutually adjusted and integrated processes (Han Entzinger, Renske Biezeveld, 2003).

How to Measure Social Adaptation

Due to the diverse understanding of the connotation of social adaptation of migrants in the academic community, when it comes to the specific investigation of social adaptation of migrants, researchers are bound to think and answer a question: how to measure the social adaptation of migrants? What should be included in the social adaptation of migrants?

From the perspective of existing research results, foreign scholars usually deconstruct the measurement system of social integration into different dimension systems to study the integration of migrants or ethnic groups, mainly by means of typology to describe and measure the integration process and level of migrant groups. The representative ones are the "two dimension" model represented by Gordon The "three dimensional" model represented by J. Junger-Tas and others, and the "four dimensional" model represented by H. Entzinger and others (Liang Bo, 2010).

In addition, Milton Gordon (1964), when studying the integration between ethnic groups in the United States, established a measurement index system of social integration of migrants with seven dimensions: acculturation, structure assimilation, marital assimilation, identification assimilation, attitude-reception, behavior-reception and civic assimilation.

Berry (1974) proposed a bidirectional model of cultural integration, which combined different attitudes of migrants towards whether to maintain their original cultural characteristics and whether they were willing to integrate into the culture of the society where they migrate. Four cultural integration strategies were derived: Integration strategy, which was willing to both maintain their original culture and adapt to the culture of the society where they migrate; Assimilation strategy, which refused to maintain one's original culture and was only willing to adapt to the culture of the society where one migrates; Separation strategy, which was only willing to maintain one's own culture and refused to adapt to the culture of the migrant society; Marginalization strategy referred to the unwillingness to maintain one's original culture or adapt to the culture of the society where one migrates, isolating oneself.

John Goldlust and Anthony H. Richmond (1974) put forward seven indicators to measure the ability of migrants to adapt to the new environment based on the subjective and objective perspectives in the article "Research on Multiple Models of Migration Adaptation": (1) economy: industry and occupation engaged in, income and consumption, (2) culture: language learning, cultural products and symbolic exchange between migrants and recipients, Change from eating habits to religious or moral

beliefs; (3) Society: the formation of primary relationships and the degree of participation in various formal organizations; (4) Politics: the acquisition and effective implementation of the right to vote and to be elected, and the formation of organizations representing the special interests of migrants and ethnic minorities; (5) The transformation of self-consciousness; (6) The acceptance and internalization of the attitude and value of the receiving place; (7) Satisfaction with life after migration.

Residential integration or spatial integration is another dimension of social integration research. After the research of Massey D and Denton N. (1985), residential integration has begun to attract more and more researchers' attention. The distribution of residential space among migrant groups is regarded as a comprehensive reflection of their human capital and social integration status.

In short, in the theoretical research on the measurement of social integration of migrants by foreign scholars, the multi-dimensional interpretation of the concept of "adaptation" and "integration" has been widely accepted by all. Based on the differences in their understanding and perspective of social adaptation and integration, researchers have formed different dimensions of social integration measurement and the differences between the measurement indicators of each dimension.

Influenced by foreign theories, China's relevant research also mainly adopts the multi-dimensional measurement method to depict the social adaptation and social integration of migrants from multiple dimensions, and pays more attention to the localization measurement while learning from foreign theories (Guo Qing, 2013).

Scholars mainly focus on building objective indicator systems for measuring social adaptation or social integration. Zhang Wenhong and Lei Kaichun (2008) used the 2007 Shanghai urban new migrant survey data and exploratory factor analysis method to explore the structure of social integration of urban new migrants. The analysis results showed that the social integration of new urban migrants includes four factors: cultural integration, psychological integration, identity integration, and economic integration. Yue Zhongshan (2012) constructed a conceptual system for the social integration of migrant workers, believing that social integration includes three dimensions: cultural integration, socio-economic integration, and psychological

integration. Among them, socio-economic integration had no direction, while cultural integration and psychological integration had bidirectional characteristics. Li Mengyan (2017) explored the social integration status of urban and rural migrants in Shanghai through a questionnaire survey and factor analysis. The research results indicated that the social integration of migrants could be mapped to four aspects: social relationship integration, economic integration, spiritual integration, and cultural integration. Wang Wenjing (2018) analyzed the current situation of social integration of migrant women in cities from four dimensions: economic integration, social adaptation, structural integration, and identity recognition. Hao Xiaoning (2018) used data from the 2014 National Dynamic Monitoring and Survey of Floating Population on Social Integration to construct a social integration system for the floating population from four dimensions: economic integration, life integration, cultural integration, and psychological integration. Li Haonan (2019) divided the research variables into four aspects: self-quality integration, social relationship integration, economic integration, and institutional integration, and studied the impact of social integration on the willingness of floating population to stay. Fu Duanxiang (2020) used the analytic hierarchy process to study the social integration of migrant workers, dividing it into target layer, criterion layer, and indicator layer. The target layer was the social integration evaluation system for migrant workers; The criterion layer included five aspects: economic, cultural, social, psychological, and institutional integration; The indicator layer included 13 indicators such as relative income level, relative consumption level, and living level. He Wen (2021) used factor analysis method to construct four measurement dimensions of psychology, economy, culture, and society, including 12 secondary indicators, based on the 2017 national dynamic monitoring survey data of floating population, to analyze the intergenerational differences in the current social integration status of rural and urban floating population.

Some scholars measured urban social integration from the perspective of migrant workers' subjective perception of cities. For example, Ren Yuan and Qiao Nan (2010) measured social integration from the perspective of the level of relationship between migrant populations and their cities. It believed that social integration

included the following four dimensions: self-identity, attitude towards the city, interaction with local people, and perceived social attitude. Ji Wen (2009) used a set of psychological perception scales to operationalize the urban integration of migrant workers into the following three aspects: the level of urban social harmony, respect, and satisfaction with urban life. Wei Wanqing and Lu Shuzhen (2012) measured an individual's social integration from three aspects: identity, willingness to purchase a house, and future development intention.

Some scholars studied social integration from an individual or holistic perspective. Zhou Hao (2012) reconstructed the measurement index system for social integration at the individual level and discussed several important theoretical issues in current research. It believed that the social integration of mobile populations always lied at a certain point in the three stages of adaptation, segmented integration and integration, and that the concepts and variables used in constructing the measurement index system should have high validity and simplicity, and should correspond to theory. Social integration included five dimensions: economic integration, cultural adaptation, social adaptation, structural integration, and identity recognition. The measurement of the urban integration degree of migrant workers should be conducted at two levels: the urban level and the individual level. Among them, urban integration at the urban level included two aspects: policy integration and overall integration. Policy integration measured the urban integration status of migrant workers from the perspective of policies related to cities and migrant workers, while overall integration evaluated the urban integration status of migrant workers from the perspective of the overall urban migrant workers; At the individual level, it was necessary to not only examine the subjective integration feelings and evaluations of migrant workers, but also observe their objective integration status.

Some scholars have studied the relationship between different dimensions of social integration. Zhu Li (2002) believed that the social adaptation of migrant workers included economic, social, cultural and psychological aspects. These three different aspects of adaptation are progressive in order. Economic adaptation was the foundation of urban life, while social adaptation was a further requirement of urban life, reflecting the breadth of integration into urban life. Cultural and psychological

adaptation belonged to the spiritual level and was the highest level of adaptation. Only cultural and psychological adaptation could indicate that the floating population was fully integrated into urban society. Yang Juhua (2009), on the basis of recognizing the progressive relationship of social integration dimensions, paid more attention to the interactive relationships between different dimensions, and believed that economic integration could promote behavior adaptation and cultural acceptance, which was also constrained by the speed and degree of integration in other dimensions. At the same time, it was pointed out that there was a progressive relationship between the four dimensions of economic integration, cultural acceptance, behavior adaptation, and identity that were included in integration, but they were also interdependent, intertwined, and mutually causal. Economic integration was the starting point of social integration and the only dimension that only required one-way integration of migrant workers without mutual integration. Through cultural acceptance and behavior adaptation, the ultimate goal of identity is achieved.

It is also worth mentioning that some studies have measured the social integration of migrant workers from the perspective of urbanization. For example, Xu Jianling (2008) empirically measured the urbanization process of migrant workers from four aspects: their income level, personal quality, urban residence time, and self-identity. Wang Guixin and Shen Jianfa (2008) established a measurement index system for the urbanization level of migrant workers from five dimensions: living conditions, economic life, social relations, political participation, and psychological identity.

In summary, it can be seen that the academia has not reached a unanimous conclusion on the specific dimensions of the social adaptation or social integration of migrants. Many scholars have measured the degree or state of the social adaptation or social integration of migrants from different aspects and perspectives. The above discussions on the application of migrant social adaptation for social integration summarize all important aspects of migrant integration from the perspectives of economy, society, politics, culture, system, rights, social life, behavior, psychology, etc. within the basic framework of structure and culture, forming the basic thinking

framework for the academic community to examine the issue of migrant integration, providing practical guidance for specific empirical research.

Based on the existing literature, in terms of specific operational dimensions, the following are important aspects of social adaptation of relocated migrated households:

Economic integration: The process that the relocated migrated households or migrants gradually align with the mainstream groups in terms of income, consumption and employment by adjusting their livelihood and developing their own skills to adapt to the local economic environment. Economic integration is the basis for migrants to integrate into the city, and also the most critical step to determine whether they can complete social integration. Economic integration is not achieved overnight. The economic status of the relocated migrants comprehensively reflects the characteristics of urban policies and macro systems (Zhuoma Cao, 2017).

Social life adaptation: The process of the relocated migrated households or migrants adjusting their living habits, ways of doing things and psychological state to enable them to gradually adapt to the new lifestyle and interact with the mainstream groups in the new living environment and social space, and then achieve the goal of being able to get along with the local mainstream groups without mutual exclusion (Deng Xiaomei, 2011; Zhao Lili, 2008).

As a "social person", the relocated individual exists and is embedded in a certain social field. The social interaction, communication level, social distance, spatial distance, and the involvement and increase of social participation at the institutional and organizational levels directly reflect the structural integration (Zhuoma Cao, 2017). By joining some community organizations and participating in collective affairs, migrants can promote the final decision-making and assistance measures of the government and other administrative organizations in resource allocation to be conducive to their own livelihood development and environmental adaptation (Liu Zhijun, Sun Zejian, 2012). Therefore, the social adaptation of migrants should first eliminate the social prejudice against migrants, then strengthen social communication activities, and finally pay attention to the ideological and psychological aspects of migrants, eliminate urban and rural prejudice, break

psychological barriers, and enhance the interpersonal confidence of migrants (Zhang Tiejun, 2016).

Cultural assimilation: After the relocated migrated households or migrants move into the new living space, they gradually change their original ideas and behaviors, and integrate with the production and life culture of the place where they move into, in terms of customs, social rules, social communication methods, and so on, and then converge with the mainstream groups in terms of ideology and values.

In order to survive and develop, the relocated residents will enter a new environment, which will lead to the accommodation of production and lifestyle and the integration of heterogeneous values and beliefs with the aborigines. With the continuous adaptation of the relocated residents and the aborigines, the relocated residents will gradually change, and even give up their original customs and religious beliefs, and weaken their identity as "relocated migrants" (Yang Fuwang, 2008). Si Baocairen and Han Zhaoqing (2007) believed that the ultimate goal of ecological migration after relocation is cultural adaptation, regardless of the adaptation process. The relocated migrated households or migrants seek to survive and develop economically, infiltrate and expand structurally, integrate into the subjective psychological feelings of urban difficulties and may form new values and behavior patterns in the process of contacting local residents in urban life.

Psychological integration: The psychological state formed by the relocated migrated households or migrants in the original life background is coordinated with the psychological response to the existing new living environment after the relocation, that is, their identity and sense of belonging to the local community tend to be consistent with the mainstream group, and can realize the process of mutual recognition.

The perception of changes in their identity and sense of belonging by relocated migrated households or migrants refers to the psychological and emotional changes in their identity with the members of the society they belong to during the social life process in the place of migration. They consciously or unconsciously abide by the mainstream culture and values of the society in the place of migration, and

reflect on their willingness to reside and future development plans for who they are, where they come from, and where they are going.

There is a sequence to solve the problem of migrants' social adaptation. The economic poverty of migrants should be solved first, then the psychology of migrants should be debugged, and then the spiritual quality should be cultivated. If this is done, it will make the relocation of migrants more efficient and the potential social adaptation issues will no longer become a "bottleneck" for regional socio-economic development (Fang Yan, 2017).

What Affects Social Adaptation

What are the factors that affect the social adaptation and integration of migrants in their destination? The academic community has mainly formed three theoretical orientations: "human capital attribution theory, social capital attribution theory, and institutional attribution theory". These three theoretical explanations highlight the promoting and limiting effects of factors such as human capital, social relations and social capital possessed by migrants, and various systems or policies of the migration location on their social adaptation and integration (Martin Papillon, 2002; Hu Shuzhi, 2014; Zhuoma Cao, 2017).

Human capital

Schultz, T.W., (1960) proposed the concept of human capital, which broke through the shackles of the traditional theory that capital is only physical capital, and proposed another form of capital different from physical capital. He pointed out that human capital exists in people, manifested as the sum of knowledge, skills, and physical (health) value. In his speech entitled "Investment in Human Capital", he elaborated on many economic growth issues that cannot be explained by traditional economic theory, and clearly pointed out that human capital is the main reason for promoting national economic growth in today's era. It is believed that population quality and knowledge investment largely determine the future prospects of humanity. In the process of economic activities, human capital such as education

level, work experience, labor skills, and health status play a huge role. To some extent, social adaptation is a function of human capital, and the physical condition, education level, and vocational skills of migrants themselves have an important impact on their social adaptation. Relocated migrants move from rural areas where they lived to unfamiliar cities, which are usually more modern and developed than rural areas. If migrants want to live and develop in cities, they must have human capital that can match it in order to establish themselves in the place of migration. The realization of good social adaptation for migrants is the process of obtaining new human capital. Junger-Tas (2001) believed that with the development of the new social economy and the transformation of the industrial structure, migrants were more lacking in modern labor skills and market capacity, facing difficulties in entering the labor market, increasing structural unemployment, and increasing personal and household poverty.

Scholars attached great importance to explaining the social adaptation and integration of migrants from the perspective of human capital. Firstly, education was an important means for people to acquire basic abilities and thus improve the non-agricultural employment ability of rural labor (Tong Xuemin et al., 2012). Relocated migrants with high levels of education not only increase the stability of employment in resettlement sites, but also enhance their ability to choose careers, which significantly affects their social adaptation and integration in resettlement sites. Li Shuzhuo and Ren Yike (2008) found that migrant workers with higher education levels, especially those with high school education or above, had a more active and proactive willingness to make friends with urban citizens, and were more inclined to develop in cities. This indicated that the accumulation of human capital was not only a ladder to obtain higher professional classes, but also a favorable means to expand social networks. In terms of the identity of migrant workers, there are significant differences in the research results of the impact of human capital on the identity and urban belonging of migrant workers. Zhang Lei and Wang Guixin (2008) believed that the level of education was not only an important means and pathway for human capital itself, but also for determining its improvement. The level of human capital directly affected the adaptability of mobile populations to new

environments, learning new knowledge, and their competitive bargaining power in the labor market; At the same time, a higher level of human capital helped mobile populations overcome structural and institutional barriers and accumulate social capital, promoting their social integration.

Training is an important way to enhance the quality of technical skills in human capital. J. Goldlush and A. H. Richmond (1974) emphasized the importance of human capital for social integration, pointing out that language, education, and skill training before migration can affect the social adaptation of migrants in the destination. Li Peilin and Tian Feng (2010) analyzed the impact of knowledge human capital, skill human capital and experience human capital on people's wage income and socioeconomic status. Training can not only provide the practical skills required for non-agricultural employment for the workforce, making it easier for them to go out for employment, but also enable them to obtain corresponding skill certificates, which will also increase their income level. The more human capital accumulated, the more conducive to higher positions and higher incomes. Liu Linping and Zhang Chunni (2007) established a wage model for migrant workers by combining human capital theory, institutional theory, and structural analysis theory. It was found that human capital was the fundamental factor determining the salary level of migrant workers. The size of the enterprise and the level of migrant worker's work have a significant impact on the salary of migrant workers. Among them, the larger the enterprise size, the higher the salary; The higher the level of work (sorted from low to high as general workers, clerks, technical workers, management personnel, and others), the higher the salary. Zhao Yandong et al. (2002) conducted a survey and analysis on 7500 households in three cities: Beijing, Zhuhai, and Wuxi. It was found that the duration of education for migrant workers is positively correlated with their income level; And those who have received training in the past 5 years have significantly higher incomes than those who have not received training, and human capital has a significant positive effect on the economic status of urban-rural migrant populations. Zhang Wenhong et al. (2008) found in a survey of new migrants in Shanghai that for every additional year of education, the overall social integration level of new urban migrants would increase by 0.89 points.

In addition, age, health status, and working years all have a significant positive impact on the social adaptation and integration of migrants. Yang Jinlong and Wang Guiling (2017) analyzed the structural characteristics of urban social integration of land-lost farmers using micro research data from Shandong, and found that there was an inverted U-shaped relationship between age and urban social integration. The improvement of human capital level would significantly improve the degree of urban social integration. Lu Haiyang et al. (2016) analyzed the micro survey data of migrant workers in 21 provinces across China in 2013 and found that human capital, mainly in the form of education years and job training, had a significant positive impact on the urban integration of migrant workers. Healthy human capital was a key factor for migrant workers to achieve higher-level integration and transformation. In addition, there were certain gender and intergenerational differences in the integration of migrant workers into cities. Li Qiang and He Longbin (2016) found that educational level, working years, health status, and number of job transitions had a significant impact on the urban integration of migrant populations.

Different scholars have different research conclusions due to different data sources and variable settings. However, from the existing research results, the basic conclusion of scholars is that human capital is closely related to the social integration of migrants, and abundant human capital has a positive effect on the integration of migrant populations into cities. Therefore, Zhang Lei et al. (2008) pointed out that migrant populations should be encouraged to achieve reeducation and continuing education in cities, and continue to enhance their human capital through various adult education and vocational training, which is conducive to promoting their transformation into modern citizens. Human capital should be improved to create conditions for their stable improvement in the labor market and provide possibilities for their continuous integration into urban society.

Social capital

Unlike human capital, social capital is a special type of capital derived from social relationships and networks. It is based on certain social relationships, with a certain culture as the internal behavioral norm, and forms a social network through

interpersonal interaction and the potential social resources it brings. It was essentially a certain social network that exists in people's interactions and was reflected in their mutual relationships (Zhang Hongxia, 2013). The social capital of relocated migrants can be divided into primary social capital and secondary social capital. Primary social capital is a ascribed social relationship network, which is a social relationship network of relocated migrants based on geography, blood, and kinship in their original place of residence, with strong homogeneity; The secondary social capital refers to the relationship network continuously constructed by relocated migrants through their acquired efforts during the action, including the relationship network established based on colleagues, classmates, friends, and the potential social resources it brings, as well as the social support provided by employers, management departments, and social organizations. Portes (1993) first noticed that social capital and social networks had a positive impact on the integration of migrants. Every migration step, such as deciding whether to migrate, where to migrate, and adapting to life in the destination, was closely related to the social capital network. There was substitutability and complementarity between the network of migrant ethnic groups and the external social network of migrants. When migrants obtained various resources from external new social networks, from social recognition to business opportunities, the internal power of the ethnic network may weaken; When migrants faced discrimination and exclusion from external society, ethnic networks became the main providers of resources.

For newly relocated migrants who have just moved into the city, primary social capital is not only the main carrier of their daily interactions and interpersonal relationships, but also an important means for them to obtain information and find jobs. However, due to its strong homogeneity, it plays a very small role in helping migrants integrate into the city. When migrant workers entered cities, especially for the first time, they relied mainly on local networks rather than the government and market for social resources (Zhang Jijiao, 2004). In social mobility, farmers relied more on the network of primary social groups (relatives, friends, fellow townsmen) for their access to employment information, job search channels, and urban interpersonal communication. Moreover, this was a rational choice of migrant workers, which was

consistent with their utilitarian goals such as expecting higher economic income and improving the quality of life in the city (Li Peilin, 1996). Yang Xusong et al. (2006) analyzed the social capital of migrant workers based on social support. They pointed out that the social support of rural migrant workers was still mainly strong relationships such as blood and geography, while the local people, industry and friendship in Shenzhen played a very small role in the social support of migrant workers, which would inevitably affect the degree of social integration of migrant workers in Shenzhen. In order to better achieved urban social integration, relocated migrants and their households must break the constraints of geography, blood and kinship, and tried to expand and construct heterogeneous social capital, such as building a social communication network for urban citizens. Yue Zhongshan et al. (2012) classified the social networks of migrant workers into three categories: citizen kinship, citizen non kinship, and non-citizen relationships from the perspective of migrant worker citizen networks. Through surveys, it was found that the social connections between migrant workers and citizens were still very limited, and the number of non-citizen relationships in migrant worker social networks was significantly higher than that of citizen relationships. However, in terms of their impact on social integration, non kinship relationships among citizens played an irreplaceable role in the cultural and psychological integration of migrant workers, both of which had a significant impact and contribute to the improvement of their cultural and psychological integration levels.

Generally speaking, the richer the secondary and expanding social capital, the larger the total capital stock, which was more conducive to economic, social, and psychological adaptability (Zhang Hongxia, 2013). Migrants can utilize their membership in social networks or structures to obtain various resources such as job opportunities, cheap labor, and borrowing capital (Portes, 1993). Active new social capital helped to enhance the social adaptation of migrant children. By constructing the advantages of value identification and behavioral patterns, social capital played a more significant role in the successful adaptation of migrant children to society than human capital (Zhou Min, 1997). Therefore, migrants in resettlement areas should strive to provide more social support for migrants and help them build a new social

support network. Ma Weihua (2018) believed that building a good social support network was an effective way to help ethnic minority migrant populations adapt to social, cultural, and cultural changes in the new environment, which was conducive to improving their urban integration level.

There is an inseparable relationship between social interaction and social integration. Guan Weining and Zhang Guifeng (2018) analyzed the difficulties faced by rural workers in social integration from the perspective of social interaction, pointing out that identity characteristics, working hours, and living environment are important factors affecting farmers' social integration. In order to improve the social integration level of migrant workers, community construction and public opinion guidance should be focused on. Pan Zequan and He Qian (2017) studied the identity and psychological level of urban integration of migrant workers from the perspectives of social interaction, living space, and subjective status cognition. It was found that the subjective status and class cognition of migrant workers significantly affected their identity and psychological level of urban integration. In order to avoid the isolation and marginalization of migrant workers, it was necessary to focus on improving community supportive services, helping them establish and improve social support networks, and improving their interpersonal communication and environmental adaptability.

Institutional capital

The policies and institutional arrangements in the resettlement area, including housing, children's education, employment, social welfare and security, political rights, and social participation, will have a significant impact on the daily life and social adaptation of migrants. According to the institutional attribution theory, compared with human capital and social capital, structural migration integration policy system is the most fundamental and critical reason that affects migrants' social integration (Zhuoma Cao, 2017). Pennix (2004) pointed out that the general public systems (such as social security and welfare systems) and specific institutional arrangements specifically targeting migrant groups (religious and cultural) in the destination had a significant impact on the social integration of migrants. Martin

Papillon (2002) found that although the average education level of migrants was higher than that of local Canadians, institutional factors such as non-recognition of foreign education, racial discrimination, and biases in the work environment, as well as a lack of housing and appropriate language training, made it difficult for migrants to integrate into local society in Canada due to social exclusion. Turner (2007) defined the connotation of citizenship as consisting of three elements: civil rights, political rights, and social rights. Among them, social rights referred to the status granted by the social rights system to all citizens as members of the community, and the social rights and obligations granted to individuals with this status are equal and guaranteed through public services and social security.

In China, citizenship is closely related to the registered residence system, which divides urban and rural residents into two different social identities (Zhuoma Cao, 2017). The existence of "migrant workers" as a special social identity category has attracted great attention from scholars (Chen Yingfang, 2004). Li Limei (2015) believed that the registered residence system makes rural urban migrants unable to obtain urban social membership. There were differences in social security, employment opportunities, educational resources, public services and other aspects between urban registered residence population and migrant population, which limited the integration of rural migrants into the city. Gu Haiying (2011) pointed out that the most desired fair treatment for migrant workers working in cities is in order: salary income, medical security, children's education opportunities, employment opportunities, and vocational skills training opportunities. Lu Kangqiang (2010) pointed out that migrant workers had a weak tendency to integrate into the city. As the number of years of migrant workers working outside increased, the barriers to integrating into the city had shifted from survival barriers such as employment, income, and labor security to development barriers such as children's education and medical security. Thus, reforming and innovating the children's education and medical security system of migrant workers was a prerequisite and guarantee for their true integration into the city. Yang Juhua and Zhang Jiaojiao (2016) believed that the social integration of mobile populations was a comprehensive concept based on economic integration, promoting comprehensive social, cultural, and psychological

integration. Economic integration did not necessarily lead to comprehensive integration. It was crucial to comprehensively create a macro environment that promoted the integration of migrant workers into cities from the perspectives of legal system, public opinion promotion, management system, community integration, and social integration, enhance the human capital and market competitiveness of migrant workers, and form a continuous upward mobility social mechanism for the comprehensive integration of migrant workers.

Poverty alleviation relocation is a government led policy aimed at addressing the survival and development issues of residents in a certain region by relocating them to other regions. The evolution and institutional changes of this policy will inevitably become the focus of scholars (Shi Mingting, 2022), and the impact of subsequent policies on the social adaptation of migrants is an important aspect. Xu Yuanyuan and Xiong Ying (2018) pointed out that the research on poverty alleviation relocation should focus on the extension of relocation mechanism and policy innovation, improvement of community governance model, improvement of administrative governance capability, and establishment of long-term mechanism for follow-up development. Ma Liuhui and Mo Yanqing (2019) analyzed the ways and means of urban construction of poverty alleviation development space based on the spatial poverty theory and the theoretical framework of China's urban-rural dual structure. From the perspective of promoting urban-rural linkage, a three-dimensional spatial coordination mechanism was established to ensure the subsequent development issues of migrants after relocation. Regarding the disposal of migrant contracted land, due to the meager profits from continuing to cultivate the contracted land after relocation, more and more farmers are choosing to transfer or give up their management rights. It was necessary to further improve the system for relocated farmers to withdraw from the contracted land (Mei Shuyuan, 2019). Liu Yajuan (2022) conducted a sampling survey on the living and production situation of relocated farmers in concentrated resettlement areas in ethnic areas of Guangxi and Yunnan. It was found that after relocating to the resettlement area, the livelihood capital and living environment of relocated farmers were significantly improved, and their subjective initiative to integrate into urban communities was enhanced.

However, some relocated farmers faced difficulties in integrating into the local lifestyle, production rules, public life, unfamiliarity with market economy operations, and reshaping new social relationships, which can affect the process of integrating relocated farmers into urban communities. Based on this, it was proposed to formulate rules and regulations for promoting mutual progress among neighbors, cultivate "leading geese" for wealth creation, use a coordinated mechanism for targeted assistance, and create a national brand industry, guiding relocated farmers to actively integrate into urban centralized resettlement areas.

Psychological capital

In recent years, the impact of psychological capital on the social adaptation of migrants has also begun to receive attention. Psychological capital was a positive psychological state displayed by individuals in the process of growth and development, which was specifically expressed as a psychological state conforming to the standard of positive organizational behavior. It was beyond human capital and social capital, and can enable individuals to gain competitive advantages through targeted investment and development (Luthans F, Youssef C M, 2007). Scholars have found that the psychological problems of migrant workers in the process of urbanization were becoming increasingly prominent, and their willingness to integrate into urban society was stronger. However, after encountering setbacks in urban life, they develop even more inferiority and pessimism. If not handled properly, it can easily trigger urban social problems. Zhu Kaojin (2003) found that migrant workers had complex psychology and mentality, including a passing mentality and a sense of indifference and alienation towards the city, as well as a sense of isolation and rejection. The strong sense of exclusion in the city exacerbated the anxiety of migrant workers, prompting them to become more insecure and sensitive. Moreover, the negative social psychology of migrant workers may cause a series of negative and abnormal behaviors. Taking Henan Province as an example, migrant workers had encountered various psychological obstacles and puzzles in the process of citizenization, including the dual embarrassment of urban and rural areas under the dual track system, the dual ambivalence psychology of self-confidence and

inferiority, the pessimistic psychology caused by the difficulty in choosing jobs, the social exclusion caused by the lack of social resources, and the psychological deprivation of social identity. These psychological problems had seriously affected the citizenization process of migrant workers (Li Huaiyu, 2010).

Although the difficulties in urban integration of migrant workers are related to objective institutional constraints, from an individual perspective, cultivating positive psychological capital is of great significance for the social integration of migrant workers. Zhang Hongxia (2013) believed that migrant workers with high levels of psychological capital had stronger motivation for urban integration. They typically exhibited more creativity and a stronger awareness of strengthening their own skill levels. Xu Jianyi et al. (2012) found that psychological capital not only directly affected the economic integration level of migrant workers, but also had a moderating effect on the relationship between their human capital and wages. Liu Yating and Huang Jian (2018) believed that psychological capital, as a positive psychological element, affected the emotional attitudes of migrant workers towards daily work and life, and further affected their psychological feelings and behavioral status. Chen Dian and Ma Hongmei (2019) established a structural equation model for the willingness of migrant workers to become citizens based on survey data from three provinces in southwestern China. It was found that human capital, social capital, and psychological capital were the three latent variables that affect the willingness to become citizens, and the degree of influence decreases in sequence. The education level in human capital, the new type of social capital in social capital, and the sense of happiness in psychological capital were the main influencing factors. Si Wentao, Qi Wei, and Meng Lin (2022) divided psychological capital into four dimensions: optimism, confidence, hope, and resilience, and subdivided urban integration into three dimensions: economic integration, social integration, and psychological integration. It investigated the relationship between psychological capital and urban integration from different dimensions, and found that happiness, confidence, hope, and resilience had a significant positive impact on economic and social integration, while optimism and resilience had a significant positive impact on

psychological integration, confidence and hope had no significant impact on psychological integration.

The Conceptual Framework of the Study

The social adaptation process of relocated migrated households involves politics, economy, culture, society and many other aspects. The social adaptation of relocated migrated households includes the action performance and final state of the household entering the place of migration, adapting to the life of the place of migration, and forming the sense of belonging and identity of the place of migration. Duimenshan resettlement site is a centralized urban resettlement site, and the relocated migrated households immediately obtain Hukou (the permanent urban residence certificate) after the relocation. Therefore, the relocated migrated households are faced with not only the change of residence place, but also the change and adaptation from farmers to citizens; The social adaptation of the relocated migrated households is not only the process of unilateral adaptation of the relocated migrated households to the mainstream society of the city where they resettled, but also the process of gradual acceptance and inclusion of the relocated migrated households in the urban society where they resettled, emphasizing the two-way interaction and adaptation between different groups and different cultures.

The process of social adaptation of the relocated migrated households is a process of transformation in the way of livelihood, living environment and social relations of the relocated migrants under the dual background of relocation and urbanization. Under the influence of the two variables of relocation and urbanization, the relocated migrated households and their members adapt to the new livelihood environment, living environment and social environment in an active and passive way due to the changes in the livelihood environment, living environment and social environment, and show different adaptation results. The existing literature on the connotation, measurement indicators and influencing factors of the social adaptation of migrants still has great differences, and has not yet formed a unified standard. The scholars' research on the social adaptation of relocated migrants lacks systematic

and consistent, which to some extent affects the formulation and effective promotion of relevant government policies. The identification of the relevant dimensions of social adaptation should be based on the full understanding of the socio-economic background of the relocated migrated households and follow the following two principles. The first principle is comprehensiveness which requires that, according to the existing theoretical and empirical research, all dimensions of the adaptation of the relocated migrated households should be included as far as possible, and the research scope of the social adaptation of the relocated migrated households should be correctly grasped. And The second principle is simplicity, which requires the identification of the most important and essential dimensions in the social adaptation of the relocated migrated households, while those special, secondary, non-essential and subordinate dimensions should not be considered, that is, researchers should pay more attention to the essential content and main contradictions of things

To build a reasonable and scientific measurement index system for the social adaptation of the relocated migrated households, it is necessary to have a clear and correct understanding of the measurement model of the social adaptation of the relocated migrated households: Firstly, the social adaptation of the relocated migrated households is a gradual process from adaptation to segmented adaptation, and then to integration, that is, social adaptation is a dynamic development process from adaptation, to gradual integration, and then to complete adaptation of the relocated migrated households after entering the city. Secondly, the social adaptation of the relocated migrated households emphasized in this study is multidimensional and complex. The objective conditions of the social adaptation of the relocated migrated households should be taken as the measurement criteria, and their subjective will and perceived integration status should be taken as the measurement criteria. Therefore, there should be both objective and subjective indicators in the relevant measurement indicators of social adaptation. Thirdly, the subjective and objective indicators of the social adaptation of the relocated migrated households are both independent and closely related. The objective indicators are the basis for the survival and foothold of the relocated migrated households in the

city, and the subjective indicators are to meet the social belonging and respect needs of the relocated migrated households, and are the high-level level to measure the social adaptation of the relocated migrated households. Only when the relocated migrated households have a subjective intention of integration and perceive it psychologically, can they truly adapt to society.

Through the review and summary of the theoretical literature review in this chapter, the comprehensive exploration of the historical changes, current characteristics of relocated migrants and the definition of the concept of relocated migrated households' social adaptation, a good theoretical foundation has been laid for the further construction of the conceptual framework. Based on this, this study analyzes the main contents of the social adaptation of the relocated migrated households in the context of relocation and urbanization, the existing strategies effected on relocated migrated households to improve their social adaptation, as well as the factors that affect the social adaptation of the relocated migrated households, and then formulate the appropriate strategies to improve the social adaptation of the relocated migrated households in Duimenshan resettlement site. In short, this study draws on the previous research results, refers to the international migration theory and the domestic indicator design for the social adaptation and integration of migrants, modifies and supplements the indicator system according to the characteristics of the relocated migrated households, and discusses the situation of the model variables (economic, social, cultural, psychological) needed in the social adaptation process of the relocated migrated households and the relevant adaptation strategies.

Figure 2 illustrates the conceptual model showing the attributes or components that are associated to the outcome of this study. The dependent variable social adaptation of relocated migrated households consists of economic integration, social life adaptation, cultural assimilation and psychological integration. Social adaptation of relocated migrated households is affected and influenced by the following factors: human capital, social capital, psychological capital, institutional capital and the characteristics of the relocated migrated households, including age of the household leader, education attainment of household leader, household size,

household dependency ratio, relocation type, and household total annual income. It also shows the existing strategies to promote the social adaptation of the relocated migrated households and the final intervention variables, namely the appropriate strategies that have an impact on the social adaptation of the relocated migrated households, which may theoretically affect the independent variables and dependent variables.

Specifically, the social adaptation of the relocated migrated households is identified into four dimensions: economic integration, social life adaptation, cultural identification and psychological integration, completing the conceptual construction of the social adaptation of the relocated migrated households and realizing the operationalization of social adaptation. Urban adaptation studies individual behavior from the perspective of individual life process, and socialization is the same thing, which is expressed differently from two aspects (Li Peilin, 2003). Integration into the local society is the main way for migrants to adapt to the society, and its path, state, degree and result are diverse (Hu Shuzhi, 2014). This study uses the concept of social adaptation to generalize the diversified living conditions of rural-urban migrants in urban society, and explain the migration experience, urban adaptation behavior and psychological adjustment process and results of migrants. The four dimensions of the social adaptation of the relocated migrated households not only highlight the basis and guarantee for the relocated migrated households to make a living in the urban society, but also reflect the breadth and depth of their integration into the urban society. By constructing the social adaptation measurement index system of the relocated migrated households, the status and characteristics of the social adaptation of the relocated migrated households can be comprehensively, systematically and scientifically investigated. It should be noted that the indicator system of social adaptation of relocated migrated households proposed in this study could not fully reflect the overall picture of social adaptation of relocated migrated households moving into cities. However, in view of the systematic, operational, concise and other characteristics of the indicator system, the indicator system can provide an important reference for the design of the field survey questionnaire of social adaptation of relocated migrated households.

For the relocated migrated households, it is a difficult and long process to adapt to and fully integrate into the life of the migrants. The complexity of the process of social adaptation itself determines that it must be a product of multiple structures, multiple forces and multiple processes. In order to promote the social adaptation of the relocated migrated households, the migration place will inevitably make a series of policy and institutional arrangements in many aspects, such as employment, social welfare and security, housing, children's education, political rights, social participation, and formulate a series of specific strategies to promote the social adaptation of the migrants, which will have an important impact on the daily life and social adaptation of the migrants. Through the analysis of the existing strategies and their implementation effects, it not only pays attention to the macro-social systems and policies, but also emphasizes the institutional arrangement's assistance to the social adaptation of the relocated migrated households, and also reflects the positive actions of individual actors, emphasizing how individuals use personal resources and social resources. From the perspective of the practical initiative of individuals to accept the socialization process, the development of socialization is a process of active adaptation of the relocated migrated households. Under the existing systems, policies and strategies, the relocated migrated households can actively adapt and actively try as many action strategies and methods as possible, which will improve the degree of social adaptation of the relocated migrated households. Combined with the practice of Duimenshan resettlement site, the analysis of the existing strategies mainly focuses on the following five aspects: the guarantee of infrastructure and basic public service, community management, employment promotion of the migrants, promotion of industrial development, and protection of the rights and interests of the migrants.

A core point in sociology is that individuals do not exist independently, but live in a certain culture, values and specific social structure. Therefore, individual actions and their results are inevitably limited and affected by structural factors. The social structural constraints and impacts on individual actions are also hierarchical, which are reflected in the macro systems, norms, organizations, and the structural existence of social groups and social networks. Their actions and results are

embedded in a certain hierarchical and specific social structure. In short, any action is carried out in a social context. No matter the macro and abstract structural existence factors such as cultural system, value norms, institutional organization, social structure, or the micro and specific structural existence characteristics such as interactive communication environment, social network, social capital, resource exchange mode, any action and its results are inevitably affected by these objective factors independent of any action itself. When this study focuses on the social structure or environment of the social adaptation of the relocated migrated households, it mainly focuses on the structural existence of the specific selection behavior environment, that is, the specific conditions of the social structure of the social adaptation of the relocated migrated households to the actions of the migrant households, and also considers the impact of the household subjectivity characteristics of the relocated migrated households on the social integration of the migrants. These factors will affect the dependent variables.

The factors that affect the social adaptation of the relocated migrated households are embedded in the content and mode of adaptation. As for the development socialization and re-socialization of the relocated migrated households, the process of social adaptation is not as long as the initial socialization, and its process should be analyzed from the middle and later stages of the individual life process. Based on the review of relevant literature and theoretical analysis, at the macro level, human capital, social capital, psychological capital and institutional capital are important factors that affect the integration of relocated migrated households into urban life; At the micro level, age of the household leader, education attainment of household leader, household size, household dependency ratio, relocation type, and household total annual income are the individual factors that affect their social adaptation.

The formulation of the appropriate strategies to improve social adaptation of relocated migrated households should be based on the problems found in the analysis of influencing factors in this study. According to the main contents and ways of social adaptation of the relocated migrated households, the appropriate strategies should include two dimensions of recommendations: Firstly, putting forward

measures from the perspective of social integration, and put forward suggestions from the perspective of human capital, social capital, psychological capital and institutional capital, respectively, to build an external support system for the social adaptation of the relocated migrated households. Secondly, putting forward concrete measures from the dynamic perspective of the social adaptation practice of the relocated migrated households to continuously strengthen the social adaptation degree and enthusiasm of the relocated migrated households.



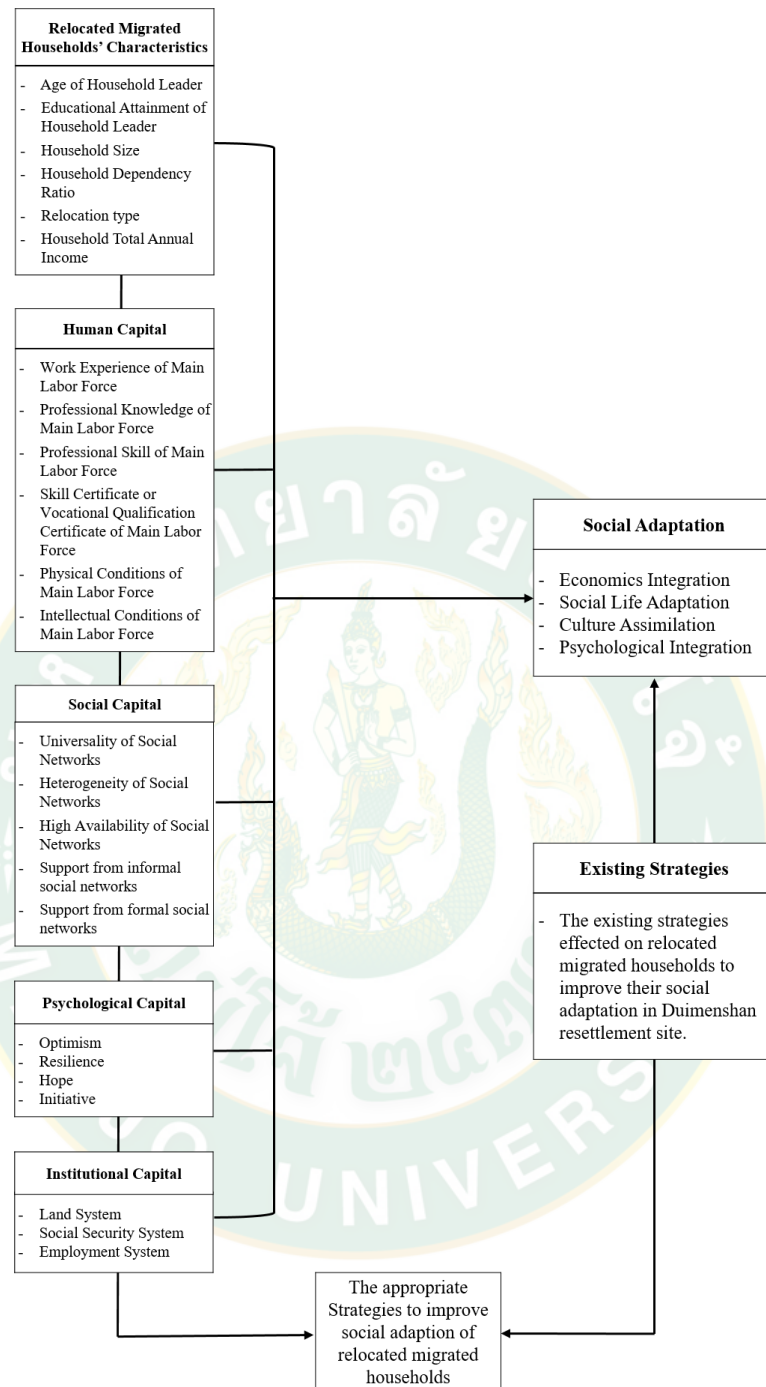


Figure 2 Schematic Diagram of the Conceptual Framework of the Study

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents a rationale for the approach to research as used in this study (philosophical assumptions) and was described in detail the way it was conducted (research process). It is intended to inform the readers why this method should be chosen to be appropriate to the investigation issue involving a rigorous investigation process. This section also provides information on the locale of the study, sampling procedure, and statistical treatment of the data.

Moreover, this research is both qualitative and quantitative. It is a result of mixed method of both qualitative and quantitative research methods that make possible the gathering of different kinds of data. The qualitative method allows to analyze the existing strategies effected on relocated migrated households to improve their social adaptation in Duimenshan resettlement site in Dongchuan, Yunnan, China. The Quantitative method is used to measure the current social adaptation status and related factors of relocated migrated households and in Duimenshan resettlement site in Dongchuan, Yunnan, P. R. China. Quantitative methods will help to bring out empirical data that both complement and authenticate the qualitative analysis and conclusions. The methods used intend to provide an objective, unbiased evaluation of data.

Quantitative methods emphasize objective measurements and the statistical, mathematical, or numerical analysis of data collected through polls, questionnaires, and surveys, or by manipulating pre-existing statistical data using computational techniques. Quantitative research focuses on gathering numerical data and generalizing it across groups of people or to explain a particular phenomenon (Babbie, Earl R., 2010). Data collection in qualitative research involves a variety of techniques: in-depth interviewing, document analysis and observation, and focus group discussion (Denzin, N., & Lincoln. Y., 1994). It is these techniques that make up the qualitative component of this research. The following research procedures and

methods will be explained in this chapter: sampling, questionnaire survey and in-depth interviewing, focus group discussion and SWOT matrix.

Locale of the Study

This study was carried out in Duimenshan resettlement site in Dongchuan District. The Duimenshan centralized resettlement site is the 2017 relocation project for poverty alleviation in Dongchuan District. The resettlement site of Duimen Mountain is located in Xianghe Community, Tongdu Street. The project covers a total area of 141.3 acres, with a total construction area of about 302,500 m². The total investment of the project is 850 million yuan, including 27 buildings of high-rise elevator houses, and the resettlement houses are 17 floors. There are five types of houses: 40 m², 60 m², 80 m², 100 m², and 120 m². The supporting facilities include service stations for the people, community health service stations, home care service centers, employment service centers, five-star supermarkets, folk houses, farmer's markets, neighborhood committees, property management houses, public toilets, and public activity venues. It is mainly used to solve the problem of relocation and resettlement of 2,322 households and 9,483 people in 4 towns (sub-districts) of Tongdu Sub-district, Tangdan Town, Yinmin Town and Shekuai Township in Dongchuan District. Among them, 5,815 people from 1,389 officially registered poverty-stricken households and 3,668 people from 933 synchronously relocated households have all moved in (China Economic & Trade Herald, 2020). It is also the location of the Dongchuan District Relocation Personnel Employment and Entrepreneurship Service Station, the Dongchuan District Migration New District Management Committee, and the Dongchuan District Migration New District Working Committee. On February 2, 2019, the completion ceremony of the Dongchuan District Poverty Alleviation and Relocation Project was held at the Duimenshan Relocation Poverty Alleviation and Resettlement Site in Dongchuan District. Dongchuan District completed the relocation and resettlement work, and the whole district relocated 8,754 households. 32,227 people (Kunming Information Port, 2019). Figure 3 is the location map of the Duimenshan resettlement site (marked in

red), and it is located in the northwest of Dongchuan District. Figure 4 is a distant view of the Duimenshan resettlement site.

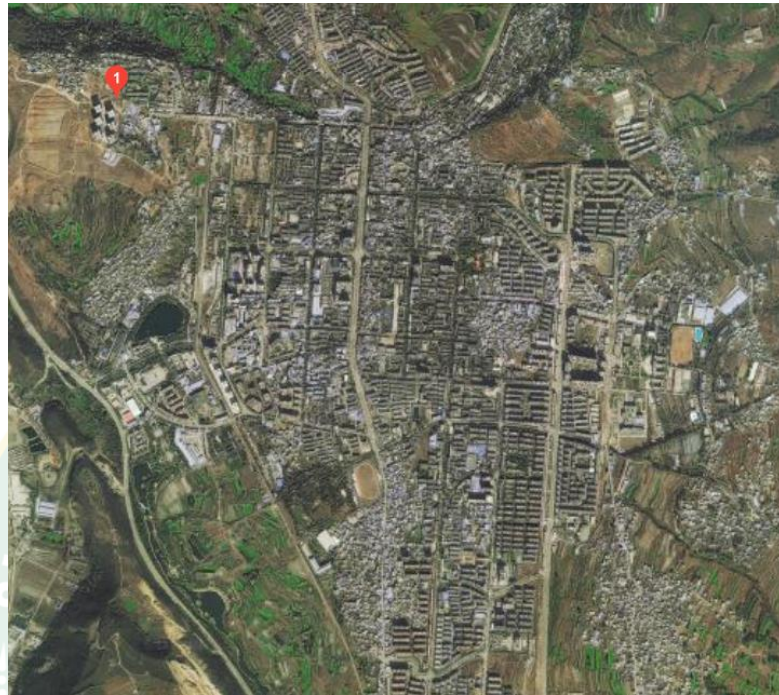


Figure 3 The Location Map of Duimenshan Resettlement Site (marked in red)



Figure 4 A Distant View of Duimenshan Resettlement Site

Research Methods

A combination of quantitative research design and qualitative research design was employed based on the objectives stated in the preliminary part of the study. It is the most appropriate design intended to set out the underlying principle for a more explicit approach to evaluate relocated migrated households' characteristics in Duimenshan resettlement site, their current social adaptation status, the existing strategies effected on relocated migrated households to improve their social adaptation, and the factors related to their social adaptation.

The study was based on primary data collected and analyzed to arrive at meaningful results and conclusions. The primary data were based on interview schedules for relocated migrated households at selected research locations, in-depth interviews using guide questions were initiated to get the responses of relocated migrated households, the administrative officials and other key informants of related organization. This study was undertaken from December, 2021 to November, 2022.

Focus group discussion among relocated migrants in selected Duimenshan resettlement site was also conducted prior to the formulation of appropriate strategies with the purpose of gaining information regarding the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats associated to the social adaptation of relocated migrated households. As emphasized by Fang Zhengzheng and Cheng Jinkuan (2016), as a research method, focus group interviews collect materials on specific topics proposed by researchers through communication and dialogue among team members. In some cases, this method is usually used to observe, discover, talk and analyze the same and different opinions of participants for a specific topic, and draw certain research conclusions.

Survey Research

The survey method was adopted in this study to form representative pictures of the social adaptation and characteristics of all migrant households in Duimenshan resettlement site. It is believed that the method is relatively low cost, less time consuming, easy to use, and is most suitable for collecting data from the

resettlement site. Data is collected through the use of structured interview schedules as a means of information collection for statistical surveys. In this case, the data is collected by researchers and hired interviewers, in which the choice of the answer to the question is fixed or closed.

Survey method of research was utilized to answer objectives 1 and 3, which focus on the descriptive aspects of characteristics of relocated migrated households; the social adaptation status of relocated migrated households which consists of economic integration, social life adaptation, cultural assimilation, and psychological integration; and the human capital, social capital, psychological capital and institutional capital of relocated migrated households.

A. Relocated migrated households' characteristics - This part of the interview schedule includes the households profile of the respondents such as age of the household leader, educational attainment of the household leader, household size, relocation type, household dependency ratio, size of housing, and total annual income.

1. Age of the household leader- It sought the age bracket of each household leader at the time of investigation in the study sites. Thus, the age of the household leader was described as 20 and below, 21-30, 31-40, 41-50, 51-60, and 61 and above.

2. Educational attainment of the household leader –It sought the highest educational level attained by each household leader at the time of investigation in the study sites. Thus, the household leader's educational attainment was described as primary school and below, junior middle school, high school, technical secondary school, and junior college degree or above.

3. Household size – This inquired how big was the respondent's household or the members of the household who jointly lived and ate together during the time of interview and described as follows: Small household size (up to 4 members only); Medium household size (5-7 members); and Large household size (8 members and above).

4. Relocation type – There were two kinds of relocations of in the study sites. It was described as officially registered poverty-stricken household and simultaneous relocated household.

5. Household dependency ratio - This asked the number of household members aged 14 and under and 65 and above who lived together and needed to be raised during the interview and described as follows: 0, 0.1-1.0, and 1.1 and above.

6. Total annual income – It involved the yearly earnings from wage, asset income, and other sources added together to obtain the total household annual income of a household respondent in the year 2021. In this study, low income level has $\leq 30,000$ Yuan; middle income level has a range of income 30,001 – 80,000 YUAN; and high income level has $\geq 80,001$.

B. Relocated Migrated Households' Social Adaptation Status - This part of the interview schedule comprised of four elements or dimensions namely: economic integration, social life adaption, cultural assimilation and psychological integration, which were also four dimensions in the model of the social adaptation of relocated migrated households.

1. Economic integration - According to the existing research results, this paper mainly selects four indicators to measure the economic status of the relocated migrated households, including household income and saving, employment and job, overall financial situation, and household social status.

2. Social life adaptation - According to the existing research results, three indicators of satisfaction with community life, social association and participation in social activities are selected to measure the social life adaptation of relocated migrated households.

3. Cultural assimilation - It mainly includes three specific indicators, namely, household lifestyle and habits, social rules, and opinions of values.

4. Psychological integration - It mainly measures the perception of identity, the perception of belonging, the perception of trust, the perception of fairness and social distance.

C. The Factors Related to The Social Adaptation of Relocated Migrated Households

1. Human capital - it refers to the existing literature on the measurement of human capital, this study reflects the level of human capital of the relocated migrated households through six indicators: work experience of main labor force, professional knowledge of main labor force, professional skills of main labor force, skill certificate or vocational qualification certificate of main labor force, physical conditions of main labor force, and intellectual conditions of main labor force.

2. Social capital - it mainly emphasizes the scale of the social network of the relocated households, and will be measured by five indicators: universality of social networks, heterogeneity of social networks, high availability of social networks, support from informal social networks and support from formal social networks.

3. Psychological capital – it refers to a positive psychological state of the relocated migrated household during the development of the resettlement site, and is a psychological resource to promote its growth and performance improvement. It will be measured by four indicators: households' level of optimism, resilience, hope, and initiative.

4. Institutional capital - it focuses on the institutional environment that has an important impact on the social adaptation of the relocated households, and is also the specific conditions of the social structure of the relocated households' actions. It is mainly measured by three indicators: land system, social security system and employment system.

The “Likert Scale” type of questionnaire was employed in this case to measure the social adaptation status of relocated migrated households in Duimenshan resettlement site and its factors. There are five scales for the respondents to choose which include the following: strongly agree (5); agree (4); neutral (3); disagree (2); and strongly disagree (1).

The characteristics of this part used a rating scale with 68 items. The interval scales, criteria and rating scales were divided as follows:

The mean scores were classified into 5 interval scales, which were calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{The interval level} &= \frac{\{\text{maximum value} - \text{minimum value}\}}{n} \\ &= \frac{(5 - 1)}{5} \\ &= 0.8 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, the mean scores are tabulated below:

Mean Scores	Criteria	Interval Scale
Score 1.00-1.8	Very Low Level	1
Score 1.81-2.60	Low Level	2
Score 2.61-3.40	Moderate Level	3
Score 3.41-4.20	High Level	4
Score 4.21-5.00	Very High Level	5

The multiple regression analysis was used to find out the extent of contribution of the independent variables namely: relocated migrated households' characteristics such as age of the household leader, educational attainment of the household leader, household size, relocation type, household dependency ratio, and total annual income; and relocated migrated households' human capital; and relocated migrated households' social capital; and relocated migrated households' psychological capital; and relocated migrated households' Institutional capital on the relocated migrated households' level of social adaptation. The purpose is to determine the factors related to social adaptation of relocated migrated households, which examines the relationship between one dependent variable Y and one or more independent variables X_i . The regression parameters or coefficients b_i in the regression equation,

$$Y = b_0 + b_1 X_1 + b_2 X_2 + b_3 X_3 + \dots + b_k X_k$$

are estimated using the method of least squares. In this method, the sum of squared residuals between the regression plane and the observed values of the dependent variable are minimized. This will reveal the per cent of the variation in the relocated migrated households' level of social adaptation by all the independent variables in the study. It may also result to only some independent variables have significant in multiple regression analysis in explaining the variation in the relocated migrated households' level of social adaptation.

Validity of Research Instrument

Content validity was used to determine whether the content of the questionnaire was appropriate and whether it was related to the study purpose. In order to obtain the content validity of the questionnaire, the researcher conducted face-to-face and telephone communication with three experts of relevant disciplines, and submitted a draft questionnaire to three experts. They were asked to review the draft of 68 items' Likert-scale questionnaire to ensure that it was consistent with the conceptual framework of the social adaptation of relocated migrated households in Duimenshan resettlement site. Each reviewer used the 4-point Likert scale (1=1 not relevant or not clear, 2= somewhat related or fairly clear, 3 = relevant or clear, 4 = very relevant or very clear) to independently assess the relevance of each item in the questionnaire to the operational definition of the concepts contained in the study, including the appropriateness of the language for target population.

The ratings of all experts were strictly evaluated and matched with their subjective opinions for improvement of the questions. The experts' suggestions were further discussed with the researchers, and necessary corrections were made to improve the questionnaire in order to refine and modify it before try out.

According to the expert's suggestion, the questionnaire is translated into Dongchuan dialect so that researchers and investigators could communicate effectively with the target respondents before the forecasting and actual interview.

Reliability of Research Instrument

Generally speaking, any survey or measurement will inevitably have some errors due to the influence of factors from the measurement itself, the measurement implementation process and the subjects themselves (Jin Yu, 2001). The stability test of reliability analysis is to ensure that the survey results do not differ greatly because of the above factors by observing the measurement results. The internal consistency reliability method was employed to verify the reliability of the questionnaires by calculation of Cronbach alpha coefficient for the Likert-type scales design. The researcher applied the corrected questionnaires to 30 relocated migrated households that were not the target population such as in the Qiga resettlement site and Xiweiga resettlement site. A Cronbach's alpha above 0.7 is considered good and acceptable for most research (Raykov, 1998).

Table 1 provides the results of the reliability tests for relocated migrated households' social adaptation and factors related to social adaptation of relocated migrated households obtained from the try out. The value of Alpha is the Cronbach's alpha: the overall reliability of the scale. Since the overall Cronbach's alpha for both cases are above 0.80, this implies that all items/questions in each case appeared to be worthy of retention indicating good internal consistency of the items/questions in the scale. Since all alpha values for both cases were above the criterion of 0.7 which indicates that the selected scales were appropriate for measurement, thus the researcher considered and retained all items for the Likert-type scales.

Table 1 Reliability Analysis (Alpha)

Scale Name	Number of items in scale	Alpha value
Relocated migrated households' social adaptation	37	0.893
Human capital	6	0.779
Social capital	8	0.789
Psychological capital	8	0.752
Institutional capital	9	0.833

In-depth interview

In-depth interview is one of the main methods of data collection used in qualitative research. Indeed Sidney and Beatrice Webb described the method of the interview as being "conversation with a purpose" (Sidney and Webb, 1932). But here are some obvious differences between normal conversation and in-depth interviews- their objectives, and the roles of researcher and participant, are quite different (Kvale, 1996). The purpose of using the in-depth Interview is to the collection of information about current social adaptation status and the existing strategies effected on relocated migrated households to improve their social adaptation in Duimenshan resettlement site from relocated migrated households' respondents, the administrative officials, the business owners and other key informants of related and organizations.

In-depth interviews were carried out with the following categories of people to answer objective 2. The number of interviews was limited so that they could be manageable.

1. relocated migrated households and other key informants
2. Stakeholders such as local government officials, community staff, local enterprises, village cadres, social organizations, neighborhood committees, and other people directly affected by the social adaptation of the relocated households.

The interviews were structured. Informed consent of the interviewees was obtained in advance and during the interview processes. Informed consent encompasses notifying the research subjects about the overall purpose of the research and the main features of its design, as well as possible risks and benefits from participation in the research project. Without this initial step, it would not have been easy, if at all possible, to get interviews from people familiar with the subject. Kvale metaphorically refers to the interviewer as a miner who unearths a valuable but buried metal, which is knowledge (Kvale, 1996). "An interview is literally an interview, an interchange of views between two persons conversing about a theme of mutual interest. "The research interview is an interpersonal situation, a conversation between two partners about a theme of mutual interest. It is a specific form of human interaction in which knowledge evolves through dialogue" (Kvale, 1996).

An interview guide was developed containing rough and general topics. The interview questions were designed in a manner that they promote positive interaction, keep the flow of the conversation going and motivate the subjects to talk about their feelings and experiences. The guide was common to all interviews (structured and unstructured) and segregated accordingly to appropriate interviewees during the course of the qualitative interviews.

The structured interviews were formal where the researcher made a self-introduction and discussed the intention of the interview to the interviewees. The unstructured interviews were carried out during participant observation where the interviewees were not informed about the purpose of the interview.

Interview outline for relocated people

1. Respondents' age, place of birth, marital status, educational attainment level of the household leader, specific occupation or work unit, income level or welfare status, household population or household members' status.

2. What changes have taken place in life before or after the relocation, including the living conditions, the educational conditions, the medical conditions, etc.? What changes have a greater impact on you and your household?

3. Do you and your household adapt to the life after moving to the resettlement site? Which aspects are adaptive and which are not? If not, what kind of help do you and your household need?

4. What will you or your household do after moving to the resettlement site? How did you or your household find a job? Do you think your current job is suitable? Does the government arrange work for you or your household? Has your community or social organization provided you or your household with labor skills training or employment information? Have you or your household attended the training at your own expense?

5. Has the government provided training, financial support or preferential policies for you or your household in the process of employment or entrepreneurship?

6. Who do your household associate with in your daily life before relocation? Who are the main contacts of your household after the relocation? Do you have much contact with relatives in your hometown now? Who has your household received help at the resettlement site? Have your relatives or friends provided you or your household with help in work and life? If your household is in trouble now, who will you ask for help (relatives, friends, colleagues, neighbors, communities, governments, etc.)?

7. What changes have taken place in your household's interpersonal communication compared with the past? Do you adapt to this change? Does this change bring any problems? Does your household feel that it is difficult to adapt to the current community life due to the change of interpersonal communication?

8. How often do you make dealings with local residents? Do you think local residents are easy to get along with? Do you trust local residents?

9. Have you participated in activities carried out by communities or other organizations? What activities do you like to participate in? Have you ever participated in the election of the neighborhood committee or the village committee?

10. Has your household registration residence been moved to the resettlement site? If so, have you enjoyed urban social security and endowment insurance from farmers to citizens? What social insurance have you participated in (medical insurance, endowment insurance, industrial injury insurance, accident insurance, other commercial insurance)?

11. Do you adapt to the urban lifestyle and habits? Do you think you are urban now?

12. What is the biggest difficulty your household encounters in working and living in the city? What is the most worried thing in the future?

Interview outline for Stakeholders

1. Summary of the work related to the relocated people.

2. Do you think the relocated people adapt to the life after the relocation?

Which aspects are adaptive and which are not? Are there any problems in the process of urban integration of relocated people? What is the impact of these problems?

3. What specific strategies have your department/committee/enterprise/organization taken to promote the social adaptation of relocated people? What are the effects of these strategies and measures?

4. What activities have your department/committee /enterprise/organization carried out to promote the social adaptation of relocated people? What are the effects of these activities?

5. What do you think are the difficulties in the implementation of the strategies? What aspects of the existing strategies need to be improved? In addition to the existing strategies, what strategies do you think can be adopted to help the relocated people integrate into urban life in the future?

Focus Group Discussion

Small group discussion (SGD) was conducted and the SWOT matrix was used to answer the objective 4, which was to develop the appropriate strategies tailored to the needs of respondents to improve their social adaptation. Through this

approach, the researcher and the participants jointly identified the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats of the households in the process of social adaptation at Duimenshan resettlement site.

For this purpose, some relocated participants were purposefully selected and arranged as a group. They gathered together and joined FGD. The following were the criteria for selecting participants with the help of the local community:

1. Leaders of the village committee,
2. Building managers, and
3. Active members in grassroots autonomous organization.

The FGD was arranged on November 3, 2022. The participants were asked about the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats of relocated households in the process of social adaptation at Duimenshan resettlement site. Therefore, the information collected through this group discussion was carefully recorded on-site and analyzed based on the collected information and the observations of the researchers. Their opinions on the advantages, disadvantages, opportunities, and threats of social adaptation of the households were displayed on flip charts.

The researchers used the following steps during group discussions:

Step 1: A courtesy visit was conducted and a preliminary meeting was hold with local community workers to introduce and explain the purpose and objectives of the visit, as well as the upcoming activities.

Step 2: An introductory meeting was hold with the village committee leaders to identify issues and prioritize them. The purpose was to help the participants clearly and comprehensively describe their current situation which will lead to: (a) understand what the problem is and how it occurred; (b) clear - a detailed description of the context; And (c) insight - a deep understanding of the issue.

During this survey phase, the researcher asked the participants about their strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, threats, and other issues, constraints, and challenges in social adaptation. Their responses were listed using the flip chart shown in Figure 5 under the columns corresponding to strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats, where each item was explained by them regarding its impact to their current social adaptation.

Strengths	Weaknesses
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.
4.	4.
Opportunities	Threats
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.
4.	4.

Figure 5 SWOT Matrix

Step 3: Analysis of the SWOT Matrix

The Researcher developed a SWOT matrix for external analysis of the socio-economic environment for the social adaptation of the households, as well as internal analysis of their relative strengths and weaknesses: their current social adaptation practices and their capacity to change and adopt new strategies appropriate to their needs. This was to develop an action plan to address each of these four areas. A SWOT matrix analysis was an effective method in which internal advantages and external opportunities could be utilized to strengthen weak elements and minimize related threats, to develop the appropriate strategies suitable for relocated migrated households at Duimenshan resettlement site to improve their social adaptation.

Step 4: Designing and Formulating an Appropriate Strategies

Appropriate strategies were formulated and developed by the researcher, and experts in related fields were invited to propose their suggestions and recommendations for further improvement of the strategy.

Sampling Procedure

This design used multi-stage random sampling to draw the samples from the population in this study involving several stages or phases. In this design, population units are grouped and arranged into hierarchical order or level and sampling is done successively. The study was conducted in Dongchuan District and the selection of the study sites and respondents was based on the following criteria:

1. The study site is a centralized resettlement site of urbanization.
2. The selected study site is a large resettlement site with a population of more nearly 10000 people.
3. The respondents should be a member of the relocated migrated household who moved from different towns to Duimenshan resettlement site.

Duimenshan resettlement site was selected in random based on the criteria of site selection. Duimenshan resettlement site is the second largest centralized resettlement site in Dongchuan District, including 21 buildings with 17 floors in total, involving 2,322 households and 9,483 people in 2019. It is also the location of Relocation Personnel Employment and Entrepreneurship Service Station in Dongchuan District, Resettlement New Area Management Committee of Dongchuan District and Resettlement New Area Working Committee of Dongchuan District. Qiga resettlement site and Xiweiga resettlement site were also the centralized resettlement sites in Dongchuan District, and were made to be the sites for the conduct of try out in which 15 relocated migrated households were interviewed in each aforementioned resettlement sites. Then from the sample three residential quarters, 5 buildings were randomly selected from each sample residential quarters to represent sample households. Finally, sample respondents were selected from the sample households using stratified random sampling.

The actual sample size of the respondents was calculated using Taro Yamane formula with 95% confidence level. Yamane (1967) provides a simplify formula to calculate sample size. The formula is given as:

$$n = \frac{N}{1+Ne^2}$$

where: n = sample size

N is the population size = 2322

e is the level of precision (sampling error) = 5 % or 0.05

$$n = \frac{2322}{1 + 2322 (0.05)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{2322}{1 + 2322 (0.0025)}$$

$$n = \frac{2322}{1 + 5.805}$$

$$n = \frac{2322}{6.805}$$

$$n = 341$$

Prior to sampling procedure, the researchers consulted the statistics of the number of relocated migrated households and the number of relocated persons at Duimenshan resettlement site in Dongchuan District to determine the population of the target respondents in said areas of study. As of February 2019, the Duimenshan resettlement site had relocated a total of 9,483 people from 2,322 households from Tongdu Sub-district, Tangdan Town, Yinmin Town and Shekuai Town. In the actual survey process, the researchers hired 8 young investigators from Dongchuan District who studied at Kunming University of Science and Technology, Yunnan University of Finance and Economics and Yunnan Agricultural University for the survey. They received training on how to conduct actual interviews with relocated migrated households and were assigned to all selected specific locations. At the same time, in order to increase the degree of cooperation of the interviewees, we presented a souvenir to each interviewee as a token of gratitude.

Selection of Respondents

Stratified random sampling was employed to select the respondents and the sampling was done to divide the representative population into groups based on their residential quarters. Stratifying a population was necessary because the population is not homogeneous and the respondents are not uniformly distributed throughout the study area. There are three residential quarters in Duimenshan resettlement site, namely Kangyu Garden (with 10 buildings), Kanghe Garden (with 7 buildings) and Zijun Garden (with 4 buildings). Thus, the following groups were

identified: Group A–Kangyu Garden Kangyu Garden; Group B–Kanghe Garden; and Group C- Zijun Garden.

Based on the aforesaid definitions, three residential quarters were chosen as a stratum for the selection. Then, the representative population was stratified regarding the number of relocated migrated households falling in each group. The number of respondents in each sample residential quarter was obtained with the same proportion as the sample size to the population as shown in Table 2. Then, using draw lots, the relocated migrated households in each residential quarter were randomly selected from the stratified list since random sampling gives an equal probability to every individual to be selected. In order to improve the accuracy of the survey results, the number of samples is set at 400.

Table 2 Sample Size of Respondents

Respondents' Classification Based on residential quarter				
Resettlement	A	B	C	Total
Site	N/n	N/n	N/n	N/n
Duimenshan	1101/191	779/133	442/76	2322/400

Data Collection

Data collection is the process of gathering and measuring information on targeted variables in an established system, which then enables one to answer relevant questions and evaluate outcomes. The goal for all data collection is to capture quality evidence that allows analysis to lead to the formulation of convincing and credible answers to the questions that have been posed. A formal data collection process is necessary as it ensures that the data gathered are both defined and accurate. This way, subsequent decisions based on arguments embodied in the findings are made using valid data (Sapsford, Roger and Jupp, Victor,1996). Data collection is the core of investigation of research. For this study primary data were

collected and in order to address the objective of the study, both qualitative and quantitative data were collected.

Primary Data

Primary data is an original and unique data, which is directly collected by the researcher from a source such as observations, surveys, questionnaires, case studies and interviews according to his requirements (Victor Oluwatosin Ajayi, 2017). The primary data collected in this study mainly included relocated migrated households' characteristics such as age of the household leader, educational attainment of the household leader, household size, relocation type, household dependency ratio, size of housing, and total annual income. It also includes data on the relocated migrated households' social adaptation which consists of economic integration, social life adaptation, cultural assimilation, and psychological integration; the existing strategies effected on relocated migrated households to improve their social adaptation, as well as was the problems, issues, and constraints being faced by relocated migrated households in Duimenshan resettlement site.

Data Analysis

Quantitative and qualitative techniques were conducted in the analyses of data. Data analysis converts data into information and knowledge, and explores the relationship between variables. Data Analysis is the process of systematically applying statistical and/or logical techniques to describe and illustrate, condense and recap, and evaluate data (Sharma Balkishan, 2018). According to Shamoo & Resnik (2015), various analytic procedures “provide a way of drawing inductive inferences from data and distinguishing the signal (the phenomenon of interest) from the noise (statistical fluctuations) present in the data.” For this study descriptive and multiple regression analyses were used to analyze the collected data including the application of in-depth interview was employed in analyzing the existing strategies effected on relocated migrated households to improve their social adaptation.

Descriptive Analysis

Using descriptive statistics method, the quantitative and qualitative data collected from relocated migrated households and relevant personnel at the resettlement site were summarized and coded. The data were input into the software program of SPSS 26.0 for analysis to give the quantitative description of information, frequencies, percentages, means and standard deviations were obtained and used to present results.

Regression Analysis

Multiple linear regression model was run to determine and quantify the combined effect of the factors related to relocated migrated households' social adaptation as well as gauge the role of each variable in explaining the variances in the dependent variable. It examines the relationship between one dependent variable Y and one or more independent variables X_i .

$$Y = b_0 + b_1 X_1 + b_2 X_2 + b_3 X_3 + \dots + b_k X_k$$

are estimated using the method of least squares. In this method, the sum of squared residuals between the regression plane and the observed values of the dependent variable are minimized. The regression equation represents a (hyper) plane in a $k+1$ dimensional space in which k is the number of independent variables $X_1, X_2, X_3, \dots, X_k$, plus one dimension for the dependent variable Y (Ardales, 2001).

CHAPTER 4

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the output of the study focused on designing and formulation of appropriate strategies to improve social adaptation of relocated migrated households in Duimenshan resettlement site. The presentation of the results follows methodologically based on the objectives of this study. This study preliminarily investigated the characteristics of relocated migrated households in Duimenshan resettlement site and the current situation of their social adaptation, then analyzed the existing strategies that affect the social adaptation of the relocated migrated households, and then used multiple regression analysis to determine the relevant factors that affect the social adaptation of the relocated migrated households. Strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats encountered by the respondents were identified by conducting small group discussion among some relocated migrated respondents followed by the application of SWOT matrix that lead in the formulation of appropriate strategies are formulated for the households in Duimenshan resettlement site to enhance their social adaptation.

Descriptive research methods, interview planning and focus group discussion were used to collect data and other relevant information. Frequency distribution, percentage, mean and standard deviation (stdev), and multiple regression analysis were used for results presentation and discussion.

The Basic Characteristics of the Respondents

Gender of the Respondents

As reflected in Table 3, majority of the relocated migrant respondents with 218 or 54.5 percent are males, while, 182 or 45.5 percent are females implying to some extent the employment status of relocated migrants. Generally speaking, the traditional Chinese relocated migrated household division of labor, which is “male dominated outside and female dominated inside”, is dominated by male workers,

while women tend to take care of the elderly and children at home. We conducted household survey from 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. and 2:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m., which is consistent with the normal working time range. In the study area, more men than women participated in the survey at home, which is not in line with the normal phenomenon. To some extent, it reflected the change of women's roles and the faster adaptation of women to social life after the migration from rural to urban areas. Most women, especially older women, can adjust their mentality to engage in low-end jobs, such as service industry and retail industry, in the new environment. Men are more concerned about the so-called social status than women, and are reluctant to do low-end jobs, so men have fewer job opportunities than women.

Table 3 Gender of Respondents

Gender of Respondents	Frequency	Percentage
Male	218	54.5
Female	182	45.5
Total	400	100

Marital Status of the Respondents

Table 4 shows that 322 respondents are married, accounting for 80.56 percent; 38 unmarried, accounting for 9.5 percent; 18 divorced, accounting for 4.5 percent; There were 22 widows, accounting for 5.5 percent. It can be seen that 40 migrants have abnormal marital status (divorced and widowed), accounting for 10 percent. The survey found that the divorce rate increased after relocated migrants moved to the city from their hometown. From the distribution of respondents' marital status, most households belong to normal households.

Table 4 Marital Status of the Respondents

Marital Status of Respondents	Frequency	Percentage
Married	322	80.5
Unmarried	38	9.5
Divorced	18	4.5
Widowed	22	5.5
Total	400	100

The Characteristics of Relocated Migrated Households

Age of the Household Leaders

Table 5 shows that the average age of the household leaders is 45.4 years old which is in the age bracket of 41-50 with 94 or 23.5 percent and a standard deviation of 14.869. At the same time, the number of migrants in the age bracket of 31-40 is the largest, 96, accounting for 24 percent. The survey also shows that the number of household leaders aged 61 and above is 57, accounting for 14.25 percent, which indicates that the proportion of the elderly (without labor force) in the relocated migrants is relatively high. It is found in the survey that these migrants, regardless of their health, are idle at home, and the society has not provided them with job opportunities. It can also be seen from the Table 5 that the oldest relocated migrants is 78 years old and the youngest is 16 years old. There are 90 migrants in the age bracket of 51-60, accounting for 22.5 percent. Therefore, with the increase of age, the overall labor capacity of relocated migrants will decline in the next decade. In general, there are 343 migrants of working age (less than 61 years old) over the age of 16, accounting for 85.75 percent.

Table 5 Age of the Household Leaders

Age bracket	Frequency	Percentage
20 and below	15	3.75
21-30	48	12
31-40	96	24
41-50	94	23.5
51-60	90	22.5
61 and above	57	14.25
Total	400	100
Mean	45.367	
STDEV	14.089	
Min	16	
Max	78	

Educational Attainment of the Household Leaders

Based on the findings in this study, Table 6 shows that the education level of the household leaders is divided into five levels: primary school and below, junior middle school, high school, technical secondary school and junior college degree or above, mainly concentrated in the primary school and below, with 272 migrants, accounting for 68 percent, followed by junior middle school, with 78 migrants, accounting for 19.5 percent. This shows that the education level of migrants is generally low, which objectively leads to the fact that most of the industries they are engaged in are manual labor industries such as mining, construction and service industries, and their income is therefore limited. The number of migrants with a high school degree or above is 50, accounting for only 12.5 percent, and the number of migrants who have received higher education is only 20, accounting for 5 percent. The average educational level of migrants is 1.577, between the Primary School and below and Junior Middle School. Therefore, the quality of migrants needs to be improved.

Table 6 Educational Attainment of the Household Leaders

Educational Attainment of the Household Leaders	Frequency	Percentage
Primary School and below	272	68
Junior Middle School	78	19.5
High School	17	4.25
Technical Secondary School	13	3.25
Junior College degree or above	20	5
Total	400	100
Mean	1.577	
STDEV	1.062	
Min	1	
Max	5	

The Household Size

The household size is divided into three levels: small size (up to 4 members), medium size (5-7 members) and large size (8 or above). Table 7 shows that medium size (5-7 members) account for more than half with 229 households or 57.25 percent. According to the current mainstream relocated migrated household structure in China, households of 5-7 migrants generally share a room with three generations. In such households, grandsons are taken care of by grandparents, and couples work mostly. This kind of relocated migrated household is relatively stable in structure, but at the same time, the relocated migrated household dependency ratio is relatively high, and relocated migrated household economic pressure is relatively large. There are 157 small size (up to 4 members) households, accounting for 39.25 percent of the total. Such households usually have two generations together. Small households have been separated from large households, and most couples are young migrants. After moving to the city, the relocated migrated household has a strong adaptability.

Table 7 also shows that there are 14 Large Size (8 or more) households, accounting for 3.5 percent. According to the relocation regulations, the largest household type is 120m². Therefore, the more households there are, the tighter the living space is. This situation is generally caused by two reasons: firstly, before the relocation, no matter whether the children are married or not, if they do not have an independent household, they cannot enjoy the preferential policies of relocation. In addition, if the household members can't afford to buy a house independently, they only live together with their household; secondly, before the relocation, the relocation housing should be allocated according to the number of household members. If a child is born after the relocation, the housing area will also be tight. The minimum number of household size is 1, and the maximum number is 10, and the average household size is 4.978, close to the middle scale household. Through interviews with migrants, we know that households with small population are mostly widowed and divorced households living alone or single parent households; the households with large population are those with more elderly migrants and more young children, so the household burden is relatively large. The household size makes the household burden different. For households of different sizes, the quality of life in cities may be different, and the level of urban integration may also be different. The personal income data collected on the basis of individuals rather than households are non poor for individuals, but in terms of household size, households are poor (Mary Corcoran et al.,1985).

Table 7 The Household Size

Household Size	Frequency	Percentage
Small Size (up to 4 members)	157	39.25
Medium Size (5 – 7 members)	229	57.25
Large Size (8 or more)	14	3.5
Total	400	100
Mean	4.978	
STDEV	1.353	
Min	1	
Max	10	

The Household Dependency Ratio

The larger the household dependency ratio, the more the number of dependents per capita of the labor force in the relocated migrated household, the more serious the labor force's dependency burden, and the greater the corresponding living pressure. In addition, the elderly and young migrants in the relocated migrated household will increase the living costs of education and medical care, which will increase the difficulties faced by relocated migrated households with large numbers of elderly and young migrants in the city, and the level of urban integration may be affected.

Table 8 shows that there are 174 relocated migrated households with a household dependency ratio of 0, accounting for 43.5 percent, and all members are labor forces. There are no elderly migrants and children to raise in this household, and the relocated migrated household burden is small. There are 207 relocated migrated households with a household dependency ratio of 0.1-1.0, accounting for 51.75 percent. It indicates there are at least one non-working population in these relocated migrated households, and the number of non-working population is less than or equal to the number of working population. There are elderly and young children in the relocated migrated household who need to be supported, so the

relocated migrated household needs to bear certain economic pressure. Also the number of non-working population of 19 households with a dependency ratio greater than 1.1 is greater than the number of working population, and the household economy is under great pressure. The lowest and highest household dependency ratio is 0 and 4.0, and the average household dependency ratio is 0.370, In short, more than half of the surveyed relocated migrated households need to take care of their minor children or elderly migrants, which will have a certain impact on their economy and life.

Table 8 The Household Dependency Ratio

Household Dependency Ratio	Frequency	Percentage
0	174	43.5
0.1-1.0	207	51.75
1.1 and above	19	4.75
Total	400	100
Mean	0.370	
STDEV	0.486	
Min	0	
Max	4.0	

Relocation Types of Households

Table 9 reflects the relocation type of households. Among the households surveyed, 284 were officially registered poverty-stricken households, accounting for 71 percent; 116 were simultaneous relocated households, accounting for 29 percent. A total of 4531 households were involved in the relocation of the urban area of Dongchuan District, including 2918 officially registered poverty-stricken households and 1613 simultaneous relocated households, accounting for 64.4 percent and 35.6 percent respectively. The proportion of the two relocation types in this survey is close to that of the whole region, and the data can better reflect the actual situation.

Due to different relocation types, the standard of fees paid before relocation is different, and the cost of obtaining urban housing for the simultaneous relocated households is higher than that for the officially registered poverty-stricken households. According to the survey, compared with the officially registered poverty-stricken households, the simultaneous relocated households are more willing to relocate, have higher enthusiasm and initiative after relocation, and can adapt to the new environment more quickly. Therefore, in this study, the relocation type is included in the control variables to consider its impact on the social adaptation of relocated migrated households.

Table 9 The Relocation Types of the Households

Relocation Type of Households	Frequency	Percentage
Relocation of officially registered poverty-stricken households	284	71
Simultaneous relocation	116	29
Total	400	100

The Total Annual Income of Households

Table 10 shows the total income of relocated migrated households in 2021, which directly determines their living conditions in the urban resettlement sites. As shown in Table 10, most of the respondents' households were classified to the medium-income group or those with annual income of 30,001-8,0000 CNY with 321 or 80.25 percent, while 49 or 12.25 percent of them were classified as high-income group or those with annual income of more than 80,000 CNY. It is indicated in the table that only 30 or 7.5 percent of the relocated migrated households are classified as low-income group or those with annual income of less than 30,000 CNY. During the survey, it was found that the basic living expenses of the members of the relocated

migrated households were 500-600 yuan/person, such as clothing, food, housing and transportation. Based on the average household size of 5 migrants (4.978) in Table 6, the income of the relocated migrated households was 30,000 CNY, which can maintain the balance of household income and expenditure and meet the basic needs of the household. Table 10 also shows that the minimum income of associated migrated houses is 10,000 CNY, the maximum annual income is 19,2000 CNY, and the average value and standard deviation are 54763.16 CNY and 22322.85 CNY respectively.

Table 10 The Total Annual Income of the Households

Total Annual Income of Households (Yuan)	Frequency	Percentage
Low-income (30000 and below)	30	7.5
Middle-income (30001-80000)	321	80.25
High-income (80001 and above)	49	12.25
Total	400	100
Mean	54763.16	
STDEV	22322.85	
Min	10000	
Max	192000	

Current Social Adaptation Status of Relocated Migrated Households in Duimenshan Resettlement Site

Table 11 shows perceptions of relocated migrated households toward social adaptation on the aspects of economic integration, social life adaptation, cultural assimilation, and psychological integration.

Economic integration

Table 11 indicates that the majority of relocated migrated household respondents viewed “Neutral” with 270 or 67.5 percent on the item “Compared with the surrounding households, your household's income is relatively high”. It also shows in the table that 199 or 49.75 percent of the respondents perceived “Neutral” on the item “Your household are satisfied with your income”, while 109 or 27.25 percent of them viewed “Disagree” on the item. On the item “At present, your household has more savings” 162 or 40.5 percent of the respondents answered perceived “Disagree”, while 153 or 38.3 percent of them viewed “Neutral”. It can also be gleaned from the table that 177 or 43.25 percent of them responded “Neutral” on the item “It's easy for your household members to find jobs”, and 137 or 34.25 percent of the respondents viewed “Disagree”. On the item “Your household members are quite satisfied with their work” 204 or 51 percent of the respondents perceived “Neutral”, and 98 or 24.5 percent of them viewed “Agree”. It further shows that 202 or 50.5 percent of the respondents viewed “Neutral” on the item “Your household financial status is quite good”, and 205 or 51.25 percent of the them perceived “Neutral” on the item “Your household has a high social status”.

The mean score of households' economic integration as perceived by the respondents is 2.73 which means “Moderate” and this indicates that most respondents believed that the degree of economics adaptation of relocated migrated households in urban resettlement sites is not high. Economics income, work status, financial status, social status, etc. are the basic guarantee for the survival and development of households, and the basic point for relocated migrated households to base themselves on urban resettlement sites. Feng Youlan (1948) pointed out that

China is a home-state society, and the household is the core of society. The more fully the household obtains economic security, the greater the prerequisite and possibility for its members to get other rights and freedoms. For the relocated migrated households that have no foundation in the urban resettlement sites, fundamentally speaking, the economy is the most basic condition to maintain the survival of households and their members. Therefore, economic integration is the key to the social adaptation of the relocated migrated households in urban resettlement sites.

Social Life Adaptation

The social life adaptation of the relocated migrated households is the embodiment of the lifestyle and behavior of the relocated migrated households in the urban settlement society, which is mainly reflected in the community life, social interaction and social activities of the relocated migrated households.

A. Satisfaction with Community Life

It can be observed from Table 11 that 207 or 51.8 percent of the relocated migrated household respondents perceived “Agree” on the item “Your household is satisfied with law-and-order situation” while 227 or 56.8 percent of them viewed “Agree” on the item “Your household is satisfied with the environmental sanitation”, and 196 or 49 percent of them responded “Agree” on the item “Your household is satisfied with the medical service”. It can also be shown from the table that 256 or 64 percent of the respondents perceived “Agree” on the item “Your household is satisfied with public transportation” while on the item “Your household is satisfied with the management and service of the community” 227 or 56.8 percent of them viewed “Agree”. Satisfaction with community life reflects the subjective feelings of the respondents and their relocated households on the convenience, satisfaction and habits of their current residence. The mean score of relocated migrated households’ satisfaction with community life as perceived by the respondents is 4.06 which means “High” and this indicates that most of the relocated migrated households are satisfied with the community life in the relocation site.

B. Social Association

Table 11 reveals that 180 or 45 percent of the relocated migrated household respondents perceived “Agree” on the item “Your household has frequent interactions and contacts with relatives and friends in your hometown” while 202 or 50.5 percent of them viewed “Agree” on the item “Your household has frequent interactions and contacts with relatives and friends who have moved here”. It also shows in the table that 167 or 41.8 percent of them responded “Neutral” on the item “Your household has frequent interactions and contacts with your neighbors” while 140 or 35 percent of them viewed “Neutral” on the item “Your household has frequent interactions and contacts with your colleagues”. It further reveals that 124 or 31 percent of the respondents viewed “Agree” and 122 or 30.5 percent of them perceived “Neutral” on the item “Your household has frequent interactions and contacts with other migrants who relocated here from other regions”, while 118 or 29.5 percent of them perceived “Neutral” and 115 or 28.8 percent of them viewed on the item “Your household has frequent interactions and contacts with local residents after relocation”.

The mean score of relocated migrated households’ social association as perceived by the respondents is 3.11 which means “Moderate” and this indicates that the main interpersonal circle of relocated migrated households is still mainly limited to the original relatives and friends. It can be seen that the social relationship network is linked by kinship and geographical relationship, and the homogeneity of communication objects is obvious. After the relocation, the scope of social interaction of the relocated migrated households is also gradually expanding, and new social networks need to be built. At the same time, the interaction between the relocated migrated households and their current neighbors, colleagues, other migrants and local residents is gradually increasing, and the heterogeneity of the relocated migrated households in the construction of social networks is increasingly apparent.

C. Participation in Community Activities

It can be observed from Table 11 that 124 or 31 percent of the relocated migrated household respondents perceived “Disagree” on the item “Your household members often participate in various cultural and sports activities in the community” while 138 or 34.5 percent of them viewed “Disagree” on the item “Your household members often participate in various activities organized by various social organizations”, indicating that the community participation in the autonomous activities of the relocated migrated households is relatively low on the whole. Then on the item “Your household members often participate in community elections” 176 or 44 percent of them viewed “Agree”. According to the administrative division, the population size and management needs of the resettlement site, the village (residential) committee and other organizations are elected according to law to be responsible for daily affairs management. It is discovered that the change of residence made the relocated migrated households pay more attention to their own interests and protection of their rights and interests, and the election activities are related to their own interests, so the relocated migrated households showed a high degree of participation in the election activities. It also exhibits that 179 or 44.8 percent viewed “Agree” on the item “Your household members often use public facilities in the community”, indicating that migrants are becoming more and more familiar with the community, and reflecting a positive and active integration trend because public facilities are closely related to the living habits and lifestyle of migrants. It further reveals that 147 or 36.8 percent of the respondents viewed “Neutral” on the item “Your household members often participate in community affairs or gives advice to the community” while 133 or 33.3 percent of them perceived “Neutral” on the item “Your household members often participate in various skills or technical training organized by enterprises”.

The mean score of the participation in community activities is 2.8 which corresponds to “Moderate” and this implies that the participation of relocated migrated households in community activities is relatively weak on the whole, and their sense of identity and belonging to the community is gradually forming.

To sum up, the mean score of social life adaptation of relocated migrated households is 3.32, which means “Moderate”.

Cultural Assimilation

It can be observed from Table 11 that 264 or 66 percent of the relocated migrated household respondents perceived “Agree” on the item “Your household is very adapted to the lifestyle and habits of the urban”. For the relocated migrated households, in order to maintain a good relationship with the urban residents of the resettlement site, respect and abide by the habits and customs of the resettlement site, and do as the Romans do. Over time, the lifestyle and habits of the resettlement site will also become an integral part of the customs and culture of the migrant group. Among many social rules, it is believed that the care for the public environment and the compliance with traffic rules are key indicators to measure whether the relocated migrated households adapt to urban social rules. It reveals that 245 or 61.3 percent of the respondents viewed “Neutral” on the item “Your household is very concerned about public environmental sanitation” while 239 or 59.8 percent of them perceived “Agree”, indicating that most of the relocated migrated households have obvious awareness of social rules, and the integration of social rules in urban resettlement sites is better. It can also be shown from the table that 175 or 43.8 percent of the respondents perceived “Agree” on the item “Your household are very receptive to the idea of regular physical examination” while 222 or 55.5 percent of them viewed “Agree” on the item “If your household's rights and interests are damaged, your household will find ways to protect them”. The acceptance degree of relocated migrated households to values is measured by the concept of health and the concept of safeguarding rights in modern values. The data shows that the degree of acceptance of modern values by relocated migrated households is relatively high.

The mean score of the cultural assimilation is 3.88 which corresponds to “High” and this implies that the relocated migrated households have a high degree of cultural assimilation with urban settlements. Although the differences between rural social structure and urban social structure make the habits (customs) and social rules

of urban and rural areas very different. However, due to the progress of science and technology, the concept of Internet plus has become more and more popular. With the rapid speed of information exchange and good basic conditions, relocated households can easily obtain information through various ways, thus forming habits, social rules and values that conform to modern society. shows that the urban cultural environment has a significant effect on changing the living habits, lifestyle and values of the relocated migrated households after they enter the urban settlement.

Psychological Integration

As reflected in Table 11, 259 or 64.8% of the relocated migrated household respondents perceived “Agree” on the item “Your household is already a part of the city” reflecting the sense of urban belonging of the relocated migrated households and 210 or 52.5 percent of them responded “Agree” on the item “Your household is already urban migrants not rural migrants” which reflects their identities. It also shows that 289 or 72.3 percent of the respondents viewed “Agree” on the item “Migration status has no impact on household in daily life” while 143 or 35.8 percent of them replied “Neutral” on the item “Your household agree that whether you know them or not, local residents are trustworthy”, and 236 or 59 percent of them viewed “Agree” on the item “Compared with local residents with the same work and position, you and your household are fairly paid”. It further observed that 254 or 63.5 percent of the respondents perceived “Agree” on the item “On the whole, local residents are very easy to get along with and deal with” while 22 or 66.5 percent of them viewed “Agree” on the item “Your household are very willing to make friends with local migrants”, and 253 or 63.3 percent of them replied “Agree” on the item “Your household have not been treated differently in your contacts with local residents”.

The mean score of psychological integration is 3.57 which means “High” level which indicates that the relocated migrated households have a high degree of psychological integration in the resettlement site. Psychological integration is the change in individual psychology and behavior caused by the contact of different cultural groups (Graves, 1967). Only when the psychological integration is achieved

can the “localization” process of the relocated migrated households be smoothly realized, thus making it possible to integrate into urban society (Cui Yan, 2012).



Table 11 Relocated Migrated Households' Social Adaptation

Items	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	(f)
	Agree					%
Economic Integration						
Compared with the surrounding households, your household's income is relatively high.	0	34	270	81	15	400
Your household are satisfied with your income.	1	72	199	109	19	400
	0.25	18	49.75	27.25	4.75	100
At present, your household has more savings.	0	16	153	162	69	400
	0	4	38.3	40.5	17.3	100
It's easy for your household members to find jobs.	1	75	173	137	14	400
	0.25	18.75	43.25	34.25	3.5	100
Your household members are quite satisfied with their work.	1	98	204	85	12	400
	0.25	24.5	51	21.25	3	100
Your household financial status is quite good.	0	58	202	127	13	400
	0	14.5	50.5	31.75	3.25	100
Your household has a high social status.	2	45	205	117	31	400
	0.5	11.25	51.25	29.25	7.75	100
X = 2.7300, S.D. = 0.54986						

Table 11 (Cont.)

Items	Strongly	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly	(f)
	Agree				Disagree	%
Social Life Adaptation						
Satisfaction with Community Life						
Your household is satisfied with law-and-order situation.	119	207	62	10	119	400
	29.8	51.8	15.5	2.5	29.8	100
Your household is satisfied with the environmental sanitation.	108	227	58	6	108	400
	27.0	56.8	14.5	1.5	27.0	100
Your household is satisfied with the medical service.	125	196	68	10	125	400
	31.3	49.0	17.0	2.5	31.3	100
Your household is satisfied with public transportation.	85	256	54	4	85	400
	21.3	64.0	13.5	1.0	21.3	100
Your household is satisfied with the management and service of the community.	93	227	72	6	93	400
	23.3	56.8	18.0	1.5	23.3	100
X = 4.06, S.D. = 0.53688						

Table 11 (Cont.)

Items	Strongly Agree		Agree	Neutral	Disagree		Strongly Disagree		(f) %
	Agree	Agree			Disagree	Disagree	Disagree	Disagree	
Social Association									
Your household has frequent interactions and contacts with relatives and friends in your hometown.	41	180	100	64	41	400			
Your household has frequent interactions and contacts with relatives and friends who have moved here.	10.3	45.0	25.0	16.0	10.3	100			
Your household has frequent interactions and contacts with your neighbors.	60	202	85	50	60	400			
Your household members has frequent interactions and contacts with their colleagues.	15.0	50.5	21.3	12.5	15.0	100			
Your household has frequent interactions and contacts with other migrants who relocated here from other regions.	40	110	167	68	40	400			
Your household has frequent interactions and contacts with local residents after relocation.	10.0	27.5	41.8	17.0	10.0	100			
	32	106	140	84	32	400			
	8.0	26.5	35.0	21.0	8.0	100			
	20	124	122	104	20	400			
	5.0	31.0	30.5	26.0	5.0	100			
	25	115	118	83	25	400			
	6.3	28.8	29.5	20.8	6.3	100			
X = 3.2083, S.D. = 0.76404									

Table 11 (Cont.)

Items	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	(f)
						%
Participation in community activities						
Your household members often participate in various cultural and sports activities in the community.	3	85	103	124	85	400
Your household members often participate in election activities.	0.8	21.3	25.8	31	21.3	100
Your household members often participate in election activities.	34	176	73	60	57	400
Your household members often participate in community affairs or gives advice to the community.	8.5	44.0	18.3	15.0	14.25	100
Your household members often use public facilities in your community.	5	94	147	91	63	400
Your household members often participate in various activities organized by social organizations.	1.3	23.5	36.8	22.8	15.8	100
Your household members often participate in various skills or technical training organized by enterprises.	33	179	111	66	11	400
	8.3	44.8	27.8	16.5	2.75	100
	2	60	119	138	81	400
	0.5	15.0	29.8	34.5	20.25	100
	4	82	133	117	64	400
	1.0	20.5	33.3	29.3	16	100
X = 2.8000, S.D. = 0.69268						
X = 3.32, S.D. = 0.51642						

Table 11 (Cont.)

Items	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	(f) %
Cultural Assimilation						
Your household is very adapted to the lifestyle and habits of the urban.	59 14.8	264 66.0	60 15.0	16 4.0	1 0.3	400 100
Your household is very concerned about public environmental sanitation.	400 100.0	57 14.3	245 61.3	85 21.3	13 3.3	400 100
Your household are very observant of public transport rules.	116 29	239 59.8	37 9.3	7 1.8	1 0.3	400 100
Your household are very receptive to the idea of regular physical examination.	56 14	175 43.8	109 27.3	53 13.3	7 1.8	400 100
If your household's rights and interests are damaged, your household will find ways to protect them.	87 21.8	222 55.5	69 17.3	20 5	2 0.5	400 100
X = 3.88, S.D. = 0.54315						

Table 11 (Cont.)

Questionnaire	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	(f) %
Psychological Adaptation						
Your household is already a part of the city.	22	259	96	23	0	400
Your household is already urban migrants not rural migrants.	5.5	64.8	24.0	5.8	0	100
On the whole, local residents are very easy to get along with and deal with.	9	210	97	44	40	400
Your household agree that whether you know them or not, local residents are trustworthy.	2.3	52.5	24.3	11.0	10.0	100
Your household are very willing to make friends with local migrants.	28	254	100	18	0	400
Migration status has no impact on household in daily life.	7.0	63.5	25.0	4.5	0	100
Compared with local residents with the same work and position, you and your household are fairly paid.	6	108	143	95	48	400
Your household have not been treated differently in your contacts with local residents.	1.5	27.0	35.8	23.8	12.0	100
	41	266	75	17	1	400
	10.3	66.5	18.8	4.3	0.3	100
	19	289	44	46	2	400
	4.8	72.3	11.0	11.5	0.5	100
	11	236	131	20	2	400
	2.8	59.0	32.8	5.0	0.5	100
	76	253	55	13	3	400
	19.0	63.3	13.8	3.3	0.8	100
	X = 3.5722, S.D. = 0.42772					
	X = 3.3366, S.D. = 0.37247, Min. = 1.92, Max. = 4.16.					

To sum up, the current social adaptation status of relocated migrated households was measured by Likert scale of 37 items in 4 aspects: economic integration, social life adaptation, cultural assimilation and psychological integration. By comparing the average scores in each aspect, the current social adaptation status of the households could be reported. The statistical analysis results of current social adaptation status of the households in the four aspects was showed on Table 12.

Table 12 Mean Score of Current Social Adaptation Status of the Relocated Migrated Households

Variable	Lower Range	Upper Range	Mean	S.D.	Criteria
Economic Integration	1.14	4.00	2.73	0.55	Moderate Level
Social Life Adaptation	1.76	4.47	3.32	0.52	Moderate Level
Cultural Assimilation	2.20	5.00	3.88	0.54	High Level
Psychological Integration	1.88	5.00	3.57	0.43	High Level
Overall Social Adaptation	1.92	4.16	3.34	0.37	Moderate Level

Among them, the mean score of economic integration is 2.73, indicating that the economic integration of the relocated migrated households is at a “moderate” level, but at a moderately low level. And the mean score of social life adaptation is 3.32, indicating that the degree of social life adaptation of the relocated migrated households is higher than that of economic integration, but still at a “moderate level”. However, the mean score of psychological integration is 3.57, reflecting that the degree of psychological integration of the relocated migrated households is high and at a high level. Moreover, the mean score of cultural assimilation is 3.88, which is also at a high level, but the degree of cultural assimilation is higher than the degree of psychological integration, which is the highest score of the four dimensions. It also can be concluded that the overall mean score of the relocated

migrated households' level of social adaptation is 3.34 which means "Moderate" level, this implies that most of the relocated migrated households in Duimenshan resettlement site are relatively adaptable to the urban life.

Analysis of the Existing Strategies Affected on the Relocated Migrated Households to Improve Their Social Adaptation in Duimenshan Resettlement Site

In order to comprehensively grasp the existing strategies that affected on the relocated migrated households to improve their social adaptation in Duimenshan resettlement site, a series of national, provincial, and local policy documents related to the follow-up support for poverty alleviation relocation have been thoroughly interpreted and analyzed, including the Guiding Opinions on Further Increasing the Follow-up Support for Poverty Alleviation Relocation (issued on June 29, 2019), the Several Policy Measures for Follow-up Support for Poverty Alleviation Relocation in 2020 (issued on February 20, 2020), the Guiding Opinions on Improving the Governance Work of Centralized Resettlement Community for Poverty Alleviation Relocation (issued on October 23, 2020), the Implementation Opinions on Strengthening the Achievements of Poverty Alleviation by Strengthening the Follow up Support Work of Poverty Alleviation Relocation (issued on April 14, 2021), the Several Policy Measures for Supporting the Subsequent Support of Large Poverty Alleviation Relocation Areas" (issued on January 17, 2022), and the Implementation Plan for the Subsequent Support of Poverty Alleviation Relocation Areas with More than 10000 People in Dongchuan District (issued in June 2022).

On the basis of preliminary policy analysis, an interview outline was designed, and in-depth interviews were implemented using guiding questions to obtain key information. During the period from December 2021 to November 2022, in-depth interviews were conducted with relocated migrated households and other key informants, stakeholders, such as local government officials, community staff, local enterprises, village cadres, social organizations, neighborhood committees, and more than 40 people directly affected by the social adaptation of relocated households.

Through in-depth interviews with the government, communities, enterprises, and relocated migrants, the existing strategies that affected on the relocated migrated households to improve their social adaptation in Duimenshan resettlement site were extracted, including five aspects: The guarantee of infrastructure and basic public service, community management, employment promotion of the migrants, promotion of industrial development, and protection of the rights and interests of the migrants.

Ensuring That the Relocated Migrants Enjoy the Same Infrastructure and Basic Public Services as the residents in the Resettlement Area

1. Promoting the Integrated Planning and Construction of Large Resettlement Sites and Towns.

The existing supporting facilities should be fully utilized, and the supporting infrastructure such as water, electricity, gas, suction, sewage pipe network, communication, and other public service facilities such as schools and hospitals should be actively built, rebuilt and expanded to achieve quality and capacity improvement. The infrastructure and basic public service facilities of the resettlement site are planned and constructed in one with the cities and towns to be relocated, and implemented according to the same standard. The necessary infrastructure and basic public service facilities should be planned, designed, constructed, accepted and delivered simultaneously with the resettlement housing to ensure that the relocated migrants and the original urban residents enjoy the same infrastructure and basic public services.

As soon as we moved down, we lived in the city. Like the houses that urban migrants live in, there are living rooms, bedrooms, kitchens and bathrooms. There are supermarkets downstairs. There are health stations, farmers' markets and bus stops at the entrance of the community. Kindergartens and primary schools are not far away. Living is very comfortable and life is very convenient.

——LYP-36-MIGRANT-2022/01/18

It is definitely different from the past. I used to live in the mountains, but the place was spacious, but it was too far away. It was 20 kilometers away from the township government and more than 100 kilometers away from the city. If you don't move out of the mountains, your child's future will also be affected. Now we move into the city and live in an elevator room. Both children and the elderly have their own rooms. It is not cold in winter and hot in summer. The problem of children going to school has also been solved.

—— MFL-40-MIGRANT-2022/01/19

Speaking of the differences before and after the relocation, the interviewees without exception said that their lives had undergone earth-shaking changes. In the past, migrants's lives were seriously troubled by problems such as remote location, poor living conditions, inconvenient transportation, sick medical treatment, children's education, and migrant work. After moving to the city, these problems have been fundamentally solved.

It used to take three or four hours to get to school. From school to home, it takes more than half a day to go back and forth. It takes only two weeks to go home. Now, our two sons, one in high school and the other in junior high school, are close to home. The children can go home every day. We spend more time with the children and have more opportunities to care about their life and study.

—— ZXM-44-MIGRANT-2022/01/24

According to the standard requirements of “one-stop” service, the resettlement site has set up a service center for the migrants to provide all-round services for the relocated migrants, such as employment, social security, medical treatment, education, etc. The resettlement site will focus on supporting public service facilities such as health service stations, farmers' markets, home-based elderly care service centers, public toilets, bus stations, etc., and plan to arrange for relocation of students from different places to study nearby, so as to ensure that 100% of students from relocated households and pre-school children attend

school, enter the park or transfer to school. The government will coordinate the medical and public health service resources in the region, build community health service centers, allocate medical facilities and medical personnel, promote the equalization of basic public health services, and ensure that the relocated migrants can get medical treatment nearby. The community coordinated the bus company to open the bus from the resettlement site to the school for free, further reducing the economic burden of the relocated migrated households.

In the survey, the respondents believed that education and medical care were their most important livelihood issues, and the resettlement government's practices reassured them. Compared with the residents in the resettlement area, they enjoyed the same infrastructure and basic public services, and even received more attention and care in some aspects at some times. In the public service system of the resettlement site, medical security and children's education, on the one hand, help to reduce the cost of medical treatment for the previous generation and education for the next generation. On the other hand, filial piety and emphasis on children's education have always been the fine traditions of the Chinese people. Both of them need a stable living environment, and the continuous interaction generated by stability is the premise and basis for generating social identity. The public support features of infrastructure supporting and basic public service guarantee and the identification features of the main qualifications of social members will help to form the qualification judgment of migrants, generate a favorable impression on urban society, and will also have an impact on all aspects of the social adaptation of the relocated migrated households.

2. Making Up for the Shortage of Supporting Facilities at the Resettlement Site

The relocation has effectively improved the production and living conditions of the relocated migrants. While the migrants adapt to the urban lifestyle, some long-standing customs and habits are difficult to change in a short time. For example, in the past, if a household in the village wanted to hold a funeral (White) or a wedding (Red), they would invite the whole village to have a banquet for several days at the village administrative office. Due to the limited housing area

after the relocation, there is no place for the relocated migrants to hold weddings and funerals. According to the actual situation, the resettlement site has set up the Red and White Council and built four folk houses to provide environmental protection and civilized management services to the migrants of the relocation site, which has solved the problem in handling a funeral (White) or a wedding (Red) of the relocated migrants.

In the past, when doing weddings and funerals in the village, it was always in style. For the sake of a face, it took time and effort, and the gains outweighed the losses. After moving to the city, the community publicized that red and white things should be simplified. Now it is not like before. The Red and White Council has set rules to keep everything simple. Not long ago, we just held a simple and lively wedding for our daughter. I didn't worry about marrying my daughter. Just like migrants in the city, my relatives and friends came to our wedding hall to have a banquet on the evening of the wedding day. Everyone was happy to watch the wedding. It wasn't waste or tiring.

——DPS-58-MIGRANT-2022/01/21

Through supporting folk houses and establishing the Red and White Council, the community will guide residents to abandon old habits, change customs, vigorously promote the knowledge of rural culture, such as simplifying marriage and funeral, generous care but a thrifty funeral, respecting the old and cherishing the young, and advocate that migrants develop a frugal, civilized and healthy lifestyle. According to the survey, migrants are highly recognized and accepted of these new lifestyles, which not only saves time but also costs.

We have all moved here. If the old man is gone, he will be buried locally. It is impossible to go back to his hometown. The descendants don't have to run around to go to the grave. The government has built several cemeteries, so the old migrants who have died in recent years are buried here.

——SYP-47-MIGRANT-2022/01/23

In addition, a village history museum has been established in the resettlement site. The village history museum displays the production and living work, ethnic costumes, food stamps and other old objects commonly used by the relocated migrants before the relocation, and lets the migrants review the production and living environment before the relocation. The main display content is text, pictures, physical objects, etc., which fully shows the development results of local history, village changes, folk culture and other undertakings.

These old objects displayed in the village history museum accompany our production and life. Looking back at these old objects, we can see the days of hard struggle. Now we should cherish the hard-won good life, which is the result of the struggle of the older generation. Later, when our children and grandchildren see and know this, we will know where we come from and what kind of hard journey we have experienced before we have today's happy life.

——ZME-62-MIGRANT (FORMER HEAD OF TUANJI VILLAGE)-2022/01/22

While completing basic living facilities, taking into account the particularity of migrants, the resettlement site is equipped with folk houses, cultural activity squares, etc., which on the one hand provides a place for the development of folk activities on the hardware, on the other hand, vigorously promote the transformation of customs, and improve the civilized quality and spiritual style of the relocated migrants; Use traditional festivals to carry out activities, preserve the inheritance skills of national culture, let the trickle of culture permeate the hearts of the migrants, and continue to enhance the sense of security and gain of the relocated migrants. These measures have greatly helped the relocated migrants to integrate into the “new life” as soon as possible, and also promoted the cultural adaptation of the migrants.

Comprehensively Strengthening the Social Management of the Resettlement Site and Building a Harmonious Community

Before and after the relocation, the first thing to face is the change of living environment, and then the change of lifestyle. The relocated elderly can't speak Mandarin, which affects their daily life and communication such as travel and shopping. In the new community, the process of social, emotional, cultural, livelihood and other re-establishment makes them feel lonely and anxious. “The golden nest and silver nest are not as good as the old mountain slope”, which is often said by migrants who have just moved in. There are many specific and small things in the new life in the new community, and they need someone to help them adapt and integrate.

1. Improving the Community Organization System to Build a Systematic Social Management Network

By promoting the linkage of communities, social organizations, social work and community voluntary services, the relocated migrants are guided to participate in community governance and services, and solve the actual difficulties and contradictions and disputes of the relocated migrants.

At the early stage of the resettlement, the community has built a relatively complete and systematic social management network, including: First, there are grass-roots autonomous organizations. According to the administrative divisions, the population size and management needs of resettlement sites, village (neighborhood) committees are elected according to law to take charge of daily affairs management. Second, there are mass organizations. The functional advantages of the Trade Union, the Communist Youth League, the Women's Federations and other organizations were given full play to strengthen the work of serving the masses and safeguarding the legitimate rights and interests of the masses, and actively organize and participate in innovative social governance and maintain social stability. Third, there are social organizations. Social organizations

such as the Association of the Elderly, the Owner's Committee, and the Sports and Sports Association have been established, and social work service stations have been introduced to carry out activities such as life integration, neighborhood mutual assistance and dispute mediation. Fourth, there are mutual aid organizations. The community guides the migrants to establish mutual assistance service organizations, establish temporary care centers for the elderly and children, neighborhood mutual assistance organizations, the Red and White council. Fifth, there are directors of the buildings. The villagers are guided to select the director of the building, to strengthen the self-management service of the masses, timely reflect the demands of the masses, assist in solving contradictions and disputes and difficulties in life.

——WPC-43-THE SFAFF OF SUB-DISTRICT OFFICE-2021/08/01

When they first moved in, many migrants did not use the elevator. In order to open the elevator door, some migrants kicked with their feet. First, we will assign one public welfare staff to each unit of each building as an elevator volunteer. The elevator volunteer will be responsible for the makeup of the two elevators and teaching the residents to use the elevator. Later, training was specially conducted on basic knowledge of urban life such as WeChat payment, public transport, home appliance use, gas use, etc. Now they have moved down for several years, and there is no problem with their basic life.

——WPC-43-THE SFAFF OF SUB-DISTRICT OFFICE-2021/08/01

The establishment of social management network has built up the organizational system and level of community governance from the institutional level. Various organizations have intervened from different angles and played a positive role in helping and supporting the basic life adaptation of the relocated migrants, not only strengthening the social governance work of the resettlement sites, promoting the downward shift of the focus of social governance, but also realizing the positive interaction between government management, social regulation and grass-roots autonomy.

2. Actively carrying out various activities to improve the ability of migrants to adapt to the new environment

There are many activities organized by our community. We used to envy the life of city migrants. Now we also live such a life, such as dancing Yangko, dancing square dance, and participating in various interesting activities. If there are any activities in the community, our village will send a notice to the WeChat group, and we will all know. In the community, migrants take blood pressure and blood sugar measurements for the elderly free of charge every day. I will measure and measure whenever I have time. In the evening, I will go to square dance and exercise. Some elderly migrants also play erhu and sing at the entrance of the community, which is also very good. During the Spring Festival, our community was very busy, with red lanterns hanging everywhere. Some migrants wrote Spring Festival couplets for us, some migrants took household photos for us, and some units sent us some rice flour, grain and oil.

——PNN-65-MIGRANT-2022/01/26

The community provides education and training on the adaptability of migrants' lifestyles before moving in through various means, vigorously promoting the transformation of customs and helping to solve the difficulties faced by migrant households in integrating into their daily lives. Group organizations, social organizations, social workers, volunteers, etc. are encouraged to actively carry out community services such as life integration, psychological counseling, neighborhood interaction, and healthy elderly care. The community has extensively organized and carried out the publicity and cultural exchange of traditional virtues and social ethics that migrants like to see, carried out activities such as the establishment of civilized households, the evaluation of labor models, and the voluntary service of civilized practice, extensively carried out professional social work services, and actively carried out psychological counseling to improve the ability of migrants to adapt to the new environment. In combination with traditional Chinese festivals, such as the Mid-Autumn Festival, the Spring Festival, and important holidays, the community guides the residents in the resettlement area to truly accept the

migrants, and promotes the interpersonal communication, cultural exchange, and emotional integration of the new and old residents.

Q: After the relocation, there are still many things to deal with in your hometown, such as land circulation, household registration transfer, etc. The village committee or community committee will have a special meeting. Does anyone in your household attend the meeting?

A: Sure. My husband usually goes. He has a high education and knows policies. It's up to him to decide what's important in my household. Land circulation, household registration transfer, such as these are household events, which only he can understand. Every household should send representatives to participate. If no one in the household goes, we don't know what policies there are, and there are many things we don't know how to do.

——XDM-45-MIGRANT-2022/01/27

According to the survey, most of the life patterns of the relocated households in the settlement are young people working, old people helping to take care of children at home, or men working outside, and women taking care of children at home. For all kinds of activities in the community, which involve the land, household registration transfer, children's education, and social rights and interests in their hometown, most of the household members are young people or the main members of the household to participate in (on-site or online). These people have relatively high education level and high understanding and grasp of the policy. Some activities related to life and culture are mostly attended by the elderly at home or women left behind. Due to the different division of labor in household life, the activities they participate in are also different.

The participation of various activities has expanded the contacts and exchanges between members of relocated households and the outside world, deepened the understanding and understanding of various policies and other social members, and increased social trust. The process of re-socialization after migration is to modify the existing cultural concepts and behavioral orientations of migrants

through socialized experience such as communication with members of mainstream society and other social experiences, thus affecting their integration (Black JH et al., 1987).

Some studies have found that the social trust, organizational participation and communication network of migrants in the place of migration can significantly promote their integration (Hu Shuzhi, 2014). There are three specific ways to explain it. First, the higher the social trust in the place of migration, the more likely the migrants are to form positive cognition, participate in activities, and trust the local government, so as to achieve integration; Secondly, the organizations participating in the resettlement area can improve the enthusiasm and possibility of migrants' integration by improving the skills of the internal members of the organization and enhancing social trust; Thirdly, the network relationship formed by the interaction with the local mainstream population helps migrants to obtain information of the mainstream society, enhance the social trust of migrants, and improve the integration of migrants.

Making Every Attempt to Promote Employment of Migrants

Occupation is an important source of people's daily income, and also an important way and way for people to participate in social life and realize their own values. According to Maslow's demand theory, occupation can not only meet people's survival needs, but also meet people's needs for self-realization. At the same time, occupation is closely related to the social status of modern people, including wealth, power and prestige, and plays an increasingly important role in today's society. In modern society, occupation is the basis for individuals to exist and develop in society. Individuals build relevant lifestyles, social exchanges and even self-identity by taking occupation as the core. Therefore, occupation is also an important part of the integration of migrants into urban communities and the smooth realization of social adaptation, effectively solving the employment of migrants and realizing the smooth transition of migrants from agriculture to non-agricultural employment. It is not only the basic survival needs of the relocated

migrants themselves, but also has important practical significance and long-term development significance for the government.

1. The Government Arranges Public Welfare Jobs

The implementation of centralized urban resettlement has increased the population density in the region, and the employment opportunities around the resettlement sites have also increased. The local government, in combination with the work requirements of the follow-up support for the employment of local migrants, focuses on the relocation of households with financial or material difficulties through public welfare posts, carries out comprehensive management of ecological environmental protection, transportation, education, entertainment, health care, information media, etc., vigorously develops public welfare posts such as community security, environmental protection workers, traffic management, green gardeners, equipment stewards, etc., to constantly expand the employment channels of disadvantaged groups in the resettlement site, and ensure their stable income.

I am 55 years old this year, and my wife has passed away. There is a girl and a son. The girl works in Kunming and the son goes to university in other places. Considering the actual situation of my household, I am old, not well educated, and not suitable for working outside, so the community arranged me to be a community security guard (public welfare position). The economic pressure is still a little big. I'd better say it by myself. The main reason is that my son spends money to go to college. Fortunately, the country now has student loans, scholarships and grants. My son applied for national student loans and national grants as soon as he went to college. He also applied for a national grant of 3000 yuan per year. He said he would study hard and strive to apply for a national scholarship of 8000 yuan. I'm not tired of work, 8 hours a day, but I feel like a monthly salary of 1200 yuan is not enough.

Although the work intensity of public welfare posts is not high, the work environment is good, and the work pressure is not high, the relocated migrants feel that the work pay is low.

The migrants with employment difficulties, such as “zero employment households” who have been unemployed for more than one year in cities and towns, urban low-income households and disabled people with working ability, apply for public welfare job placement. The public welfare job subsidy is not lower than the minimum wage standard in our district, and pay social insurance. By October 2022, public welfare posts such as sanitation and cleaning, facility management and care, elderly care and disability assistance will be developed, and nearly 700 people will be employed outside their homes.

——WF-33-THE STAFF OF THE HUMAN RESOURCES AND SOCIAL SECURITY
BUREAU-2022/08/03

It is shown in this survey that the community has effectively solved the employment problems of relocated migrants due to their age, low education, lack of skills, and poverty caused by illness and disability through public welfare positions. It has expanded the employment and income increase channels for relocated migrants and helped relocated the migrants find jobs at their doorstep.

2. Carrying Out Accurate Docking of Outbound Employment

The ability of organization, coordination and docking has been strengthened, the dynamic detection of migrant employment has been improved, and the degree of specialization, branding and marketization of migrant employment has been gradually improved according to the willingness and professional skills of migrants.

The “six-step method” of municipal employment assistance adopted by us has generally achieved the stable employment of at least one household with labor force in the resettlement site, and the number and income of labor force in employment have increased steadily. The first is to find out the actual situation. 68

relocation and employment service teams were set up to comprehensively understand the basic situation of each relocated household, so as to achieve “survey one household, accurate one household, no missing one person, no missing one item”. An employment account was established, to accurately grasp the employment status and information of each household, and provide basic guarantee for carrying out targeted employment assistance services. The second is to ask for demand through “knocking on the door”. Nine working groups have been set up in the streets and communities to practice the “front-line work method”, carry out “knocking on the door” to ask the demand from door to door, and comprehensively understand the labor employment demand of the relocated households.

——ZL-42-DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF INTEGRATED INMIGRATION SERVICE
CENTER-2022/11/02

The employment of the migrants in the province is mainly in Kunming. By October 2022, more than 500 people have been employed in Kunming. In addition, a part of the labor force has been transferred to Guangdong, Jiangsu, Shanghai and other places. “Five employment service stations” have been set up in Kunming, Guangdong, Shanghai, Zhejiang and Jiangsu respectively to serve migrant workers. The “five employment service stations” will develop and reserve more than 20000 jobs for migrant workers at any time to ensure that urban migrant workers do not lose their jobs.

——ZL-42-DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF INTEGRATED INMIGRATION SERVICE
CENTER-2022/11/02

Q: There are many positions in the development reserve, but the number of migrant workers is small. Why?

A: Firstly, some workers have children, parents and patients who need to be taken care of and cannot go out for employment; Secondly, some personnel have developed the habit of being free and loose due to their long-term life in rural areas, and are not adapted to the strict rules and regulations of enterprises in

coastal areas; Thirdly, the problem of concept and consciousness is the treasure of hometown. I feel that the work place is too far away and I have no sense of security; Fourthly, lack of skills and technology, and labor force does not meet the requirements of the enterprise.

——ZL-42-DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF INTEGRATED INMIGRATION SERVICE
CENTER-2022/11/02

As one of the main employment channels for the relocated migrants, labor export not only effectively promotes the stable employment of the relocated households, but also helps to establish and improve a stable and efficient employment docking mechanism, give play to the cooperation benefits between different regions, and ensure the implementation effect of accurate employment docking. But at the same time, it was also found that the migrants have weak awareness of going out to work and lack skills, which affects their ability to go out to work.

3. Broadening local employment channels

The government guide local enterprises and employers to absorb the relocated labor force, and give preferential support to enterprises that absorb more labor force in terms of financing and loans. The mechanism of local employment arrangement in proportion has been improved, and government investment and construction projects, grass-roots social management and public service projects have been required to arrange a certain proportion of jobs to attract migrants for employment.

Firstly, local industries were relied on to promote employment. We actively connect with Chongqing Gangrong pepper planting base, Yunnan Xianghui pepper planting base, Guojin planting professional cooperative and other large-scale industrial bases, and develop local jobs nearby. Secondly, the Industrial Park was relied for employment. Thirdly, absorbing employment through poverty alleviation workshops.

——ZL-42- DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF INTEGRATED INMIGRATION SERVICE
CENTER-2022/11/02

According to the survey, local government actively plays the synergy between local enterprises, industrial parks and cooperatives. By absorbing a large number of labors, the relocated households are included in the production chain, providing the original impetus for the follow-up development of enterprises, industrial parks and cooperatives, so as to further expand the scope of labor absorption and form a virtuous interactive cycle between the stable employment of relocated households and the strong development of local industries. On the one hand, with the support of the government and with the help of local advantages, the resettlement site can vigorously develop fresh agricultural products, sightseeing tourism and other unique industries, combine the labor demand of the market, carry out special practical technical training, and arrange migrants in local leading enterprises, agricultural and industrial parks, tourist attractions and other positions that need a lot of labor support, so as to promote the employment of migrants nearby; On the other hand, external enterprises are actively guided and encouraged to set up poverty alleviation and industrial development projects in the relocation and resettlement areas, enterprises with strong ability are introduced to absorb employees, to support the nearby employment of migrants, and provide at least one employment opportunity for each relocated migrated household, so as to help farmers to work as required, and achieve a win-win situation for farmers' employment and enterprise development, to accelerate the pace of the relocation of migrants and the overall poverty alleviation and prosperity of resettlement sites.

4. Supporting Relocated Migrants to Start Their Own Businesses

Local government supports the construction of supporting entrepreneurship parks, entrepreneurship incubation bases and other entrepreneurship carriers for resettlement sites, guides the relocated migrants with entrepreneurial ability and willingness to live in priority, and implements the entrepreneurship guarantee loan policy, micro-credit policy for the poverty-stricken population, preferential insurance product policy, etc. based on certain preferences in terms of site rent and operating expenses.

The migrants are encouraged to start their own businesses, mainly through one-time business subsidies, one-time business subsidies and field rent subsidies. A one-time subsidy of 5000 yuan will be given to the relocated workers who establish economic entities and obtain business licenses, operate stably for more than 6 months, recruit 3 or more people and sign labor contracts with the recruited personnel. For enterprises (individual businesses) newly registered by relocated workers who have obtained operating sites in Dongchuan area through leasing and have been operating for more than 6 months, they can be granted a maximum of 2 years of site rent subsidy per year according to the standard of 70% of the average rent of the same site in the location of the operating site, and the maximum annual site rent subsidy is not more than 3000 yuan. These measures have been implemented since September 2022. At present, we are still promoting relevant policies.

— ZQ-37- THE STAFF OF HUMAN RESOURCES AND
SOCIAL SECURITY BUREAU-2022/11/03

The survey shows that the government, relying on the supporting policies, implements various supporting policies such as subsidies for independent entrepreneurship of migrants, site leasing subsidies, entrepreneurship guarantee loans, innovation and entrepreneurship training, guides social institutions to provide diversified consulting and training services for migrants with entrepreneurial needs, supports the flow of government and enterprise funds to innovative projects in resettlement sites, and increases the efforts of financial institutions to provide small loans to entrepreneurial migrants, to provide basic material basis and social security for migrants' innovation and entrepreneurship. Helping the relocated migrants to start businesses in the resettlement site can effectively stimulate the development vitality of the migrants, expand the economic development mode and practice the spirit of innovation. Relocated migrants can start businesses in the resettlement site nearby, which not only ensures the income increase of their households, but also promotes the employment of other migrants.

5. Strengthening the Vocational Skills Training for Relocated Migrants to Enhance Their Employability and Endogenous Impetus for Development

The community, trade unions, the Communist Youth League, women's federations and other organizations have carried out various skills training. The annual vocational skill training will be no less than 10, with about 40-50 people each. For migrant workers, it mainly involves electricians, welders, automobile maintenance and other types of work. For those who cannot go out to work or stay at home for various reasons, carry out health massage, property management, domestic service, Chinese pastry, western pastry, elderly care, e-commerce live broadcast and other training, with the training time not less than 15 days, to ensure that the trainees obtain the corresponding professional qualification certificates.

— ZLP-39-THE STAFF OF TD SUBDISTRICT OFFICE-2022/11/05

I participated in the electrician training organized by the enterprise. There were more than 20 people in a class. After nearly 20 days of training, I got the electrician certificate and signed the employment agreement with the enterprise as soon as I got the certificate. You can only work with a certificate, and the salary is also high. It costs 3 or 4000 yuan a month. When you go to class, you have a teacher with you, and you learn while practicing. After you have accumulated experience, you can take the intermediate certificate and advanced certificate, and the salary will be higher. With technology, you can't worry about finding a job. My wife is taking care of her baby at home. I asked her to go to see what training she can attend when she is free. It's not bad to learn more culture and crafts. Technical training really helps us find jobs.

—MJS-28-MIGRANT-2022/01/20

Engaging in marginal jobs that are unstable or lack of vocational training and protection cannot guarantee people's integration into society. Failure to integrate into society is a kind of exclusion (Wen Xiaoyong, 2005). The migrant workers are mainly engaged in low-level manual labor, which is far away from the mainstream

labor market and market economy. The training sessions enabled the trainees to master the corresponding labor skills. On the one hand, they helped the relocated workers improve their own quality and vocational skills, on the other hand, they laid a solid foundation for achieving stable employment, increasing income and becoming rich, and integrating into urban life faster and better. The survey also showed that taking part in skill training is a big expense for relocated households, and the government also provided living allowance for those who participated in skill training to reduce the economic burden of relocated households.

Promoting the Sustainable Development of Follow-up Industries

Dongchuan District regards all efforts to increase the income of migrants for relocation as the core of the follow-up support for migrants. It adheres to the principle of focusing on industry and employment at the same time, and makes every effort to promote the sound development of industry and steadily increase the income of relocated migrants.

After they moved down from the mountain, what we thought most was how to make them stay and become rich. It is the best way to bring employment with industry.

—LBZ-40-THE STAFF OF RURAL REVITALIZATION BUREAU—2022/11/05

1. Developing Efficient Agriculture

According to the resource endowment of the resettlement site, Dongchuan District will closely follow the market demand, adjust and optimize the industrial structure, improve the level of standardization, strengthen the quality and safety supervision and risk prevention and control, and accelerate the development of efficient agriculture based on characteristic planting and breeding industry.

Relying on the characteristic industrial chain, realize the integrated development of industries, drive the relocation in parallel, promote the construction of six modern agricultural industrial parks of high-quality pepper, Dongchuan potato, garlic, traditional Chinese medicine, livestock and poultry, and fruit and vegetable in Xiaojiang hot area, create 98000 mu of high-quality pepper industrial base of "one county and one industry", 50000 mu of national landmark product "Dongchuan potato" planting base, and 40000 mu of fruit and vegetable industrial park in Xiaojiang dry and hot valley, Garlic industrial park covers an area of 10000 mu, and traditional Chinese medicine industrial park covers an area of 10000 mu.

—MJZ-43- STAFF OF AGRICULTURE BUREAU-2022/11/05

After the relocation of the whole village of Yunping Village, the living conditions of the villagers have improved significantly, and the household income has increased significantly. After the villagers moved, a cooperative was established in the village to plan the development of planting and breeding industry. Now, 500 mu of alpine economic forest fruits and 1400 mu of traditional Chinese medicine have been planted. These high-value agricultural products have improved the land income, and the villagers participating in the cooperative can get a share of income from the cooperative.

—MXW-55-DIRECTOR OF YUNPIN VILLAGE COMMITTEE-2022/11/06

There are several vegetable bases around. The industrial park is three or four kilometers away from home. There are many opportunities to work. As long as people work hard, they can earn money. We used to be farmers. We are familiar with farming. We are not afraid of being busy or tired, and we are afraid of having no work or income. The monthly income is more than 4000 yuan, which is much stronger than our previous income.

—YHY-38-MIGRANT-2022/01/20

Relying on the characteristic agricultural product resources in poor areas, Dongchuan District vigorously develops the agricultural product processing industry and related service industries, promotes the integrated development of the primary, secondary and tertiary industries, improves the development level of modern ecological agriculture industrialization, and enables poor households to share more in the value-added benefits of the agricultural industrial chain and value chain. Before the relocation, migrants were farmers, and their main occupation was land-based farming. They were very familiar with planting food and vegetables, and also had relevant skills. After the relocation, they can continue to engage in the planting and breeding industry in the industrial park, obtain employment at home, have a stable income, and strengthen their confidence in living in the resettlement site.

2. Cultivating Various Market Entities to Promote Nearby Employment for the Migrants

Dongchuan District has increased investment attraction, vigorously introduced leading enterprises, encouraged leading enterprises to build factories and start businesses near the relocation sites, and guided more social capital and various market entities to actively participate in the development, construction and operation of relevant industrial parks. The follow-up industrial base (park) of the resettlement site and the cold chain base for the storage and preservation of agricultural products were built to drive the relocation of migrants to develop industries and achieve employment nearby.

We have cultivated 26 leading agricultural enterprises, 14 high-standard cooperatives, 34 household farms, 27 "three products and one standard", 57 products, 38 "one village and one product", and 97 agricultural operators.

—MJZ-43- STAFF OF AGRICULTURE BUREAU-2022/11/05

The first phase of the Dongchuan Entrepreneurial Employment Industrial Park was successfully completed and put into operation. Eight enterprises were signed, with a total planned investment of 927 million yuan, and 940 jobs were provided;

73 follow-up support projects were completed and put into use, with a total investment of 397 million yuan, and 916 displaced people were recruited for stable employment. Invest 640 million yuan to build a homecoming entrepreneurship and employment park, invest 42.4 million yuan to build an electronic component processing assistance workshop and a vegetable sorting workshop, and introduce 5 enterprises to invest in the assistance factory (workshop). 985 relocated people were brought into employment, and the average monthly wage per capita was more than 2400 yuan.

—YLQ-42-THE STAFF OF INVEST PROMOTION BUREAU-2022/11/06

The survey shows that various market entities are encouraged to set up factories or develop industries near the resettlement sites, providing local and nearby employment opportunities for the vast number of relocated people, especially those who cannot go out to work and stay at home for various reasons, which greatly mobilizes the enthusiasm of the relocated migrants, and strengthens their confidence and ambition in self-reliance and striving to create a better life. It not only ensures the basic life of the relocated migrants, but also helps the relocated migrants adapt to the new living environment and lifestyle as soon as possible. More importantly, the construction of these factories and industrial parks can effectively solve the problem of stable employment of the relocated migrants, and effectively promote the transformation of migrants from farmers to industrial workers.

3. Cultivating and Strengthening Community Collective Economy

The resettlement community was supported to establish collective economic organizations, support the establishment of domestic service, cleaning, property management companies, etc., and cultivate and strengthen the collective economy. All kinds of business projects organized by resettlement community (village) collective economic organizations will enjoy preferential tax policies according to regulations.

Kunming Xinhui Housekeeping Service Co., Ltd. was established in Xinglong Village, the overall relocation village, to absorb the employment of “50+” female workers who are difficult to move out to work from other places. The operation includes housekeeping service projects such as site cleaning, housekeeping, housekeeping, household appliance cleaning, nanny, month sister-in-law, etc. At present, there are 42 workers, 12 permanent employees, and 30 temporary workers who have established labor cooperation relations, providing jobs for more than 80 people in the relocation sites, with an average monthly income of more than 2000 yuan.

—WXM-36 – HEAD OF XINHUI HOME SERVICE CO.,LTD- 2022/08/05

In 2019, the whole village moved to Jingjing Village, Xinglong Village, Xinqiao Village and Kunming Yuantong Agricultural Co., Ltd. to work together to build a 20-mu alpine vegetable seedling planting base, solve the labor force of more than 20 people, drive the income of local migrant workers, increase the collective economic income of each village of Jingjing Village, Xinglong Village and Xinqiao Village by 35000 yuan, and provide sufficient seedling supply for 4000mu alpine vegetables in Tangdan Town.

—LXY-45- CADRE OF FENGJING VILLAGE- 2022/08/03

Based on the actual needs of migrant employment at the relocation site, the village collective actively plans projects, drives migrant employment, makes good use of resources, promotes industrial development, and drives migrant workers to start businesses and become rich. It takes strengthening industrial development and strengthening the collective economy as an effective means for relocated migrants to become rich. Adopt the model of "village collective economy + company + farmer", give priority to the integration of resources and the integrated use of funds, and firmly adhere to the concept of "relying on strength to become bigger and stronger", so as to enable enterprises and village collectives with good development momentum to cooperate and achieve win-win results for enterprises and village collectives. By cultivating and expanding the community collective economy and

increasing the income of the community collective economy, it can not only promote the economic development of the vulnerable resettlement sites and the surrounding areas, but also solve the employment problems of the relocated migrants, thus driving the stable income increase of the relocated households.

4. Vitalizing the Resources and Assets in the Relocation Area

The contracted land (cultivated land, forest land, grassland, etc.) legally owned by the relocated migrants remains stable and unchanged for a long time, and they continue to have subsidies for supporting agriculture and benefiting farmers, so that the relocated migrants have revenue from rights and interests. Through self-management, trusteeship, farming and planting on behalf of others, unified circulation and development of leading enterprises, unified operation of platform companies, and pricing of contracted land management rights into professional cooperatives, the circulation and revitalization of contracted land management rights will enable the displaced to obtain stable circulation income.

Since we moved down, we have received corresponding farmland fertility protection subsidies, farmland conversion subsidies, public welfare forest subsidies, steep slope land subsidies and so on every year. Those who meet the conditions can get corresponding subsidies or subsidies. The area of cultivated land, forest land and conversion of farmland to forest are different, and the subsidies and subsidies received are also different. In short, every household has a share of income.

—DZF-46-MIGRANT-2022/01/22

Q: Does your household care about the land in your hometown?

A: Very concerned. Every time when it comes to the land of my hometown, the village will have a meeting, and I will go there every time.

—DZF-50-MIGRANT-2022/01/26

The relocation of households into the city has brought about the consideration of land use and disposal in the relocation area. Although the relocated households have moved to the cities, their relationship with the land has actually weakened. Most households transfer the land to the company, or return the farmland to the forest, and no longer cultivate it in person. Their relationship with the land is also increasingly separated, but even so, the land is also important to them. The survey shows that the willingness of the relocated households to withdraw from the agricultural land is not strong. At the beginning of the relocation, the land still has a certain life security function for most of the relocated households. Although the asset income from the land is not much, it has great psychological support for the relocated households.

Fully protecting the legal rights and interests of relocated migrants

1. Comprehensively Strengthening Social Security for Relocated Migrants

The relocated migrants will be included in the scope of basic medical insurance, serious illness insurance and endowment insurance in a timely manner, and various insurance policies will be fully implemented to realize the full coverage of insurance and effectively protect the social rights and interests of the insured. Social assistance and security work, such as urban and rural subsistence allowances, assistance and support for the extremely poor, has been continuously done, and qualified personnel have been included in the scope of assistance and security in a timely manner.

I suffered from chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, often wheezing and coughing, and need long-term medication. After the relocation, I am most pleased with the improvement of medical services. I used to work a lot in my hometown. When I got asthma, I had to take a motorcycle for about 17 kilometers to buy medicine in the town health center. The traffic was very inconvenient, which not only increased the cost, but also delayed the time. Now, when I live in a new

residential area and move into a new building, I can get medicine at the door, and I can also be reimbursed for hospitalization.

—SSY-50-MIGRANT-2022/01/24

The resettlement site management committee and the Dongchuan District Medical Security Bureau are responsible for making overall arrangements for the registration of medical insurance for urban and rural residents of relocated migrants and the transfer and continuation of medical insurance, so as to achieve 100% “full insurance coverage”, and there is no missing insurance, disconnection, or out of file due to relocation. The medical security department and the human resources and social security department will supervise the enterprise to go through the basic medical insurance procedures for urban employees in accordance with the relevant national laws and regulations for the relocated workers who have entered the enterprise and have stable labor relations.

As a basic social system under the conditions of modern market economy, social security is not only the main content of civil rights, but also a mechanism for sharing social risks and responsibilities. The work related to social security in the Duimenshan resettlement site has a positive impact on the urban integration of the relocated migrants at the economic, social and psychological levels, providing institutional support for the social integration of the relocated migrants.

2. Fully Completing the Registration of Real Estate for Relocation and Resettlement Housing

The real estate registration of resettlement housing has been accelerated, and the real estate certificate has been issued to the relocated migrants to protect the legal rights and interests of the resettlement housing. Exploring the policy that public rental housing and indemnificatory rental housing are supported to guarantee the new housing demand of eligible relocated migrants.

By the end of September 2021, 6295 sets of resettlement housing have been registered under the name of the relocated households, and the handling of the real estate certificate of the relocated migrants in the whole district has basically reached the required level.

—PXM-29-THE STAFF OF TD SUBDISTRICT OFFICE-2022/11/05

Our household got the real estate certificate in June 2021. The whole household was very happy. The worries buried in our hearts were dispelled, and we were more comfortable living here.

— YLQ-42-MIGRANT-2022/01/23

In Chinese traditional culture, “living in peace” is the only way to “work in contentment”. With a house, there is a home. It is of great importance and far-reaching significance to handle real estate certificates for the relocated households. It not only protects the property rights of the relocated households from the legal level, but also fully relieves the worries of the relocated migrants from the psychological level, laying a solid foundation for the follow-up development of the resettlement site.

The Factors Related to Social Adaptation of the Relocated Migrated Households in Duimenshan Resettlement Site

Multiple regression analysis refers to a statistical analysis method in which one variable is regarded as a dependent variable and one or more other variables are regarded as independent variables in the relevant variables, and the quantitative relationship of linear or nonlinear mathematical models between multiple variables is established and the sample data is used for analysis. Regression analysis of the studied phenomenon is to determine the uncertain quantitative relationship between the variables with correlation, and then calculate the dependent variable from the independent variable.

According to the research assumptions built before, this chapter uses multiple regression analysis to find out the contribution of independent variables to dependent variables and various dimensions, and uses multiple linear regression analysis to verify the impact of relevant factors on the social adaptation of relocated migrated households. With the characteristics of the relocated households including educational attainment of the household leader, age of the household leader, household size, household dependency ratio, relocation type and total annual income of household as the control variables, the human capital, the social capital, the psychological capital and the institutional capital of the relocated migrated households as the independent variables, and the various dimensions of the social adaptation of the relocated households (economic integration, social life adaptation, cultural assimilation, psychological integration) and the overall social adaptation as the dependent variables, a regression model is established to determine the factors related to the social adaptation of the relocated households, check the relationship between a dependent variable and one or more independent variables, and verify the research hypothesis in turn and draw corresponding conclusions.

Economic Integration

Data from Table 13 shows that the factors related to the relocated households' level of social adaptation on the aspect of economic integration in which predictor variables household size, household total annual income, work experience of household's main labor force, skill certificate or vocational qualification certificate of household's main labor force, physical conditions of household's main labor force, heterogeneity of social network, initiative of household, land system support and employment system support are significantly impacting on the dependent variable.

A. Relocated Migrated Households' Characteristics

Table 13 shows that predictor household size has a positive impact on the social adaptation of relocated households in terms of economic integration, and the standardization coefficient is 0.130, ($b = 0.130$, $p \leq 0.01$). Mary Corcoran et al. (1985) found that the personal income data collected on the basis of individuals rather than households is non-poor for individuals, but in terms of household size, there will be the phenomenon that households are poor. The same income level is different for households with different number of members in terms of living standards and expectations, which means that the number of household members makes the household burden different. The quality of life in cities may be different, and the level of urban integration may also be different. In addition, Hu Shuzhi (2014) believed that among the many factors affecting the rural-urban migrant households, the household size has a significant positive impact on the urban integration of migrant households. The larger the household size, the higher the level of urban integration of households.

Predictor household total annual income has a positive impact on the social adaptation of relocated households, with a standardized coefficient of 0.102, ($b = 0.102$, $p < 0.05$). When Zhang Jianguo (2011) found that the economic income factor has the largest and deepest impact on the social adaptation status of relocated migrants. Ma Ming et al (2011) showed that relocation has changed the livelihood strategy of the relocated households, significantly reducing the low-income households mainly engaged in agricultural production, and the higher the degree of non-agricultural, the more obvious the increase of household income, and the obvious anti-poverty effect of relocation in ethnic minority areas. The results of this study also show that the income of relocated households has a significant positive impact on their social adaptation. The higher the income of the relocated households, the higher the degree of social adaptation of the households.

B. Human Capital

Table 13 reflects that the standardized regression coefficient of work experience of main labor force is 0.194, ($b = 0.194$, $p < 0.001$), which means that predictor the work experience of the main labor force of the household is positively correlated with the economic integration of the relocated households. Human capital is the labor input paid by production activities, and can also be the income obtained by workers through their own acquired skills and knowledge. This kind of capital is an important part of the livelihood capital of relocated households. The improvement of human capital of the floating population will promote its integration with urban residents (Ren Yuan and Wu Minle, 2006), and will have an impact on the integration of economic status, social security and community participation of the floating population (Lu Xiaojun and Chen Huimin, 2012). Cheng Chuan (2017) found that education, professional skills and work experience in human capital have a significant impact on the urban integration of migrants. The results of this study are consistent with those of Cheng Chuan (2017).

Table 13 reveals that the standardized regression coefficient of skill certificate or qualification certificate of main labor force is 0.161, ($b = 0.161$, $p < 0.001$), which indicates that predictor the skill certificate or qualification certificate of the main labor force of the household is positively related to the economic integration of the relocated households. In addition to the knowledge possessed by the members of the organization, human capital also includes the educational background, professional qualification certification, and the attitude, innovation and job evaluation that can accept the assessment of the organization (Dzinkowski, 2000). Human capital is attached to individuals and is all kinds of knowledge and skills condensed on the members of the organization (Wang Yong and Xu Qingrui, 2002). During the survey, it was also found that many members of the relocated migrated households engaged in mining related work, whether underpit operation or operation on the well, need certain professional qualification certificates, which is the threshold for job hunting. Therefore, having professional qualification certificates greatly enhances the employment competitiveness of the migrants, thus promoting the economic adaptation of the relocated migrated households.

In addition, Table 13 also implies that the standardized regression coefficient of the physical conditions of the main labor force of the relocated households is 0.117, ($b = 0.117, p < 0.01$), indicating that predictor the physical conditions of the main labor force of the household have a positive impact on the economic integration of the relocated households. The empirical research results of Zhang Hemin and Wu Liancui (2018) show that physical fitness has a certain positive impact on the integration of migrants into cities. The results of this study also show that there is a positive correlation between the physical condition of the main labor force of the relocated households and their economic integration. The overall low human capital status of the relocated households leads to their narrow employment space. Most of the relocated migrants are looking for jobs in the low-end labor market or the urban informal sector. The jobs they are engaged in are mainly manual labor. Their physical condition determines whether they can obtain more employment opportunities and higher income. The poor health condition not only restricts the search for work, but also imposes high medical costs on the household, which puts the household's economic situation into a dilemma.

C. Social Capital

Table 13 shows that predictor heterogeneity of social networks has positive impact on the households' social adaptation on the aspect of economic integration with standardized regression coefficient of 0.152, ($b = 0.152, p < 0.01$) which implies that additional of 1 level in farmers' heterogeneity of social network increases households' economic integration by 15.2 %.

After the relocated households moved to the resettlement site, the households in the same village originally lived in different buildings due to the different order of house lottery or area selection. Although the past kinship provided the basis for the self-development of the relocated households, they had to admit that the interaction space of the original social relations was increasingly limited. The relocated households began to reconsider their social status, re-plan rationally and selectively expand their social network. Social network is an important social support system for the survival and development of the relocated

households in the city. The more heterogeneous the social network of the relocated households is, the more complete the social network is, the less time and transaction costs will be for the members of the relocated households to choose jobs in the cities, and the efficiency of knowledge, technical ability and other transfer will also be improved. As a result, their degree of economic integration will be enhanced.

D. Psychological Capital

The findings reveal that predictor initiative of the households is negatively correlated with the economic integration of the households, and the correlation coefficient is -0.130 , ($b = -0.130$, $p < 0.01$). The setting of initiative items in this study focuses on learning initiative. The results show that active learning of new knowledge or new skills has a negative impact on the economic integration of the relocated households. The possible reason is that although the relocated households have a certain degree of learning initiative and enthusiasm, they want to actively acquire knowledge through a variety of learning methods to lay the foundation for their career choice in the city, but active learning of new knowledge and skills requires a certain amount of time and economic costs, will cause certain economic burden to the relocated households. With a certain economic income, the expenditure increases, and the overall income of the household decreases accordingly, which will affect the economic integration of the relocated households.

E. Institutional Capital

Table 13 shows that the standardized regression coefficient of land system is 0.143 , ($b = 0.143$, $p < 0.05$), means that predictor land system has an important positive effect on the economic integration of the relocated households. The relocated households move from rural areas to cities, and they still enjoy the right to contract and manage the land. How to dispose of the land, whether the land benefits the people can be implemented in place, and whether the land circulation is safe and standardized have become important factors affecting the economic integration of the relocated households, which has a positive impact on the

economic integration. Holding land is a way of saving and old-age security for relocated households (Zhao, Y, Wen J.G, 1998). Especially when they encounter life risks (such as unemployment) in the city, the significance of land for their structural support is more significant (Huo Yaqin et al., 2004).

Table 13 reflects that the standardized regression coefficient of the employment system is 0.229, ($b = 0.229$, $p < 0.05$), indicating that predictor employment system has a positive impact on the economic integration of the relocated households. After moving into the city, the first problem faced by migrant households is livelihood maintenance. To solve this problem, they must have a stable career and stable income.

On the one hand, by improving and perfecting the employment system, it can provide relocated migrants with equal employment opportunities and services, guarantee the right of relocated migrants to enjoy equal employment and career choice, enable relocated migrants to have the same employment opportunities and development opportunities as urban residents, and play their own advantages and realize their self-worth in their jobs. On the other hand, a sound labor and employment policy can actively seek the balance of interests of the state, enterprises and workers, and help enterprises to relieve pressure. For example, the resettlement site has formulated a series of preferential tax policies for enterprises that attract migrants for employment and provide free job training, which not only reduces the economic pressure of enterprises, but also improves the enthusiasm of enterprises to absorb migrant labor. It can be seen that the more perfect the labor employment policy is, the more it can protect the labor rights and interests of the migrants, ensure the stability of the income of the relocated households, and contribute to the economic integration of the relocated households.

Table 13 Factors related to social adaptation on the aspect economic integration

Independent Variable	Unstandardized		Standardized	Regression	Significant
	Coefficients		Coefficients	Coefficient	Level
	B	Std. Error	Beta	t – value	(sig) p
Constant	-.258	1.854		-.139	.889
A. Relocated Migrated Households' Characteristics					
Age of the household leader	-.016	.013	-.059	-1.268	.205
Educational attainment of the household leader	.149	.167	.041	.891	.373
Household size	.369	.107	.130	3.435	.001***
Household dependency ratio	.295	.299	.037	.989	.324
Relocation type	.411	.323	.049	1.273	.204
Household total annual income	.053	.020	.102	2.689	.007**
B. Human Capital					
Work experience of main labor force	.880	.230	.194	3.832	.000***
Professional knowledge of main labor force	.117	.222	.029	.527	.599
Professional skills of main labor force	-.257	.206	-.066	-1.250	.212
Skill certificate or vocational qualification certificate of main labor force	.519	.143	.161	3.614	.000***
Physical conditions of main labor force	.556	.202	.117	2.755	.006**
Intellectual conditions of main labor force	.220	.224	.044	.981	.327
C. Social Capital					
Universality of social networks	.186	.216	.046	.861	.390
Heterogeneity of social networks	.734	.238	.152	3.079	.002**
High availability of social networks	.149	.191	.035	.780	.436
Support from informal social networks	.123	.143	.044	.862	.390
Support from formal social networks	.148	.123	.058	1.198	.232

Table 13 (Cont.)

Independent Variable	Unstandardized		Standardized	Regression	Significant
	Coefficients		Coefficients	Coefficient	Level
	B	Std. Error	Beta	t – value	(sig) p
D. Psychological Capital					
Optimism	.333	.271	.059	1.228	.220
Resilience	.052	.103	.026	.500	.618
Hope	.154	.085	.078	1.798	.073
Initiative	-.272	.099	-.130	-2.746	.006**
E. Institutional Capital					
Land system	.413	.134	.143	3.070	.002**
Social security system	-.149	.086	-.087	-1.739	.083
Employment system	.315	.061	.229	5.209	.000***
R Squared (R ²)=0.511		F=16.337***			
Adjusted R squared (R ²)=0.480		* = significant at 0.05 level			
Dependent variable = Economic integration		** = significant at 0.01 level			
		*** = significant at 0.001 level			

Social life adaptation

Table 14 reflects the factors related to the relocated households' level of social adaptation on the aspect of social life adaptation in which predictor variables the Age of the household leader, heterogeneity of social networks, high availability of social networks, households' resilience, land system support and employment system support are significantly influencing the dependent variable.

A. Relocated Migrated Households' Characteristics

It can be seen from Table 14 that age of the household leader has a positive impact on households' social adaptation on the aspect of social life adaptation, with a standardized coefficient of 0.102, (b = 0.102, p < 0.05). Compared to young people, elderly people have more problems in terms of physiology, psychology, social interaction, and behavioral habits, which affect their daily lives. Moving from rural

areas to cities, the living environment has undergone significant changes. The spacious courtyard has now become a relatively narrow high-rise building, and the familiar acquaintance society has now become a stranger society. In addition, after entering the city, people's daily lives such as healthcare, transportation, and shopping are closely related to electronic payments. However, elderly people, due to their low level of education, are less likely to use electronic products, which not only affects their normal lives but also affects their social interactions. The older they get, the greater the impact on their daily life.

B. Human Capital

As reflected by Table 14 that no independent variable under human capital is significantly related to households' social adaptation on the aspect of social life adaptation.

C. Social Capital

It can be gleaned from Table 14 that predictor variable universality of social network is significantly related to the social life adaptation of the relocated households, with a standardized coefficient of 0.179, ($b = 0.179, p \leq 0.001$). That is to say, the larger the social network scale of the relocated households, the better the social life adaptation of the relocated households. After the relocated households live in the urban settlement, the geographical and blood networks of the villagers and relatives in social exchanges can often continue. In addition, due to the change of occupation, there are more abundant working relationships, and the change of living space leads to more diversified people in contact objectively, which makes the scale of social network much larger than the original one, and increases the opportunity to communicate with citizens and other groups. Ren Yuan and Tao Li (2012) showed that, on the one hand, social communication and inter-group interaction can promote social integration, but it must also be recognized that the primary social communication relationship developed solely on the basis of blood and geography, and the interaction and communication confined to the primary relationship, will hinder social integration, Only when individuals develop and

expand their "localized" social contacts with local residents can they truly integrate into the city and continuously narrow the social distance with urban residents and other groups.

High availability of social network is significantly related to the social life adaptation of relocated households, and the standardized regression coefficient is 0.223, ($b = 0.223$, $P < 0.001$). It shows that the higher the quality of the social network of the relocated households, the higher their social life adaptation. Social capital affects the generation path of migrants' ability to integrate into cities through "capital return" and "capital endowment". Hu Biliang (2014) believed that the high level and hierarchy of social capital affected the mobility of migrants, and migrants with more and better quality of social capital were more likely to reach the labor market closer to the core areas of economic development, thus affecting their income level and social life. High-quality social networks are more conducive to migrants' access to other social contacts with higher social status, and form sustained and heterogeneous social exchanges, thus affecting their social life adaptation.

D. Psychological Capital

Predictor variable resilience of the relocated households has a significant positive impact on their social life adaptation, with a standardized coefficient of 0.165, ($b = 0.165$, $P \leq 0.001$). This means that Increase in the resilience of the relocated households by one level translates into a change in variance for their social life adaptation by 16.3%. The social life adaptation of the relocated households emphasizes the process, which reflects the receptivity of the relocated households to the surrounding environment and the socialization process as well as the response of the relocated households to the changed political, economic and social environment in the process. The psychological resilience of the relocated households refers to the extent to which the relocated households can actively recover to their original state when encountering difficulties. The relocated households with strong resilience often can quickly rebound from uncertain events and failures. After entering into the city, the pressure will always appear in different

forms at different times due to the continuous interaction between the relocated households and the external environment. The relocated households with high resilience index can better solve the matters necessary for life, actively seek the code of conduct, value orientation and ideal goals that are compatible with the urban environmental conditions, and better complete the urban life adaptation. Si Wentao et al. (2022) found that resilience has a significant positive impact on migrant workers' integration into urban social life. This study is consistent with the above findings.

E. Institutional Capital

The data in Table 14 shows that the standardization coefficient of the land system is 0.203, ($b = 0.203$, $P < 0.001$). This means that the implementation of the land system is positively related to the social life adaptation level of the relocated households. Although the relocated households have lived in the city with their households, they were born and raised in the countryside before relocation. Such life experience makes them inextricably linked with the lifestyle formed in the rural society and cannot be abandoned in the short term. Their acquisition and transformation of modernity on the road of urbanization may be affected by their special relationship with land (Hu Shuzhi, 2014). For the relocated households, the connection between them and the contracted land not only reflects the interest connection formed by economic factors such as social security and expected income, but also reflects the local connection formed by emotional factors such as their lifestyle and even identity (Liu Chunhui et al., 2022). The implementation of the land system has retained the interests or local connection between the relocated households and the contracted land, making the relocated households have a transition in the process of transformation from farmers to citizens, and helping them adapt to the social life in the city.

It can be seen from Table 14 that the standardization coefficient of the social security system is 0.220, ($b = 0.220$, $P < 0.001$), which means that predictor social security system has a positive correlation with the social life adaptation of the relocated households, and social security is one of the factors that affect the social

adaptation of the relocated households in the urban settlement. Through the research on the reform effect of some welfare programs, some scholars found that the better and more generous the social security and social welfare provided by a region, the more attractive the region is to migrants (Ennchautegui M.E., 1997). Stark Oded (1984) also found in the empirical study of rural labor migration in developing countries that migration decisions are not only for the sake of maximizing benefits, but also for the sake of minimizing risks; The establishment of capital market, futures market and insurance market as well as government-related insurance projects have a significant impact on population migration. Therefore, the government has formulated a series of basic social security projects for migrants, including old-age care and medical care, which have significantly enhanced their ability to prevent risks and reduced their life risks.

Table 14 Factors related to social adaptation on the aspect social life adaptation

Independent Variable	Unstandardized		Standardized	Regression	Significant Level
	Coefficients		Coefficients	Coefficient	
	B	Std. Error	Beta	t – value	(sig) p
Constant	-.913	4.116		-.222	.825
A. Relocated Migrated Households' Characteristics					
Age of the household leader	.063	.028	.102	2.252	.025*
Educational attainment of the household leader	-.126	.370	-.015	-.339	.734
Household size	.352	.238	.054	1.478	.140
Household dependency ratio	.198	.663	.011	.299	.765
Relocation type	-.966	.718	-.050	-1.346	.179
Household total annual income	.033	.044	.027	.741	.459
B. Human Capital					
Work experience of main labor force	.610	.510	.059	1.197	.232
Professional knowledge of main labor force	-.007	.492	-.001	-.014	.989

Table 14 (Cont.)

Independent Variable	Unstandardized		Standardized	Regression	Significant
	Coefficients		Coefficients	Coefficient	Level
	B	Std. Error	Beta	t – value	(sig) p
Professional skills of main labor force	.875	.457	.099	1.915	.056
Skill certificate or vocational qualification certificate of main labor force	-.549	.318	-.075	-1.723	.086
Physical conditions of main labor force	.537	.448	.049	1.198	.232
Intellectual conditions of main labor force	.140	.497	.012	.282	.778
C. Social Capital					
Universality of social networks	1.665	.479	.179	3.477	.001***
Heterogeneity of social networks	.589	.529	.054	1.113	.266
High availability of social networks	2.144	.424	.223	5.051	.000***
Support from informal social networks	.253	.318	.040	.796	.427
Support from formal social networks	.306	.274	.053	1.119	.264
D. Psychological Capital					
Optimism	-.283	.601	-.022	-.471	.638
Resilience	.758	.229	.165	3.309	.001***
Hope	-.015	.190	-.003	-.080	.937
Initiative	.316	.220	.067	1.440	.151
E. Institutional Capital					
Land system	1.335	.298	.203	4.477	.000***
Social security system	.860	.191	.220	4.506	.000***
Employment system	-.073	.134	-.023	-.540	.589
R Squared (R ²)=0.537			F=18.132***		
Adjusted R squared (R ²)=0.508			* = significant at 0.05 level		
Dependent variable = Social life adaptation			** = significant at 0.01 level		
			*** = significant at 0.001 level		

Cultural Assimilation

Table 15 reveals the factors related to the relocated households' level of social adaptation on the aspect of cultural assimilation in which predictor variables household total annual income, intellectual conditions of main labor force, universality of household's social network, heterogeneity of household's social network, household's optimism, household's psychological resilience, household's initiative, land system, social security system and employment system are significantly influencing the dependent variable.

A. Relocated Migrated Households' Characteristics

Table 15 shows that predictor household total annual income has positive impact on the household's social adaptation on the aspect of cultural assimilation with standardized regression coefficient of 0.075, ($b = 0.075$, $p < 0.05$) which implies that additional of 1 level in household total annual income increases household's cultural assimilation by 7.5 %. The higher the income level of the relocated households, the more opportunities for foreign exchange. With the understanding of urban culture, customs and habits, there will be more rational thinking about the culture of their hometown, and thus the recognition of urban culture will be improved. The survey found that the respondents with high household income showed a more positive and open attitude than those with low household income, and also adopted a more inclusive attitude towards the culture of urban settlements. The higher the income of migrant households means that the household is not in distress, which makes their mentality more peaceful. From the perspective of citizenization, many scholars have discussed the restrictive role of low income level in the process of migration citizenization (Wang Guixin, 2007; Wang Zhulin, 2010), and many scholars have also discussed the role of increasing income in promoting the citizenization of migrants (Zheng Hangsheng, 2005; Zhang Guosheng, 2009).

B. Human Capital

Table 15 shows that the standardized regression coefficient of the intellectual conditions of main labor force in the prediction variable household is 0.105, ($b = 0.105$, $p \leq 0.01$), which indicates that predictor intellectual conditions of main labor force in the household has a significant positive impact on the cultural assimilation of the relocated migrated household.

Intelligence is the ability of people to recognize and understand objective things and use knowledge and experience to solve problems, including memory, observation, imagination, thinking, judgment, etc. (Zhou Binwu, Zhang Guoliang, 1996). On the one hand, relocated migrants with good intelligence before the relocation provide preparation and rehearsal for the future official entry into urban life and the face of heterogeneous culture in terms of mentality and experience. On the other hand, after experiencing the diverse and mixed cultural environment of resettlement sites, relocated migrants with good intelligence have more experience in cultural dialogue, can better communicate and interact with different cultures, and have a higher degree of cultural identity. The research results of Zhang Yan (2017) showed that compared with other types of urban new migrants, intelligent migrants have the strongest desire to integrate into urban life, so they are more anxious about their cultural identity; Moreover, intelligent migrants who work alone in cities can no longer rely on geography and blood, but also more eager to establish new interpersonal relationships in cities; However, they have their own cultural taste expression, so they will also actively participate in "cultural exchanges" that are compatible with their cultural identity and can identify their cultural taste.

C. Social Capital

The findings reveal that universality of household's social network contribute a standardized regression coefficient of -0.099, ($b = -0.099$, $p < 0.05$). This means that universality of social network and social adaptation on the aspect cultural assimilation are negatively related. The results of this study show that the more people the relocated households interact with or provide assistance or support to them, the more content the relocated households are exposed to new culture,

values and lifestyle, the greater the impact and impact on their original culture and behavior patterns, and the lower the degree of cultural assimilation of the relocated households. This shows that it will take a long time for the relocated households to classify themselves into urban groups in terms of cultural identification.

Table 15 also shows that the predictor heterogeneity of social network is negatively correlated with social adaptation in terms of cultural assimilation, with a standardized regression coefficient of -0.102, ($b = -0.102, p < 0.05$). The way of living from scattered to concentrated relocation has brought about changes in social structures and systems such as household structure, intergenerational relations, social networks and community governance, making it difficult for migrants to achieve community integration due to the fragmentation of livelihood space at the early stage of relocation. Among them, the cultural psychological gap, community awareness and lack of social fairness and justice constitute the deepest space gap (Zheng Nana and Xu Jiajun, 2019). After relocation, different regions and different living environments have created different cultural environments and value systems. Before the relocation, the rural areas where farmers live have the characteristics of oneness and homogeneity in culture; after the relocation, the more people the relocated households meet in their work and life, the more obvious the diversity and heterogeneity of the cultural environment they face, the deeper the extent of the original cultural belief rupture, and the lower the degree of recognition of urban culture. Therefore, the heterogeneity of the social network is negatively correlated with cultural assimilation.

D. Psychological Capital

Data from Table 15 indicates that the standard regression coefficient of household optimism is 0.100, ($b = 0.100, p < 0.05$), indicating that household's optimism has a positive effect on the cultural assimilation of relocated households. Optimistic is mainly a kind of ability and the most positive attribution mode formed by individuals when dealing with the future and difficulties (Luthans F et al., 2007). It is an individual who is active in attribution mode and has a positive attitude towards the present and future (Zhang Hongxia, 2013). The relocated households are faced

with a more complex working and living environment after entering the resettlement site, which aggravates the anxiety of the relocated households. Li Huaiyu (2010) found that the various psychological barriers and confusions faced by migrant workers seriously affect their urbanization process.

For migrants, the process of social adaptation is also the process of identity transformation. In this process, migrants will encounter a series of difficulties, such as employment, social security, children's education, etc. In this case, whether they have a positive and optimistic psychology determines whether they can successfully achieve this identity transformation and integrate into urban society. The relocated households with a high degree of optimism will actively reduce their behavior deviation, accept new ideas and new concepts, realize positive interaction with urban communities, continuously reduce the social distance with urban citizens, and improve their cultural identification, and the higher their cultural assimilation degree will be.

Table 15 also shows that household's resilience is directly related to social adaptation on the aspect cultural assimilation with standardized regression coefficient of 0.156, significant at $p \leq 0.001$, indicating that the relocated households with good psychological resilience play an important role in the cultural identity of the relocated households, and help them better accept the values, lifestyle and behavior of the city. The resilience of individuals to unstable environment reflects their self-regulation ability. Individuals with strong resilience have strong self-regulation ability and high tolerance for uncertainty, and will not feel uncomfortable in the face of new environment (Mcardle et al, 2007). The relocated households with high resilience have a high level of psychological capital, a stronger motivation to integrate into the city, are more able to calmly face the difficulties and setbacks encountered in the process of employment and life in the city, and show a higher acceptance of the city's lifestyle and values.

Table 15 also indicates that predictor household's initiative is directly related to social adaptation on the aspect cultural assimilation as indicated by its standardized regression coefficient of 0.343, ($b = 0.343$, $p < 0.001$), which indicates

that the initiative of household is positively related to the cultural assimilation of the relocated households. The theory of cognitive persistence holds that individuals will acquire more knowledge and technology with greater investment when changing jobs, and correspondingly will have better results in career development. Migrants with stronger motivation for active learning pay more attention to their future career development. After changing jobs actively, they will generally learn the knowledge and skills required for new jobs independently, which is also an important way for migrants to develop in cities (Luo Enli, 2012). Learning initiative is the internal motivation of individuals to improve their knowledge and skills to meet the job requirements (Wang Yifu, 2014). The relocated households with strong initiative will take advantage of and create various opportunities to participate in social activities, and have a stronger sense of belonging to the city psychologically. They are willing to contact with the urban residents, integrate into the cultural life of the place where they moved in, and accept the values of the city, such as loans to buy a house or a car, and taking regular physical examination. The gap between them and the urban residents is getting smaller and smaller, thus gradually integrating into the urban society in terms of culture.

E. Institutional Capital

Data from Table 15 also indicate that implementation of land benefit policy has a standardized regression coefficient of 0.099, ($b = 0.099$, $p < 0.05$). This implies that land system and household's cultural assimilation are positively related. The land endowment plays a role in promoting their foothold in the city. The benefits brought by the various beneficial policies of owning the land contract right and management right and enjoying the land make the relocated migrated households have more confidence in living in the city and help them to accept the urban lifestyle and value concept. In the past, farmers did not need to know much about the land policy, and naturally worked on the land to obtain planting income; When they leave the land and enter urban life, in order to ensure their rights and interests, they need to fully understand and master the various policies for the benefit of the people of the land and the various procedures for subcontracting, leasing,

exchanging, transferring and acquiring shares involved in the land transfer. The relocated households are increasingly aware of the need to rely on the power of the market, rules and laws to obtain resources and protect their rights and interests, which will help them adapt to and accept the city's lifestyle, social rules and values, and strengthen their cultural identity.

It also shows in the Table 15 that predictor social security system has a standardized regression coefficient of 0.263 ($b = 0.263, p < 0.001$) which implies that benefit from social insurance tends to enhance household's cultural assimilation. Tajfel (1978) defined social identity as an individual's recognition that he (or she) belongs to a specific social group, as well as the emotional and value significance brought to him as a group member. Individuals divide groups into inner groups and outer groups through social classification, and attribute themselves to a group through self-classification (Turner et al., 1987), internalize the values of the group, and accept its code of conduct. When the relocated households identify themselves as a member of the resettlement site, they will endow themselves with the characteristics of the group, internalize their values and accept their code of conduct. The more an individual thinking that he belongs to a certain group (inner group), the higher his recognition and evaluation of this group will be, and the more he can recognize the emotional and value significance that this group brings to him (Guo Xinghua and Xing Chaoguo, 2009).

The survey shows that the relocated households enjoy the same rights of education and medical security as the local residents in the resettlement area, and also receive more care in terms of land, housing and employment. When migrants obtain social security with children's education, housing security and social insurance as the main content based on the recognition of the subject qualification or identity of the recipients, a sense of the subject qualification of urban residents arises spontaneously, and they are willing to divide themselves into urban groups. At the same time, the richness and modernity of life style also accelerates the positive interaction between the relocated households and the local residents and society, helps them successfully participate in the local social life, makes it easier to

integrate the values and behavior of migrants with the city, and increases their urban adaptability and cultural assimilation.

It shows in the Table 15 that predictor employment system has a standardized regression coefficient of -0.094, ($b = -0.094$, $p < 0.05$), which implies that there is a negative correlation between the employment system of relocated households and their social adaptation in cultural assimilation. The possible reason is that the employment system is about people's legal access to fair employment opportunities, the maintenance of social employment behavior, and the protection of people's employment rights and interests. It consists of a series of rules and procedures, follows the market orientation and market rules, and reflects the urban cultural model, which is a cultural model different from the traditional rural culture, such as the village area, the differential mode of association, the society of acquaintances and semi-acquaintances, the consciousness of small farmers, and so on. Culture is the sample method of human life, the countryside is one way of life, and the city is another way of life. The culture of the local society and the urban culture are two kinds of cultural models with different specialties produced under two different social structures, which are the opposition between tradition and modernity (Hu Ying, 2016). The rules and procedures covered by the employment system have had a certain impact on the original local culture of migrants, thus negatively affecting the cultural assimilation of relocated households.

Table 15 Factors related to social adaptation on the aspect cultural assimilation

Independent Variable	Unstandardized		Standardized	Regression	Significant
	Coefficients		Coefficients	Coefficient	Level
	B	Std. Error	Beta	t – value	(sig) p
Constant	7.796	1.180		6.606	.000***
A. Relocated Migrated Households' Characteristics					
Age of the household leader	-.008	.008	-.039	-.941	.347
Educational attainment of the household leader	.016	.106	.006	.153	.878
Household size	-.100	.068	-.050	-1.463	.144
Household dependency ratio	.173	.190	.031	.912	.362
Relocation type	.005	.206	.001	.022	.982
Household total annual income	.028	.013	.075	2.189	.029*
B. Human Capital					
Work experience of main labor force	.110	.146	.034	.753	.452
Professional knowledge of main labor force	-.010	.141	-.003	-.070	.944
Professional skills of main labor force	-.189	.131	-.069	-1.444	.149
Skill certificate or vocational qualification certificate of main labor force	-.146	.091	-.064	-1.597	.111
Physical conditions of main labor force	.112	.128	.033	.873	.383
Intellectual conditions of main labor force	.369	.142	.105	2.592	.010**
C. Social Capital					
Universality of social networks	-.285	.137	-.099	-2.072	.039*
Heterogeneity of social networks	-.347	.152	-.102	-2.290	.023*
High availability of social networks	-.137	.122	-.046	-1.126	.261

Table 15 (Cont.)

Independent Variable	Unstandardized		Standardized	Regression	Significant
	Coefficients		Coefficients	Coefficient	Level
	B	Std. Error	Beta	t – value	(sig) p
Support from informal social networks	-.018	.091	-.009	-.202	.840
Support from formal social networks	.083	.079	.046	1.060	.290
D. Psychological Capital					
Optimism	.401	.172	.100	2.330	.020*
Resilience	.222	.066	.156	3.379	.001***
Hope	-.040	.054	-.029	-.735	.463
Initiative	.505	.063	.343	8.017	.000***
E. Institutional Capital					
Land system	.202	.086	.099	2.362	.019*
Social security system	.318	.055	.263	5.806	.000***
Employment system	-.092	.039	-.094	-2.380	.018*
R Squared (R ²)=0.602	F=23.662***				
Adjusted R squared (R ²)=0.577	* = significant at 0.05 level				
Dependent variable = Cultural assimilation	** = significant at 0.01 level				
	*** = significant at 0.001 level				

Psychological integration

Data from Table 16 shows the factors related to social adaptation on the aspect psychological integration in which predictor variables educational attainment of the household leader, universality of social network, resilience, hope and land system are significantly impacting the dependent variable.

A. Relocated Migrated Households' Characteristics

The findings in Table 16 reveal that the educational attainment of the household leader contribute a standardized coefficient of -0.164 ($p \leq 0.01$), which indicates that the educational attainment of the household leader has a negative impact on the aspect of their psychological integration. Social identification consists

of analogy, identification and comparison. Analogy refers to people's inclusion in a certain community; identification is the common characteristic that people think they have members of the community; comparison is to evaluate the advantages and disadvantages, status and reputation of the community that you identify with compared with other communities. Through these three processes, people raise their value and self-esteem (Zhao Zhiyu, Wen Jing, Tan Jianbang, 2005). In the process of integrating into urban life, the relocated households take urban residents as the reference group, and evaluate the advantages and disadvantages, status and reputation of their own community compared with other communities through the analysis and comparison of urban lifestyle, cultural life, values and other aspects, so as to gain a sense of self-respect and belonging (Zhang Chuanhui, 2013). The household leader with higher level of educational attainment have a stronger self-awareness compared to those with lower level of education. During their growth process, they have formed social life and customs, which are difficult to disappear or change due to changes in their living environment. Especially in the comparison with urban residents, they emphasize their uniqueness and sense of self-esteem more, and their psychological integration level is actually lower. Li Zhongyang (2020) also found that residents with low educational backgrounds who have transitioned from agriculture to non-agriculture actually have a higher degree of psychological integration than those with high educational backgrounds.

B. Human Capital

It can be seen from the Table 16 that no independent variable under human capital of the relocated migrated households is significantly related to households' level of social adaptation on the aspect of psychological integration.

C. Social Capital

It can be gleaned from Table 16 that universality of social network is significantly impacting the relocated migrated households' social adaptation on the aspect psychological integration with standardized regression coefficient of 0.193, significant at $p \leq 0.001$. This means that the social network resources of the

relocated households will increase by one level, and the psychological integration of the relocated households will increase by 19.3%.

Portes (1998) and Lin N (1999) successively put forward the construction and transformation models of social capital. In these models, social network is considered as an important source of individual social capital, and the position of individuals in social network determines the accessibility and mobilization ability of these resources, Then, a series of instrumental effects (such as wealth, rights, honor) and apparent effects (such as physical health, mental health, life satisfaction) are transformed. Cao Weiming (2014) divided the effect of social capital into two paths: in the absence of external pressure events, social capital is expressed as the stock of resources, and more from the formation of individual positive psychological state to promote mental health; When there are external pressure events, social capital mobilizes its resources through social support, thus mitigating the impact of external pressure on mental health. Wang Peigang (2015) studied the structural social capital of the floating population in Wuhan, including "network quantity", "network quality" and "social resources". The results show that structural social capital is a necessary prerequisite for analyzing the social capital of the floating population, and the closed or close relationship formed by it better promotes physical and mental health and reduces mental pressure. The conclusion of this study validates the above research conclusion, and the expansion of the social network of relocated households helps to improve their psychological integration.

D. Psychological Capital

Data from Table 16 indicate that predictor variable household's psychological resilience is significantly related to household's social adaptation on the aspect psychological integration as indicated by its standardized regression coefficient of 0.173, ($b = 0.173$, $p < 0.01$). The positive standardized regression coefficient implies that degree of household's psychological resilience and household's social adaptation on the aspect psychological integration are positively related. After the strangeness and freshness of the relocated households moving into the settlement site, the economic pressure and life pressure will follow. If the relocated

households want to stabilize in the city, they have to constantly change their perspective and adjust their self-adaptation ability and mentality. At the same time, the relocated households are also constantly striving to achieve the goal of self-improvement, self-renewal and self-improvement, and psychological integration. Household resilience reflects the resilience of the household in the face of difficulties and pressure. This study shows that the stronger the household resilience, the more positive social experience, and the higher the degree of psychological integration. This conclusion is consistent with the research conclusions of Liu Yating, Huang Jian (2018), Si Wentao, Qi Wei and Meng Lin (2022).

As shown in Table 16, predictor variable household's hope contributes a standardized regression coefficient of 0.289, ($b = 0.289$, $p < 0.001$) as a factor related to household's social adaptation on the aspect psychological integration. The relocated households are full of hope for their life in the resettlement site, reflecting that the relocated households really feel a sense of security, gain and satisfaction when living in the resettlement site, and have a positive desire for psychological integration in urban life, the ability to insight into the goal, and the confidence in the future life while maintaining confidence and going forward bravely. During the survey, it was found that while improving the infrastructure construction, the resettlement site comprehensively solved the problems of migrant education, medical treatment, employment, entrepreneurship and so on, which solved the worries for the relocated households, made the relocated households obtain more sense of belonging and happiness psychologically, and made them show a positive psychological state when facing the living conditions of urban life and adapting to urban life. The regression model shows that the more hopeful the relocated households are in life, the higher the level of psychological integration of the surveyed relocated households. Luthans et al. (2005) has proved that individuals with high psychological capital can reasonably exert their own advantages, produce positive emotional experience, and show certain adaptability and pro-social behavior.

E. Institutional Capital

As reflected in Table 16, land system is significantly related to household's social adaptation on the aspect psychological integration with a standardized regression coefficient of 0.138, ($b = 0.138, p < 0.01$). The positive standardized regression coefficient shows that the land system is positively correlated with the household's social adaptation on the aspect psychological integration. The psychological integration of the relocated households is mainly reflected in the process of policy absorption, which is reflected in the psychological impact of the land system on the relocated migrants in this study. From the perspective of the low competitiveness level of the relocated households and the reality of market competition pressure, the relocated households need more support from the urban government in the process of urban adaptation, mainly from the policy level (Zhu Guangqin, 2012). Due to the limitations of their understanding and their own interests, the migrants showed strong concerns about the land system and policies after relocation, and worried that they could not enjoy the land-related policies and benefits after relocation. At the national, provincial and local government levels, a series of policies related to land benefiting the people, as well as measures to guarantee land income and land system, have been issued successively, and long-term, institutional and scientific arrangements have been made for the original land of the relocated households. The results of this study show that the higher the degree of trust of the migrants in the land system and policies, the higher the sense of security and belonging, Then it shows good psychological integration effect.

Table 16 Factors related to social adaptation on the aspect psychological integration

Independent Variable	Unstandardized		Standardized	Regression	Significant
	Coefficients		Coefficients	Coefficient	Level
	B	Std. Error	Beta	t – value	(sig) p
Constant	15.108	1.792		8.430	.000
A. Relocated Migrated Households' Characteristics					
Age of the household leader	-.020	.012	-.083	-1.638	.102
Educational attainment of the household leader	-.529	.161	-.164	-3.277	.001***
Household size	-.288	.104	-.114	-2.776	.006**
Household dependency ratio	-.387	.289	-.055	-1.339	.181
Relocation type	-.183	.312	-.024	-.585	.559
Household total annual income	.006	.019	.013	.319	.750
B. Human Capital					
Work experience of main labor force	.367	.222	.091	1.651	.100
Professional knowledge of main labor force	-.217	.214	-.061	-1.012	.312
Professional skills of main labor force	-.032	.199	-.009	-.159	.874
Skill certificate or vocational qualification certificate of main labor force	.118	.139	.041	.850	.396
Physical conditions of main labor force	.162	.195	.038	.828	.408
Intellectual conditions of main labor force	-.276	.216	-.063	-1.277	.202
C. Social Capital					
Universality of social networks	.701	.209	.193	3.359	.001***
Heterogeneity of social networks	.318	.230	.074	1.379	.169
High availability of social networks	.206	.185	.055	1.115	.266

Table 16 (Cont.)

Independent Variable	Unstandardized		Standardized	Regression	Significant
	Coefficients		Coefficients	Coefficient	Level
	B	Std. Error	Beta	t – value	(sig) p
Support from informal social networks	.204	.138	.083	1.477	.141
Support from formal social networks	.083	.119	.037	.700	.485
D. Psychological Capital					
Optimism	.271	.262	.054	1.034	.302
Resilience	.309	.100	.173	3.098	.002**
Hope	.506	.083	.289	6.122	.000***
Initiative	-.153	.096	-.082	-1.596	.111
E. Institutional Capital					
Land system	.353	.130	.138	2.720	.007**
Social security system	-.168	.083	-.110	-2.020	.096
Employment system	.074	.058	.061	1.269	.205
R Squared (R ²)=0.422 F=11.419***					
Adjusted R squared (R ²)=0.385 * = significant at 0.05 level					
Dependent variable = Psychological integration ** = significant at 0.01 level					
*** = significant at 0.001 level					

Factors related to relocated migrated households' social adaptation

Table 17 reflects the results of multiple regression analysis using the enter method, a significant model emerged (F-statistics for R², p < 0.001) in which significant variables including the t and sig (p) values of the independent variables with household's social adaptation (dependent variable) give a rough indication of the impact of each predictor (independent variable), that is, a big absolute value t and small value p suggests that a predictor variable is having a large impact on the criterion variable (dependent variable).

The primary information collected through interview schedules with relocated migrated respondents had been used as dependent and independent variables for the regression analysis. The R-square statistic measures the regression model's usefulness in predicting outcomes— indicating how much of the dependent variable's variation is due to its relationship with the independent variables. Based on the multiple regression model, the coefficient of determination R^2 and adjusted R^2 which are 0.643 and 0.620 respectively, represent the predictor of the explanatory variables which account that 64.3 % variance in the dependent variable which indicate very strong relationship among the variables and this implies the appropriateness of the model. Because, the regression coefficient (R) value of 0.802 or 80.2% indicates high relationship between dependent variable (relocated migrated households' social adaptation) and the nine predictors of explanatory variables, such as household total annual income, work experience of household's main labor force, physical conditions of household's main labor force, universality of household's social network, high availability of household's social network, household's resilience, household's hope, land system, and social security system. It can be seen from the findings that only nine of the independent variables included in the analysis have significant ($p < 0.05$) regression coefficients while the rest are insignificantly related to dependent variable.

A. Relocated Migrated Households' Characteristics

It can be seen from Table 17 that predictor the characteristics of migrated households on the aspect household total annual income has a standardized regression coefficient of 0.064, ($b = 0.064$, at $p < 0.05$) which implies positive impact on the dependent variable. Households with higher total annual income have higher survival ability and more diverse ways of livelihood in urban resettlement sites. At the same time, the total income of the households also reflects the ability of household members to withstand pressure and resist risks, reflecting their adaptability in the place of migration. As the basic organizational unit of society, the household is not only the intermediary between individuals and society, but also a strong backing for individuals to face society. The income level of the household

not only affects the lifestyle and way of thinking of its members, but also affects their education, healthcare, social interaction, and career choices. Therefore, household income has a significant positive impact on the social integration of migrant households. Zhao Yufeng and Hu Xinqiang (2021) found that an increase in the income level of migrant household is conducive to "famililised" mobility.

B. Human Capital

It can be observed from Table 17 that work experience of household's main labor force has standardized regression coefficient of 0.121, ($b = 0.121$, $p < 0.01$). The positive regression coefficient implies that work experience of household's main labor force and household's social adaptation are positively related. Increase in work experience of household's main labor force by one level translates into a change in variance for household's social adaptation by 12.1 %. According to the general logic, under the same external conditions, the differences in the quantity and quality of human capital possessed by migrants will correspondingly lead to the differences in their adaptation in the resettlement sites (Feng Weilin and Li Shuzhu, 2016). The work experience of the main labor force of the household will affect the ability and stability of the migrants to use various livelihood resources in the resettlement area (Xiao Feng, 2018). At the same time, the high quality of human capital can also enable migrants to quickly and effectively approach local residents in terms of lifestyle and other aspects, learn and imitate the lifestyle of local residents (Xiao Feng, 2018). Yang Juhua and Zhang Jiaojiao (2016) showed that the work experience of the floating population is positively related to its social integration. The results of this study is consistent with the research results of the above scholars. In this study, the more work experience of the main labor force of the relocated households, the richer it is, which means that the higher the quality and level of the human capital of the relocated households, the higher the degree of social adaptation of the migrants.

Physical conditions of household's main labor force has standardized regression coefficient of 0.080, ($b = 0.080$, $p < 0.05$). The positive regression coefficient of physical conditions of household's main labor force and household's

social adaptation are positively related. This indicates that an additional of one level in physical conditions of household's main labor force leads to an increase in household's social adaptation by 8.0 %. On the whole, the relatively low human capital of migrant groups is a universal problem they face in the process of social adaptation. In the process of adapting to various values, production and lifestyle of urban society, the relocated households have gradually turned from a farmer to a modern citizen. The reason for their low degree of urban integration is that their human capital and quality endowment do not meet the requirements of modern urbanization. A large number of research results and experience show that the health status affects the level of labor productivity, and then the occupational choice and income level of workers (Jin Chongfang, 2011). Zhang Hemin and Wu Liancui (2018) found that the two factors of human capital, work experience and physical condition, have a significant impact on all dimensions of the integration of migrant cities, which is an important way for migrants to integrate into cities. Jin Chongfang (2011) showed that health status has a positive impact on the degree of social integration of migrants.

C. Social Capital

As shown in Table 17, household's social capital on the aspect "universality of household's social networks" as a predictor have a standardized regression coefficient of 0.155, ($b = 0.155$, at $p \leq 0.001$) which statistically indicates that a change of universality of household's social network by one unit leads to change in variance of household's social adaptation by 15.5 %. Bourdieu (1997) pointed out that social capital is a collection of actual or potential resources. In addition to the characteristics of resources and social relations network, social capital also has the characteristics of production. For example, social individuals can obtain corresponding economic resources through their own social capital. The social network is closely related to the daily life or work of the relocated households. When the relocated households encounter difficulties, they will seek assistance and support from the social network. Among migrant groups, the use of household networks and friend networks is positively correlated with their labor participation

rate, and migrants with larger social networks are more likely to find livelihood activities with higher returns (Munshi, Kaivan, 2003; Sarah Rogers, Mark Wang, 2006). Han Junqiang (2014) stressed that with the increase of the scale of migrant workers' social capital in cities, the probability of their complete urban integration will increase.

Household's social capital on the aspect high availability of household's social networks as a predictor has a standardized regression coefficient of 0.157, ($b = 0.157$, at $p < 0.001$). The positive regression coefficient implies that high availability of household's social network and their level of social adaptation are positively related. This implies that additional of one level in high availability of household's social network increases household's level of social adaptation by 15.7 %. Social networks affect every stage of population mobility (Ren Yuan et al., 2006). The social network structure of new migrants occupying different positions of different classes will lead to different degrees of social integration (Dong Liqun, 2009). High-level social networks can not only help migrants get jobs, but also improve their wages by affecting productivity and behavior patterns after they are employed (Ye Jingyi et al., 2012). Compared with a person with a lower level of social capital, a person with a higher level of social capital is more likely to gain economic and other benefits and success (Fafcham PS. M, 2006). By joining some community organizations and participating in collective affairs, migrants gradually improve the level and height of social networks, and promote the final decision-making and assistance measures of the government and other administrative organizations in resource allocation to be conducive to their own livelihood development and environmental adaptation (Liu Zhijun and Sun Zejian, 2012). Therefore, it is of great significance to improve the social adaptation level of the relocated households after their relocation whether they can obtain a high-level social network in the resettlement area or whether they can meet competent people with higher economic or social status to provide them with valuable social networks.

D. Psychological Capital

It can also be observed from Table 17 that predictor variable household's resilience has a standardized regression coefficient of 0.186, ($b = 0.186$, $p < 0.001$). The positive regression coefficient implies that household's degree of resilience and their level of social adaptation are positively related. Increase in the adoption of household's degree of resilience leads to an increase in household's level of social adaptation. For the relocated households who lived in rural areas for a long time before the relocation, the city represents greater uncertainty for them. Resilient relocated households can adapt to the external environment and have stronger willpower when facing the difficulties of urban life, which is conducive to their accumulation of more life and work experience, and can release an energy of positive face, correct handling, and recognition. This energy will also encourage household members to find a foothold in the city and personal existence value at the economic, social and psychological levels, engaging in work and life in a positive psychological state is also easy to generate the desire to reduce mobility and integrate into the city. It can also effectively alleviate the anxiety and hopelessness of "marginalization" of migrants in the process of urban integration, accelerate the cultivation of urban sense of belonging, and achieve urban integration (Zhong Lifeng, 2007).

Data from Table 17 indicate that predictor variable household's hope is related to household's social adaptation as indicated by its standardized regression coefficient of 0.086, ($b = 0.086$, $p < 0.05$). The positive standardized regression coefficient implies that household's degree of hope and households' level of social adaptation are positively related. Increase in household's hope leads to household's social adaptation. A change of household's hope by 1 per cent translates into a change in variance for social adaptation by 8.6 %. Relocation is a government-led and "high-level driven" resettlement project (Fu Liping et al., 2021), so the expectations and hopes of relocated households for the future are largely affected by the policy design and implementation results. The more reasonable the follow-up support policy design and the better the policy implementation effect of the resettlement site, the higher the expectation of the relocated households for the

future, and the higher their level of hope. The improvement of the hope level of the resettled households means a positive mood and mentality, which provides the willingness of emotional exchange, thus helping to improve the identity and sense of belonging of the relocated migrants to the city. If the relocated households have no hope for the future development or the level of hope is low, it may aggravate social conflicts and affect the social adaptation of the relocated migrants.

E. Institutional Capital

It is exhibited in the Table 17 that predictor variable standardization of land system is related to households' level of social adaptation on the aspect of Institutional Capital with standardized coefficient of 0.223, ($b = 0.223$, $p < 0.001$). The positive standardized regression coefficient implies that standardization of land system and households' level of social adaptation are positively related. Increase land system leads to households' social adaptation. A change of land system by 1 per cent translates into a change in variance for social adaptation on the aspect of institutional capital by 22.3%. Land elements play an important role in the process of relocation, and the adjustment and utilization of land run through the whole process of relocation. After the relocation, the agricultural production links between the relocated households and the land were gradually cut off, and the relationship between the households and the land has changed from a strong relationship type to a weak relationship type. And the new community life mode of the resettlement site - the relative separation of production and life, which in turn leads to the adjustment of the way the relocated households use the land (Zha Dailang, 2020).

Nevertheless, as the core capital, land still plays an important role in promoting the production and living space optimization of relocated households. The contracted management right of the original land of the relocated households remains unchanged, and the preferential policies such as farmland and forest land enjoyed by the policy remain unchanged. The land becomes an important property of the relocated households, and gains asset income through land transfer. Compared with the urban residents, they will enjoy the dual benefits of the collective membership rights of the farmers in the village and the social insurance of

the urban residents at the same time, which will make the relocated households more comfortable in the urban life, make their life more secure, and help the relocated households better adapt to the life in the settlement.

Data from Table 17 reflects that predictor variable social security system is related to household's social adaptation as indicated by its standardized regression coefficient of 0.140 ($b = 0.140$, $p \leq 0.001$). According to the relocation policy, the relocated households who have moved to urban areas and completed the registered residence registration transfer enjoy the same basic endowment insurance and basic medical insurance as the original residents in the resettlement area, which has become another pull to attract them to live in the city. These guarantees not only meet their minimum needs for safety or survival, but also enhance their confidence in living in the city, thus having a strong impact on their urban social adaptation. Zhu Guangqin (2012) pointed out that social welfare played a booster role in the early stage of the integration of the new generation of migrant workers into cities. The public financial support characteristics of social welfare make it have more color and meaning of civil rights and can better meet people's demands for equal civil rights. Therefore, the acceptance of urban social welfare system can often provide emotional support for migrants to actively integrate into urban society.

Therefore, based on the regression coefficients in Table 17, the factors that are related to social adaptation of the relocated migrated households are household total annual income, work experience of household's main labor force, physical conditions of household's main labor force, universality of household's social network, high availability of household's social network, household's resilience, household's hope, land system, and social security system. The regression model can be written as follows:

$$Y = 21.733 + 0.120 X_{A6} + 1.967 X_{B1} + 1.367 X_{B5} + 2.267 X_{C1} + 2.362 X_{C3} + 1.341 X_{D2} + 0.604 X_{D3} + 2.303 X_{E1} + 0.860 X_{E2}$$

Where: Y = Social adaptation of relocated migrated households, X_{A6} = household total annual income, X_{B1} = work experience of household's main labor force, X_{B5} = physical conditions of household's main labor force, X_{C1} = universality of household's social networks, X_{C3} = high availability of household's social networks, X_{D2} = household's resilience, X_{D3} = household's hope, X_{E1} = land system, and X_{E2} = social security system.

Table 17 Factors related to social adaptation

Independent Variable	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	Regression Coefficient	Significant Level
	B	Std. Error	Beta	t - value	(sig) p
Constant	21.733	5.677		3.828	.000***
A. Relocated Migrated Households' Characteristics					
Age of the household leader	.020	.039	.020	.505	.614
Educational attainment of the household leader	-.489	.511	-.038	-.958	.339
Household size	.333	.329	.033	1.013	.312
Household dependency ratio	.280	.915	.010	.306	.759
Relocation type	-.732	.990	-.024	-.740	.460
Household total annual income	.120	.061	.064	1.972	.049*
B. Human Capital					
Work experience of main labor force	1.967	.703	.121	2.797	.005**
Professional knowledge of main labor force	-.117	.679	-.008	-.172	.864
Professional skills of main labor force	.397	.630	.029	.630	.529
Skill certificate or vocational qualification certificate of main labor force	-.058	.439	-.005	-.132	.895
Physical conditions of main labor force	1.367	.618	.080	2.211	.028*

Table 17 (Cont.)

Independent Variable	Unstandardized		Standardized	Regression	Significant
	Coefficients		Coefficients	Coefficient	Level
	B	Std. Error	Beta	t – value	(sig) p
Intellectual conditions of main labor force	.453	.685	.025	.661	.509
C. Social Capital					
Universality of social networks	2.267	.661	.155	3.431	.001***
Heterogeneity of social networks	1.294	.730	.075	1.773	.077
High availability of social networks	2.362	.586	.157	4.034	.000***
Support from informal social networks	.562	.438	.056	1.283	.200
Support from formal social networks	.621	.378	.068	1.644	.101
D. Psychological Capital					
Optimism	.721	.829	.036	.870	.385
Resilience	1.341	.316	.186	4.243	.000***
Hope	.604	.262	.086	2.310	.021*
Initiative	.397	.303	.053	1.310	.191
E. Institutional Capital					
Land system	2.303	.411	.223	5.598	.000***
Social security system	.860	.263	.140	3.268	.001***
Employment system	.225	.185	.046	1.216	.225
R Squared (R ²)=0.643			F=28.096***		
Adjusted R squared (R ²)=0.620			* = significant at 0.05 level		
Dependent variable = Social adaptation			** = significant at 0.01 level		
			*** = significant at 0.001 level		

The Formulation of the Appropriate Strategies to Improve Social Adaptation of Relocated Migrated Households in Duimenshan resettlement site in Dongchuan, Yunnan, P. R. China.

The SWOT matrix was used in this study to evaluate and process all data collected during face-to-face interviews with the respondents, including information collected during group discussions, especially issues encountered by the households. On November 3, 2022, a group discussion was successfully held at the Comprehensive Migration Service Center in Dongchuan District. Prior to this, a courtesy visit was conducted on November 1, 2022, and a meeting was held with leaders of the Tongyuan community to introduce and explain the purpose and objectives of the researcher's visit, as well as the upcoming activities.

In the focus group discussion, 12 participants, including village committee leaders, building managers, and active members of grassroots autonomous organizations, shared their thoughts, views, and experiences that may be considered to have an impact on the social adaptation of the households in their daily life at Duimenshan resettlement site. Then the researcher prepared a SWOT matrix and classified strengths, opportunities, weaknesses, and threats based on the results obtained during the data collection process. The condensed internal and external evaluation of the assessed areas of concern as well as the development potentials for social adaptation strategies for relocated migrated households in Duimenshan resettlement site is illustrated in the SWOT Matrix, Figure 6.

<p style="text-align: center;"><u>STRENGTHS</u></p> <p>S1. The social adaptability of the migrants has improved</p> <p>S2. The desire for the migrants to integrate into the city is relatively strong</p> <p>S3. Land still plays an important role</p> <p>S4. The local government has accumulated rich management experience</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>WEAKNESSES</u></p> <p>W1. The educational level of relocated the migrants is low</p> <p>W2. The employment skills of the migrants are relatively lacking</p> <p>W3. The migrants are constrained by social capital</p> <p>W4. The psychological problems of the migrants are severe</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>OPPORTUNITIES</u></p> <p>O1. Support from follow-up support policies of governments at all levels</p> <p>O2. Increasing attention from all sectors of society to the migrants</p> <p>O3. The development potential of urban resettlement sites is great</p> <p>O4. Population agglomeration effect caused by centralized resettlement in urbanization</p> <p>O5. The security system is gradually improving</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>THREATS</u></p> <p>T1. The changes in production space have had an impact on the migrants</p> <p>T2. Restrictions on the employment system</p> <p>T3. Bias of urban residents towards relocated migrants</p>

Figure 6 SWOT Analyses Illustrating the Various Current Features of Social Adaptation of Relocated Migrated Households in Duimenshan Resettlement Site

Internal Assessment

Strengths

S1. The social adaptability of the migrants has improved

Since the end of 2018, the households have been living in the resettlement site for over 4 years, and their social adaptability has greatly improved. The results of the questionnaire survey showed that their economic integration and social life adaptation are at the "Moderate Level", while their psychological integration and

cultural assimilation are at the "high level". The 'Moderate Level' of overall social adaptation indicates that most households are relatively adaptable to their lives in the resettlement site. It was found that in the early stages of relocation, although the living environment, production, and living conditions of the households have been greatly improved after moving from rural areas to urban resettlement sites, the long-term urban-rural differences have led to a lot of discomfort in their lifestyle, customs, interpersonal communication, values, and other aspects. In order to help the households adapt to life and work in urban resettlement sites as soon as possible, a series of institutional designs have been made at the central and provincial levels. At the same time, local government and communities have provided many support in infrastructure, public services, employment and entrepreneurship, etc. These external support effectively transforms into the improvement of residents' own abilities.

S2. The desire for the migrants to integrate into the city is relatively strong

Poverty alleviation relocation is based on the voluntary principle of farmers, under the unified organization of the government, to relocate to areas with better living and production conditions. It can be seen that the households who relocate to resettlement sites have undergone careful consideration when deciding whether to relocate. During the survey, it was found that some household members have been working outside for many years and have accumulated rich experience in urban life and work. They already have the intention to settle in the city. With the implementation of the policy for poverty alleviation relocation, they have obtained urban household registration, urban houses, access to urban social insurance and pension insurance, and their children can attend schools in the city, which just meets their actual needs. Especially for the new generation of migrants, their quality is relatively high, their knowledge is broad, their thoughts are active, and their ability to accept new things is strong. Coupled with their yearning for a modern urban lifestyle, they are able to adapt to urban life quickly.

This survey shows that in the question "Your household is already a part of the urban area of Dongchuan city", 259 and 64.8% of respondents replied with "Agree", indicating that the households have a high degree of urban belonging to the urban resettlement site. In the question "Your household is already urban people not rural people", 52.5% of the respondents from 210 households responded with "Agree", indicating that the identity of the households towards themselves has changed, gradually transitioning from rural to urban identity.

S3. Land still plays an important role

As the basic means of production and the most important means of subsistence for farmers, cultivated land is an important component of farmers' livelihood capital (Wang Lei, Wang Xia, 2016). After relocation, the households moved from rural areas to cities, optimizing their production and living space. At the same time, they still maintain a connection with the land, and most the households choose to "leave their hometown without releasing land" or "leaving the land without relinquishing rights". Although the main source of income for most the households is already non agricultural employment, they still regard the control of contracting rights as one of the ways to maintain their livelihoods.

For the households, the income from land contracting rights and the original assets can be used as the main means of production to invest in the next production link, and the land advantages can be transformed into capital advantages, which can help the households better and faster integrate into the life of the urban resettlement area. In addition, due to its favorable geographical location and transportation conditions, the resettlement site is convenient for the households to obtain salary income through work. After the households invest land and labor factors into the production process, their production and lifestyle are changed, and the factors of the households are optimized. Driven by the industry, with land as the core production factor, the households can achieve long-term development by actively participating in production, whether by investing in stocks, working or developing their own industries.

S4. The local government has accumulated rich management experience

As early as 2009, Dongchuan District had already implemented relocation for people in areas with frequent geological disasters. By 2016, the local government had accumulated 7 years of experience in relocating to another location, officially applying for relocation for poverty alleviation. In the battle against poverty, the most resettlement of relocated migrants is a spatial migration driven by administrative dominance, which requires livelihood transformation and social restructuring (Wang Meng, 2019). Due to the decentralization and heterogeneity of impoverished migrants, as well as the administrative dominance of community generation, weak social connections between migrants, unstable settlement of migrants, lack of community awareness, and imperfect governance structure, among other attributes, these communities have weak development capabilities at the beginning of resettlement, making it difficult to drive different types of impoverished migrants to improve their individual abilities. At the beginning of resettlement, Dongchuan District began to address two key issues: Firstly, how to fully stimulate the endogenous development capacity of the community based on "exogenous" development interventions; Secondly, how to construct a community development mechanism that promotes the improvement of individual abilities of impoverished migrants. Dongchuan District has actively explored how to achieve community development and poverty alleviation mechanisms, and has formed many experiences.

Based on the actual situation, Dongchuan District has formulated and issued the Implementation Opinions on Resolutely Winning the battle against poverty, as well as supporting policy documents on 10 aspects such as relocation, income increase for migrant workers, and infrastructure. On the basis of the "1+10" policy system, policy documents such as the "Management Measures for of Poverty Alleviation Relocation in Dongchuan District" and the "Implementation Rules for Centralized Resettlement of Relocation of Poverty Alleviation in Dongchuan District" were studied and issued, strengthening supporting measures. In 2020, a series of "1+6+13" policy systems were formulated for the follow-up development of relocation. The "four comprehensive measures" and "six supporting facilities" for urban resettlement were first explored, and high-quality follow-up development

work for relocation was promoted (Beijing Tianjin News Network, 2020). The local government has accumulated rich management experience, laying a solid foundation for promoting the social adaptation of the households.

Weakness

W1. The educational level of relocated the migrants is low

Most of the migrants are poor people living in areas with poor ecological environment, poor natural conditions, and high incidence of geological disasters. The original rural schools have outdated teaching facilities and poor supporting facilities, weak teaching conditions, and difficult learning environments. Many people drop out of school early to return home for agriculture or work outside. The theory of human capital believes that among the various factors that affect economic development, the human factor is the most crucial. Human capital is a type of capital reflected in workers, which is the sum of their knowledge level, technical level, work ability, and health status (Subramaniam and Youndt, 2005; Youndt and Snell, 2004; Zhang Huiying and Lv Shuang, 2014). Individuals' investment in education and vocational training is an effective investment, and human capital plays a direct supporting role in the urban adaptation of relocated migrants. Although the educational level of the new generation of migrants has greatly improved, compared to the rapid development of urban society, this is still far from enough. This also leads to the new generation of migrants being forced to work in the lower level labor market in cities.

W2. The employment skills of the migrants are relatively lacking

Most migrants who relocate before entering the city do not receive any formal vocational education. Their limited work skills are generally learned through work experience and are limited to a large number of simple and repetitive labor skills. They generally lack competitiveness and are prone to unemployment due to industrial structure adjustment and upgrading. It can be said that the lack of labor skills is the biggest weakness and constraint factor in the integration of relocated migrants into cities. Older age, lower education level, and lack of skills and

experience make their employment space very narrow, and also result in their inability to obtain high-income jobs. They are eager for high paying technical jobs but cannot be competent. With the extension of working years, the income level of highly skilled migrants can gradually approach that of urban residents, while low skilled migrants cannot change their income disadvantage (Xie Guihua, 2012). In the survey, it was found that many households had experience of working outside before moving, accumulating a certain amount of work experience and familiarity with urban lifestyles. At the same time, their work experience made it easier for them to obtain job opportunities in the city.

W3. The migrants are constrained by social capital

Coleman (1990) believed that social capital is not a single entity but different entities with various forms. Its common characteristics were two: they are composed of various elements that constitute the social structure; They provide convenience for individual actions within the structure. After relocated migrants into cities, the geographical changes have caused them to lose the social capital formed in rural areas. In a completely unfamiliar environment, they have to build new social capital in the city to survive and develop. However, due to the "accumulation" nature of social capital, the social capital that relocated migrant households have at the resettlement site is inevitably very limited. The social network is relatively small, and there are basically no advantageous resources. Most of them obtain employment information, development opportunities, and so on from homogeneous migrant friends. Compared to urban residents who have lived in cities for generations, relocated migrant households have natural "flaws" in the accumulation and development of social capital. This has also led to their psychological exclusion to some extent, reducing the motivation and pathways for upward mobility, and keeping their participation in social organizations and their degree of organization at a lower level.

W4. The psychological problems of the migrants are severe

For relocated migrants, relocation is not limited to changes in their living environment and the resulting lifestyle changes. With the passage of time for the households to reside in resettlement sites, they will face unprecedented pressure and competition, and their psychological problems will become increasingly prominent. With the development of urbanization, relocated migrants have discovered multiple dimensions of gaps between themselves and urban residents during the process of urban integration, and in their view, these gaps are difficult to catch up with in the short term. Therefore, they are generally very helpless and confused psychologically, and have a general sense of estrangement and opposition towards urban residents, and even a relatively serious sense of exclusion. Under the influence of this kind of psychology, many of them began to accumulate unhealthy psychology, which gradually led to problems such as social role confusion and an increase in abnormal behavior. It can be said that current psychological counseling has become an important issue for the integration of relocated migrants into cities, requiring high attention from the entire society.

External Assessment

Opportunities

O1. Support from follow-up support policies of governments at all levels

Through years of exploration and practice, an effective policy and institutional system has been preliminarily formed for poverty alleviation relocation. In January 2021, the Guiding Opinions on Improving the Community Governance Work of Centralized Resettlement for Poverty Alleviation Relocation was issued, and in April 2021, the Implementation Opinions on Strengthening and Expanding the Achievements of Poverty Alleviation Relocation by Effectively Doing Follow-up Support Work for Poverty Alleviation Relocation was issued. The Implementation Opinions clearly stated that we adhere to the working mechanism of "central coordination, provincial overall responsibility, and city/county implementation". Based on the principles of zoning, classification, and precise implementation, we

have formulated special policies to promote employment assistance through multiple channels, promote industrial cultivation through overall planning, strengthen community management, and promote social integration. We have established a "four beams and eight pillars" policy system, providing local governments with evidence and rules to follow. Subsequently, Yunnan Province formulated corresponding policy measures at the provincial level based on the national level institutional design. Local governments have also formulated and implemented follow-up support implementation plans in accordance with the principle of "one district, one policy". It can be seen that for the social adaptation of migrants, from the central government to the provincial level, and then to the local level, based on the latest situation of poverty alleviation relocation in different areas, and combined with actual situations, executable, feasible, and implementable support policies have been timely introduced, which have provided better development opportunities for the integration of relocated migrants into cities and greatly improved the external environment.

O2. Increasing attention from all sectors of society to relocated migrants

After the comprehensive victory in the poverty alleviation campaign, the focus of the subsequent development of relocation shifted from "being able to move out" to "being able to stay stable, integrate, and become rich", and the focus of the subsequent work of relocation also shifted from relocation and resettlement to subsequent assistance. Poverty alleviation relocation is a complex systematic project, involving the multi-dimensional social integration and adaptation of migrant groups in the political, economic, social, cultural and other dimensions embedded in the ingoing place (Qiu Jinhua, 2022). The social adaptation of relocated migrated households at the resettlement site is not only related to the effect of the relocation policy for poverty alleviation, but also related to the sustainable development of relocated migrated households and even the coordinated development of regional economy and society. The attention from all sectors of society has made the government, enterprises, and other diverse entities more

respectful of the needs of relocated migrants, making the prospects for their social integration in cities more clear.

O3. The development potential of urban resettlement sites is great

In the early stage selection of resettlement sites, regional water and soil resources, transportation conditions, people's wishes, construction foundation, and future development potential should be comprehensively considered. Industrial, public service facilities, infrastructure supporting facilities, road and green system configuration should be comprehensively considered, and the near and long term should be combined to comprehensively consider the current development of the resettlement area and the feasibility of future urbanization construction. It lays a solid foundation for the sustainable development of the resettlement area. In January 2023, the Guiding Opinions on Promoting the Integration of Large Poverty Alleviation Relocation Resettlement Areas into New Urbanization and Achieving High Quality Development was issued, clarifying the overall requirements for the development of large poverty alleviation relocation resettlement areas in the future period.

From this, it can be seen that governments at all levels have made scientific planning and layout in terms of early site selection, mid-term relocation, and subsequent development. Based on the characteristics of each stage, a series of supporting measures have been taken to maintain the continuity and stability of policies. Poverty alleviation relocation is not simply a spatial change of population towards rural or urban areas. It involves multiple systemic issues such as population development, industrial structure adjustment, urbanization, and ecological environment construction. The large-scale migration and relocation project is an important driving force for promoting the adjustment and upgrading of regional industrial structure, and the adjustment and upgrading of industrial structure that adapts to migration and relocation is an important guarantee for the smooth transformation of production and life styles and improvement of living standards of relocated migrants, and also ushers in new development opportunities for the development of new resettlement areas.

O4. Population agglomeration effect caused by centralized resettlement in urbanization

The poverty alleviation relocation has promoted population agglomeration and optimized population layout. Population agglomeration brings together available resources for individuals to form public resources, leveraging the advantages of collective resources, resulting in population agglomeration effects and further promoting regional development. Urbanization is the only path to modernization and a powerful engine for sustained and healthy economic development. At present, China's urbanization is in the middle and late stages of rapid development and is advancing towards quality transformation, while the level of urbanization in poverty-stricken areas restricts the process of urbanization transformation in China. The improvement of urbanization level in poverty-stricken areas relies on a large population agglomeration, and promoting the sustainable development of relocated migrants through population urbanization. Poverty alleviation relocation has changed the production and living space of the relocated population, and a large number of rural labor force has been released from the land. While promoting the development of agricultural modernization, it has changed the original production mode, promoted the multi-dimensional development of industries around the community, benefited different groups, and is conducive to achieving common prosperity (Lao Yu Finance, 2023).

O5. The security system is becoming increasingly perfect

Poverty alleviation relocation has solved the most basic housing and living problems of poor households. The follow-up support work will be carried out around the construction of "four systems", namely the public service security system, cultural service system, training and employment system and community governance system.

The basic public service system focuses on supporting construction such as public education, healthcare, social security, and community services, ensuring that the migrants have fair access to urban public resources and social welfare. The training and employment service system focuses on the non-agricultural

transformation of the livelihood methods of the relocated population, promoting the full and stable employment of the relocated labor force, ensuring the livelihood of the relocated population, and promoting sustainable development. The cultural service system focuses on promoting gratitude education, civilization creation, public culture, and ethnic inheritance into the community, activating the internal driving force for the subsequent development of the migrants. The Community Governance system focuses on the establishment of scientific institutions, the grid of community management, the standardization of residents' autonomy, and the three-dimensional construction of public security prevention and control to ensure that the migrants live and work in peace and contentment.

By systematically strengthening the construction of the "four systems", continuously establishing and improving the sustainable development system and mechanism for the migrants, the resettlement sites will be built into a harmonious and orderly, green and civilized, innovative and inclusive, and jointly built and shared happy home, comprehensively enhancing the sense of gain, happiness, and security of the migrants.

Threats

T1. The changes in production space have had an impact on relocated migrants

The production space mainly refers to the space where the relocated household labor force carries out various income generating activities. Before relocation, land was the main production resource and space for farmers. They worked at sunrise and rested at sunset, allowing them to relatively freely plan their production time and maintain their basic livelihood through production methods such as cultivating crops and raising livestock. After relocation, the relocation of production space fundamentally changed the production mode of relocated migrants, which had a long-term impact on their subsequent development and directly determined the achievement of the goal of "being able to become rich". On the one hand, the movement of production space means a reversal of production methods. After relocation, most of the relocated migrants are several kilometers or

more away from their original place of residence, and some have even moved to other places. It is almost impossible to obtain the main source of livelihood through the original production methods in order to return to the original production space. The relocated migrants had to break away from traditional agricultural production in their original areas, and the original farming system and methods were destroyed. On the other hand, the movement of production space brings about a certain degree of disorder. The centralized resettlement model has led to the majority of relocated migrants facing leapfrog urbanization, and outgoing and local non-agricultural work have become the inevitable choices for most relocated migrants. They need to face a significant increase in production and living costs, adapt to the increasingly accelerating pace of production and life, and the production space presents certain characteristics of high cost and disorder.

T2. Restrictions on the employment system

According to the theory of dual labor market segmentation, the labor market is not perfect competition and unified. It is divided into two parts, namely, the main labor market and the secondary labor market. The two markets have their own characteristics in terms of labor resource allocation and wage. The main labor market is characterized by high wages, good working conditions, stable employment, job security, equal rights, procedures and rules for institutional management, and multiple opportunities for promotion. The secondary labor market is characterized by low wages, poor working conditions, unstable employment, demanding requirements, non-standard management, and small opportunities for promotion (Doeringer and Piore, 1971). Under this theory, the "work preference" formed during the operation of the labor market often makes it difficult for the poor to enter the secondary labor market, resulting in sustained poverty (Lai Desheng, 1996). According to this theory, we believe that the majority of relocated migrants are in the secondary labor market. In terms of occupational categories, most of the relocated migrants are engaged in labor-intensive industries that emphasize physical labor, such as mining, construction, and service industries. Although the local government and community have expanded the employment channels for migrants through various

means, whether it is public welfare positions arranged by the government or migrant work, the types of work for relocated migrants have undergone significant changes, the nature of their work has not changed. Most of them are still engaged in informal work belonging to the secondary labor market, and are locked in pure labor force in their work, rarely granting equal rights and development opportunities, is not conducive to the urban integration of relocated migrants.

T3. Bias of urban residents towards relocated migrants

For a long time, the dual structure of urban and rural areas has had a profound impact on people's ideological concepts, and the idea of urban-rural opposition and urban-rural division still exists. Although urban residents have realized that relocated migrants will settle in the city and become a part of the city, they believe that they should be treated well in policies. However, when it comes to personal interests, there are still many citizens who have a certain degree of rejection towards the relocation of migrants. On the other hand, the limitations of the quality of relocated migrants have become a factor in the minds of some urban residents, leading to various urban problems such as rising unemployment rates, dirty and poor environments. This often leads to psychological barriers between relocated migrants and urban residents, cutting them off from their interactions and interactions with the mainstream society in the city, limiting their breadth of integration with the city and becoming obstacles to their further integration into the city, resulting in a semi isolated state of life between relocated migrants and urban residents.

The Appropriate Strategies

Based on the SWOT Matrix (Figure 6), the strategies should focus on enhancing social adaptation of the households by using the internal strengths to take advantage the external opportunities abound in the study area while minimizing and overcoming the internal weaknesses and at the same time avoiding the impact of external threats. In other words, the Strengths and opportunities in the area have been exploited to reinforce the weak elements as well as to minimize the threats

associated that may eventually improve the existing social adaptation practices in Duimenshan resettlement site.

Increasing the investment in human capital of relocated migrated households to actively improve their human capital

Modern human capital theory believes that human capital is the most important resource among all resource elements, and improving the content of human capital is the main source of economic growth (Han Junqiang, 2014).

1. Strengthening basic education for the new generation of relocated migrants

Poverty alleviation through education is an important means to achieve human capital accumulation and an important way to block intergenerational transmission of poverty (Wang Sangui, 2021). The main way for the new generation of relocated migrants to obtain human capital is through investment in basic education. Therefore, it is necessary for the government to increase support for basic education funds, increase the construction of basic compulsory education, improve the level of compulsory education in primary and secondary schools, promote basic education conditions, and fundamentally help relocated migrants accumulate new human capital. At the same time, practical technology teaching is added to the basic education curriculum system, allowing learners to master basic theoretical knowledge and learn some professional knowledge and skills, thus laying a solid foundation for students to engage in vocational and technical work in the future during the basic education stage, and laying a good foundation for their future community integration and citizenship.

2. Strengthening continuing education for adults

Targeted continuing education and training for adults aims to comprehensively improve the professional knowledge, skills, ideological and moral qualities, and professional ethics of relocated migrants, and assist them in changing outdated concepts, thereby achieving an overall improvement in new knowledge. To carry out diverse forms of continuing education, it is necessary to form a three-dimensional

and multidimensional adult teaching model based on on-the-job teaching. Adult correspondence classes, night schools, vocational training centers, online training, and civilized etiquette classes can be organized for relocated migrants, providing comprehensive knowledge training for migrants with relatively high cultural levels to improve their overall quality. By Providing comprehensive cultural education, legal knowledge, and social civilization education to relocated migrants with relatively low cultural levels, they can understand the practical knowledge and skills of urban social life and improve their awareness of social integration.

3. Emphasizing the practicality of skill training

During the survey, it was found that some relocated migrants participated in technical training provided by enterprises or institutions. This type of training is highly targeted and often designed for the job. Government departments or social organizations often provide free training, but the training content is disconnected from people's actual needs, and the training schedule is not very reasonable, making the enthusiasm of relocated migrants to participate in training low. Therefore, regardless of which party conducts the training, it is necessary to carefully investigate the urban economic and social development and employment status of relocated personnel in the surrounding areas of the resettlement area, find industries and majors with local development advantages, and then set up specialized training courses. At the same time, training should also be designed based on the age, gender, cultural level and other characteristics of the participants to ensure the practicality and pertinence of the training. In the selection of training contents, it is necessary to comprehensively grasp the needs and requirements of relocated migrants, and combine government guidance with the training willingness of relocated personnel. For migrants with lower education levels and single technical skills, vocational training of relatively simple and broad employment should be provided. For those who want to engage in the tertiary industry, practical professional training should be organized to meet the needs of local tertiary industry development. This type of technical training not only helps individual businesses find their own way out, but also adapts to people's daily life needs.

4. Promoting the professional qualification system

In order to help relocated migrants improve their employability and work ability, in addition to conducting vocational education and training, they should also be guided and organized to participate in vocational skill appraisal. Those who pass the learning and training should be issued corresponding academic certificates or training qualification certificates, and those who pass the skill appraisal should be issued corresponding vocational qualification certificates to improve their vocational skill level, professional ethics, legal concepts, and other comprehensive qualities, effectively enhancing the competitiveness of the relocated population in the labor market. At the same time, the reform of matching national vocational qualification certificates, educational certificates with the employment system should be strengthened, the employment access system should be further implemented and the qualification certificates and educational certificates obtained by migrants through vocational training should be given legal recognition. This will promote the smooth flow of vocational qualification certificates and academic certificates as "passes" in the labor market, guide and regulate vocational training work in various categories, make vocational training meet the diverse development needs of the market as much as possible, actively adapt to the needs of national social and economic development, and embark on the path of standardization and legalization.

5. Conducting order based training

The government or community establishes contractual relationships with local skill training and education institutions and enterprises, and implements "order based" training. Under the premise of clarifying the rights and obligations of all parties, the enterprise and training institution shall jointly run the school and formulate and implement specific operational plans. According to the needs of enterprises, different levels of labor skill training will be established. For newly established enterprises or those relatively scarce types of work, short-term technical training courses can be held in a timely manner to solve the difficulties faced by enterprises. The training costs are borne by government departments, greatly mobilizing the enthusiasm of enterprises to carry out training. Through this

contractual training model, migrants can benefit greatly from it, not only improving their own skills, but also solving the problem of employment and increasing income, which can be said to be a win-win situation.

6. Conducting entrepreneurship training

For some relocated migrants with certain entrepreneurial intentions and conditions, such as college students among migrant children, relocated migrants with rich work experience abroad, skilled migrants with special skills, or migrants with cultural and economic acumen, if they wish to engage in individual economy, they can be supported by corresponding assistance through financial support, technical support, or venue support, and can also receive targeted entrepreneurial training. Through training, trainees can effectively master professional knowledge and technical skills. At the same time, it is necessary to strengthen entrepreneurial guidance, provide entrepreneurial consulting, impart knowledge and experience related to entrepreneurship, relevant laws and regulations, and management methods and methods, comprehensively improve entrepreneurial and business management abilities, cultivate them as migration leaders, and lead more migrants to become rich.

Building new heterogeneous social capital to accumulate and improve the social capital of relocated migrated households

Human capital is dependent on active individuals, and social capital provides a field for human capital to play its role. Social capital has integrated and synergistic effects on human capital, and human capital can only generate greater economic capital through social capital effects (Zhuoma Cao, 2017). The results of this study indicate that social networks are an important factor affecting the social adaptation of relocated households. Previous analysis has shown that currently, relocated households have received more support from their fellow villagers, household members, and other sources in their lives and work in the resettlement area. However, the entire social network is relatively small and lacks support from heterogeneous capital. Therefore, it is necessary to improve and rebuild the social

network of relocated migrated households, gradually breaking through the homogeneous traditional agricultural social network that was previously connected by region, relatives, and blood ties, and gradually forming a heterogeneous modern social network connected by industry ties. At the same time, by leveraging the social acceptance function, the social network of relocated migrated households can transition from an internal closed website to an external open network.

1. Creating social public spaces

As people move from rural areas to cities, the traditional public spaces of the past have disappeared. In the past, the public space where villagers could freely enter and engage in various social activities was separated from the living area that was most closely related to daily life, becoming unreachable. A valuable social public space with multiple functions such as pleasing the body and mind, providing public services, and promoting social integration. Therefore, it is necessary to establish meaningful public spaces in the new community to meet the needs of the entire society. Community service centers or stations can be developed into a new type of public space. Community service centers or stations can not only provide venues for community residents to carry out activities and retrain labor, but also become cultural and entertainment venues for residents. By fully utilizing the community service station as a platform, on the one hand, it provides basic administrative services for community citizens, and on the other hand, citizens can also use the community service station to carry out broader cooperation, communication, and exchange, and thus accumulate social trust. Actively maintaining and enhancing the social trust of migrants in the relocation community space, expanding their relationship network, and accumulating their aggregated social capital in new spaces can help stabilize existing production and life. One of the foundations on which social capital plays its role is trust. Urban community communication platforms with high trust will rely on their favorable conditions of breaking free from the constraints of formal systems, saving a lot of tedious procedures and providing a platform for community members to communicate with each other. This not only

promotes the flow of information, but also saves members a lot of time and resource costs.

2. Building a community support network

For relocated migrants, everything starts from scratch. Migrants all come from nearby towns or streets, and in order to form a social network, it is necessary to start by forming social organizations. Neighborhood support groups, dance teams, choirs, and other groups can all become the foundation for building good relationships among community residents. Establishing various institutions at the social level, building and developing interpersonal relationships, can not only promote communication between people, but also accumulate social trust and cooperation. The closer this connection is, the greater the public interest between people. As the public interests of community residents increase, their public awareness will also gradually improve, and the concept of community will also be more specific and realistic for residents. This transformation of consciousness is a crucial step for community citizens to truly delve into urban life. All sectors of society should be encouraged and supported to establish support networks for relocated migrants, in order to expand the scale of their social networks and increase their heterogeneity.

3. Actively building an employment service platform

In order to promote long-term development, it is necessary to rely on relevant policy support, utilize grassroots government departments, society, and other external resources to form a systematic employment platform, create space and elements for the development of bridging social capital, increase opportunities for upward mobility of relocated migrants, achieve relative equality of resources, and help them achieve long-term stable development. At present, the social capital possessed by relocated migrants is limited to finding jobs that can sustain their livelihoods, and they still find it difficult to move upward in the short term. The empirical results indicate that a large amount of social capital can improve the employment quality of migrants and provide them with more resources to promote career development. By creating an employment platform, not only information

exchange between relocated migrants and employment enterprises can be strengthened, and an information transmission mechanism between migration and employment management departments be established, but also interaction and connections between migrants can be strengthened.

4. Strengthening the enthusiasm and initiative of relocated migrants themselves

The key to achieving good progress in the development of social capital for relocated migrants is their own enthusiasm and initiative. To break the constraints of traditional social networks, relocated migrants should fully leverage their resource advantages after migration. Relocated households should continuously update their values and values, enhance their awareness of social capital investment, broaden the scope of social interaction, and participate in various activities. While maintaining the existing strong social network in rural areas, they are also collecting and utilizing urban social network resources to a greater extent, and continuously expanding the scale and level of their social network. In addition, the proactive attitude towards life of relocated migrants is more suitable for the needs of society, which helps them adjust their mindset, actively face changes in life and work, and thus enhance their sense of identification and belonging to society.

Cultivating the psychological capital of relocated migrated households to improve their social adaptability

1. Paying attention to the changes in the mindset and mindset of relocated migrants

Staff of people's governments at all levels should always pay attention to the possible ideological and psychological changes of migrants that may occur before and after the relocation, such as confusion, unease, longing for their original place of residence, dependence on national policy implementation, adaptation and pressure to the new environment, etc., to identify the root causes of these problems. By conducting various promotional activities, relocated residents can further understand

and understand the various policies issued by the national, provincial, and local governments, dispel their doubts, and increase their courage and confidence in facing a new life. By carrying out various activities to create a friendly atmosphere in the community, they can increase their trust and identification with the urban resettlement area.

2. Strengthening psychological counseling for relocated migrants

From this study, it can be found that initiative, willfulness, optimism, and hope all have a significant impact on the social adaptation of relocated migrants. The construction cycle of psychological capital is long, but its role is enormous. Therefore, it is necessary to motivate and guide relocated migrants to cultivate a positive and outgoing mindset. Government departments and relevant social organizations should pay attention to cultivating their mental health, regularly carry out mental health projects, and provide them with mental health counseling and guidance. The local government and relevant social organizations should attach importance to psychological intervention and support for relocated migrants. By establishing corresponding psychological counseling institutions and regularly providing psychological counseling and counseling services to relocated migrants, they can help them solve difficult to adjust psychological problems and face challenges and setbacks encountered in urban work and life more optimistically and positively. In addition, urban adaptability education is also needed for relocated households, including legal and regulatory education, health knowledge education, vocational planning education, and mental health education.

3. Actively carrying out community cultural construction

The relocation of migrant households from rural communities to urban communities has changed the traditional way of communication, community identity and sense of belonging. As a form of "soft power", community culture has a subtle influence function. Through community culture, it can effectively influence the attitude and psychology of relocated migrants, and has a huge impact on their integration into community life, identification and sense of belonging to the

community. A positive community culture can promote the integration of relocated migrant households into the urban community living atmosphere, enhance community awareness, and the lack of community culture can reduce community cohesion, making it difficult to promote the social adaptation of relocated migrant households. It can be seen that community cultural construction plays an important role in enhancing the psychological capital of relocated households.

Improving the policy support system to create a high-quality and efficient institutional environment

The results of this study indicate that the social adaptation of migrants is closely related to policies and systems such as land, employment, and social security. Migration integration policies will inevitably lead to differentiation in the degree and mode of migration integration, and exclusive migration integration policies will inevitably make new migrants vulnerable groups (Zhuoma Cao, 2017). Based on the characteristics of migrants, this study proposes macro policy support from the perspectives of land system, employment system, and social security policy, providing burden reduction, support, and rights protection for the social adaptation of migrants.

1. Managing relocated migrated households' land in their hometown well

Although the asset income from land is not much, it has great psychological support for the relocated households. Their acquisition and transformation of modernity on the road of urbanization will be affected by the special relationship of land.

a. Guaranteeing the legal rights and interests of relocated migrated households

Relevant government departments will cooperate with the relocated households in defining the ownership of cultivated land and forest land, and ensure that the rights and interests of cultivated land and forest land enjoyed by the relocated households in accordance with laws, regulations and policies remain unchanged. And the contract management right, use right and income right of the

relocated households to the contracted land will not be changed. The relocated households have the right to independently manage the contracted land according to law and regulations, voluntarily transfer the contracted land management right or voluntarily withdraw from the contracted land with compensation. If the contracted land is expropriated, the relocated households will be compensated according to law.

b. Promoting land circulation and management

Various forms and methods will be used to carry out policy publicity on the demolition of old houses for relocation from other places, cultivated land for relocation from other places, mountains and forests, the relocated migrants will be guided to calculate their economic accounts, to understand and know the policies, so as to improve the economic value of land circulation and revitalization. For the contracted land, mountain and forest land with circulation value, the relocated households are encouraged and guided to transfer the contracted land management right or forest right by means of transfer, exchange, lease (subcontracting), conversion into shares and quantification into the operating entity on a voluntary basis. And the transfer income belongs to the relocated households, and the original subsidies for supporting agriculture and benefiting agriculture enjoyed by the relocated households remain unchanged. The relocated households are encouraged to solve the problem of contracted land fragmentation by exchanging and merging land.

Regarding the safety and standardization in land transfer: Firstly, the land transfer system should be improved, the land transfer procedure should be standardized, and the qualifications of the lessee should be strictly reviewed to avoid risks and fully guarantee the rental income of the farmers' land transfer; Secondly, After relocation, the opportunity of land transfer of the original contracted land should be actively grasped, the potential of land resources should be fully exploited, the scale management of rural land should be promoted, and the farmers should be actively helped to realize the transformation from farmers to industrial workers, so as to realize the income increase of farmers in the process of land transfer.

c. Cultivating various business entities

Through project support, insurance, financial assistance and other measures, various business entities such as government platform companies, professional cooperatives, large farmers, household farms, leading enterprises, industrial consortiums, and wealth leaders will be guided and encouraged to actively participate in the development and utilization of farmland and forest land of relocated households by means of land leasing and equity absorption.

2. Improving the social security system for relocated migrants

Firstly, improving health security. Although the participation rates of basic medical insurance and major illness insurance for migrants in the resettlement site have reached 100%, the actual reimbursement proportion of individual hospitalization medical expenses has reached an average of 90%, and the actual reimbursement proportion of outpatient services has reached 80%. However, the proportion of migrants participating in social insurance such as pension insurance, commercial medical insurance, work-related injury insurance, and unemployment insurance is relatively low. Therefore, it is necessary to continue to improve the health security system, which can reduce the cost of living for households, improve the ability of the entire household to resist instability risks, and thus provide guarantees for the integration of relocated migrant communities. Secondly, relevant departments should increase the dissemination of knowledge related to commercial insurance, answer questions about insurance participation, insurance coverage, insurance burden, and enhance the awareness of relocated migrants to actively participate in commercial insurance. Thirdly, actively exploring appropriate social assistance methods. Relocated migrants are a newly emerging vulnerable group during the transition period. They are likely to encounter difficulties in their work and life in the city, and due to various reasons, so the government has the responsibility and obligation to help them. The role of third-party organizations should be actively leveraged, to establish free or low-cost "employment training centers" and "skill enhancement bases" and provide diverse labor skills training, employment guidance, rights protection, psychological counseling, and other services for unemployed

migrants, which will help them find new jobs as soon as possible. This form of social assistance is different from general life support assistance and is a system of assistance that transforms "blood transfusion" into "hematopoiesis", which is more effective than simple economic assistance.

3. Continuously optimizing the employment path for relocated migrants

a. Increasing investment attraction efforts.

The relevant government departments should make full use of the eastern assistance resources in the cooperation between the East and the West, further strengthen research, strengthen communication, integrate assistance project funds, and combine the local situation of poverty alleviation, relocation, and industrial development to build industry projects with market prospects for the resettlement sites as much as possible. A group of labor-intensive, eco-friendly enterprises and cultural tourism enterprises from the eastern region that can provide more employment opportunities and are suitable for the characteristics of new migrants and relocated citizens should be introduced to promote industrial development and drive the income growth and prosperity of relocated new citizens.

b. Strengthening support for poverty alleviation workshops and the construction of employment poverty alleviation bases.

Local governments should strengthen their support for poverty alleviation workshops in terms of policies and funds, establish a system that links poverty alleviation workshops with policy and financial support to promote employment, ensure normal production of poverty alleviation workshops, promote stable employment for the masses, and gradually improve their income levels.

c. Encouraging and supporting enterprises to hire relocated populations

Employment discrimination should be eliminated to increase the wages and benefits of the relocated population, and improve their livelihood conditions. Under the conditions of a market economy, a fair competition system and mechanism should be established, to inject vitality into the competitiveness and mobility of the

labor market, ensure equal employment choices for the relocated population, and solve the problem of urban-rural labor market segmentation. It is illegal to implement different employment systems within the enterprise to ensure that workers with equivalent production efficiency enjoy the same wages and equal opportunities for promotion, thus avoiding further division of the labor market between the enterprise and the industry, and eliminating discrimination against relocated populations who are engaged in the primary industry and relocated from other places. Attention should be paid to cultivating the urban sentiment of relocated households to promote social integration and further increase employment stability.

d. Standardizing the employment system

Firstly, when recruiting relocated migrants, the enterprises must adhere to the principle of standardized employment, which is manifested by actively signing formal labor contracts with them and reminding them of contract precautions, providing them with insurance benefits, improving organizational protection, increasing their salary and treatment, enabling them to achieve "stability"; Secondly, the government should flexibly use policies and financial funds to consolidate poverty alleviation and continue rural revitalization, to reward or subsidize corresponding employment enterprises; Thirdly, it is necessary to establish and improve the trade union system, increase the enrollment rate of migrant groups, and proactively provide organizational support for their employment quality. Fourthly, promoting the establishment of harmonious labor capital relations.

CHAPTER 5

SUMMARY, DISCUSSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter comprises summary, conclusion, implications and recommendations of the study. It summarizes the research methodology, including the research results. The last part provides the implications of this study, and provides recommendations for local governments, policy makers and relocated migrated households, as well as suggestions for the future research.

Summary

This paper aims to establish the basic principles for a more explicit approach to evaluate the activities and management practices involved in the social adaptation of the relocated migrated households in Duimenshan resettlement site in Dongchuan, Yunnan, P. R. China, to be better understand. According to the previous literature and the actual investigation, the social adaptation of the relocated migrated households in the resettlement site is a long and difficult process, including economic integration, social life adaptation, cultural assimilation and psychological integration. Therefore, the resettlement site government has formulated a series of targeted policies and strategies to promote the social adaptation of relocated migrated households, and has achieved good results. The social adaptation of relocated migrated households is affected by many factors, such as human capital, social capital, psychological capital, institutional capital and individual factors. The SWOT matrix was used to evaluate the inputs gathered from which strategies were formulated aimed at strengthening the social adaptation of the relocated migrated households in Duimenshan resettlement site. The qualitative and quantitative methods of research were applied in this investigation with the use of interview schedule using structured questionnaires and focus group discussion.

Specifically, the study aims to answer the following objectives:

1. To describe the characteristics of relocated migrated households and their current social adaptation status in Duimenshan resettlement site in Dongchuan, Yunnan, P. R. China.
2. To analyze existing strategies effected on relocated migrated households to improve their social adaptation in Duimenshan resettlement site.
3. To find out the factors related to social adaptation of relocated migrated households in Duimenshan resettlement site.
4. To formulate the appropriate strategies to improve social adaptation of relocated migrated households in Duimenshan resettlement site.

The survey method of research was utilized to answer objectives 1, 2 and 3, which focus on describing the characteristics of the relocated migrated households and their current status of social adaptation in Duimenshan resettlement site, including economic integration, social life adaptation, cultural assimilation and psychological integration of the relocated migrated households in Duimenshan resettlement site, as well as the overall social adaptation of the relocated migrated households.

Through the policies analysis and in-depth interviews with the local government, communities, enterprises and relocated migrants, the existing strategies effected on relocated migrated households to improve their social adaptation in Duimenshan resettlement site are extracted, including the guarantee of infrastructure and basic public service, community management, employment promotion of the migrants, promotion of resettlement industry, and protection of the rights and interests of the migrants, then their implementation effects are analyzed and evaluated respectively.

The study was carried out in Duimenshan resettlement site in Dongchuan, Yunnan, P. R. China, using multi stage random sampling. Three residential quarters were selected in the first stage of sampling, namely, Kangyu Garden (with 10 buildings), Kanghe Garden (with 7 buildings) and Zijun Garden (with 4 buildings). The final stage involves selecting the required number of the relocated migrated households through stratified random sampling from each selected sample

residential quarter, so that the total sample size reaches 400. The data was collected by using the interview schedule, which makes structured questionnaires, as the main research tools. Descriptive statistics are used to describe the data obtained, and social science statistics are used for multiple regression analysis to determine the predictive variables that affect the social adaptation of the relocated migrated households in Duimenshan resettlement cite.

To ensure research validity, the research tools were provided to 3 experts in the field of sociology and management. Experts are invited to put forward their opinions and suggestions on the relevance, accuracy and appropriateness of the items. Their opinions and suggestions were paid enough attention by the researchers, and necessary corrections were made to improve the questionnaires for refinement and modifications, and then 30 relocated migrated households for try out in the study area but not part of the sampling. The questionnaire is also translated into local dialect according to the experts' suggestions, so that researchers and investigators can effectively communicate with the target interviewees before the pre-test and actual interview.

The researchers used the corrected questionnaire to pre-test 30 the relocated migrated households that were not part of the target population, such those in the resettlement sites of Qiga and Xiweiga. The overall Cronbach's alpha values of the questionnaire concerning the social adaptation of the relocated migrated households and relevant influencing factors were above 0.8, which means that all items/questions in each case seem to be worthy of keeping indicating good internal consistency of the items/questions in the scale. Therefore, since all alpha values in both cases were above the criterion of 0.7 which indicates that the selected scales were appropriate for measurement, thus the researcher considered and retained all items for the Likert-type scales.

The researchers also recruited 8 young investigators from Kunming University of Science and Technology, Yunnan University of Finance and Economics and Yunnan Agricultural University. They were all local people and received training on how to conduct actual interviews with the relocated migrated households, and were

assigned to 3 residential quarters in Duimenshan resettlement site, with the list of respondents attached.

According to the research objectives, descriptive statistics are used to describe the variables in the study and analyze the obtained data. Multiple regression analysis was used to determine the predictive variables (independent variables) related to the social adaptation of the relocated migrated households.

Focus group discussion was also conducted to identify the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats impacting the households' social adaptation. SWOT matrix was used to develop and formulate the appropriate strategies to improve social adaptation of relocated migrated households in Duimenshan resettlement site, that is, to answer objective 4.

Major findings of the study

Most respondents are in the 31-50 age group, indicating that more than half of the respondents are in their prime. Relocated migrants in this period have elderly and children in their household to take care of, and life pressure is particularly high. Whether they can better complete social adaptation becomes the key of the whole household and even the whole relocated migrants group. The majority of respondents are male, which to some extent reflects the increase in the number of female employees after moving from rural to urban, and also reflects the relatively fast pace of social adaptation of women. And the majority of respondents were married.

1. Findings on the characteristics of relocated migrated households reveal that more than half of the respondents' educational level is primary school and below, which indicates that the relocated migrant's educational level is generally low. This objectively leads to the fact that the industries that relocated migrants are engaged in are mainly manual labor, which will also affect their households' income. More than half of the respondents have a household size of medium size (5-7 members), which indicates that most of the respondents have three generations of households and are relatively stable in structure. The dependency ratio of more than half of the relocated migrated households is 0.1-1.0, indicating that most households have

elderly or young children who need to be supported, and the household's economic pressure is relatively high. The proportion of officially registered poverty-stricken households and simultaneous relocated migrated households is 71:29, which is close to the overall proportion of the whole district. Compared with the officially registered poverty-stricken households, the simultaneous relocated migrated households are more willing to move and integrate. The findings also show that the proportion of middle-income households is relatively high, while the proportion of high-income and low-income households is relatively low, reflecting that the overall relocated migrated households have a certain economic foundation and have a certain ability to withstand pressure and resist risks.

The social adaptation of relocated migrated households is mainly reflected in five aspects: economic integration, social life adaptation, cultural assimilation, psychological integration and overall social adaptation. The overall mean score of social adaptation of relocated migrated households is 3.34, which means "moderate" level, indicating that most relocated migrated households have a relatively high degree of social adaptation at the resettlement site. Among them, the mean score of economic integration is 2.73, the mean score of social life adaptation is 3.32, the mean score of psychological integration is 3.57, and the mean score of cultural assimilation is 3.88. In the four dimensions, the mean score of cultural assimilation > the mean score of psychological integration > the mean score of social life adaptation > the mean score of economic integration, which shows that the degree of cultural integration of relocated migrated households is the highest, at a high level, while the economic integration of relocated migrated households is at a moderate level in numerical value, but the degree of adaptation is the lowest.

2. The existing strategies effected on relocated migrated households to improve their social adaptation in Duimenshan resettlement site are mainly concentrated in five aspects.

(1) Ensuring that the relocated migrants and the residents in the resettlement site enjoy the same infrastructure and basic public services

a. Promoting the integrated planning and construction of large resettlement sites and towns.

- b. Making up for the shortage of supporting facilities at the resettlement site
 - (2) Comprehensively strengthening the social management of resettlement sites and build a harmonious community
 - a. Improving the community organization system to build a systematic social management network.
 - b. Actively carrying out various activities to improve the ability of relocated migrants to adapt to the new environment.
 - (3) Making every attempt to promote more full and stable employment
 - a. The local government arranges public welfare jobs
 - b. Carrying out accurate docking of outbound employment
 - c. Broadening local employment channels
 - d. Supporting relocated migrants to start their own businesses
 - e. Strengthening the vocational skills training of relocated migrants to enhance their employability and endogenous power of development
 - (4) Promoting the sustainable development of follow-up industries
 - a. Developing efficient agriculture
 - b. Cultivating various market entities to promote nearby employment for the migrants
 - c. Cultivating and strengthening community collective economy.
 - d. Vitalizing the resources and assets in the relocation area
 - (5) Fully protecting the legal rights and interests of relocated migrants
 - a. Comprehensively Strengthening Social Security for Relocated Migrants
 - b. Fully Completing the Registration of Real Estate for Relocation and Resettlement Housing

3. The primary information collected through interview schedules with relocated migrated respondents had been used as dependent and independent variables for the regression analysis. The R-square statistic measures the regression model's usefulness in predicting outcomes– indicating how much of the dependent variable's variation is due to its relationship with the independent variables. Based on the multiple regression model, the coefficient of determination R^2 and adjusted

R^2 which are 0.650 and 0.621 respectively, represent the predictor of the explanatory variables which account that 65.0 % variance in the dependent variable which indicate very strong relationship among the variables and this implies the appropriateness of the model. Because, the regression coefficient (R) value of 0.806 or 80.6 % indicates high relationship between dependent variable (relocated migrated households' social adaptation) and the nine predictors of explanatory variables, such as work experience of household's main labor force, physical conditions of household's main labor force, universality of household's social network, heterogeneity of household's social network, high availability of household's social network, household's resilience, household's hope, land system, and social security system. Furthermore, findings showed that nine of the independent variables included in the study have significant ($p < 0.05$) regression coefficients. Thus, the regression model can be written as follows:

$$Y = 20.476 + 2.059 X_{B1} + 1.384 X_{B5} + 2.321 X_{C1} + 1.482 X_{C2} + 2.254 X_{C3} + 1.312 X_{D2} + 0.600 X_{D3} + 2.337 X_{E1} + 0.876 X_{E2}$$

Where: Y = Social adaptation of relocated migrated households, X_{B1} = working experience of household's main labor force, X_{B5} = physical conditions of household's main labor force, X_{C1} = universality of household's social network, X_{C2} = heterogeneity of household's social network, X_{C3} = high availability of household's social network, X_{D2} = household's resilience, X_{D3} = household's hope, X_{E1} = land system, and X_{E2} = social security system.

4. Findings in this paper show that due to low levels of education, lack of employment skills, constraints from social capital, and serious psychological problems, the improvement of social adaptability of relocated migrants has been affected. The changes in production space have brought impacts to relocated migrants, limitations in labor and employment systems, and biases of urban residents towards the migrants are the main constraints on their social adaptation.

The appropriate strategies to enhance the social adaptability of relocated households are developed by utilizing internal advantages to leverage the rich external opportunities in the research field, while minimizing and overcoming internal weaknesses while avoiding the impact of external threats.

I. Increasing the investment in human capital of relocated migrated households to actively improve their human capital

1. Strengthening basic education for the new generation of relocated migrants

2. Strengthening continuing education for adults

3. Emphasizing the practicality of skill training

4. Promoting the professional qualification system

5. Conducting order based training

6. Conducting entrepreneurship training

II. Building new heterogeneous social capital to accumulate and improve the social capital of relocated migrated households

1. Creating social public spaces

2. Building a community support network

3. Actively building an employment service platform

4. Strengthening the enthusiasm and initiative of relocated migrants themselves

III. Cultivating the psychological capital of relocated migrated households to improve their social adaptability

1. Paying attention to the changes in the mindset and mindset of relocated migrants

2. Strengthening psychological counseling for relocated migrants

3. Actively carrying out community cultural construction

IV. Improving the policy support system to create a high-quality and efficient institutional environment

1. Managing relocated migrated households' land in their hometown well

a. Guaranteeing the legal rights and interests of relocated migrated households

b. Promoting land circulation and management

c. Cultivating various business entities

2. Improving the social security system for relocated migrants

3. Continuously optimizing the employment path for relocated migrants

- a. Increasing investment attraction efforts
- b. Strengthening support for poverty alleviation workshops and the construction of employment poverty alleviation bases.
- c. Encouraging and supporting enterprises to hire relocated populations
- d. Standardizing the employment system

Discussions

Based on the results, the following conclusions may be drawn:

1. The social adaptation of relocated migrated households is a multidimensional and dynamic concept, rather than a one-dimensional and static concept. The social adaptation of the relocated migrated households includes economic integration, social life adaptation, cultural assimilation and psychological integration. At present, relocated migrated households have the highest degree of cultural assimilation, followed by psychological integration, then followed by social life adaptation and the degree of economic integration of relocated migrated households is the lowest. Moreover, the overall social adaptation of relocated migrated households belongs to “moderate” level.

2. The existing strategies effected on relocated migrated households to improve their social adaptation in Duimenshan resettlement site are mainly in five aspects: Ensuring that the relocated migrants enjoy the same infrastructure and basic public services as the residents in the resettlement site; Comprehensively strengthening the social management of resettlement sites and build a harmonious community; Making every attempt to promote more full and stable employment; Promoting the sustainable development of follow-up industries; and fully protecting the legal rights and interests of relocated migrants. The implementation of existing strategies has played a positive role in promoting the social adaptation of relocated migrated households and achieved good results.

3. The land system in institutional capital is the highest predictor variable that positively affects the relocated migrated households’ level of social adaptation. The income from land assets is obtained through land circulation. It makes the relocated

migrated households more comfortable in urban life, makes their lives more secure, and helps promote the social adaptation of the relocated migrated households.

4. Total annual income of the household is directly related to the social adaptation of relocated migrated households. Households with higher annual income have higher survival ability and more diverse ways of livelihood in urban resettlement areas. The income level of a household not only affects the lifestyle and way of thinking of its members, but also affects their education, healthcare, social interaction, and career choices. Therefore, household income has a significant positive impact on the social adaptation of migrant households.

5. The work experience of the relocated migrated household's main labor force in human capital is directly related to the social adaptation of relocated migrated households. The work experience of the relocated migrated household's main labor force will affect the ability and stability of the relocated migrants to use various livelihood resources in the resettlement site.

6. The physical condition of the main labor force of the relocated migrated households in human capital is directly related to the social adaptation level of relocated migrated households. Relocated migrants in good physical condition can not only avoid expensive medical costs, but also expand the scope of employment and have the opportunity to engage in occupations with relatively high social status, which can effectively promote the social adaptation of relocated migrated households.

7. The universality of households' social network in social capital significantly affects the social adaptation of relocated migrated households. The wider and larger the social network of relocated migrated households, the less time and transaction costs for household members to choose jobs at the resettlement site, the larger the social radius, and the higher the efficiency of knowledge and technical ability transmission, thus improving the social adaptability of the whole household.

8. The high availability of household's social network in social capital is positively correlated with their level of social adaptation. The higher the level of social network that relocated migrated households can obtain in the resettlement site or the more capable people they can meet (with higher economic or social

status), the more valuable social network they can provide, the more effective help and support they can get, and the more conducive to improving their level of social adaptation.

9. The degree of households' resilience in psychological capital significantly affects their level of social adaptation. Relocated migrated households with strong resilience can adapt to the external environment (strong resilience) and have stronger willpower in the face of difficulties in urban life, which is conducive to their accumulation of more life and work experience, and their involvement in work and life in a more positive psychological state, which is conducive to their social adaptation.

10. The hope level of households in the psychological capital is directly related to their social adaptation level. The improvement of the hope level of relocated migrated households means a positive emotion and mentality, which not only provides the willingness of emotional exchange, but also further affects their enthusiasm for social participation and urges them to participate more actively in urban social activities, thus helping to improve the identity and sense of belonging of relocated migrants to the city.

11. The social security system in institutional capital is directly related to the social adaptation level of relocated migrated households. The support from the social security system has greatly enhanced the ability of relocated migrated households to resist risks. These guarantees not only meet their minimum needs for safety or survival, but also enhance their confidence in living in the city, thus having a strong positive impact on their urban social adaptation.

12. The formulated appropriate strategies involving the support of The local government and the community, as well as their own positive attitude and practice of relocated migrated households, and the full play of the role of formal and informal organizations, can improve the social adaptation ability of the relocated migrated households in Duimenshan resettlement site, thus helping to promote their social adaptation.

Recommendations

The following development directions are recommended for considerations by those engaged and who would wish to make a difference in the relocated migrated households' lives in Duimenshan resettlement site:

For Local Government

Relocation is a public policy led by the government and driven by high positions (Fu Liping et al., 2021), with obvious characteristics of "top-down" (Wang Chunguang, 2018) and "giving" (Xu Xinchun, 2019). Therefore, the government plays a crucial role in promoting the social adaptation of relocated migrated households.

1. Ensuring the basic livelihood of relocated migrated households

In the past, people relied on land for their livelihood. After relocated migrated households leave the land, they will face enormous difficulties in many aspects of life and other aspects. To ensure the basic rights and interests of relocated migrated households and the stable and orderly progress of urbanization, the government should ensure the basic living needs of relocated migrated households. Only in this way can relocated migrated households receive appropriate resettlement in the city. In addition, only by ensuring the basic living standards of relocated households can we ensure social stability, harmony, and fairness in the resettlement site, and promote social integration.

2. Providing social services based on the characteristics of relocated migrants

Social services refer to the provision of basic and guaranteed public services by the government to maintain social fairness and justice, meet the social needs of social members, and enable all members of society to share the results of reform (Kong Nana, Chen Weidong, 2010). From the perspective of the government's social service role, the government needs to consider their needs and characteristics, establish a diversified service system to solve the subsequent problems of relocated migrated households, which not only ensures the smooth transition of relocated migrated households to urban life for a period of time after relocation, but also is a

necessary measure to promote the social adaptation of relocated migrated households.

3. Ensuring fair distribution of all kinds of resources

For limited and relatively scarce resources and a large number of demanders, how to allocate and whether the allocation is reasonable will be related to the realization of social equity and social stability and development (Zhang Jianguo, 2011). In the process of relocated migrated households' social integration, the handling of housing, children's education, medical care, land, and even social relief is closely related to the vital interests of many relocated migrated households. Therefore, the government should increase efforts to ensure the fair and reasonable allocation of resources for relocated migrated households, and to ensure the legitimate rights and interests of relocated migrants in resource allocation.

4. Formulating and implementing social adaptation policies tailored to local conditions

After relocation and leaving the land, the protection of natural and social risks is greatly reduced, and the sense of social security is also reduced. At this point, the introduction of corresponding social policies not only play an extremely important role in safeguarding the rights and interests of relocated migrants, but also ensure that the lives of relocated migrated households are on track, promoting the revitalization of relocated migrated households in the process of transforming into urban residents.

For policy makers

We have solved the most basic housing and living problems for registered poverty-stricken households, and will gradually increase infrastructure construction, strengthen resettlement community management, safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of relocated migrants, promote industrial cultivation, and strengthen employment assistance, to consolidate the achievements of poverty alleviation relocation. The National Development and Reform Commission, the Rural Revitalization Bureau, the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs and other relevant departments should

continue to improve policies and measures, increase support, and successively introduce special policies for follow-up industrial development, employment assistance, community governance, financial support, further improving and implementing follow-up support policies at the national level. At the provincial and local government levels, supporting policies and measures should also be continuously improved to ensure the implementation of various policies in resettlement areas.

For relocated households and migrants

Relocated migrants should change their attitudes and actions, actively enhance their personal abilities, take positive measures, and successfully achieve social adaptation.

1. Changing attitude and actively adapt to the new environment

Firstly, relocated migrants should actively adapt to community living conditions, transform ideological concepts, lifestyle habits, and production methods. Secondly, they must change their original concepts, have a correct understanding of the situation in urban communities, overcome the limiting factors caused by community living conditions, actively participate in new community interactions, and gradually establish their own social networks. Thirdly, they should actively adapt to the employment environment, maintain a positive attitude, seize opportunities for nearby employment and outbound employment arranged by the government and community, and achieve a peaceful and prosperous life in the resettlement area.

2. Transforming employment concept and improving employment ability

Firstly, when facing the new employment environment, relocated migrants should establish strong enthusiasm and autonomy, actively participate in labor skills training provided by society and the community, which will lay a solid foundation for future employment. Secondly, they should analyze their own strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats based on the actual situation, actively learn, actively invest in personal human capital, overcome the short-sighted thinking of neglecting education (Yang Jingpeng, 2017), and develop career plans suitable for their own development. Thirdly, they should use community networks and libraries to learn

management experience, establish management awareness, cultivate management ability in the work process, and gradually make preparations for independent entrepreneurship.

3. Enhancing community participation awareness

Firstly, relocated migrants should actively cooperate with the decisions of the community neighborhood committee and make community management operate more effectively in the community. They should actively express their different opinions, interests, and needs in community management, and enhance their awareness of participation. And they should actively participate in activities such as neighborhood committee member elections, volunteer services, cultural education, and skill training and participate in community management through practical actions. Secondly, they should actively participate in cultural and entertainment activities. In the process of participating in cultural and entertainment activities, relocated migrants can not only establish larger social networks and circles, but also enhance self-identity and social identity.

4. Improving cultural literacy

Firstly, relocated migrants to improve their own education level through various learning activities and training, and create a favorable educational environment for cultivating the next generation. Secondly, they should fully utilize the public cultural facilities and various cultural activities organized by the community, expand their knowledge base, and strengthen their knowledge reserves.

Recommendations for Future Research

This paper systematically and deeply analyzes the current situation, influencing factors and consequences of social adaptation of relocated migrated households from the four dimensions of economic integration, social life adaptation, cultural assimilation and psychological integration, and obtains some valuable research results. However, there are some deficiencies in the paper, which is expected to make further improvements on the following points based on the existing research.

1. At present, there are still large differences in the academic community on the research results of the social adaptation of the relocated migrated households, and it is difficult to reach a consensus. The research objects are mostly selected from a certain city or region, and the research methods and indicators are also different. Therefore, the conclusions are lack of comparability, and its validity and reliability are difficult to accurately explain. In this case, some of the indicators of social adaptation in This paper are consistent with the research of other scholars, and some of them are designed by myself. Due to the differences in the selection of indicators, the conclusions drawn in the research involving the same issue are inevitably more relative and not comprehensive. However, in view of the large sample size and taking into account the structure of the occupation, gender, age and other aspects of the relocated migrants in the data, the data has good diversity characteristics, which ensures that the data can be used to analyze the causal relationship in the application of regression analysis, and the relevant research conclusions have implications for the empirical analysis in other regions.

2. It should be pointed out that the human capital, social capital, psychological capital, institutional capital and social adaptation of relocated migrated households may be mutually reinforcing. The improvement of human capital, social capital, psychological capital and institutional capital can improve the social adaptation level of the relocated migrated households, but in turn, the improvement of the social adaptation level of the relocated migrated households, especially economic integration, social life adaptation and psychological integration, provides the impetus and conditions for the improvement of human capital, social capital and psychological capital of the relocated migrated households. It is difficult to distinguish the causal relationship between human capital, social capital, psychological capital, institutional capital and social adaptation through the analysis of cross-sectional data in this study, and the relevant conclusions need to be further verified in the longitudinal data.

3. As an exploratory study, this paper only analyzes the social adaptation of the relocated migrated households and verifies the influencing factors of the social adaptation of the relocated migrated households. In fact, the social adaptation of

the relocated migrated households is not a single dimensional concept, but a dynamic, progressive, multi-dimensional and interactive concept. Although these levels have a certain hierarchical relationship and order, but more importantly, they are interdependent and mutually causal, these deep relationship mechanisms need to be further explored and studied.

4. There are two resettlement methods for relocation in different places: centralized resettlement and decentralized resettlement. Among them, centralized resettlement mainly includes urban resettlement, industrial park resettlement, tourism service area resettlement, farmers' new village resettlement, flower arrangement resettlement, and relatives and friends. This paper mainly discusses the social adaptation of the centralized resettlement households in urbanization. If a larger theoretical framework of social adaptation can be established, and data and information in a larger range can be collected, the research on groups can be carried out, which will help to have a deeper and comprehensive understanding of the social adaptation of the relocated migrated households.

5. The survey data is the basis of empirical research, and the quality of data directly affects the reliability and universality of empirical results. How to ensure the randomness, representativeness and comparability of samples is a thorny problem commonly faced by the existing research. From the literature review, the social adaptation of the relocated migrated households is a long-term process. At different stages of integration, the social constraints they face and the problems they need to solve will also change, which means that the change process of the social adaptation of the relocated migrated households must be investigated for a long time, not limited to a certain point in time. This paper can only explain the current situation at the survey time point, but it cannot reflect the change process. In the future, if a set of standard measurement system on social adaptation of relocated migrated households can be formed, a long-term follow-up survey will be established to understand the social adaptation of relocated migrated households at various time points, and then understand their change trajectory, which will provide important evidence for the government's policy formulation.

Appropriate Framework for Further Study

The revised conceptual model of the appropriate strategies to improve social adaptation of relocated migrated households in Duimenshan resettlement site demonstrates a concept of social management that could be applied in the context of interrelated variables on community development in Duimenshan resettlement site, China which may be considered as the appropriate framework for further study (Figure 7). The revised model shows the factors and predictor variables found to be significantly related and influenced the relocated migrated households' social adaptation.

1. Age of the household is directly related to the social life adaption of relocated migrated household's social adaptation. Compared to young people, elderly people have more problems in terms of physiology, psychology, social interaction, and behavioral habits, which affect their daily lives.

2. The educational level of household leader has a significant positive impact on the social life adaption of relocated migrated household's social adaptation. And there is a negative correlation between the educational level of household leader and the psychological integration of social adaptation of relocated migrated households. The study found that the migrant population has different levels of education, and their sense of identity and sense of belonging to the place of inflow are also quite different. In terms of willingness to stay and provide for the aged, the academic community generally believes that education level has a positive role in promoting it, but there are also contrary findings. Whether the floating population chooses to stay or leave the place of inflow depends on their educational level. The higher the education level, the stronger the willingness to stay (Shen Qihong, 2012), and the stronger the willingness to provide for the aged in the place of inflow (Chen Zhiguang, Li Huaxiang, 2012). However, the higher the education level, the lower the sense of identity of the place of inflow (Yang Juhua et al., 2013b), and the lower the degree of identity of oneself in the place of inflow (Li Rongbin, Zhang Liyan, 2012). To sum up, the education level of the household leader is an important factor affecting the dependent variable and should be retained in the model.

3. Household size is directly related to the economic integration of relocated migrated household's social adaptation. Among many factors that affect rural migrant households, household size has a significant positive impact on the urban integration of rural migrant households. The larger the household size, the higher the level of urban integration of households (Hu Shuzhi, 2014).

4. The total annual income of household affects the economic integration and cultural assimilation of relocated migrated household. This study shows that the total annual income of household is positively related to the economic integration, cultural assimilation and overall social adaptation of migrant households. Zhang Jianguo (2011) found that income factors had the greatest impact on the social adaptation of land-lost farmers.

5. This study focuses on the urban centralized resettlement site of Duimenshan as the study locale, mainly studying the social adaptation of migrant households under centralized resettlement methods. Therefore, the variable of resettlement method has not been set in the model. It is recommended to include the variable of resettlement method in future research, and analyze the social adaptation status and influencing factors of migrant households under different resettlement method such as centralized resettlement and decentralized resettlement.

6. The work experience of the main labor force in the household is directly related to the social adaptation of the relocated migrated household. The work experience of the main labor force has a significant impact on the social adaptation of the relocated migrated households, thus improving the level of human capital. The relocated migrated households will also eliminate their bad psychological state because they can better grasp the future livelihood (Xiao Feng, 2018).

7. Predictor skill certificate or qualification certificate of main labor force is related to on social adaptation of the relocated migrated households on the aspect of economic integration. In addition to the knowledge possessed by the members of the organization, human capital also includes the educational background, professional qualification certification, and the attitude, innovation and job evaluation that can accept the assessment of the organization (Dzinkowski, 2000).

8. The physical condition of the main labor force in the household is directly related to social adaptation level of the relocated migrated household. The physical condition affects the level of labor productivity, and then the occupational choice and income level of workers (Jin Chongfang, 2011).

9. Predictor intellectual conditions of main labor force has a significant impact on social adaptation of the relocated migrated household on the aspect of cultural assimilation. Zhang Yan (2017) showed that compared with other types of urban new migrants, intelligent migrants have the strongest desire to integrate into urban life, they have their own cultural taste expression, so they will also actively participate in “cultural exchanges” that are compatible with their cultural identity and can identify their cultural taste.

10. The universality of social network has a great impact on the social adaptation level of relocated migrated households. The relocated migrants with larger social network are more likely to find livelihood activities with higher returns (MUNSHI, KAIVAN, 2003; SARAH ROGERS, MARK WANG, 2006). With the expansion of the social capital scale of the migrant workers in the cities, the probability of their urban complete integration will increase (Han Junqiang, 2014).

11. The heterogeneity of social network is directly related to the social adaptation of relocated migrated households. The heterogeneity of social network resources increases the mutual assistance and cooperation between the relocated migrated households and the outside world, which can make up for the deficiencies of the original social network, promote wider social trust, promote social harmony and development, and contribute to the social adaptation of the relocated migrants.

12. The high availability of social network significantly affects the social adaptation level of relocated migrated households. The social network structure of newly relocated migrants who occupy different positions will lead to different degrees of social integration (Dong Liqun, 2009). High-level social network can not only help the relocated migrants get jobs, but also improve their wages by affecting their productivity and behavior patterns after they are employed (Ye Jingyi et al., 2012).

13. The level of household's optimism is related to the level of social adaptation of the relocated migrated household on the aspect of cultural assimilation. Li Huaiyu (2010) found that migrant workers encountered various psychological obstacles and puzzles in the process of citizenization, which have seriously affected the process of citizenization of migrant workers. Therefore, the relocated migrated households with a high degree of optimism will actively reduce their behavior deviation, accept new ideas and new concepts, realize positive interaction with urban communities, continuously reduce the social distance with urban citizens, and improve their cultural identification, and the higher their cultural assimilation degree will be.

14. The level of household's resilience has a great impact on the social adaptation level of the relocated migrated households. Resilient relocated migrated households can release an energy of positive face, correct handling and recognition. This energy can also encourage household members to find a foothold in the city and personal existence value at the economic, social and psychological levels, and put into work and life in a positive psychological state. It is also easy to generate the desire to reduce mobility and integrate into the city.

15. The level of household's hope is directly related to the level of social adaptation of the relocated migrated household. If the relocated migrated household has a positive desire to integrate into the urban life, has the ability to insight into the goal, and is full of hope for the future, it will be more willing to understand and participate in various supportive measures for the relocation of poverty alleviation, expand livelihood channels, and improve its social adaptation level in the resettlement site.

16. The level of household's initiative is directly related to the level of social adaptation of the relocated migrated household on the aspect of cultural assimilation. Migrants with stronger motivation for active learning pay more attention to their future career development. After changing jobs actively, they will generally learn the knowledge and skills required for new jobs independently, which is also an important way for migrants to develop in cities (Luo Enli, 2012).

17. Land system will affect the social adaptation level of relocated migrated households to the greatest extent. The implementation of the land system has retained the interests or local connections between the relocated migrated households and the contracted land, making the relocated migrated households have a transition in the process of transformation from farmers to citizens, and helping them adapt to the society in the city.

18. Social security system is significantly related to the social adaptation of the relocated migrated households. The public financial support characteristics of social welfare make it have more color and meaning of civil rights, and can better meet people's demands for equal civil rights. The acceptance of urban social welfare system can often provide emotional support for relocated migrants to actively integrate into the urban society (Zhu Guangqin, 2012).

19. Employment system has a positive impact on social adaptation of relocated migrated households on the aspect of economic integration. Relocated migrants are mainly employed in the secondary labor market. Their employment stability is poor, their income is not high, and their social resources in cities are relatively scarce, so they are at a disadvantage in the employment competition. The more perfect the employment system is, the more it can protect the labor rights and interests of relocated migrants, help the stability of the income of the relocated migrated households, and helps to promote the economic integration of the relocated migrated households.

20. In order to enhance the social adaptation of relocated households, a series of targeted, operable, and sustainable policies are formulated to fundamentally solve the future production, life, and high-quality development issues of relocated migrated households. Through policy analysis and in-depth interviews with the government, communities, enterprises, and relocated migrants, it was found that the existing strategies that have an impact on the social adaptation of the households in the resettlement site mainly include five aspects: guarantee of infrastructure and basic public service, community management, employment promotion of the migrants, promotion of industrial development, and protection of the rights and interests of the migrants.

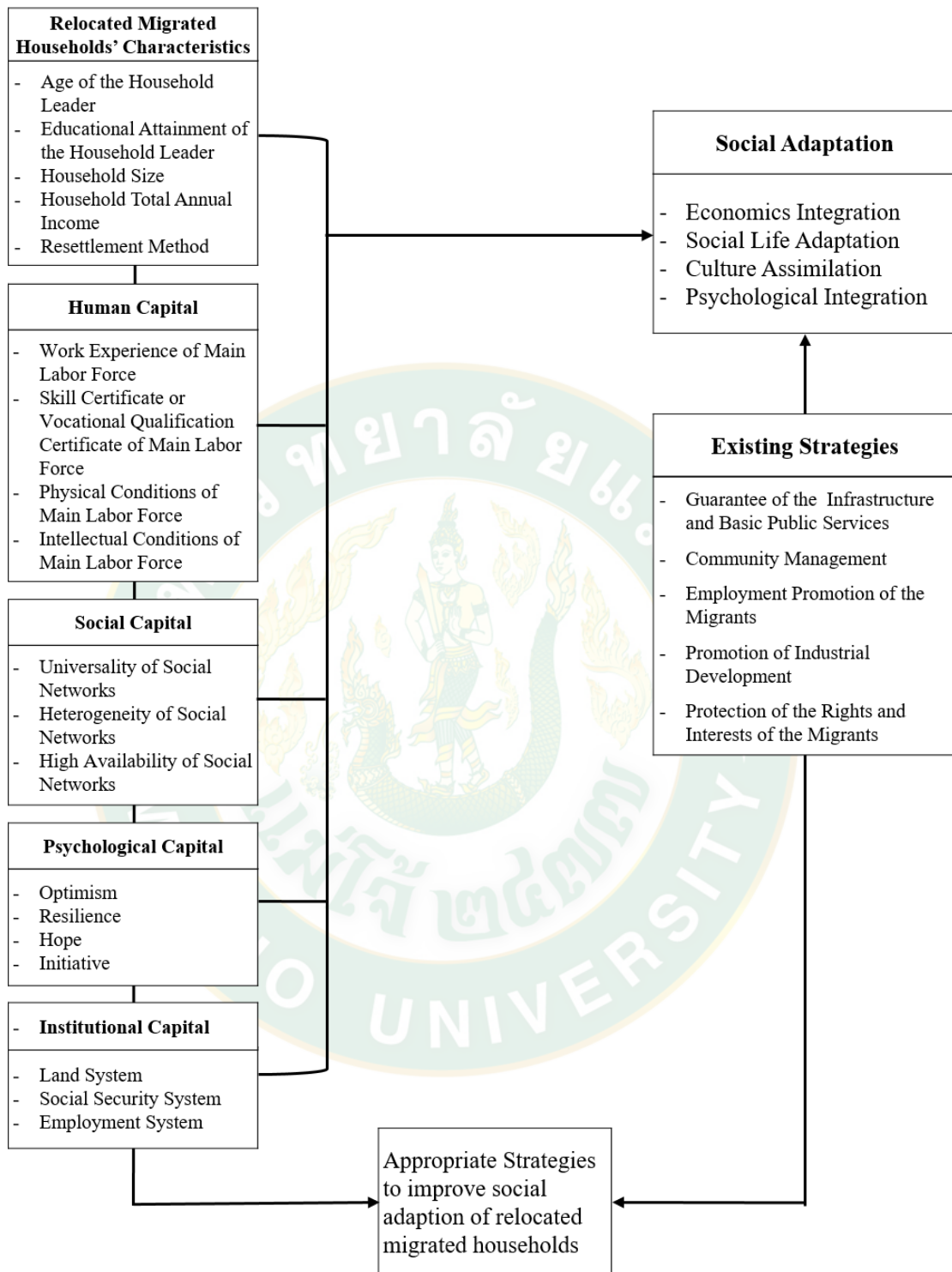


Figure 7 Schematic Diagram of the Appropriate Framework for Further Study

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APPENDIXS

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

SOCIAL ADAPTATION OF RELOCATED MIGRATED HOUSEHOLDS IN DUIMENSHAN
RESETTLEMENT SITE, DONGCHUAN

Introductory Statement

Dear Respondents:

I am a Ph.D student in the School of Administrative Studies at Majeo University in Thailand, and I am presently conducting a study on *SOCIAL ADAPTATION OF RELOCATED MIGRATED HOUSEHOLDS IN DUIMENSHAN RESETTLEMENT SITE, DONGCHUAN*. The information to be gathered in this interview schedule will be useful for understanding the current social adaptation status of relocated migrated households who were resettled in Dongchuan, and it will be also valuable for the formulation and development of good strategies and tools for relocated migrated households to well adapt to the resettlement site environment in Dongchuan.

Rest assured that everything you tell us will strictly be confidential. Your name will be in no way connected to the findings of this study.

Thank you very much for your support and cooperation. I wish you good luck in the future.

YUN JIANHUI
Graduate Student Researcher

DATE OF INTERVIEW: _____ CATEGORY NO. _____ SAMPLE NO. _____

Part I - RELOCATED MIGRATED HOUSEHOLDS' CHARACTERISTICS

1. Household Leader's Characteristics

Gender:

Male Female

Age: _____

Educational Attainment:

- Primary School and below
 Junior Middle School
 High School
 Technical Secondary School
 Junior College degree or above

Current Occupation:

- General Workers
 Skilled Workers
 Self-employed
 General Service Industry Personnel
 Administrative Staff
 Management Personnel
 Others, Specify _____

2. Number of Household Members: _____

Number of Household Members without Work: _____

3. Household Size of Housing:

40m² 60m² 80 m² 100 m² 120 m²

4. Relocation Type:

Relocation of poor households Synchronous relocation

5. Total Annual Income Earned by all Household Members _____ YUAN

Part II Relocated Migrated Households' Social Adaptation

Economic Integration

1. Compared with the surrounding households, your household income is high.
A. Strongly agree B. Agree C. Neutral D. Disagree E. Strongly disagree
2. Your family are satisfied with your income during the time of interview.
A. Strongly agree B. Agree C. Neutral D. Disagree E. Strongly disagree
2. At present, your household has more savings at the time of investigation in the resettlement site.
A. Strongly agree B. Agree C. Neutral D. Disagree E. Strongly disagree
3. It's easy for your household members to find jobs at the time of investigation.
A. Strongly agree B. Agree C. Neutral D. Disagree E. Strongly disagree
4. Your household members are quite satisfied with their work at the time of investigation.
A. Strongly agree B. Agree C. Neutral D. Disagree E. Strongly disagree
5. Your household members are quite satisfied with their work.
A. Strongly agree B. Agree C. Neutral D. Disagree E. Strongly disagree
6. Your household financial status is quite good at the time of investigation in the resettlement site.
A. Strongly agree B. Agree C. Neutral D. Disagree E. Strongly disagree
7. Your household has a high social status at the time of investigation in the resettlement site.
A. Strongly agree B. Agree C. Neutral D. Disagree E. Strongly disagree

Social Life Adaptation

8. Your household is satisfied with law-and-order situation in the resettlement site.
A. Strongly agree B. Agree C. Neutral D. Disagree E. Strongly disagree
9. Your household is satisfied with the environmental sanitation in the resettlement site.
A. Strongly agree B. Agree C. Neutral D. Disagree E. Strongly disagree
10. Your household is satisfied with the medical service in the resettlement site.
A. Strongly agree B. Agree C. Neutral D. Disagree E. Strongly disagree

11. Your household is satisfied with public transportation in the resettlement site.
A. Strongly agree B. Agree C. Neutral D. Disagree E. Strongly disagree
12. Your household is satisfied with the management and service of the community in the resettlement site.
A. Strongly agree B. Agree C. Neutral D. Disagree E. Strongly disagree
13. Your family has frequent interactions and contacts with relatives and friends in your hometown
A. Strongly agree B. Agree C. Neutral D. Disagree E. Strongly disagree
14. Your family has frequent interactions and contacts with relatives and friends who have moved here.
A. Strongly agree B. Agree C. Neutral D. Disagree E. Strongly disagree
15. Your family has frequent interactions and contacts with your neighbors.
A. Strongly agree B. Agree C. Neutral D. Disagree E. Strongly disagree
16. Your family has frequent interactions and contacts with your colleagues.
A. Strongly agree B. Agree C. Neutral D. Disagree E. Strongly disagree
17. Your family has frequent interactions and contacts with other migrants who relocated here from other regions.
A. Strongly agree B. Agree C. Neutral D. Disagree E. Strongly disagree
18. Your family has frequent interactions and contacts with local residents after relocation.
A. Strongly agree B. Agree C. Neutral D. Disagree E. Strongly disagree
19. Your household's participation in various cultural and sports activities in the community.
A. Strongly agree B. Agree C. Neutral D. Disagree E. Strongly disagree
20. Your household's participation in election activities.
A. Strongly agree B. Agree C. Neutral D. Disagree E. Strongly disagree
21. Your household's participation in community affairs or gives advice to the community.
A. Strongly agree B. Agree C. Neutral D. Disagree E. Strongly disagree
22. Your household's use of public facilities in your community.
A. Strongly agree B. Agree C. Neutral D. Disagree E. Strongly disagree

23. Your household's participation in various activities organized by social organizations.
- A. Strongly agree B. Agree C. Neutral D. Disagree E. Strongly disagree
24. Your household's participation in various skills or technical training organized by enterprises.
- A. Strongly agree B. Agree C. Neutral D. Disagree E. Strongly disagree

Cultural Assimilation

25. Your household is very adapted to the lifestyle and habits of the urban.
- A. Strongly agree B. Agree C. Neutral D. Disagree E. Strongly disagree
26. Your household is very concerned about public environmental sanitation.
- A. Strongly agree B. Agree C. Neutral D. Disagree E. Strongly disagree
27. Your household is very observant of public transport rules.
- A. Strongly agree B. Agree C. Neutral D. Disagree E. Strongly disagree
28. Your household are very receptive to the idea of regular physical examination.
- A. Strongly agree B. Agree C. Neutral D. Disagree E. Strongly disagree
29. If your household's rights and interests are damaged, your household will find ways to protect them.
- A. Strongly agree B. Agree C. Neutral D. Disagree E. Strongly disagree
30. Your household is already a part of the resettlement site (city).
- A. Strongly agree B. Agree C. Neutral D. Disagree E. Strongly disagree

Psychological Adaptation

31. Your household is already urban people not rural people.
- A. Strongly agree B. Agree C. Neutral D. Disagree E. Strongly disagree
32. On the whole, it is very easy for your household to get along with and make dealings with local residents.
- A. Strongly agree B. Agree C. Neutral D. Disagree E. Strongly disagree
33. Whether your household know them or not, local residents are trustworthy.
- A. Strongly agree B. Agree C. Neutral D. Disagree E. Strongly disagree
34. Your household are very willing to make friends with local residents.

A. Strongly agree B. Agree C. Neutral D. Disagree E. Strongly disagree

35. The identity of relocated immigrants has no impact on your household in daily life.

A. Strongly agree B. Agree C. Neutral D. Disagree E. Strongly disagree

36. Compared with local residents with the same work and position, you and your household remembers are fairly paid.

A. Strongly agree B. Agree C. Neutral D. Disagree E. Strongly disagree

37. Your household have not been treated differently in your contacts with local residents.

A. Strongly agree B. Agree C. Neutral D. Disagree E. Strongly disagree

Part III FACTORS AFFECTING HOUSEHOLDS' SOCIAL ADAPTATION

Human Capital Factors

38. The main labor force in your household has working experience that can meet the job demand.

A. Strongly agree B. Agree C. Neutral D. Disagree E. Strongly disagree

39. The main labor force in your household has professional knowledge that can meet the work needs.

A. Strongly agree B. Agree C. Neutral D. Disagree E. Strongly disagree

40. The main labor force in your household has professional skills that can meet the work needs.

A. Strongly agree B. Agree C. Neutral D. Disagree E. Strongly disagree

41. The main labor force in your household has skill certificates or qualification certificates that are helpful for employment.

A. Strongly agree B. Agree C. Neutral D. Disagree E. Strongly disagree

42. The physical condition of the main labor force in your household can meet the needs of work.

A. Strongly agree B. Agree C. Neutral D. Disagree E. Strongly disagree

43. The intellectual condition of the main labor force in your household can meet the needs of work.

A. Strongly agree B. Agree C. Neutral D. Disagree E. Strongly disagree

Social capital

44. There are many people in the social network who provide help and support to your household.
- A. Strongly agree B. Agree C. Neutral D. Disagree E. Strongly disagree
45. Your family members have met people of different occupations, which has expanded your scope of employment options.
- A. Strongly agree B. Agree C. Neutral D. Disagree E. Strongly disagree
46. The capable (high economic or social status) people your family knows provide us with valuable social networks.
- A. Strongly agree B. Agree C. Neutral D. Disagree E. Strongly disagree
47. Relatives or former villagers provided help and support for your household's work or career development.
- A. Strongly agree B. Agree C. Neutral D. Disagree E. Strongly disagree
48. Friends and colleagues your family met after the relocation provide help and support to your household.
- A. Strongly agree B. Agree C. Neutral D. Disagree E. Strongly disagree
49. The government departments provided a lot of help and support to your household in the resettlement site.
- A. Strongly agree B. Agree C. Neutral D. Disagree E. Strongly disagree
50. The community management committee provided help and support to your household's life in the resettlement site.
- A. Strongly agree B. Agree C. Neutral D. Disagree E. Strongly disagree
51. Social organizations provided a lot of help and support to your household in the resettlement site.
- A. Strongly agree B. Agree C. Neutral D. Disagree E. Strongly disagree

Psychological capital

52. Your household can be able to adjust yourselves to the pressure of work and life in the resettlement site.
A. Strongly agree B. Agree C. Neutral D. Disagree E. Strongly disagree
53. When encounter difficulties in urban life, your household always actively find ways to solve them.
A. Strongly agree B. Agree C. Neutral D. Disagree E. Strongly disagree
54. No matter what happens at home, your household members will discuss and solve it together.
A. Strongly agree B. Agree C. Neutral D. Disagree E. Strongly disagree
55. Your household can be able to accept changes in life optimistically and try to adapt urban life.
A. Strongly agree B. Agree C. Neutral D. Disagree E. Strongly disagree
56. Your household is full of confidence in the future life in the resettlement site.
A. Strongly agree B. Agree C. Neutral D. Disagree E. Strongly disagree
57. Your household has high expectations for the future development of the resettlement cite.
A. Strongly agree B. Agree C. Neutral D. Disagree E. Strongly disagree
58. Your household took the initiative to learn some new knowledge or skills and integrate into the new life.
A. Strongly agree B. Agree C. Neutral D. Disagree E. Strongly disagree
59. Your household took the initiative to improve your household's abilities through a variety of learning ways.
A. Strongly agree B. Agree C. Neutral D. Disagree E. Strongly disagree

Institutional capital

60. The land circulation in your native place is safe and standardized.
A. Strongly agree B. Agree C. Neutral D. Disagree E. Strongly disagree
61. Relevant land policies of benefiting the people have been implemented in place
A. Strongly agree B. Agree C. Neutral D. Disagree E. Strongly disagree
62. Your household has felt or received the benefits of social insurance.
A. Strongly agree B. Agree C. Neutral D. Disagree E. Strongly disagree
63. Your household trusts the security function of social insurance very much.
A. Strongly agree B. Agree C. Neutral D. Disagree E. Strongly disagree
64. If economic conditions permit, your household will buy other insurance for your members except medical insurance and endowment insurance.
A. Strongly agree B. Agree C. Neutral D. Disagree E. Strongly disagree
65. Even if you encounter difficulties in changing your job or life, you will not surrender your insurance.
A. Strongly agree B. Agree C. Neutral D. Disagree E. Strongly disagree
66. The companies generally take the initiative to sign labor contracts with employees.
A. Strongly agree B. Agree C. Neutral D. Disagree E. Strongly disagree
67. The companies generally buy necessary insurance for employees.
A. Strongly agree B. Agree C. Neutral D. Disagree E. Strongly disagree
68. The companies generally provide free on-the-job training.
A. Strongly agree B. Agree C. Neutral D. Disagree E. Strongly disagree

Thank you very much!

CURRICULUM VITAE

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