

Research on the Cooperative Path of Multi-Agents in Precision Poverty Alleviation

Shurong Han¹, Lulu Li², Bei Guo³

^{1,2,3}Shaanxi Normal University
Xi'an, Shaanxi 710119

Abstract—Through the study of A County in S province, this paper explores the path and effect of multi-subject coordination in precise poverty alleviation, and analyses the existing problems and countermeasures. The research shows that the path of multi-subject collaboration in precise poverty alleviation is based on the platform of resource sharing. Governments, enterprises, social organizations, poor households and local elites can complement each other's strengths. Its effectiveness is reflected in economic, social, ecological, long-term development and mass satisfaction, but there are still difficulties to be solved.

Keywords—Accurate Poverty Alleviation; Multiple Subjects; Synergy

I. INTRODUCTION

Poverty is one of the most acute social problems in the world today. Poverty is not only a reflection of economic disparities, but also a reflection of the lack of basic abilities of the poor. For a long time, China has been confronted with the problem of poverty, and has devoted a lot of energy to poverty alleviation. At present, poverty situation in China has been significantly improved. However, due to various complicated reasons, China has not yet completely escaped from poverty, which is a major obstacle to achieving a well-off society in an all-round way. The evolution of poverty alleviation in China is long and arduous. It has gone through such stages as eliminating general poverty through rural economic growth (1978-1990), promoting development-oriented poverty alleviation by regional targeting (1991-2000), deepening and refining poverty alleviation through village-wide promotion (2001-2010), and achieving timely poverty alleviation by precise poverty alleviation (since 2010) [1]. The main body of poverty alleviation work in China is the government. The government acts as referee and athlete. The poverty alleviation work generally presents the phenomenon of "big government, small society". However, the complex workload and inefficiency brought by a single subject make us turn more attention to the participation of multiple subjects, that is, participatory poverty alleviation and collaborative poverty alleviation. Participatory poverty alleviation emphasizes the government as the main body and multi-party participation. Because of its theoretical flaws and the plight of poverty management in practice, the development process is very slow, and it is gradually replaced by collaborative poverty alleviation [2].

What is the mechanism and core mechanism of multi-subject coordination in precise poverty alleviation, what is the framework of multi-subject coordination and what kind of results it will achieve, and the dilemma faced by multi-subject coordination are all concerned by scholars. The value of social capital for the construction of multi-dimensional cooperative poverty alleviation mechanism under the background of precise poverty alleviation is embodied in three aspects: cultivating rational participants for multi-dimensional cooperative poverty alleviation is conducive to precise assistance; providing basic operational mechanism for multi-dimensional cooperative poverty alleviation is conducive to precise management; and constructing the necessary participation network for multi-dimensional cooperative poverty alleviation is conducive to precise identification [3]. The main problems of precise poverty alleviation and multi-coordinated governance are: strong government and weak society in poverty alleviation governance, and the reality of governance development calls for multi-center coordinated governance, which leads to inequality of governance subjects, imbalance of governance power, inconsistency of governance coordination, non-optimization of governance resources and unsatisfactory governance results [4]. China must promote precise poverty alleviation from the perspective of development-oriented social policy: building public-private partnerships through government outsourcing, enterprise participation and social collaboration, and realizing the accuracy of the main body of poverty alleviation through multiple participation and collaboration [5].

Based on welfare pluralism theory, growth pole theory, multi-center governance theory and synergy theory, this paper explores the path and effectiveness of multi-subject synergy under precise poverty alleviation, and analyses the existing problems and countermeasures. County A of S Province belongs to the key county of poverty alleviation and development in Luliang District of China. It has deep mountains and gullies, poor ecological environment and poor traffic conditions. After verification, there are 88 poverty-stricken villages, 17,434 poverty-stricken families and 42,615 poverty-stricken people in A county, accounting for 14.0% of the county's population. Based on the field survey of A County in S province, this paper mainly adopts the form of stratified sampling, and obtains sufficient data and text information.

II. THEORETICAL BASIS

A. Welfare Pluralism Theory

Welfare pluralism advocates that the government no longer acts as the sole provider of social welfare, but emphasizes the advantages of the diversity of welfare subjects and sources. The theory encourages the introduction of non-governmental forces to make up for the shortcomings of government departments as a single subject. That is to say, the public sector, profit-making organizations, non-profit organizations, families and communities provide social welfare together. Therefore, welfare has become the product of the whole society, reflecting the socialization of welfare, in order to effectively resolve the welfare state crisis. At the same time, the government's identity has been transformed into the regulator and purchaser of welfare services, with the ultimate goal of achieving a successful transition from a welfare state to a welfare society. The socialization of social welfare is based on the concept of social common responsibility. Through the diversification of social welfare subjects, the socialization of financing channels and the socialization of service teams, the socialization of welfare objects can be realized [6].

B. Growth Pole Theory

1950 Peru, a French economist, put forward the "growth pole theory" in 1997, which emphasized that the sustained power source of economic development is technological progress or innovation, and innovation must be concentrated in certain specific industries, which need the cooperation of economies of scale and good investment environment. This theory has been applied to poverty control, mainly using the theory of polarization or diffusion effect to guide practice. Diffusion effect refers to that the growth pole itself grows up and provides various economic services to the surrounding areas, exports economic resources and technical support, and promotes and promotes the economic development of the surrounding areas. Finally, it forms the specific manifestation of driving the economic development of the surrounding poverty-stricken areas, that is, the "rich first and then rich", which promotes the poor areas to share the economic development results, and achieves the win-win effect in the economically developed areas and the poor areas [7].

C. Multi-center Governance Theory

The theory of multi-center governance points out that besides the government, there are many executing subjects, such as non-governmental organizations, private organizations, individuals and communities. It emphasizes the interdependence and cooperation between the government and other executing bodies, and creates favorable conditions for the transformation of the government to a service-oriented government by means of the diversified development of other subjects. The theory of multi-center governance includes the pluralism of governance subjects and governance modes. It advocates that the government, social organizations, enterprises and the public should play their own advantages and coordinate the precise poverty alleviation. Its core is to realize the self-management of multi-subjects, aiming at solving public affairs together and realizing the maximum utility of resources [8].

D. Synergy Theory

Synergy theory, based on system theory, information theory, cybernetics and catastrophe theory, studies the relationship between various parts of the system from a macro perspective, and how the interaction of each subsystem proceeds. In any large system, through the coordination of various elements, the system exchanges material, information and energy with the outside world, which is a continuous and stable dynamic change. By means of organic coordination, each element of each other can automatically form a certain structure or function according to a certain law, which produces collective effect and finally achieves the effect of " $1 + 1 + 1 > 3$ ". In a word, the essence of synergy among subsystems is the same in different systems. Therefore, synergy theory has strong universality and is also applicable to poverty management with multi-subject coordination.

III. FRAMEWORK FOR THE COOPERATIVE OPERATION OF MULTIPLE SUBJECTS IN ACCURATE POVERTY ALLEVIATION

Due to the inefficiency brought by the single subject under the precise poverty alleviation and the lack of optimal allocation of resources, we need to play a synergistic role of multiple subjects in the precise poverty alleviation. In the anti-poverty system of the government, enterprises, social organizations, poor households and local elites, pluralism means that the multi-subjects play their own strength in their own service field, and coordination means that the advantages of each subject complement each other, maximize the overall strength and realize the optimal allocation of resources. As a precise guide to poverty alleviation, the government needs to change its role from traditional control and restraint to service and guidance. Promoters of precise poverty alleviation in enterprises should actively respond to market changes, update advanced production technologies, attract excellent investment in various types of capital, activate existing resources in poor areas, and enhance hematopoietic function in poor areas. As the coordinator of precise poverty alleviation, social organizations safeguard the interests of poor households to the greatest extent through their own efforts. As participants, poor households need to abandon the previous "lazy, wait, depend" concept and have the belief of getting rid of poverty and getting rich. Local elites are superior to the general public in thinking and skills, so they have a very high voice in the vast number of poor groups. They play an exemplary role and organizational role, and mobilize more social resources. Therefore, multi-subject coordination is the inevitable choice of precise poverty alleviation.

A. The government plays a leading role

Government-led is the work orientation of poverty in China alleviation and development strategy and the manager of public affairs. During the transition from poverty alleviation and development to poverty alleviation, the government is confronted with the plight of multiple roles, such as limited ability of poverty control, multiple roles and responsibility orientation. In the process of poverty alleviation and development, the government should realize the transformation of roles of guide, coordinator and multi-subject.[9] As a guide, the government can provide a lot of policy support and create a

good environment to solve the concerns of multiple subjects, so that they can make relatively free decisions and play a greater role as far as possible. In this evaluation and investigation, County A attaches great importance to poverty alleviation, and timely set up a leading group and 10 special working groups headed by the main leaders of the county Party committee and the county government. In addition, the government meets the infrastructure needs of poverty-stricken areas by strengthening infrastructure construction in poverty-stricken areas. Sample villages have made great achievements in infrastructure construction. All roads in the village have been hardened, power facilities have been fully covered, and tap water has been used as drinking water in the village.

B. Enterprises play a boosting role

Enterprises actively assume social responsibility and sense of mission, and actively participate in precise poverty alleviation, which can stimulate the market vitality of poor areas. By attracting investment, providing more jobs and promoting the development of the region, enterprises can effectively enhance the function of poor areas and help poor villages get out of poverty and become rich. At the same time, enterprises can also enhance their image and competitiveness through their efforts in poverty alleviation.

C. Social organizations play the role of coordinators

Our government encourages and supports social organizations to join in the work of fighting poverty. No matter how large a social organization is, it has its own advantages. Some large social organizations have good image and can attract high-quality investment. And some smaller social organizations, because they keep close cooperation with villagers for a long time, can protect the interests of poor households more.

D. The role of poor households as participants

As the helped, the poor households should build up the confidence of getting rid of poverty and getting rich, and actively integrate into the work of getting rid of poverty and tackling difficulties, starting with the end. Poverty-stricken people should set up the idea of unequal dependence, self-reliance and hard work to become rich. Through technical and knowledge training, they should constantly improve their human capital to meet the needs of local economic development, and form a good atmosphere of hard work and hard work, and strive for excellence. More importantly, poor households should pay attention to the training of their children, provide them with better educational opportunities, encourage them to receive more cultural knowledge and skills training, and prevent poverty from transferring between generations.

E. The role of local elites as role models

As an example of poor households, local elites are far superior to ordinary villagers in thinking and ability, and have a high voice among the masses. These elites include local influential cadres, talented people who make a fortune by themselves, talented people with management ability or technical backbone, etc. Local elites can share their valuable experience with the poor people and broaden the channels for them to get rid of poverty and become rich. Develop capable people's economy and promote poor households to increase their income and become rich.

IV. EFFECTIVENESS OF MULTI-AGENT SYNERGY IN ACCURATE POVERTY ALLEVIATION

The poverty-stricken population in A County decreased from 10 479 households and 33 509 people at the end of 2011 to 1 636 households and 2 389 people at the end of 2017, achieving a stable poverty alleviation of 8 843 households and 3 120 people, and the incidence of poverty dropped from 14% to 1.2%.The implementation and completion of the tasks and measures of the annual poverty alleviation plan in County A are in good condition. According to the task requirements of provincial and municipal poverty alleviation, A county plans to alleviate 200 people from poverty this year. Through the target of "two without worries and three guarantees", 628 people from 228 families have been identified to alleviate poverty. The final effect of poverty alleviation is far higher than expected. Social security and relief, such as medical treatment, old-age care, low social security and major illness relief, will be fully covered. According to the sample households'awareness of policy, the overall effect is better. Most of the sample households are satisfied with poverty alleviation. In terms of fund-raising, County A actively advocates the participation of all sectors of society in the work of helping. 12 departments, 12 state-owned enterprises and 12 private enterprises have been arranged to help 12 poor villages in the county. By the end of November, 51.56 million yuan had been invested in industrial development funds, infrastructure and public service construction projects, of which 62.63 million yuan had been invested by supporting units, 17.26 million yuan had been invested by enterprises and 43.57 million yuan had been invested by other sectors. A county government strengthened financial poverty alleviation, injected capital of 44.5 million yuan, set up 89 mutual fund associations, issued loans of 16 million yuan to 2369 households, and issued micro-loans of 3308 households of 128 million yuan, effectively solving the problem of financial difficulties.

A. Significant economic results

TABLE I. 2017 ANNUAL A COUNTY INCOME INFORMATION TABLE

	Mean value	Standard deviation	Minimum value	Maximum value
Household Operational Income	8449.679	9130.679	0	29535
Wage income	6178.571	10012.77	0	34900
Property income	0	0	0	0
Long-term stable income	5373.2	6897	0	25446.5
Short-term temporary income	102134.5	73194	600	170007.8

The above table shows that the per capita income of A county has made a breakthrough through a series of poverty alleviation work. The average household operating income in the table is about 8450 yuan, wage income is about 6180 yuan, long-term stable income is about 5373 yuan, short-

term stable income is about 102 135 yuan, property income is 0. However, from the variance, minimum and maximum, it can be seen that the unequal distribution of resources still exists in poverty alleviation.

TABLE II. 2016 INCOME CONTRAST TABLE OF A COUNTY IN YEAR AND 2017

	Household Income	Operational	Wage income	Long-term stable income	Short-term income	temporary
2016	5921.78		6322.22	2457.91	58779.7	
2017	8449.68		6178.57	5373.2	102135	
2017-2016	2527.901		-143.651	2915.287	43354.76	

Through the comparison between 2016 and 2017, we can see that the per capita income of A county has produced better results through a series of poverty alleviation work. Among them, the average household operating income increased by 2528 yuan, the average long-term stable income increased by 2915 yuan, and the average short-term stable income increased by 43355 Yuan. Wage income decreased by 144 yuan. Overall, per capita income increased significantly, while temporary income increased significantly in the short term.

B. Social effects

1) Infrastructure construction

In terms of infrastructure construction, A county has done a lot of work and achieved great results. The whole village has achieved full coverage of power facilities, communication facilities, signal intensity in the middle, the whole village road hardening, the whole village uses tap water as drinking water; the village has medical and health clinics and garbage centralized storage point facilities. The spiritual outlook of poverty-stricken areas has greatly improved, while the confidence of poverty-stricken households in getting rid of poverty and getting rich has increased.

2) Improvement of medical service level and quality

2017In 2000, telemedicine services covered more than 80% of township hospitals. In 2018, the rate of medical treatment in county areas increased to more than 90%, basically realizing that the rural poor people "can't get out of county with serious illness" and alleviating the burden of the masses. Research and development found that 100% of poor rural households joined the new rural cooperative medical system (NCMS) and earnestly enjoyed the payment subsidy of NCMS. At the same time, they also enjoyed the percentage reimbursement and exemption of the prescribed quota in the process of daily medical treatment and medication.100% of the poverty-stricken households suffer from chronic diseases and 100% of the poverty-stricken households suffer from serious diseases. Except for those poor households who are reluctant to seek medical treatment because of their age and type of diseases, 100% of the poor households enjoy 95% of the high proportion of reimbursement for major diseases.

C. Ecological effects

Generally speaking, County A has made great efforts to cultivate forest resources, build ecological barriers and optimize the distribution of forestry industry. Comprehensive ecological restoration of water quality, soil, vegetation, abandoned mines and polluted cultivated land has achieved considerable results. A County specific practices:

(1)The project of returning farmland to forestry. Under the premise of not breaking through the amount of cultivated land determined by the general land use planning, all sloping cultivated land above 25 degrees will be included in the new round of converting farmland to forestry.

(2)Afforestation and greening project. In the implementation of national and provincial key project indicators tilt to poor villages, priority planning in poor villages, afforestation and greening tasks in poor villages are arranged at least 2000 mu per year.

(3) The "Eight Major Projects" continue to promote the "Five-Year Green Planting" campaign, the Beijing-Tianjin Sandstorm Source Control, and the "Eight Major Projects" focusing on returning farmland to forests.

D. Long-term development

In addition to solving the problem of returning to poverty due to old age, illness and other factors, County A has also started to improve its ability and employment environment, aiming at establishing a lasting source of income for poor households, effectively preventing the phenomenon of returning to poverty after poverty eradication, and enabling poor households to have the ability of sustainable development. County A vigorously supports education. On the basis of 15 years of free education and living allowance for boarders and rural students, it subsidizes students with family difficulties. The county's poor families and children from families with special difficulties are given 4,000 to 5,000 yuan per person for admission to university, so as to ensure that no one can not afford to go to university because of poverty. For 1291 impoverished college students, student loans were granted to students in their places of origin, amounting to 9.313 million yuan, of which 61 were filed and carded, with a loan amount of 427.9 million Yuan. Up to now, a total of 997 students with archives and cards have been subsidized

with a total amount of 5.5901 million yuan, and all the information of the students has been entered into the precise subsidy system of A County, S Province.

In addition to the implementation of basic education policy, County A also vigorously develops vocational education. Combining with the current situation of the county's industrial development, we should reform and improve the main professional and training conditions of vocational secondary schools, and vigorously cultivate "double-teacher" vocational education teachers. We will complete the construction of vocational education centers in the new district, promote the approval of vocational education institutes, and strive to build characteristic vocational schools. In addition, County A continues to promote educational reform and school standardization, deepens the reform of school-running system, strengthens cooperation in curriculum construction and teacher training, and comprehensively improves local education level. A County establishes an integrated education development mechanism between urban and rural areas to realize the sharing of high-quality education resources between urban and rural areas.

According to the survey, through innovating the poverty alleviation and development mode of "capable person + cooperative + poor household" and "enterprise + base + poor household", 214 enterprises, cooperatives and large households in A county have brought 3623 poor households into stable income.

V. DIFFICULTIES IN THE COORDINATION OF MULTIPLE SUBJECTS IN ACCURATE POVERTY ALLEVIATION

A. Low level of informatization

In the process of field survey, we learned that the poverty alleviation work lacks electronic poverty alleviation data. Much of the work of the local village committee staff needs all kinds of paper materials and forms. The information of poor households and poverty-free households is recorded on the roster. Any slight change of information will bring about a complex workload, resulting in low overall work efficiency. At the same time, the electronic version of the poverty alleviation materials of the county poverty Alleviation Office is not updated in time, and many information is imperfect and loopholes are numerous. Grass-roots cadres often face problems such as complicated forms and repeated changes in income accounting formulas, so they repeat these tasks by working overtime. At present, A county has not been able to use the powerful power of modern database to work to ensure the quality and efficiency of the work.

B. The boundaries of responsibilities between multiple subjects are not clear

Under the precise poverty alleviation, the boundaries of responsibilities between the multi-subjects are not clear, which can be reflected in the occurrence of dislocation, offside and displacement between the multi-subjects. The occurrence of these phenomena will lead to the evasion of

responsibilities, rather than each subject sharing the corresponding responsibilities and risks according to their own anti-risk ability. Especially when the risk responsibility is relatively large, due to the existence of moral hazard, some subjects of responsibility will transfer responsibility to other subjects in order to avoid risk. While reducing the risk of their own responsibility, they also increase the risk of other subjects of responsibility, which often leads to the possibility of expanding the overall risk.

C. There is a big gap in resources grasped by multi-subjects.

There are great differences in resources owned by multi-subjects themselves. At the same time, in the process of multi-subjects collaboration, due to the lack of awareness of resource sharing among the subjects, there is a big gap in the resources ultimately grasped by the subjects in the whole process. For example, the government is very familiar with Poverty Alleviation Policies and the actual situation of local poor households, but not so clear about the price changes in the market, the profitability of poverty alleviation enterprises and the information related to project management. Similarly, enterprises are sensitive to changes in the market, but they still lack a good understanding of Poverty Alleviation Policies and poor households. In addition, the main source of information for poor households is village cadres. The ways of informing information include issuing paper materials and holding irregular villagers' meetings. In the process of information transmission, the real information that poor households know may be filtered through layers, resulting in incomplete information or even information distortion.

VI. SUGGESTIONS ON THE COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF MULTIPLE SUBJECTS IN ACCURATE POVERTY ALLEVIATION

A. Multi-subject consensus on the determination of development goals

Multiple subjects represent the interests of different roles, but when they reach an agreement on the essential goal of achieving sustainable development in local economy, politics, society, ecology and culture, they form a unity of objectives and can develop in a coordinated manner in a given direction, which is a good foundation. At the same time, in the determination of short-term goals in all stages of poverty alleviation, multi-subjects can determine the consistent direction, which can lay the foundation for the following clear division of responsibilities and the sharing of risk responsibilities matching their own abilities. Under the background of precise poverty alleviation, the government, as a guide, has formulated phased goals for poverty alleviation. Enterprises take the initiative to assume social responsibility, seize opportunities, integrate resources from all sides, and promote the synchronous development of themselves and poverty-stricken areas around the local characteristic industries. Social organizations help coordinate and safeguard the interests of poor households, listen to their real needs, and establish good cooperative relations. As a direct beneficiary, poor households should have strong

willingness and action to get rid of poverty. Local elites should give full play to their abilities, help other subjects achieve common goals and realize self-worth in cooperation.

B. *Establishing a high degree of trust among multiple subjects*

Trust is the cornerstone of the multi-subject to maximize the overall strength. Only on the basis of high trust, can the two sides cooperate openly and closely, and share benefits and risks. The unified development goal can help multiple subjects to establish initial trust, but it is still far from a high degree of trust relationship. In the long-term development of poverty alleviation work, grass-roots cadres and poor households are closely linked, and the trust relationship between them has been established. Therefore, it is an effective way to use grass-roots cadres as a bridge to establish trust between poor households and other main bodies.

C. *Constructing a Resource Sharing Platform Connecting Multiple Subjects*

Resource sharing platform is an effective tool to promote poverty alleviation and key work. By establishing a resource sharing platform among multiple subjects, timely response of information can be achieved. On the platform of resource sharing, the multi-subjects can get the information of the policy inside the system and the actual situation of the poor households at any time. They can also share the external information, market demand, funds, technology and other elements of the system collected by each subject in a timely manner. We can use modern powerful database as tool support, which can facilitate the transmission and change of information and save a lot of time and cost. At the same time, to a certain extent, it strengthens the communication and cooperation among the multi-subjects, thus deepening the relationship between the various subjects. So as to achieve twice the result with half the effort.

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(1)Authors' brief introduction: Han Shurong (1983 ~), female, Yulin native of Shaanxi Province, lecturer, social security, social policy, poverty research.

(2)Li Lulu (1999 ~), female, Shangluo, Shaanxi, undergraduate, management. Li Longjie, Ji Xuanang, Liu Yanyu, and Gao Shanhong, undergraduates of Shaanxi Normal University, have also contributed to this endeavor. Thank you very much.

(3)Guo Bei, (1986-), female, Yulin, Shaanxi, lecturer, news communication, public policy, etc. Han Shurong, Lecturer, School of International Business, Shaanxi Normal University, Doctor of Management, Chang'an School of International Business, an Shaanxi Normal University, Shaanxi Province, 710119.

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