

## Chapter 2

# Chinese-Style Development in Tibet: Narrative

**Abstract** Since the People's Republic of China (PRC) was founded in 1949, the Chinese central government has made various efforts in order to stabilize Tibet and to fully assimilate it into China. Have what the Chinese have done in Tibet yielded what they expected? In this chapter, four unique development approaches (including the “pairing-aid program,” the “aid-Tibet cadres program,” the “inland middle schools and classes,” and the “large construction project”) that the Chinese government has applied, which have resulted in both positive and negative effects on the social and economic developments of Tibet, will be analyzed. At the end of this chapter, there is an annex of the major interprovincial events relating to China's pairing-aid-to-Tibet programs.

**Keywords** Tibet • Development approach • Pairing-aid (“duikou zhiyuan”) program • Qinghai–Tibet railway • Aid-Tibet cadre • Inland middle school

## 2.1 Pairing-Aid Program

### 2.1.1 *Historical Evolution*

The pairing-aid (or “duikou zhiyuan” in Chinese) program stems from the idea that economic leading provinces and cities help economically backward areas. It starts from as early as the 1950s. From the 1950s to the early 1960s, Shanghai dispatched tens of thousands of cadres, workers, and intellectuals in finance, construction, textile, electrics, mechanics, and higher education to Shaanxi, which have played an important role in Shaanxi's economic development and social progress (Huang, 9 February 2011).

In 1979, the pairing-aid program was officially established by the Chinese central government as a national policy in its No. 52 Central Document. In the “National Frontier Defence Work Meeting” held in April 1979, Ulanhu, then Chief of the Central United Front Work Department presented in the General Assembly a report entitled “National People Unite and Struggle to Build a Thriving Frontier and Consolidate Border Defense.” In the report, China pledged to increase the input of capital and materials to, and organize the inland provinces and municipalities to support border areas and ethnic minority areas.<sup>1</sup> Later on, this policy expanded to three patterns corresponding to different objectives: for economic development of the minority-inhabited border areas, for grand infrastructure construction projects, and for disaster relief and recovery.

After decades of practical operations, China’s central government has accumulated rich experience for applying the pairing-aid idea by mobilizing the whole country. The representative example of pairing aid for grand infrastructure construction is the huge emigration of the areas affected by the Three Gorges Dam from the early 1990s till the 2000s, in which 22 provinces have involved. The pairing-aid program for disaster relief and recovery of the Sichuan Earthquake in 2008 was another trial of this idea and showed the advantage in post-disaster reconstruction work.

### ***2.1.2 Progress and Achievements***

Pairing the more developed provinces and municipalities in the east with the impoverished regions in the west in poverty reduction is a policy adopted by the Chinese government in its efforts to achieve common prosperity. Since 1996, the government has made arrangement for over a dozen economically more developed provinces and municipalities in the east to help the remaining, less-developed provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government) in the west to get rid of poverty. The basic framework of this east-help-west cooperation mainly comprised government assistance, enterprise cooperation, social aid, and human resource support. According to a report released by the Chinese government,

From 2003 to 2010, some 2,592 cadres were sent from the east to the west to hold temporary leading posts there, and 3,610 were sent from the west to the east for the same purpose. About 4.44 billion yuan-worth of assistance funds was provided and 5,684 enterprises were recommended by governments of the eastern regions for cooperation in this regard, resulting in 249.76 billion yuan actually ploughed in and 1.42 billion yuan in social donations, in addition to 226,000 technical personnel trained and 4.672 million people from the poverty-stricken areas providing labor services elsewhere.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Source: State Ethnic Affairs Commission (2008).

<sup>2</sup>Cited from Xinhua (16 November 2011).

**Table 2.1** China's East–West pairing-aid programs, 2001–2010

East province (municipality)	West province (municipality, autonomous region)
Beijing M	Inner Mongolia AR
Dalian SPM of Liaoning P	Guizhou P
Fujian P	Ningxia Hui AR
Guangdong P	Guangxi Zhuang AR
Jiangsu P	Shaanxi P
Liaoning P	Qinghai P
Ningbo PM of Zhejiang P	Guizhou P
Qingdao PM of Shandong P	Guizhou P
Shandong P	Xinjiang Uyghur AR; Chongqing M (after June 2010)
Shanghai M	Yunnan P
Shenzhen SPM of Guangdong P	Guizhou P
Tianjin M	Gansu P
Xiamen SPM of Fujian P	Chongqing M (before June 2010); Linxia Hui AP of Gansu P (after June 2010)
Zhejiang P	Sichuan
Zhuhai PM of Guangdong P	Chongqing M (before June 2010); Liangshan Yi AP of Sichuan P (after June 2010)

*Note* Tibet and Xinjiang, which are entitled to receive multilateral pairing-aid programs, are not shown here

*Abbreviations* AR autonomous region, AP autonomous prefecture, M municipality directly under the central government, P province, PM prefectural level municipality, and SPM sub-provincial level municipality

*Source* Xinhua (16 November 2011), and miscellaneous news clippings

From 2001 to 2010, except for Tibet and Xinjiang (which are entitled to receive pairing aid from all the eastern, richer provinces and municipalities), China's East–West pairing-aid programs are shown in Table 2.1.

### 2.1.3 Pairing Aid to Tibet

Tibet, averaging more than 4,000 m above sea level, is well known as the “Roof of the World.” Mount Everest (about 8,848 m above sea level), which is located on the border with Nepal, is the highest mountain on earth. The atmosphere is severely dry for nine months each year. The Indian monsoon exerts some influence on eastern Tibet. Northern Tibet is subject to high temperatures in summer and intense cold in winter. Western passes receive a small amount of fresh snow each year but remain traversable all year round. Low temperatures are prevalent throughout these western regions, where bleak desolation is unrelieved by any

vegetation bigger than a low bush, and where wind sweeps unchecked across vast expanses of arid plain.

At the westernmost end of China, Tibet is the least urbanized area, with an economy that depends on agriculture, finance from central government, and a thriving tourism industry. Due to limited arable land, the primary occupation on the Tibetan Plateau is raising livestock, such as sheep, cattle, goats, camels, yaks, dzo, and horses. During the past decade, and stunted by its low population density, high transportation costs, and high exploration costs, Tibet's socioeconomic development has been rather backward compared with China's as a whole (see Table 2.2). While it could be a large producer of natural resources and raw materials, there have been few advances in these areas. The focus is on expanding secondary industries, in particular energy, mining, and new building materials. However, the exploitation of these resources could harm Tibet's fragile ecosystem and also undermine its culture.

At present, the Chinese central government exempts Tibet from all taxation and provides most of its government expenditures. In addition, different provinces, central government departments, and state-owned enterprises have brought capital, skills, and talent to their partner areas in the region. In addition, provinces, cities,

**Table 2.2** Demographic and socioeconomic profile: Tibet

Indicator		2000		2010	
		Tibet	% of China	Tibet	% of China
Population (million persons)		2.62	0.21	3.01	0.22
Illiterate rate of population aged 15 or over (%)		32.5	483.63	24.42	598.53
Gross regional product (GRP) (billion yuan)		11.75	0.12	50.75	0.12
Composition of GRP (%)	Primary sector	30.9	202.36	13.5	145.63
	Secondary sector	23.2	49.26	32.3	64.15
	Tertiary sector	45.9	121.98	54.2	134.26
Fixed asset investment (billion yuan)		6.41	0.19	46.27	0.17
Foreign trade (million US dollar)	Export	109	0.04	538	0.03
	Import	40	0.02	52	0.00
Per capita income of urban residents (yuan)		7,426	118.25	14,980	78.39
Engle's coefficient (%)		46.27	129.72	50.05	127.74
Per capita net income of rural residents (yuan)		1,330	59.06	4,138	69.92
Engle's coefficient (%)		53.83	128.17	49.71	125.21
Number of patent per million persons	Inventions	1.53	31.35	5.32	8.94
	Utility models	1.53	3.56	16.30	6.39
	Designs	3.44	12.57	19.62	8.26

Source TBS (2001 and 2011) and NBS (2001 and 2011)

Note All monetary values are measured at current prices

and units in other regions of China that gave assistance to Tibet are encouraged to improve the production and living conditions of agricultural and pastoral areas of Tibet and to construct projects that can support economic development, improve production conditions in agricultural and pastoral areas, as well as benefit farmers and herdsman.

Following the central government's lead, provinces all across China are investing in Tibet's development. China's central government has held five conferences from 1980 to 2010, with an exclusive focus on social and economic development in Tibet. In February 1984, the CCP Central Committee (CCPCC) convened the "Second Work Conference on Tibet," marking the formal start of the aid-Tibet work. At the meeting, the CCPCC and the State Council made a decision that nine provinces and municipalities of Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Sichuan, Guangdong, Shandong, and Fujian and the Ministry of Electricity and Water, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, the National Building Materials Bureau, and other relevant departments would help to construct 43 small- and medium-sized projects for Tibet. Construction projects cover energy, transportation, building materials, grain and oil processing, business, education, healthcare, municipal construction, and tourism facilities in more than 10 sectors, with a total investment of 480 million yuan (of which 178 million yuan is subsidized by the central government, 62 million yuan by relevant state ministries, and 240 million yuan by the Tibetan government).<sup>3</sup>

In July 1994, the CCPCC convened the "Third Work Conference on Tibet," marking the formal start of the pairing-aid to Tibet. In this conference, 13 ministries and commissions, 29 provinces (municipalities and autonomous regions), and six sub-provincial municipalities scheduled to provide 62 projects as a support to Tibet's economic construction and social development. These projects cover energy, transportation, communication, industry, agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, water conservancy, culture, education, health, radio and television, and municipal building. All these projects, with the actual investment of 4.86 billion yuan, had been completed by the end of 2000.

In late June 2001, the CCPCC convened the "Fourth Work Conference on Tibet," in which 70 pairing-aid projects (with a total investment of 1.1 billion yuan) were scheduled for Tibet. These projects, covering urban infrastructure, education, science and technology, culture, medicine, health, energy, industry, and other fields, would be funded and undertaken by 27 provinces (municipalities and autonomous regions) and five cities sub-provincial municipalities. By the end of 2004, all these pairing-aid projects have all been completed.

Over the course of the past decades, the number of pairing-aid programs has increased sharply along with the number and scale of major projects in Tibet. The scope of the central authorities' focus has also grown to include not only economic growth and infrastructure upgrades but also strategic goals for Tibet's long-term

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<sup>3</sup>All data in this and the following two paragraphs are cited from People's Daily (23 August 2005).

stability and progress, such as maintaining ecological sustainability, advocating the region's tourism resources, and promoting ethnic traditions. Some incomplete statistics of the interprovincial pairing-aid programs to Tibet are shown in Table 2.3.

**Table 2.3** Statistics of China's pairing-aid-to-Tibet programs, by province

Province	Number of projects	Total investment (million yuan)	Aid in kind (million yuan)	Aid in fund (million yuan)
Anhui	17	86.13	2.25	6.64
Beijing	50	300.57	42.58	26.73
Chongqing	20	53.83	8.48	6.19
Fujian	170	580.10	15.17	44.18
Gansu	1	7.40		
Guangdong	167	735.09	94.53	640.01
Guangxi	2	21.00		
Guizhou	2	11.31		
Hainan	2	35.00		
Hebei	45	120.80		
Heilongjiang	20	110.97	10.48	9.02
Henan	2	42.29		
Hubei	98	367.43	13.05	30.01
Hunan	96	234.16	12.39	34.53
Inner Mongolia	2	14.60		
Jiangsu	108	5062.65	32.70	114.75
Jiangxi	2	42.29		
Jilin	16	119.71	1.50	1.25
Liaoning	53	203.74	20.79	10.55
Qinghai	1	4.00		
Shaanxi	22	96.19	15.21	0.01
Shandong	258	493.96	6911.39	73.01
Shanghai	315	502.78	58.06	31.34
Shanxi	2	15.08		
Sichuan	23	39.76	6.97	19.10
Tianjin	18	81.92	12.79	12.23
Xinjiang	2	11.24		
Yunnan	1	12.00		
Zhejiang	101	331.06	20.10	32.00
Total	1616	9683.23	7278.44	1091.55

*Notes* (1) All data are as of June 2004. (2) More details about China's interprovincial pairing-aid-to-Tibet programs can be found in Annex. (3) The pairing-aid programs undertaken by China's central ministries and departments and the large state-owned enterprises are not included in this table

*Source* Calculated by the author based on People's Daily (23 August 2005)

From 2006 to 2011, China's financial assistance to Tibet totaled 7.55 billion yuan. For the period from 2011 to 2015, the central government has planned to invest 138.4 billion yuan (about 21.38 billion U.S. dollars) in Tibet to support the region's development and improve local people's lives. The investment will primarily support 226 major construction projects in Tibet that will involve a total investment of 330.5 billion yuan. The projects will cover construction of facilities for the region's public services, as well as infrastructure such as railways, highways, airports, and hydropower plants. The investment will also be used to promote the region's local industries and protect the environment.<sup>4</sup>

The major events relating to China's interprovincial pairing-aid-to-Tibet programs can be found in Annex.

## 2.2 Aid-Tibet Cadres Program

### 2.2.1 *Motivation*

Throughout the mid- to late 1990s, China's official media was widely publicizing stories about a Chinese cadre—Kong Fansen (1944–1994)—who had spent two periods working in Tibet: from 1979 to 1981 and from 1988 to 1994. During his time there, Kong made major contributions to the reconstruction and development of Tibet and formed close ties with the Tibetan people. In November 1994, he was killed in a traffic accident. The following was part of the news reported by the official media:

Conditions on the Tibetan Plateau are harsh but Kong Fansen never thought about himself. He lived a simple life, was renowned for his honesty and never using his official position for personal gain. On the contrary, he often spent his own meager salary to help Tibetan orphans or buy medicine for the sick.

In 1988, Kong was appointed deputy mayor of Lhasa. While in Lhasa, he systematically visited all the public schools in the area. After being appointed Communist Party Secretary of the Ngari prefecture in 1992, he became even busier with Party and government work, carrying out investigations and visiting local people across Tibet. Kong's exemplary efforts to promote development won him the affection and respect of the Tibetan people, and he was singled out as a model for leaders and government functionaries across China.<sup>5</sup>

For a period of time, China has used the aid-Tibet mission (yuan zang ganbu) program as a measure to improve Han-Tibetan ethnic relations, which were seriously damaged in the past (especially during the Chinese put down of the 1959 Tibetan Rebellion (to be discussed in Sect. 3.1 of Chap. 3) and the Cultural Revolution from 1966 to 1976).

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<sup>4</sup>Cited from People's Daily (19 May 2011, 21 July 2011).

<sup>5</sup>Cited from China Daily (27 April 2011).

Cadres sent to support Tibet have often contacted experts and scholars of other regions in fields such as education, hygiene, science, and technology to give lectures in Tibet, and select experts in agricultural production technology to teach production skills to farmers and herdsmen in Tibet. For example, at its Third Conference on Tibet in 1994, the Central Committee of the Communist Party inaugurated the ambitious aid-Tibet program. Besides, a first batch of 62 infrastructure projects, worth 4.86 billion yuan (US\$600 million) in total, competent officials, and professionals were sent to serve on three-year terms as a part of the scheme (China Daily, 23 September 2005).

At present, all the total 73 counties (including county-level cities and districts) of seven prefectures (including prefectural level cities) and the Shuanghu Special Zone of Tibet as well as major departments directly under the Tibet autonomous region are included in the pairing-aid program. In addition to providing financial support, a total of 18 provinces and cities, more than 60 state organs and ministries, and 17 state-owned enterprises in China have also taken on the aid-Tibet mission, and a total of 4,742 professionals have been dispatched to Tibet in six batches from 1979 to 2011.<sup>6</sup>

### ***2.2.2 Performance***

The mode of aid-Tibet program has also developed from the just cadre support in the beginning to the current combination of cadre support, economic support, talent support, and science and technology support. By the time the fifth group of Tibet aid cadres was withdrawn, the provinces, municipalities, central government departments, and state-owned enterprises paired with needy regions in Tibet had donated more than 13 billion yuan in funds and materials and carried out 4,393 projects in Tibet (People's Daily, 21 July 2011).

Each pairing assistance unit and aid-Tibet cadre have helped Tibet's related areas and departments formulate and improve industry and local development plans, actively raised funds for the implementation of assistance projects in Tibet, introduced investments from China's other regions, and accelerated the economic exchanges and cooperation between Tibet and other regions since the initiation of the Tibet aid work.

The aid-Tibet work has also given priority to supporting the development of Tibet's educational (to be discussed in more details in the following section), scientific, cultural, and environmental sectors. All of these programs have effectively advanced Tibet's economic development and social progress, improved rural and urban image, and further enhanced the living and production conditions of the

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<sup>6</sup>Data source: People's Daily (21 July 2011).

residents in Tibet. A story that features this kind of technical-assistance program is reported in detail below:

A long time ago, the local government of Nagqu prefecture, Tibet autonomous region offered a prize to anyone who could make trees survive. Decades passed with the seemingly unattainable reward remaining little more than a dream, until Yan Yihua arrived in 1998. The curious young forestry technician from Lishui, East China's Zhejiang province, dispatched to Nagqu under the national Aid Tibet program, heard about the challenge and made up his mind to plant trees despite the harsh conditions.

Zhejiang and Liaoning provinces were paired up with Nagqu. Yan Yihua was a member of the second batch from Zhejiang. "They had tried but failed," Yan said. "I made it because I found out the true reason.

"I thought it was not the low temperature. Otherwise there would not have been trees in the north of Heilongjiang where it could be a lot colder in winter. It was actually because of dehydration in the dry winds. So as long as the trees can get proper protection from the winds and develop a stronger root system, they would survive," Yan declared.

Yan decided to select and try saplings growing at the highest possible altitudes, seeing that previous attempts were brought from Lhasa which is 1,000 meters lower. With local colleagues he tried to transplant various trees from Ngari and Lhoka. To protect the saplings from the freezing wind they erected metal supports, wrapped the saplings in hay and thickened the surface layer of soil in the winter.

"I even brought root enhancement chemicals from my hometown," he recalled. Among the more than 10,000 trees transplanted by the time Yan finished his three-year service in Nagqu, more than 200 survived, thanks to their meticulous care.

Yan and his successors, sent by Zhejiang and Liaoning provinces, as well as five major State firms under the same Aid Tibet program, which has entered its 11th year and fourth stage, have created plenty of miracles like the trees in Nagqu.<sup>7</sup>

## 2.3 Inland Middle Schools and Classes

### 2.3.1 *Motivation*

Before the 1950s, educational practice was based on monastic, official, and private education, with the monastic education being the dominant form. Lamas were teachers, Buddhist scriptures were textbooks, and students were trained to be monks. Official education was based on two schools run by the then Gaxag government, one (Zelhezha) for training monk officials and the other (Zekanglhazha) for training lay officials. During the 1950s, school enrolment in Tibet was no more than 3,000 at its highest and the attendance rate of school-age children was less than 2 % (CIIC, 2002). As a result, the Tibet's illiterate rate was among the highest in China.

The story of establishing Tibetan middle schools and Tibetan classes in inland China begins with Hu Yaobang's visit to Tibet in 1980. Urgent discussions took

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<sup>7</sup>Cited from China Daily (23 September 2005).

place about how to improve the living standards of Tibetans and to take measures to improve their education, including the training of specialized talent. In 1984, the Chinese central government held the Second National Conference Work on Tibet, with a special focus on educational matters in the region. It was decided during the conference that teaching in schools in the region should be based on the Tibetan language and teaching content should be adapted to Tibetan economic and cultural developments. It also called for inland cities to develop talent by establishing schools and classes for Tibetan graduates of primary schools.

For the past 20 years or longer, the Chinese inland cities have brought more education opportunities to the Tibetan people. This preferential education policy specifically targeted at Tibetan autonomous region. Tibetan schools and Tibetan classes have been widely considered to be a great success (Postiglione et al. 2004). For example, in 2011, a CCTV reporter took a look at a Tibetan Middle School in Beijing:

Students at the Beijing Tibet Middle School are busy preparing two weeks before the national university entrance exam. But they have one more subject to prepare for than other students: The Tibetan language.

Tenzin Paldon, student of Beijing Tibet middle school, said, “Every time I take this class, I feel differently, I feel so close to my family.” The Tibetan language course not only provides students with knowledge of grammar, but also Tibetan history and literature. The course offers students the latest teaching equipment which is welcomed by students.

“If it’s about their own culture, they are very interested. Sometimes they are not even satisfied with one course per week,” said Nyima Ngodup, a Tibetan language teacher.

Other than the Tibetan Language, students here take the same lessons as Han students. Everyone here has just submitted their application to their dream university. Tenzin Paldon is a student from Lhasa. The Tibetan language course is her favorite. Tenzin Paldon said, “I applied to the Central University of Finance and Economics in Beijing, I want to study Human Resources and then recruit more talented people for Tibet.”<sup>8</sup>

### 2.3.2 Organization

In 1985, only 12 middle schools in Beijing, Chongqing, Hebei, Henan, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Liaoning, Shaanxi, Shanxi, and Tianjin established Tibet classes. By 2014, there were more than 20 provinces and cities providing schools and classes for Tibetans (see Table 2.4). Though the inland middle schools and classes are run by inland provinces and cities, the financial responsibility is shared by the Tibetan government and host city (Postiglione et al. 2009, p. 127). The Tibetan middle schools and Tibetan classes created in certain rich provinces and municipalities directly under the Central Government all offer Tibetan language classes for junior-middle-school curriculum, taught by Tibetan teachers designated

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<sup>8</sup>Cited from CCTV (25 May 2011).

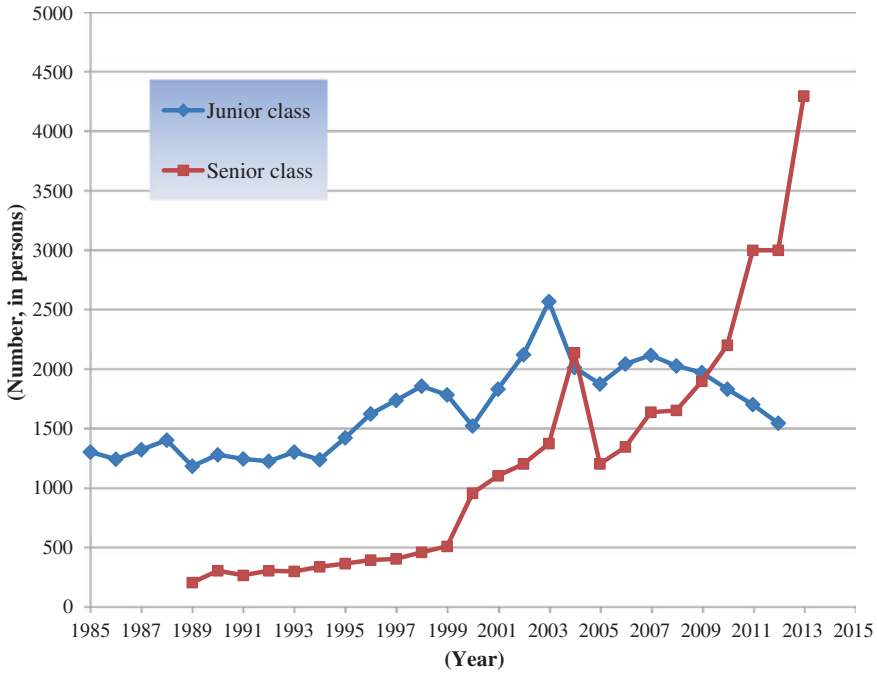
**Table 2.4** A list of the inland middle schools with classes for Tibetan students, 1985–2010

Inland school name	Location	Year	School/class type
Beijing City Tibetan Middle School	Beijing	1985	HT/J (-2003), S
Beijing Normal University Tianjin Affiliated Middle School	Tianjin	2010	HT/S
Changzhou City Tibetan Ethnic Middle School	Jiangsu	1985	T/J
Chengdu City Tibetan Middle School	Sichuan	1989	T/S
Chongqing City Tibetan Middle School	Chongqing	1985	HT/J, S
Foshan City Nanhai District Senior Arts Middle School	Guangdong	2002	HT/J, S (2011-)
Foshan City No. 1 Senior Middle School	Guangdong	1995	HT/J, S (2002-)
Fujian Province Shanming City Liedong Middle School	Fujian	1995	HT
Hebei Normal University Affiliated Ethnic College	Hebei	1985	HT/S (2008-)
Hefei City No. 35 Middle School	Anhui	2001	HT/J
Hubei Wuhan Tibetan Middle School	Hubei	1985	HT/S
Huizhou City No. 8 Middle School	Guangdong	1995	HT/J, S (2002- for all)
Hunan Ethnic Occupational College	Hunan	1993	HT/V
Hunan Yueyang City No. 1 Middle School	Hunan	1985	HT/J (-2000), S (2000-)
Ji'nan Tibetan Middle School	Shandong	1991	T/J
Kunming Army Seminary Affiliated Tibetan Middle School	Yunnan	1994	T
Liaoyang City No. 1 Middle School	Liaoning	1985	HT/J
Nanchang City No. 17 Middle School	Jiangxi	1985	HT/J
Nantong City Tibetan Ethnic Middle School	Jiangsu	1997	HT/S
Shaanxi Tibetan Middle School	Shaanxi	1985	HT/S
Shanghai Gongkang Middle School	Shanghai	1998	HT/J
Shanghai Public Administration School	Shanghai	2002	HT/J
Shanxi University Affiliated Middle School	Shanxi	1985	HT/J (-1995), S (1995-)
Tianjin City Hongguang Middle School	Tianjin	1985	HT/J, S
Tianjin City No. 2 Nankai Middle School	Tianjin	2010	HT/S
Yingkou City No. 4 Senior Middle School	Liaoning	1989	HT/S
Zhejiang Shaoxing Tibetan Middle School	Zhejiang	2004	T
Zhengzhou City No. 4 Middle School	Henan	1985	HT/J (-2008), S
Zhongshan City Experimental Senior Middle School	Guangdong	1995	HT/J, S

*Notes* (1) Data are as of 2010. From 2010 to 2014, eight new inland middle and vocational schools, which are not included in this table, are designed to recruit students from Tibet. (2) “Year” included in this table denotes the one in which either an inland Tibetan middle school or an inland middle school’s Tibetan class(es) was(were) established

*Abbreviations* HT school or class recruiting students from both local (Han) area and Tibet; T school or class recruiting students only from Tibet; J junior middle school or class; S senior middle school or class; and V vocational school

*Source* Wu (2013) and author



**Fig. 2.1** Number of Tibetan students enrolled in inland provinces' middle-school classes, 1985–2014. *Source* Author based on SEAC (various years)

by the autonomous region. They independently plan their courses according to the national teaching program for regular middle schools and allowing for the actual conditions of Tibetan students. This policy established what has come to be known as the inland Tibetan schools and Tibetan classes (*neidi xizang ban*).

From 1985 to 1988, only junior-middle-school students from Tibet were enrolled in the inland provinces and cities. From 1989 onward, the inland middle schools and classes for Tibetans began recruiting not only junior- but also senior-middle-school students.<sup>9</sup> The data in Fig. 2.1 show that, before 2000, the numbers of students enrolled in the inland middle schools and classes, though not stable, had have a gradual growth trend. In addition, from 2002 onward, Tibet's junior-middle-school graduates have an opportunity to enroll in the ordinary (or nonethnic minority) middle schools of inland provinces. Thanks to this flexible policy, the total number of Tibetan students studying in the inland provinces' senior middle schools has increased significantly since the mid-2000s (see Fig. 2.1).

Before 1999, Tibetan students studying in inland junior middle schools could directly participate in the graduation exams that were hosted by the inland middle

<sup>9</sup>In addition, since 1989, some vocational and secondary specialized schools in inland provinces and cities have been recruiting students from Tibet.

schools; since then all of them have to return to Tibet for their final-stage exams (Tibet Daily, 14 January 1999). Starting in September 2010, as a major reform measure which was jointly decided by the Department of Ethnic Education of the Ministry of Education and the Department of Education of Tibet autonomous region, the length of schooling of the inland junior middle schools and classes for Tibetans has been shorten from four to three years. As a result, the courses and other teaching activities are also revised accordingly.

Another major time-series change is that the number of the Tibetan students enrolled in the inland junior middle schools and classes began to decline in recent years (see Fig. 2.1). Thanks to the continuing improvements—in both hard- and softwares—of the junior middle schools within Tibet autonomous region, more and more Tibetan students can finish their studies in their hometowns. Of course, Tibet’s improvements of junior-middle-school facilities have also benefited to some extent from the pairing-aid program (as discussed in Sect. 2.1).

### 2.3.3 Performance

Since the 1980s, tens of thousands of Tibetan students have received various levels of education in inland provinces and cities. In 1993, the Tibetan students enrolled in the inland junior middle schools accounted for 29.17 % of Tibet’s total junior-middle-school students, and that the students enrolled in the inland secondary vocational schools had 43.00 % of Tibet’s total. As of 2007, Tibet’s gross primary-school enrollment rate reached to 99 % up from 93.3 % in 2003, and that the high-school enrollment rate rose from 19.6 % in 2003 to 49.1 % in 2007. According to the “China Regional Education Development Report,” the educational development index (EDI) of Tibet autonomous region increased from 0.461 in 2003 up to 0.617 in 2007, and its national rankings rose from 26 up to 22 during the above period. In particular, Tibet’s educational investment index in 2007 was ranked the seventh and its educational equity index was ranked the second among all of China’s 31 provinces (Wu 2013).

After graduated from the “inland middle schools and classes” program, the majority of the Tibetan students have eventually become school teachers in Tibet, while others have been working in various government departments and business circles in and outside Tibet. In a real sense, as Postiglione et al. (2009, p. 139) point out,

[Graduates of the Tibetan schools and Tibetan classes] become cultural middle- men and women, mediating between Tibet and the rest of China. School teachers interpret Tibetan culture within the national context and others play a bridge role. The Tibetan schools and Tibetan classes also play a large role in transferring technical skills to Tibet that aid in its economic development.

There are many stories about the long-term influences of the “inland middle schools and classes” on Tibet’s economic development and on the harmonious

**Table 2.5** A comparison of college entrance criteria between inland China and Tibet

Type	Scores (liberal arts)	Score (sciences)		
	Inland China	Tibet	Inland China	Tibet
Specially planned colleges	557 (H), 537 (M)	490 (H), 320 (M)	540 (H), 520 (M)	460 (H), 280 (M)
Regular colleges I	557 (H), 537 (M)		540 (H), 520 (M)	
Regular colleges II	509 (H), 489 (M)	345 (H), 278 (M)	481 (H), 461 (M)	325 (H), 242 (M)
Regular colleges III	447 (H), 427 (M)		391 (H), 371 (M)	
Junior/technical/vocational colleges	360 (H), 340 (M)	320 (H), 240 (M)	300 (H), 280 (M)	300 (H), 210 (M)

*Notes* (1) The full mark is 750 (for both liberal arts and sciences)—all data are as of 2012. (2) College entrance criteria vary from province to province in inland China and this table uses Henan Province as reference

*Abbreviations* *H* Han students, and *M* minority students

*Sources* (1) Department of Education of Henan province and (2) the College Entrance Leading Group for the Tibet and Xinjiang Students in Inland Provinces, the Ministry of Education, Beijing, China

relations between the Hans and the Tibetans (see Sect. 5.4.4). Of course, this has also benefited from China's preferential policy toward Tibet. For example, the minimum scores for Tibet's students at the inland middle schools to enter Chinese universities are much lower than those for students from the inland provinces (see Table 2.5), which provides, *ceteris paribus*, more educational opportunities for the Tibetans.

With a financial support by the Research Grants Council of Hong Kong, some Hong Kong scholars have pieced together a preliminary picture of life during, and after a Tibetan student finishing his or her schooling by making field visits to Tibet and several Tibetan schools located outside Tibet (hereafter, they are referred as to *neidi* schools). By conducting interviews with *neidi* school graduates, they found that the majority of those interviewed would express that, upon returning to Tibet, they did not reject any Tibetan cultural practices. This question was designed in several different ways because the interviewees had differing understandings of "culture." However, a large group talked about their resistance, after returning to Tibet, to what they saw as superstitious aspects of Tibetan religious. This can be witnessed by what a Tibetan graduate responded in the interview:

In terms of traditional customs, I feel that some Buddhist traditions have definite influence, like visiting a monastery. In *neidi*, sometimes I did visit some monasteries or temples in Kaifeng (a city in the *neidi*). I went there with our teachers as a tourist, but not to worship Buddha. This is a big change for us. In Tibet, it is now the same for us. When our parents or relatives visit a monastery to worship, we do not go with them. We can take some Chinese friends to a visit monastery as tourists. I feel this is fine. However, I did engage in the superstitious practice of worshipping Buddha when I was a child. Once I understood this issue historically, I felt there were no such things existing in the world, that they were superstitions. Now I do not believe in these Buddhas, deities or ghosts. I believe some of them existed in history as persons. King Songtsen Ganpo and Princess Wencheng were placed in the monasteries and worshiped as deities, but I felt they were just historical figures and not deities. Therefore, there is a definite change for me in terms of how I see Tibetan Buddhism. Regarding customs, I also have my own thoughts... Some

people are begging for food, and some people are throwing tsampa (barley flour) everywhere because it is a ritual offering custom. From the scientific and humanistic point of view, this is not right.<sup>10</sup>

## 2.4 Connecting Tibet with Railways

### 2.4.1 *Qinghai–Tibet Railway*

Known as the hallmarking project of China's Western Region Development Plan, the Qinghai–Tibet (or Qingzang in Chinese for short) Railway is a high-elevation railway that connects Xining, Qinghai Province, to Lhasa, Tibet autonomous region, in People's Republic of China. It is also the largest construction project that China has invested in Tibet. The length of the railway is 1,956 km. Construction of the 814 km section from Xining to Golmud—both of Qinghai Province—was already completed by 1984. The construction of the 1,142 km section from Golmud to Lhasa started on June 29, 2001 and was completed on July 1, 2006. This railway is the first to connect the Tibet autonomous region to inland Chinese provinces. Tibet, due to its elevation and terrain, was the last province-level entity in mainland China that does not have a railway.

The line includes the Tanggula Pass, which, at 5,070 m above sea level, is the world's highest railway. Tanggula railway station at 5,070 m is the world's highest railway station. 1,338 m Fenghuoshan tunnel is the highest rail tunnel in the world at 4,900 m above sea level. The 4,010 m Guanjiao tunnel is the longest tunnel between Xining and Golmod and 3,345 m Yangbajing tunnel is the longest tunnel between Golmod and Lhasa. More than 960 km, over 80 % of the Golmod–Lhasa section, is at an elevation of more than 4,000 m. There are 675 bridges, totaling 159.88 km, and about 550 km is laid on permafrost.<sup>11</sup>

### 2.4.2 *Technical Difficulties and Progress*

As a matter of fact, in as early as the mid-1950s, the Chinese central government had decided to construct a rail line in order to connect Lhasa with inland provinces. In 1956, Chinese Ministry of Railways began to conduct overall surveys of the 3,000 km line from Lanzhou to Lhasa. On November 26, 1973, former National Commission of Construction held a conference in Beijing, aiming to speed up the construction of the Qinghai–Tibet Railway. In 1984, the Xining–Golmud section of the Qinghai–Tibet Railway was completed. However, in the

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<sup>10</sup>Cited from Postiglione et al. (2009, p. 136).

<sup>11</sup>Source: Qingzang Railway (Baidu Encyclopedia) (in Chinese). Available at <http://baike.baidu.com/view/2580.htm>. Accessed 12 April 2013.

following decade or longer, due to various reasons including the technical one, the construction of the Golmod–Lhasa section was delayed.

Technically, there are many difficulties in the construction of the Qinghai–Tibet Railway. For example, the air in Tibet is much thinner than that at sea level. Special passenger carriages are used, and several oxygen factories were built along the railway. Each seat in the train is equipped with an oxygen supply outlet for any possible emergency. The other engineering challenge, aside from oxygen shortages, is the weakness of the permafrost. About half of the second section was built on barely permanent permafrost. In the summer, the uppermost layer thaws, and the ground becomes muddy. The heat from the trains passing above is able to melt the permafrost even with a small change in temperature. In the most fragile areas, the rail bed must be elevated like a bridge. Chinese engineers dealt with this problem in the areas of weakest permafrost by building elevated tracks with pile-driven foundations sunk deep into the ground (Wolman 2006).

The major events relating to the construction and operation of the Qinghai–Tibet Railway are as follows:<sup>12</sup>

- July 1994: In the National Tibet Work Conference, the construction of the Qinghai–Tibet Railway is decided.
- 1995: Chinese Ministry of Railways begins to conduct evaluation of the Qinghai–Tibet Railway.
- 1996: In the Fourth Session of the Eighth National People’s Congress (NPC), the construction of the Qinghai–Tibet Railway is scheduled to start within the first decade of the 21st century.
- November 2000: Then Chinese President Jiang Zemin signs notes on the construction plan (draft) of the Qinghai–Tibet Railway.
- February 8, 2001: the State Council finally approves the construction plan of the Qinghai–Tibet Railway.
- June 29, 2001: Chinese central government decides to invest 26.21 billion yuan for the railway from Golmud to Lhasa. The construction ceremonies are held in Golmud city of Qinghai and Lhasa city of Tibet simultaneously.
- August 24, 2005: Track is laid at the railway’s highest point—the Tanggula Pass—5,072 m above sea level.
- July 1, 2006: the Qinghai–Tibet Railway opens, with direct passenger trains running from Lhasa to Beijing, Chengdu, Chongqing, Guangzhou, Shanghai, Xining, and Lanzhou (see Table 2.6).

On September 26, 2010, the Chinese government began to construct a 253-km long railway between Lhasa and Rikaze. The Lhasa–Rikaze Railway was completed in August 2014. In addition, the construction of a 506-km Golmud–Dunhuang railway was also announced on October 20, 2012. This single-track electrified rail line will run from Dunhuang (in Gansu Province) to the Yinmaxia station on the Qinghai–Tibet Railway north of Golmud. The ongoing project is

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<sup>12</sup>Based on miscellaneous news clippings.

**Table 2.6** Direct passenger trains from Lhasa to inland cities

Inland city	Distance (km)	Time (h)	Other major capital cities to be connected
Beijing	4,064	48.00/ <i>T</i>	Shijiazhuang, Taiyuan, Xi'an, Lanzhou, Xining
Chengdu	3,360	44.75/ <i>T</i>	Xi'an, Lanzhou, Xining
Chongqing	3,654	47.30/ <i>T</i>	Chengdu, Xi'an, Lanzhou, Xining
Guangzhou	4,980	58.00/ <i>T</i>	Changsha, Wuhan, Zhengzhou, Xi'an, Lanzhou, Xining
Lanzhou	2,188	47.30/ <i>K</i>	Qinghai
Shanghai	4,373	48.60/ <i>T</i>	Nanjing, Zhengzhou, Xi'an, Lanzhou, Xining
Xining	1,972	25.22/ <i>N</i>	

*Notes* (1) *K* Express train; *N* Internal express train; and *T* Especial express train. (2) Data are as of 2013

*Sources* Annex 2 of Chap. 4 for distance and Author for others

expected to take five years and, after completion, will allow a fairly direct connection between Tibet and Xinjiang.

### 2.4.3 Positive and Negative Effects

There is limited industrial capacity in Tibet. As a result, the Tibetan economy heavily relies on industrial products from more developed parts of China. Transport of goods in and out of Tibet was mostly through the Qinghai–Tibet Highway connecting Tibet to the adjacent Qinghai Province, which was built during the early 1950s. The length and terrain have limited the capacity of the highway, with less than 1 million tons of goods transported each year. Before 2006, the purchasing power of 100 yuan in Lhasa was only commensurate with 54 yuan in coastal regions of China, mainly due to high transport costs. The railway could elevate the living standards along the railway (Xinhuanet, 3 March 2005). With the operation of the Qinghai–Tibet railway, the cost of transportation of both passengers and goods should be greatly reduced, allowing for an increase in volume—the cost per ton-kilometer will be reduced from 0.38 yuan to 0.12 yuan. And, it was expected that, by 2010, 2.8 million tons will be carried to and from Tibet, with over 75 % carried by the railway (Cnradio, 10 November 2006).

The environmental impact of the new railway is an ongoing concern. The increase in passenger traffic will result in greater tourism and economic activity on the Tibetan Plateau. The increase in fuel combustion due to increased human activity in an already-thin atmosphere may affect the long-term health of the local population. However, this has both negative and positive effects on the local environment. For example, wood is the main fuel source for rural inhabitants in certain regions of Tibet. The damage to the ecosystem caused by cutting trees for fuel takes years to recover due to slow growth caused by Tibet's harsh environmental conditions. The railway would make coal, which is not produced in Tibet, an affordable replacement (Xinhuanet, 25 June 2003).

Another major criticism of the railway line from Golmud to Lhasa is that it aims merely to strengthen China's political control over Tibet. Critics say that it will significantly increase Han Chinese traffic to Tibet and accelerate the undermining of traditional Tibetan culture. In particular, groups such as the International Campaign for Tibet (ICT) have alleged that the railway will marginalize Tibetans in Tibet autonomous region by encouraging further Han migration from the rest of China (ICT 2003).

Without doubt, the Qinghai–Tibet Railway will integrate the Tibetan economy more into the Chinese economy through better transportation of goods from the inland Chinese provinces to Tibet. In the meantime, it will enable the Chinese military to send troops and equipment more easily into Tibet. In general, the Railway will benefit the Tibetan economy in various ways. First, it will mean that tourists, both Chinese and foreign, will be able to visit Tibet in greater numbers in a context where tourism is a major factor in the Chinese (and Tibetan) economy. Second, as Mackerras (2005, p. 14) notes, while the Tibetan economy is integrated into the Chinese economy, interprovincial economic exchanges will no doubt profit business and commerce and the people of Tibet as a whole, even though the rural people may still have to take a longer time to benefit than the urban people.

## 2.5 Further Implications

This chapter gives a critical analysis of China's past policies toward Tibet.

Although China's current minority policy has reinforced a Uyghur ethnic identity that is distinct from the Han population, some scholars argue that Beijing unofficially favors a monolingual, monocultural model that is based on the majority also crack down on any activity that appears to constitute separatism. These policies, in addition to the long-standing cultural differences, have sometimes resulted in "resentments" between Tibetan and Han citizens. On the one hand, as a result of Han immigration and government policies, Tibetans' freedoms of religion and of movement are curtailed, while most Tibetans argue that the government deliberately downplays their history and traditional culture. On the other hand, some Han citizens view Tibetans as benefiting from special treatment, such as preferential admission to universities and exemption from the one-child policy, and as harboring separatist aspirations.

China has invented various approaches in order to promote Tibet's economic development and social stability. But Tibet, after more than 60 years of socialist construction with Chinese characteristics, is still a politically fragile region. However, as will be discussed in greater detail in Sect. 5.4.3 of Chap. 5, China's development programs in Tibet are quite successful, at least compared to those in Xinjiang. For example, China's development programs in Tibet during the past decades have not yielded any significant economic disparities. By the way of contrast, Xinjiang's interethnic and interregional economic disparities have been very high.

Nevertheless, whether or not the Tibet–Xinjiang differences in economic disparities are responsible to their different paths toward social unrest is still not clear. Let us open our eyes to watch what will happen in the years to come.

## Annex

Major interprovincial events relating to the pairing-aid-to-Tibet programs.<sup>13</sup>

Anhui	August 19, 2005, the “Anhui-Tibet Forum for Trade and Economic Cooperation” is held in Lhasa, Tibet autonomous region. The delegations of the two provincial governments sign an agreement which is aimed at the strengthening economic and technological cooperation between Anhui and Tibet. May 11, 2011, the “Shannan (southern Tibet) Tourist Investment Promotion” is held in Hefei city, Anhui Province. September 15, 2011, the Anhui Forestry Vocational and Technical College receives the Tibetan teachers from the Vocational and Technical School of the Shannan prefecture of Tibet autonomous region. May 27, 2012, the project promotion of the “Tibetan Culture Festival” is held in Hefei city, Anhui Province, aiming to expand the visibility and influence of Tibetan culture in Anhui Province, to promote the exchange and cooperation between Anhui and Tibet, and to strengthen the Han–Tibetan unity
Beijing	April 24, 2009, the meeting of the “Beijing-Lhasa Pairing Aid” is held; and the “Framework Agreement of Beijing municipality and Lhasa city Concerning Pairing Aid, 2009–2012” is signed. According to the agreement, Beijing municipality will arrange a pairing aid for 4 years with a total amount of 240 million yuan mainly in the fields of the social and economic development, personnel training, and industrial cooperation. June 28, 2009, the leaderships of Beijing municipality and Tibet autonomous region hold a discussion meeting, aiming to understand the economic and social development of Lhasa city, and the pairing aid of Beijing to Tibet. So far, Beijing has completed more than 20 pairing-aid projects in Tibet. September 3, 2009, Tibet autonomous region signs a cooperative agreement with Beijing Normal University. August 31, 2011, the Women and Child Development Fund of, and the Women’s Federation of Beijing municipality and the Women’s Federation of Tibet autonomous region hold the forum of cooperation and development in Lhasa city, Tibet autonomous region. In the Forum, the Beijing side donates a

<sup>13</sup>Source: Collected and compiled by author with assistance by Luc Guo (data are as of 2012).

- 300,000 yuan fund to Tibet, to be used in the Tibet's poor women and children
- Chongqing November 15, 2006, the Tibetan delegation and Chongqing University sign an agreement concerning the bilateral cooperation in technical exchange, personnel training, and economic development. September 23, 2008, the Tibetan Medical College and Chongqing University discuss about their bilateral cooperation. August 7, 2008, the Chongqing Association of Building Materials, the Kaixin Home Company, and the Tibet Nanya International Trade Center sign a strategic cooperation agreement. December 29, 2008, Chongqing University and the University of Tibet sign an interschool cooperation agreement. August 16–20, 2009, Chongqing University signs a Letter of Intention Concerning the Government Cooperation Project between Chongqing University and Tibet autonomous region. August 10, 2011, Chongqing Academy of Animal Science and Agriculture and the Animal Husbandry Academy of Sciences of Tibet autonomous region sign a technological cooperation agreement
- Fujian July 25, 2011, the Fujian Agricultural University and Linzhi prefecture of Tibet autonomous region sign a strategic cooperation agreement. The cooperation projects involve mushroom and grass promoting, bee products processing, wild flowers breeding, and the design of the Linzhi Natural History Museum. August 9 to 10, 2011, the Fujian Academy of Agricultural Sciences visits Lhasa city, Tibet autonomous region, to participate in the Symposium of Agricultural Science and Technology Cooperation during the “12th Five-Year Plan,” and sign an agreement on cooperation with the Tibet Academy of Agricultural Sciences. November 18, 2011, Fujian and Linzhi prefecture sign a framework agreement concerning the cooperation between Fujian Agriculture and Forestry University and Linzhi prefecture of Tibet. December 4, 2011, a delegation of Linzhi prefecture of Tibet autonomous region visits Fujian Province. Representatives from the two places hold the “Symposium of the Cooperation between Longyan of Fujian and Linzhi prefecture of Tibet.” May 4, 2012, the China People's Political Consultative Committees of Zhangzhou city (Fujian Province) and Motuo county (Linzhi prefecture, Tibet autonomous region) sign a strategic cooperation agreement. Under the agreement, the two sides will establish a long-term strategic cooperative relationship in the fields of economic, cultural, scientific research, and social studies
- Gansu June 23, 2005, Gansu Province and Tibet autonomous region sign the “Cooperation Framework Agreement” in which Gansu will become the major partnership of Tibet's mineral processing.

August 5, 2005, Gansu Province and Tibet sign, in Lhasa city of Tibet autonomous region, several cooperation agreements, including the “Lhasa-Dunhuang Regional Tourist Cooperation Agreement” (signed by Dunhuang Municipal Government and Lhasa Municipal Tourism Bureau); the “Agreement of Reconstruction and Expansion Project of the Xiang Bala Tibetan Culture Theme Hotel” (signed by the Xiang Bala Industrial Group Corporation of Gansu and the Government of Chengguan District, Lhasa); and the “Agreement of Construction of New Energy and Materials Base and the Expansion Project of 2-Million-Ton Lithium Carbonate” (signed by the Baiyin High-Tech Industrial Park of Gansu province and the Tibet Mineral Development Co., Ltd). July 30, 2012, the Mining Company of Tibet and the Jinchuan Group Limited of Gansu sign a comprehensive strategic cooperation agreement. August 17, 2011, the Gansu Electric Power Company and the Tibet Power Co., Ltd. hold a meeting concerning the operation of the 750 kV/± 400 kV DC Qinghai–Tibet interconnection project; the two sides also reach consensus on other cooperative projects

#### Guangdong

August 2, 2005, officials in charge of the publishing industry of Guangdong visit Tibet to implement the pairing-aid activities and to strengthen the two places’ cooperation. August 8–12, 2010, the “Guangdong-Tibet Cooperation Forum” is held in Lhasa city, Tibet. The Guangdong delegation inspects the Modern Agricultural Demonstration Zone of Tibet Academy of Agricultural Sciences. For the past 15 years, Guangdong Province has dispatched six batches of 218 cadres to work in Tibet, and provided 1.737 billion yuan of aid (in more than 720 projects) to Tibet autonomous region. October 21, 2010, Nyingchi prefecture of Tibet and Shaoguan city of Guangdong sign a regional tourist cooperation agreement. August 2, 2011, a team led by the Science and Technology Department of Guangdong Province visits Nyingchi prefecture of Tibet to inspect the pairing-aid work. Guangdong Academy of Agricultural Sciences and the Science and Technology Bureau of Nyingchi prefecture sign a cooperation agreement. April 28, 2012, the “Nyingchi Investment and Trade Fair” opens. The Bomi county of Tibet and the Pharmaceutical Group of Guangzhou sign a framework agreement concerning the development of Tibetan medicine and pharmacology; the Nyingchi county and the China Travel Service (Group) Co., Ltd. of Guangdong Province sign a strategic cooperation framework agreement concerning the planning and development of the small town of Lulang International tourism in Nyingchi county

- Guangxi August 2005, the governments of Tibet and Gansu sign a cooperative framework agreement; one important element of this agreement is to strengthen the labor cooperation between the two sides. Now Tibet has hosted more than 60,000 workers from Linxia and more than 25,000 workers from Nanzhou. October 18, 2005, a Tibetan delegation visits Nandan of Guangxi Zhuang autonomous region; the two sides reach a cooperation agreement on the joint exploitation of the mineral resources in Tibet autonomous region. August 31, 2006, the Labor and Social Security Department of Tibet autonomous region signs a cooperation framework agreement with Gansu Province. May 29, 2010, the Liaison Office of the Yucai Shareholding Co. Ltd. of Guangxi in Tibet is established in Lhasa city. September 16, 2011, the Inspection and Quarantine Bureaus (IQBs) of Guangxi Zhuang autonomous region and Tibet autonomous region sign, in Lhasa, an agreement concerning the strengthening of pairing aid and exchange and the promotion of common prosperity and stability of their respective frontier regions. The two bureaux will implement the national arrangement of the pairing aid to Tibet, which is assigned by the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine Bureau of the PRC. All this will strengthen the exchange and cooperation between, and to promote the common development of, Guangxi and Tibet
- Guizhou October 2005, the Yibai Company of Guizhou and the Tibetan Medicine Corporation, two of the well-known medical shareholding enterprises, reach a strategic cooperation framework agreement. November 18, 2006, Yibai Company of Guizhou and the Tibetan Medicine Corporation decide to jointly bid for the CCTV's gold time advertisement in 2007, which is successfully done at the price of 116 million yuan. August 6–12, 2011, an oil-crop specialists' group of Guizhou Province visits Tibet to carry out cooperation between Guizhou and Tibet in the research of rape planting, the introduction and identification of new varieties and the innovation of new germplasm resources. July 25–27, 2012, the Vice President of the Women's Federation of Guizhou Province visits Lhasa city of Tibet, aiming to strengthen the coordination in the fields of female labor transfer, ethnic embroidery, weaving, and other skill training and to build a mutually beneficial cooperation mechanism in resource sharing
- Hainan November 12, 2009, a religious delegation composed of 30 Lamas from Tibet visits Sanya city of Hainan Province and conducts cultural exchanges with the Buddhist monks of the Conglin Nanshan Temple at Haitian of Sanya city. August 30, 2010, the Sanya Power Supply Bureau of State Grid Corporation (Hainan Branch) and the Tibet Power Co., Ltd. (Qamdo Branch)

- hold, in Sanya city of Hainan Province, the signing ceremony of friendly relationship. The Deputy Chief of Sanya Power Supply Bureau and the CCP Committee Members (also the Deputy General Manager) of Tibet Power Company sign the "Agreement Concerning the Establishment of Friendly Business Relationship." The agreement aims to promote the enterprises' friendship and ethnic solidarity between Hainan and Tibet, to expand the technological exchange and inter-enterprise cooperation, and to improve enterprise management. March 31, 2011, the Chinese Academy of Tropical Agriculture (CATA, Hainan province) and the Tibet Academy of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Sciences sign, in Haikou, a strategic cooperation framework agreement. Under the agreement, the CATA will carry out extensive cooperation with Tibet Academy of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Sciences in the fields of discipline construction, talent training, scientific and technological aid to Tibet, project cooperation, and scientific and technological exchange
- Hebei August 11, 2011, the China Power Investment Corporation, the Hebei Power Co., Ltd., and Tibet autonomous region hold, in Lhasa city, an energy project development forum and sign a strategic cooperation framework agreement. According to the agreement, the former two sides will increase investment in Tibet, so as to develop Tibet's solar, wind, geothermal, and other clean energies. October 9, 2011, a Hebei provincial government delegation visits Lhasa city of Tibet autonomous region to participate in a pairing-aid forum. The Hebei provincial government presents condolatory fund and materials to Ali prefecture. December 15, 2011, Hebei Province and Tibet autonomous region hold, in Shijiazhuang city of Hebei, a civil aviation forum. Both sides pledge to establish a flight route between Tibet and Hebei, to expand economic cooperation, and to promote the prosperity and stability of Tibet. February 22, 2012, the Press and Publication Bureau of Hebei Province donates 500,000 yuan to the Press and Publication Bureau of Ngari prefecture of Tibet; the two sides establish a long-term pairing aid in personnel training and technological development
- Heilongjiang June 14, 2011, the Tibet (Rikaze prefecture) Tourism Symposium is held in Harbin city. Heilongjiang Province and Rikaze prefecture reach a consensus on the further strengthening of tourist exchange and cooperation. The two sides will jointly develop tourist products and establish air routes between Rikaze and Harbin and between Harbin and Lhasa (Rikaze). June 15, 2012, in the "China (Harbin) International Economic and Trade Fair," Tibet autonomous region and Heilongjiang Province hold a meeting on pairing-aid work, aiming to promote the friendship

between the two sides and to promote bilateral economic cooperation and cultural exchange; Heilongjiang Provincial Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources holds a symposium of mineral resource exploitation with the Rikaze Civil Administration of Tibet, and both sides sign a strategic cooperation framework agreement

- Henan May 14, 2004, Henan Province and Tibet autonomous region sign a cooperation agreement concerning the conservation of cultural heritages. September 1, 2004, a new class of Tibetan students enters the No. 4 High School of Zhengzhou city (Note: one author of this book was the honor of being their classmate). This is part of China's long-term pairing-aid program in which Henan Province offers free education for Tibetan students. December 2, 2008, as part of the State Grid's task, the Power Co. Ltd. of Henan sends technical staff to serve for 1.5 years in the affiliated units of the Tibet Power Co., Ltd. August 8, 2011, the Henan Academy of Geological Survey conducts a joint exploration with its Tibetan pairing and finds a large-size lead-zinc mine and a medium-size silver mine in Goma of Lhari county of Tibet; the estimated reserves are 524,100 tons (lead ore), 107,000 tons (zinc ore), 710.33 tons (silver ore), and 38,600 tons (copper ore), whose average deposit grades are Pb7.48 % Zn1.53 %, Ag101.44 × 10, and Cu0.55 %, respectively
- Hubei March 19, 2007, the Yarra Xiangbu Industrial Co., Ltd. of Shannan prefecture holds, in Wuhan, a products promotion meeting. January 17–18, 2010, a delegation, led by the Chief of the Shannan Prefectural Civil Affairs Bureau, visits Hubei. The two sides hope to enrich the pairing aid and cooperation. August 29, 2010, Shannan prefecture and the Daye Nonferrous Investment Co., Ltd. of Hubei sign a cooperation agreement of large-scale industrial projects. November 28, 2011, the Daohuaxiang Group of Hubei signs investment agreements with Shannan prefecture and Jiacha county of Tibet. The Hubei Group will invest 50 million yuan to build the Wencheng Wine Project in Tibet. May 30, 2012, the “2012 China (Tibet) Yarlung Culture Festival Promotion,” organized by the Shannan Prefectural CCP Committee, Shannan Prefectural Administration Department, sponsored by Cultural Bureau and Tourist Bureau of Shannan prefecture and co-organized by the Aiding-Tibet Office of Hubei Province, is held in Wuhan. July 30, 2012, a medical team of Hubei Province, composed of the Asian Heart Hospital and relevant staff of Hubei Province, visits Nanshan prefecture of Tibet to screen congenital heart diseases and give free treatments
- Hunan March 2, 2011, the Lightning Protection Center of Hunan Province and the Tibet autonomous region sign, in Lhasa city,

a technological cooperation agreement. December 1, 2011, the CCP Secretary and the Governor of Hunan Province meet, in Changsha city of Hunan, a government delegation of Shannan prefecture of Tibet. Both sides have an in-depth exchange in bilateral cooperation and aiding-Tibet works. The delegation also pays an inspection to Shaoshan, Xiangtan, Changsha, Changde, Yueyang, and Zhuzhou of Hunan Province. April 27, 2012, a large economic and trade fair and the signing ceremony of project agreement, sponsored by the Hunan Provincial Department of Commerce and the Department of Commerce of Tibet autonomous region, are held in Changsha city of Hunan. The 5100 Tibet Glacier Mineral Water Company signs a cooperation agreement with the Shengdong Trade Co., Ltd. of and the Yiqingyuan Tea Industry Co., Ltd. of Hunan, with a total contracted value of 40 million yuan. The two sides open a new round of pairing-aid cooperation. September 20, 2012, Hunan Vocational Technical School of Mass Media donates more than 400 books to Tibet College of Nationalities; the two sides also sign a pairing-aid framework agreement

Inner Mongolia December 22, 2005, Inner Mongolia and Tibet hold in Hohhot city of Inner Mongolia, an exchange and cooperation forum. The Vice Chairmen of the two regions sign a scientific and technological cooperation agreement. September 22, 2011, the Laoni (old ox) Foundation of Inner Mongolia joins the public project of Aiding-Tibet Development Foundation. The Foundation donates 740,000 yuan. The Aiding-Tibet Development Foundation is nation's only privately owned foundation in Tibet. Founded in 1987, and without any political attachment, it has received capitals and supplies amounting to a total value of 200 million yuan. The Foundation has carried out 824 aid projects, involving culture, education, health, poverty and disaster relief, technology, economic, and ecological and environmental protection

Jiangsu April 3–4, 2007, the Jiangsu and Lhasa governments sign the “2006–2008 Pairing Aid Construction Project Agreements.” August 2010, the Productivity Promotion Centers of Jiangsu and Tibet sign a cooperation agreement; the Jiangsu Center will volunteer technical supports (including personnel training, R&D, project assessment and counseling and training) to the Tibet Center. September 3–9, 2010, the Maritime Bureaux of Jiangsu and Tibet become pairing-aid partnerships during 2010–2014. May 23, 2011, the Jiangsu Jianghuai Power Co., Ltd. acquires the Tibet Zhongkai (Holdings) Co., Ltd. September 2011, the Jiangsu Nantong Middle School and Tibet sign an agreement; The School will host 85 Tibetan students per year. September 9–22, 2011, Jiangsu Province, the Blood Center of Tibet

autonomous region, and Health Department of Tibet sign the “Agreement Concerning the Pairing-Aid Work of Blood Supply and Collection,” aiming to ensure blood supply to Tibet. March 6, 2012, Jiangsu Institute of Animal and Husbandry and Tibet Collage of Professional Technology sign a cooperation agreement. August 16, 2012, Jiangsu Province and the Audio-Visual Library of Tibet sign a cooperation agreement concerning the joint promotion of regional educational informatization

#### Jiangxi

2001, the Jiangxi Provincial Government Office establishes the leading team of Tibet pairing aid. December 21, 2009, the “Summary and Exchange Meeting of the National Education Assistance for Tibet” is held in Nanchang city of Jiangxi. According to statistics, from 2007 to 2009, Tibet has received 275 million yuan of aid via a total of 474 projects, with 136,400 sq. m of campuses and dormitories being built and nearly 2,000 teachers and staff being trained. The provinces from all over China have donated 530,000 books and dispatched nearly 980 teachers and cadres to Tibet. April 26, 2012, the Jiangxi Provincial Transportation and Communication Department, the Jiangxi Vocational and Technical College, and the Tianlu Co., Ltd. of Tibet hold a signing ceremony of the school-enterprise cooperation. The Jiangxi School will continue to host the Tianlu Tibetan Class. July 7, 2012, the Tibet Department of Education, the Tibetan Medicine College of Tibet, and Jiangxi College of Traditional Chinese Medicine hold a symposium concerning the joint training of marketing talents in Tibetan medicine, aiming to implement the central government’s decision on pairing-aid work. August 19, 2012, Jiangxi College of Traditional Chinese Medicine and Tibet College of Tibetan Medicine pledge to jointly establish a research center on traditional Chinese and Tibetan folk medicine resources

#### Jilin

October 25, 2002, Jilin Province and Tibet autonomous region pledge to strengthen ethnic friendship and to promote economic and social development in Tibet. June 25, 2004, a second team of Jilin’s aiding-Tibet cadres arrives in Xigaze, Tibet. September–October, 2004, Jilin’s aiding-Tibet cadres carry out the “solar stove project” in Dinggye, Saga and Kula of Tibet. The project costs two million yuan, and 4,000 farmers and herdsmen will benefit from it. August 26–29, 2006, the Everest Cultural Tourism Festival is held in the Tibetan Folk Customs Garden of Xigaze prefecture (Tibet). The Garden is part of the pairing-aid program provided by Jilin Province; the total investment of the program is 33 million yuan. October 13, 2008, 15 high-school teachers from Xigaze of Tibet and backbone teachers from Northeast Normal University of Jilin carry out one-month

- training course. This is an important part of the pairing-aid cooperation between Jilin and Tibet. The Educational Science School of Northeast Normal University, the Affiliated High School of Northeast Normal University, and the schools appointed by Education Department of Changchun city participate in the cooperation. November 18, 2010, the Institute of Vegetables and Flowers of Jilin and Xigaze Institute of Agricultural Research of Tibet sign a cooperation agreement on potato production technology. September 13, 2011, Jilin's pairing-aid project (entitled "Medical Care Training Course") to Xigaze prefecture of Tibet is launched in the CCP School of Liaoyuan city, Jilin Province
- Liaoning March 22, 2011, Liaoning Province carry out pairing-aid work to Tibet; Liaoning decides to provide over 200,000 yuan per year to Nagqu prefecture, mainly used for bilateral cooperation projects and staff training. May 15, 2011, the Liaoning headquarters for the pairing aid to Nagqu visits Nagqu prefecture to inspect the hospital relocation project and the CCP School construction project; the two projects will cost 59.09 million yuan. August 15, 2012, the comprehensive vocational training center of the aiding Nagqu (Tibet) project, invested by the Human Resource and Social Security Department of Liaoning Province, starts. This project will cost 2.3 million yuan, mainly focusing the professional trainings of automotive repair, electric, and electronic, Tibetan home knitting, Tibetan painting, and Tibetan sewing embroidery. September 9, 2012, a delegation, led the Director of the Economic Cooperation Office (the office of pairing aid to Tibet) of Liaoning, visits Nagqu prefecture to inspect the progress of the Liaoning-aided projects including the "Liaoning Departments," the Tibetan Hospital and the CCP School Administration Building
- Ningxia November 3, 2009, the Ningxia Electric Power Company and the Tibet Power Co., Ltd. sign a strategic cooperation framework agreement. The two sides will further consolidate bilateral linkage and promote exchange and cooperation; aiming to speed up the construction of smart grid. Before 2020, the construction of China's smart grid will cost about 200 billion yuan. July 31, 2012, the Mobile Learning Service Center is established in Lhasa of Tibet, which is jointly invested by Tibet University and Ningxia University. The center provides service in Qamdo, Nyingchi, Ali, Rikaze, and Lhasa of Tibet autonomous region and Guyuan and Shizuishan and Yinchuan of Ningxia. The project aims to build a multimode and multichannel platform of modern distant education, to transmit digitized quality education resources and to better serve the economic and social development of minority areas in Western China. May 9, 2012, from

January to April, Ningxia has transmitted a total amount of 220 million kw h of electricity to Tibet, which accounts for 28 % of Tibet's total electricity need. Different from Ningxia, Tibet is abundant in hydropower resources (except for the dry season) but lacks coal and petroleum. For the 12th five-year plan period (2011–2015), Ningxia will provide Tibet 4 billion kw h of electricity. This will not only completely resolve Tibet's power shortage during the dry season, but it will also reduce 3.55 million tons of greenhouse gas emissions annually

Qinghai

September 4, 2005, Qinghai Province and Tibet autonomous region sign, in Lhasa city, a framework cooperation agreement. Under the agreement, the two sides will make use of their comparative advantages to enhance the exchange and cooperation in economic, trade, cultural, and other fields and to jointly build the Qinghai–Tibet Economic Cooperation Zone. March 18, 2008, the China Telecom Tibet Company and the China Communications Services Co., Ltd. Qinghai Company sign a strategic cooperation framework agreement. September 16, 2010, Qamdo of Tibet and Yushu of Qinghai sign a tourism strategic cooperation agreement; the two sides will implement the “General Development Plan of the China Shangri-la Ecological Tourism Zone.” October 11, 2010, the Meteorological Observatories of Tibet and Qinghai sign the “Technological Cooperation Work Framework Agreement.” The two sides will carry out cooperation in data sharing, technological exchange, scientific research, weather alarm, etc., aiming to further explore the climate change and its physical mechanism in the Qinghai–Tibet Plateau. November 26, 2010, the governments of Tibet autonomous region and Qinghai Province sign, in Xining city, the “Agreement Concerning the Cooperative Construction of the Coordinative Leadership Mechanism in the Golmud Tibet–Qinghai Industrial Park”

Shaanxi

July 25, 2009, the Entry-Exit IQBs of Shaanxi and Tibet sign the “Memorandum of Shaanxi's Exports of Fruit via the Tibet Port.” April 27, 2010, the State Development Bank Shaanxi Branch and Tibet Nationalities College sign an agreement on development and cooperation of ethnic career; the two sides establish a national unity education base. October 29, 2010, the Administration of Quality and Technical Supervisions of Tibet and Shaanxi hold, in Lhasa city, a signing ceremony of memorandum of cooperation to aid Tibet. Shaanxi will strengthen aid to Tibet in financial assistance, project support, technical guidance, and personnel training. April 12–30, 2012, Xi'an city of Shaanxi holds the “Personnel Training Courses” in Ali prefecture of Tibet. August 16, 2012, the Shaanxi Institute of Archaeology and the Tibet Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology

- sign, in Lhasa city, Tibet, a cooperation agreement on cultural relic and archeological research, covering training and personnel exchange, equipment supply, and literature exchange. The two sides will cooperate in the subjects of the “Tibet’s Tibetan Buddhist Statues” and the “Archaeological Investigation and Research of Large Cemeteries in the Tubo Period.” September 7, 2012, Shaanxi Salt Bureau donates 300,000 yuan to the Salt Industry Corporation of Tibet autonomous region
- Shandong July 1991, a Tibetan middle school in Shandong Province is established in Ji’nan city; it, as one of the pairing-aid projects of Shandong province, is the only specialized boarding school recruiting students from Tibet. April 9, 2007, an aiding-Tibet work forum of Shandong Province is held in Ji’nan city. According to Statistics, Shandong has completed 755 pairing-aid projects, with a total investment of 930 million yuan. January 6, 2011, Shandong University and Tibet University sign an inter-school cooperation agreement. Tibet University has received aid from a number of high-level universities for more than a decade. January 7, 2011, Shandong and Tibet sign, in Ji’nan city, a cooperation agreement concerning personnel training in tourism and hotels. April 28, 2011, the scenic spots of Yarlung River, Lake Namtso, Mt. Tanggula and Nujiang Headstream of Tibet, and the Taishan Mountain scenic spots of Shandong sign a pairing-aid agreement. August 25, 2011, the Administration of Quality and Technical Supervisions of Shandong Province and of Rikaze prefecture of Tibet sign an agreement; Shandong will provide assistance in project construction and personnel training. September 8, 2012, a delegation of the China (Shandong) Science and Technology Association signs a friendship agreement with Rikaze. Both sides hope to strengthen technological cooperation in agriculture and energy. November 2, 2012, 115 Tibetans with congenital heart diseases from Namling, Nyalam, and Panam Counties of Rikaze arrive in Ji’nan city for free treatments
- Shanghai June 7, 2010, the Association of Industry and Commerce of Tibet, the Shanghai Media and Entertainment Group, and the Shanghai Association of Newspaper Industry sign, in Shanghai, a cooperation framework agreement, aiming to support Tibet’s private enterprises which have comparative advantages to enter Shanghai and other developed region in the Yangtze River Delta. September 21, 2010, the Lhasa (Shanghai) tourism promotion is held in Shanghai. The Tourism Bureaux of the two places sign a memorandum of cooperation. November 10, 2010, Shanghai and Rikaze prefecture sign a sanitation aid agreement. Under the agreement, Shanghai will provide equipments for Xigaze health sectors. Shanghai also donates one million yuan of disease

- control equipments to Xigaze. January 17 2011, Tongzhou School of Shanghai and the No. 2 Primary School of Chenguan District (Lhasa) establish friendly school relations. The two sides announce the “2011 Pando Education Fund.” August 29, 2012, the “Meeting of Aiding-Tibet Work of Dungkar (Doilungdêgên county of Lhasa city) Power Generation Co. Ltd.,” organized by the State Grid Corporation, is held in Lhasa. The Shanghai Electric Power Company and others will provide aid to the Tibet Power Company; the two sides also sign a technological aid agreement. September 3, 2012, the Jianshe Road and Bridge Machinery Co., Ltd. of Shanghai will provide the equipments for the 2000 tons/day cement clinker dry production line for Tibet
- Shanxi September 1985, the first batch of 1,301 Tibetan students, from seven cities (or prefectures) of Tibet, enter 17 high schools of 16 provinces (or cities) including Shanxi; this is part of the nation-wide aiding-Tibet work. May 14, 2007, Pingyang county of Shanxi Province and Jiali county of Tibet hold, in Lhasa city, a pairing-aid symposium. Shanxi will further implement aid work. December 11, 2009, the Shanxi Electric Power Corporation helps to train, in the training bases of substation simulation of and transmission lines of Datong city and Linfen city, 60 technical workers from the Tibet Power Company. This is the first time that the two companies carry out training cooperation. April 21, 2010, a delegation of the Electric Power Corporation of Shanxi visits the Electric Power Corporation of Tibet for the aid work in Tibet. March 27, 2012, at the Affiliated High School of Shanxi University, more than 200 students and teachers of Tibetan Classes hold the “Serfs Emancipation Day”
- Sichuan July 12, 2006, the Tibet government and Sichuan University sign, in Lhasa, a comprehensive cooperation agreement. January 17, 2012, Sichuan and Tibet pledge to cooperate in infrastructure construction, processing of agricultural products, exploitation of mineral resources, tourism, maintenance of social stability, and others. March 14, 2012, Ya’an city of Sichuan and Lhasa city of Tibet autonomous region sign, in Beijing, a regional cooperation framework agreement. The two sides will jointly develop the Tibetan Tea market, aiming to transform their resource advantages to economic benefits. In 2008, the Ya’an tea production technique has been included in China’s national nonmaterial cultural heritage lists. April 9, 2012, the Bureaux of Surveying and Mapping Geographic Information of Sichuan and Tibet sign, in Chengdu, a strategic cooperation agreement. May 28, 2012, Tibet and Sichuan will strengthen cooperation in R&D of Tibetan medicine, personnel exchange, management of emergent affair, and others. July 12, 2012, the Frontier Defense Corps of the

Public Security Bureaux of Tibet and Sichuan sign, in Chengdu, an agreement concerning the joint law enforcement on illegal immigration activities. August 2, 2012, Tibet and Sichuan sign a cooperation agreement on agriculture and animal husbandry. September 30, 2012, the Commercial Departments of Tibet and Sichuan sign in, Chengdu city, a commercial cooperation agreement. Both sides will carry out cooperation in domestic trade, logistics and circulation, trade channel construction in South Asia, foreign trade, etc.

Tianjin 1994, at the third round of aiding-Tibet conference sponsored by the central government, Tianjin, and Changdu of Tibet establish pairing-aid relationships. As of 2010, Tianjin had donated a total value of 511 million yuan, including materials and funds to Changdu; 60 aid projects were completed, including infrastructure construction, new rural reconstruction, the Jinchang Bridge, the Tianjin Square of Lancang River area, the Songda Power Station in Changdu, and the Jinchang Sport Center. June 27, 2011, Tianjin Vocational Normal University and Tibet sign a cooperation agreement on joint education. According to the agreement, the University will provide tuitions, living expenses, and scholarships for the Tibetan students. September 5, 2011, the Administration of Quality and Technical Supervision (AQTS) of Tianjin and Lhasa city of Tibet sign an agreement concerning the implementation of a new round of pairing-aid work deployed by the Tianjin municipal CCP committee, the Tianjin municipal government, and the General AQTS of the PRC. August 30, 2012, the first batch of Tianjin's medical care team visits Changdu, Jiangda, and Dingqing of Tibet; the team will carry out compulsory treatment for the children who have congenital heart diseases

Xinjiang August 29, 2003, the National Nature Reserve Management Office of Aerjin Mountain of Xinjiang, the National Nature Reserve Management Bureau of Qiangtang of Tibet, and other two National Nature Reserve Management Bureaux (Kekexili and the water source of the three Rivers of Yangtze, Yellow and Mekong) jointly sign a memorandum of information exchange and cooperation of Tibetan antelopes protection, aiming to strengthen the protection of the Tibetan antelope, to strengthen supervision and enforcement of the crime activities, such as smuggling and sales of Tibetan antelope products, and to effectively curb illegal and criminal activities in the protected areas. April 10, 2006, the Geological Exploitation Bureaux of Tibet and Xinjiang autonomous regions and the China Geological Survey Bureau sign an agreement of wild workstation management, aiming to strengthen the safety of scientific investigation activities

in wild areas. November 11, 2010, the Customers' Committees (or Associations) of Xinjiang and Tibet jointly hold a conference on the protection of consumers' rights and sign an agreement. According to the agreement, the Consumers' Committee of any side which receives the complaints from other five sides should promptly investigate, handle, and report the treatment progress or suggestions to the complaint side as soon as possible

Yunnan

September 16, 2010, Diqing Tibetan autonomous prefecture of Yunnan and Changdu prefecture of Tibet sign a strategic cooperation agreement to jointly develop tourist routes to eliminate the interregional barriers of policy, market, traffic, and service in tourism. December 5, 2011, the Datang (Yunnan) International Hydropower Development Corporation in the upper reaches of the Nu River and the Yadong county of Rikaze prefecture (Tibet) sign a cooperation agreement on the Yadong solar energy project. Both sides will build the solar energy generator in Pali, Duina, and other towns in the northern high altitude areas of Yadong county. According to the agreement, the first phase of the photovoltaic power plant has the capacity of more than 100 MW. October 20, 2012, the Procuratorates of Nujiang Lisu autonomous prefecture of Yunnan Province and Linzhi prefecture of Tibet autonomous region sign, in Linzhi Town, a framework agreement on attorney coordination; both sides will strengthen cooperation to prevent and combat cross-border crimes

Zhejiang

September 2, 2006, a 100-people team of the Hongwuhuan Mechanical Co. Ltd. of Zhejiang visits Naqu prefecture of Tibet and establishes a long-term pairing-aid relationship with No. 3 Primary School of Naqu. The Company also calls for its staff to establish the one-to-one aid relations with dozens of the orphans of the School. September 22, 2011, the blood centers of Zhejiang and Tibet sign an agreement concerning blood collection and supply, aiming to meet the demand of clinical-used blood in Tibet. March 30, 2012, the management scheme of Zhejiang's pairing-aid projects to Naqu prefecture (including Naqu, Biru and Jiali Counties) is enacted. June 9, 2012, at the "2012 Zhejiang Investment and Trade Fair and the Mid-West Industrial Development Seminar," Naqu of Tibet holds a project introduction and investment promotion meeting; Zhejiang and Tibet sign four cooperation agreements. August 28, 2012, Tibet's arts workers hold a series of the performances in Zhejiang, aiming to acknowledge Zhejiang's pairing aid to Tibet. September 14, 2012, the Haining Municipal Bureau of Justice of Zhejiang and the Judicial Office of Naqu prefecture of Tibet sign a website construction agreement; Zhejiang will help Tibet to build the first law popularization website

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