

Research on Humanistic Care and Value Reconstruction of the Financial Aid Policy for Poor Students in Universities

Investigation and Analysis Based on 4 Typical Cases

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ABSTRACT

Humanistic care is the value measure of the financial aid policy for poor college students, and it is also the due action of helping poor college students from the perspective of targeted poverty alleviation. By means of objective sampling, this paper studies four poor students by means of in-depth interview, examines the humanistic value of the current financial aid policy for poor students in colleges and universities, and constructs the research paradigm of self-speech with poor students as the main body. It is found that while the financial aid policy for poor students in colleges and universities has brought about economic relief, there is also a lack of humanistic care to a certain extent. And this is reflected in the fact that the fair and open system hides the psychological pain of poor students, and the powerful funding ignores the construction of autonomy of poor students. Therefore, the policy of subsidizing poor students in colleges and universities in the new era should transform from the explicit value of promoting educational equity to the implicit value of moral education that promotes the harmonious development of people, and also be combined with the use of data-based platform management methods in student work in the new era, so as to transform paradigm of subsidizing poor students in colleges and universities and reconstruct the humanistic value.

Keywords: poor college students, funding policy, humanistic care

I. INTRODUCTION

Targeted poverty alleviation is China's overall strategic deployment, and an important demand for innovative financial support and education for poor students. General secretary Xi Jinping pointed out that poverty alleviation should be targeted. "If we want to carry out poverty alleviation work, we should first support the education." In colleges and universities, to carry out the work of subsidizing poor students is the most important. With the development of financial aid policy for poor students in colleges and universities, in the face of post-95s college students and the increasingly developed information technology, the funding mode with the theme of openness, fairness and justice has actually covered the psychological worries of the poor students receiving subsidies, falling into a

new system dilemma, such as paying attention to the form but ignoring the connotation construction, paying attention to the application standards but ignoring the ideological education, and emphasizing the effect of financial aid policy but weakening the value guidance. To some extent, the lack of humanistic care in the powerful financial aid has caused the unspeakable pain of poor students. The in-depth understanding of the psychological characteristics of the poor students and the exploration of the humanistic care of the funding policy are in line with the significance of the development of the times.

II. THE RESEARCH BACKGROUND AND PROBLEMS

In order to better implement the poverty alleviation policy for poor students and promote the fair development of education, a series of supporting measures have been issued by the state in the process of implementing the poverty alleviation policy for poor students in colleges and universities, and colleges and universities have carried out beneficial exploration on

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this basis, so as to make the policy benefit more poor students. In particular, the open subsidy paradigm is emphasized. The power rent-seeking is eliminated by open operation, and the standard system ensures the interests of the funders. In the report of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, it is proposed to "improve the supporting system for college students, so that the vast majority of new urban and rural labor force can receive high school education and higher education". In December 2017, it is proposed to comprehensively promote the quality of funding for education, take the action of "subsidizing and educating people" as one of basic tasks of the top ten quality improvement systems of education, and establish a "four-in-one" development-oriented funding system of state funding, school awards, social donations and student self-help in "the implementation outline for improving the quality of ideological and political work in colleges and universities". It can be seen that funding for poor students in colleges and universities has become a major livelihood project involving poor students, which is also the due meaning of the national targeted poverty alleviation policy.

Recently, an online article "poor students are embarrassed to eat lunch of love, school protects secretly" has aroused great concern. In order to protect the self-esteem of poor students, some schools take the way of recessive subsidies, master the living and consumption situation of students through big data and other means, and pay for the meal card or consumption card of poor students. Many netizens praise this kind of love actions of the school. From this case, it shows that it is necessary to introduce new ideas in the current financial aid policy of colleges and universities, break the previous rigid system, and truly make the poor students solve the economic difficulties and have personality self-improvement and psychological gratitude. It can be seen that humanistic care is the value and ethical implication of the financial aid policy for poor college students.

For a long time, the ethical value and humanistic care of the financial aid policy is not only the difficulty of college student work, but also the focus of academic circles in recent years. For example, Xie Chunling put forward in "the construction of humanistic system for poor college students" that the problem of poor students is not a simple economic problem, and the spiritual poverty of poor students needs the social attention. It is far from enough to give material help to poor college students, and their spiritual poverty needs more attention from the society. Xue Shen and Liu Huiting put forward in the "lack and reconstruction of humanistic care in the financial aid for poor college student": the scientificity and artistry of financial aid should be unified. In the implementation of financial aid, it is proposed to follow the principle of "being from people to things", carry out the financial aid according

to the working conditions of schools and society and the objective needs of poor students, and guide and encourage poor students to obtain financial aid through their own efforts. From financial help to psychological help, the poor college students must build up a positive and enterprising mentality and value system psychologically, and improve their academic level and comprehensive ability. Sha Aihong pointed out in the "research on the university funding work against the background of educating students": "colleges and universities attach importance to financial aid, despite the education work, issue various kinds of grants according to the review of documents, emphasize the accuracy and timeliness of grants, and accurately distribute all kinds of grants to the funded objects on time." In "blind aid: the path choice of the aid paradigm for poor students in colleges and universities", Bai Hua proposed that the current aid paradigm in colleges and universities is characterized by openness, institutionalization and standardization. The colleges and universities use visual "operation" to highlight the principle of "fairness and justice". However, in practice, there is a tendency to attach importance to institutional norms rather than humanistic care, and the visual aid mode has become a double-edged sword. When Poor students get financial aid, they also suffer emotional damage at the same time. [1]

These studies have examined the problems existing in the current financial aid for poor college students from the perspective of experience, especially the institutional dilemma and operational problems caused by the lack of humanistic value. At the same time, new paradigms of blind aid and implicit aid in the new era are proposed, which undoubtedly promote the sound development of financial aid policy for poor college students. However, this kind of theoretical thinking, which stay at the speculative level, rarely takes the "real" state of "poor students" as the main body as the research perspective. It is the lack of these special groups to state their inner voice, leading to the thickness of the research and the lack of personalities. It has to be said that the lack of funding policy for poor graduate students is also a pity.

Based on this, this study attempts to use the narrative research method. Through in-depth interviews with four poor students, the inner voices of poor students are obtained. This paper explores their real ideas after receiving the funding, and gets their own real "voice", so as to examine the humanistic care of the current funding policy for poor students, and rethink the value of financial aid for poor students in colleges and universities and its ethical implication.

III. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS

A. Research design

In this study, four impoverished students from J University were selected by purposive sampling and theoretical sampling. J University is a comprehensive undergraduate university. In recent years, J University has also made some achievements in the financial aid work in Fujian Province, and won the excellent unit of funding and educating student in Fujian Province in 2018. J University adheres to the goal of "not letting a student drop out of school due to economic difficulties", warms students' heart, molds personality and cultivates human nature, so that students with financial difficulties can live and study without psychological pressures. Based on the principles of "combining scholarship and financial aid and educating students", "simultaneous development of financial aid and education", and "equal emphasis on funding and education", J University actively carries out integrity education, inspirational education, gratitude education, etc., promotes the in-depth development of "post-aid education", and further stimulates the students to study hard, forge ahead and develop in an all-round way. It can be said that J University has formed a precise and standardized work style in the student funding work. This paper selects the poor students in J University for research, and truly reproduces the impact of the national financial aid policy on the poor students, with good reliability.

In the aspect of sample selection, the "saturation principle" of sampling is adopted in combination with the resource advantages of researchers engaged in financial aid. Therefore, it is necessary to ensure the authenticity of the interviewees and the heterogeneity of the sample individuals. On the one hand, because of many years of special work, the author is familiar with the policy development, the work process, and the basic information of poor students, which lays an empirical foundation for the development of research work. On the other hand, based on the familiarity with the students, it tries to make samples have strong heterogeneity. Specifically speaking, the sample situation is as follows. From the perspective of grade, the samples are students from freshman to senior grade; from the perspective of personality, four students are sunny and outgoing, good at communication; and they are from the countryside, the suburbs, and the county, respectively. G is introverted; F is good at communication; Z has applied for being poor student for three years and gives up the application in the senior year because the family gets better. G is the objects who receive the warm in the summer and winter vocation, live near the university, and has a deep understanding of the financial aid policy. In other words, through the selection of individuals with multiple characteristics, such as the family situation,

personality characteristics, gender, grade and other aspects of poor students, the maximum access to rich information in the research can be ensured, and the overall situation of poor students can be reproduced through these cases, so as to ensure the validity of the research.

B. Research methods

This study uses in-depth interviews in qualitative research method. With the in-depth interview with four students, 15 questions are designed. Each interview takes about 1 hour. Through the interviews, the author tries to experience, reflect on the thinking and understanding of research objects, and look for the emotional resonance and the fusion of vision fields, ensuring the validity and authenticity of the interview data. At the same time, the author has made relatively objective observation and studied the daily life of the poor students, and also has made in-depth reflection and interpretation. Finally, the materials are coded and classified according to the concept of "localization" presented in the data, and analyzed and interpreted.

IV. AN OVERVIEW OF THE HUMANISTIC CARE OF FINANCIAL AID FOR THE POOR COLLEGE STUDENTS

A. The original intention of designing good system and unsatisfactory effect

G is from a typical rural family, and the main source of family's income is to cook and deliver food to the construction site by the parents. Because the result of the college entrance examination is not ideal, G has no choice but to choose an independent college with higher tuition fees, hoping to get a diploma at the "undergraduate" level. After entering the college, G applied for being poor student with uneasy psychology, and the living allowance of 250 yuan per month can meet the basic living needs. At the same time, the college developed the publicity of poor students to a certain extent. In this way, the financial aid gave G support in life, and G thought she had spent more than two years in peace.

In 2018, in order to implement the spirit of the document "notice on sending warmth to college students with financial difficulties during winter vacation" issued by the national student financial assistance management center, the party and the state should pay more attention to students with financial difficulties, so as to ensure that students with financial difficulties can enjoy a warm and peaceful winter vacation. And then, the humanistic care can be implemented. All colleges and universities generally organize students or volunteers to carry out the consolation for students from special families with financial difficulties, deeply understand the students'

economic situation and the needs of receiving assistance, set up models, and carry out the activities of "care going beyond thousands of miles" and "implementing financial aid policy in rural areas".

It can be said that from the original intention of designing the system, it hopes to have an in-depth understanding of the family situation and needs of the interviewed students through the publicity of the financial aid policy, and provide reliable first-hand information for precise aid and education. In the process of visiting poor students' home, colleges and universities investigate the living background and growth environment of poor students, deeply understand their actual situation, grasp their ideological development, and find out the confusion during their growth, and take targeted measures to do a good job of financial aid for poor students. From the college's point of view, it is a kind of humanistic care. An in-depth understanding of the poor students' family situation is the most real and down-to-earth approach. However, it is necessary to pay attention to whether this kind of humanistic care concerns the inner feelings of poor students, whether the original intention of the good policy is recognized by students, and whether the dignity of students is really maintained in the process of policy implementation.

G talked about her confusion and doubt about the policy design when she was interviewed by the school. G said: "my home is near the school, teachers can come directly to my home to see whether it's true or false. But if the home is far away, is there any fraud that the school can't find out?"

Z's family is in a husbandry farm in Anfusi Town, a city in Hubei Province. Due to the geographical limitation, the college failed to interview. However, when being asked about the school's door-to-door interview, Z said, "why does the college want to go to my home? What is the college going to do in my home? What does the college want to find out? Frankly, I'm not very happy, and I don't want too many people to know about my family."

The rhetorical questions and answers of G and Z made the author speechless all the time. The author used to firmly believe that the purpose of visiting poor students' families is to send warmth, but not to examine the real situation of poor students' families and reveal their family situation by this opportunity. Although the author can't know all the poor students' real views on this issue, the author can feel a trace of dissatisfaction from their questioning voice. However, sometimes it proves that the good policies fail to achieve the desired effect. In the process of implementing these policies, humanistic care should be embodied instead of completing hard targets. The real purpose of the financial aid policy is to create a good atmosphere,

promote the implementation of the financial aid policy, and make students feel humanistic care.

B. The wishful care

Generally speaking, in order to implement the national policy, colleges and universities often need to collect and retain some information in the process of visiting home. Therefore, the supporting work such as taking photos and even writing propaganda manuscripts after coming back are completed in the process of interview. Does this form of "visiting poor students' home" purely based on the needs of management take into account the psychological feelings of students being exposed in the media? G said: "in the process of visiting home, colleges and universities have to take photos and make the publicity. This is like a kind of disclosure, and I feel particularly uncomfortable to make the specific situation of my family public." When G said this, she was full of helplessness, dissatisfaction and indignation.

When the students said that "the teacher wants to come to my home, but I can't refuse", the author was deeply shocked. The author thought that the students would be happy and grateful for the school's care. This kind of door-to-door visit is the friendliest form of efficient compassion for the poor students. Until the author heard the students' words, the author was shocked. The author didn't expect that the system executors hurt the poor students in this way, but they didn't know it. G does not necessarily represent all the poor students, but G's words makes the author fall into the following reflection. Viewing from the financial aid work, colleges formulate financial aid policies, set up financial aid activities, set up models, and make the publicity mainly based on the social development needs. However, during this process, it requires poor students to face the media. And then, their family situation must be exposed to the public, and poor students are in an embarrassing situation. When poor students get financial aid, they feel that they have lost the dignity. Is it not a kind of "spiritual violence"? How can the colleges be more mindful in the funding work? How can the colleges be more affectionate and warm in the funding work? "Emotional communication is the basis of the relationship between educators and the educated. In order to make education effective, it is necessary to play the leading role of emotion, and the most direct expression of emotional communication is dialogue. Dialogue is a process of mutual understanding between educators and educatees, a process of self-knowledge and self-reflection, and a basic way for people to get along with each other equally." [2] Humanistic care is to respect students and care for students, and the financial aid for students should not be same. It is required to carry out case analysis and take specific solutions according to the specific situations of poor students.

"The education mode of humanistic care starts from the basic fact that students are dignified and valuable people, and creates a relaxed and harmonious innovative learning atmosphere for students, so as to make poor students become complete persons to fully demonstrate their abilities, pursue their beauties and capture the inspiration. This kind of people-oriented educational concept is an important method of humanistic care for college students." [3]

C. The desire to be respected

It is a capitulation to funding policies, and a capitulation to rules. In the in-depth interviews with the four poor students, they all said: "it's better not to publicize. If the publicity is necessary, it is better in a small scope." Z was full of helplessness. "In fact, the seal has proved that I am a poor student, so I don't want to publicize it again. Publicity is for the supervision of students, but I don't think such supervision actually has much effect. The identification of poverty-stricken students in colleges and universities must go through a link: students' application — identification — financial aid. In the whole process, the identification of poor students is the most complex and difficult. Some students magnify the poverty situation in order to apply for being poor students, which leads to the lack of integrity. Some students apply for personal interests. All these are related to the issuance of follow-up grants. In order to ensure the accuracy and fairness of funding, colleges and universities often supervise poor students by means of screening and publicity. The publicity of such information will make some poor students flinch. They are worried about being labeled, and they are worried that they will not be able to choose a free path with their classmates under such labels. F said frankly: "I don't want classmates to know my situation, and the application for being poor student is my privacy. Even others know the situation, there is no way to change this problem. I don't hope classmates look at me with pity and sympathy." "Only by strengthening the humanistic care for poor students in colleges and universities and designing a more humanized identification system can colleges and universities ensure that the dignity of the poor students can be guaranteed, and the spiritual burden of the poor students can be reduced." [4] To a certain extent, publicity can guarantee the fairness of the funding work, but there is not only one way of publicity, and blind aid is also an independent way and method. All the information of poor students can be numbered, and the publicity of numbered information can be used in this link. To a certain extent, privacy protection is also the reflection of fairness and respect, and also an embodiment of humanistic care. G also had such views on the publicity. "I don't think publicity has any effect on those normal students, but has effects on those poor students. Poor students will be very uncomfortable. I don't want the publicity, and I am afraid of being concerned by the classmates." In the

process of communicating with poor students, it is found that poor students have strong self-esteem. Because they are in a weak position in economy, they have inferiority complex and show self-confidence. In their hearts, they are eager to be respected and treated equally. As Z said: "we are in the sensitive period, sometimes students' casual actions and words make me feel a kind of irony." In the process of sending financial aid, humanistic care runs through the whole process of ideological and political education. Colleges and universities should care about the needs of poor students, at the same time, give spiritual help, guide poor students to overcome psychological barriers and make the improvement. As Karl Theodor Jaspers said, "The process of education is a process of spiritual growth. And then, it becomes a part of scientific knowledge." Poor college students want to be respected and treated equally. Colleges and universities should cultivate the subjective consciousness and initiative of poor students, so that they can establish a correct outlook on life.

V. THE VALUE RECONSTRUCTION AND MEASURE CONSTRUCTION OF FINANCIAL AID POLICY FOR POOR COLLEGE STUDENTS

A. Transforming ideas: from the dominant value of promoting educational equity to the recessive moral value of promoting harmonious development

Colleges and universities are the executors and implementers of financial aid policy for poor college students, and play an important role in subsidizing poor students in colleges and universities. "How to use humanistic care in financial aid policy is the internal requirement of financial aid for poor college students. The lack of humanistic care in financial aid leads to the separation of morality and life, resulting in the lack of emotion, personality defects, adaptation deviation and inferiority of some poor students. To reexamine the traditional value orientation of financial aid for poor students in colleges and universities will help us objectively and comprehensively evaluate the value of financial aid for poor students and further improve the comprehensive benefits of financial aid." [5] The material poverty of poor students in colleges and universities can be solved through economic assistance. At the same time, colleges and universities should correct the poor students' thoughts through psychological counseling in the process of development and cultivation. And then, they can view the world objectively, not belittle themselves because of their own economic defects. It is suggested to carry out different counseling at different stages according to different needs of different students. At the beginning of the freshman year, colleges and universities should carry out the adaptive guidance at the college students' entrance education, let them put down the burden and

coexist with their classmates. In the sophomore year, colleges and universities should carry out transitional guidance, provide part-time jobs, guide poor students to participate in extracurricular activities on campus, and help them build up self-confidence. In the third year, colleges and universities should carry out future thinking and career planning, and stimulate the gratitude and struggle spirit of poor students. The financial aid for poor students is not only a kind of "blood transfusion", but also a kind of "hematopoiesis". By using positive and healthy campus life to adjust the emotions of poor students, colleges and universities can regularly carry out "inspirational campus" activities, so that they can correctly look at themselves from other people's stories, know themselves, and obtain their own attitudes. Mo Yan once said: "the essence of education is that one tree shakes another tree, one cloud pushes another cloud, and one soul wakes another soul." College counselors bear the important responsibility of cultivating and educating people, and are good at communicating with students and thinking in another position. It is necessary to optimize the relationship between teachers and students. Teaching is not only to impart knowledge, but also to recognize the function of educating people. It is suggested to teach students in accordance with their aptitude and treat students equally.

B. Updating means: transformation from traditional means to the application of data-based platform

"2010-2020 Outline of national medium and long-term education reform and development" clearly points out that "the national student funding management system covering preschool education to postgraduate education should be built as soon as possible, the information management level of student funding should be improved, and the information of relevant government departments should be shared, so as to provide corresponding technical support for colleges and universities to confirm students' identity and family information. To ensure that students will not drop out of school because of financial difficulties, the government should implement a policy of financial assistance [6]. In the traditional mode of financial aid, the application form submitted by students with financial difficulties needs to be issued by the village committee, sealed by the civil affairs department at the next higher level, and the students fill in the family's financial situation by themselves. Colleges and universities rely on the data filled in above and the information provided by the village committee to judge the students' family situation. In fact, it is difficult to judge the true situation of students with a single text material. With the establishment of big data platform, colleges and universities can access the students' information by the village committee and neighborhood committee. Through the linkage of the civil affairs department and

other government agencies, the bank consumption of students' parents can be linked, and their economic situation and family income can be predicted. Students do not need to submit information repeatedly after entering colleges and universities. As long as they submit an application, workers and counselors can subsidize students by virtue of data matching on the platform. Such a way of funding is accurate and effective, showing the respect for poor students. "Building a data sharing bridge in colleges and universities is an important means to promote accurate funding for poor students. It is suggested to break the isolated island of data, integrate data resources and build a unified funding management platform. The traditional funding management is cumbersome and tedious, mainly in the form of paper and text. Also, it is easy to make mistakes and lacks digital dynamic management." [7] This kind of management is both scientific and standardized, and this measure can be supported by poor students, which is also the inherent requirement of humanistic care in university funding policy. In the information age of data, it is required to change the way of "publicity". Colleges and universities should not publicize results, and can use anonymous and email to inform the poor students. At the same time, colleges and universities can use the information network and database information network of poor students for comparison, screening and funding. To a certain extent, this kind of financial aid show the respect and humanistic care for poor students, and it is also people-oriented.

C. Transforming paradigm: from the objects who receive financial aid to the subjects who get rid of poverty independently

"Poor students are not only the objects who receive financial aid, but also the subjects who get rid of poverty independently. The poverty-stricken students are mainly dependent on themselves to get rid of poverty, and the external funding cannot bring about long-term improvement of their living conditions. Affirming the dominant position of the practice subject is the most significant mark of humanistic care. Affirming the subjectivity of the poverty-stricken students is the most scientific source of power for them to get rid of poverty." [8] In the process of funding, it is necessary to strengthen the dominant position of poor students and give full play to their consciousness, autonomy and initiative. As the objects who receive financial aid, poor students should have a clear understanding of themselves, objectively look at their own shortcomings, seek suitable ways to deal with their own poverty, and improve themselves. As the main body of financial aid policy, colleges and universities must strengthen the guidance of ideology, stimulate the gratitude education for poor students, organize public welfare activities and encourage poor students to

participate in actively. At the same time, colleges and universities should provide policy support for poor students' innovation and entrepreneurship, improve the financial aid system, broaden the school-enterprise platform, and provide opportunities for students from poor families to carry out part-time-work and part-time-study. With the support of enterprises, colleges and universities can improve the source channel of grants, so that poor students can receive financial aid more widely. According to the "implementation outline of the project to improve the ideological and political work in colleges and universities", colleges and universities should improve the quality of education with financial aid, combine the concepts of "supporting the poor", "improving the education" and "inspiring the ambition", and establish a "four-in-one" system of national financial assistance, school awards, social donation and students' self-help. Colleges and universities should strengthen the cooperation of various departments, respect the dominant position of poor students, and firmly adhere to the people-oriented concept of financial aid.

VI. CONCLUSION

Through in-depth interviews with four poor students, it is found that as an important means of assistance, the financial aid policy for poor college students has brought financial assistance to students, alleviated the economic pressure of poor students to a certain extent, and played an important role in making them study at ease. However, the financial aid policy for poor students does not really reflect the humanistic care, and there is a lack of humanistic value to a certain extent. Colleges and universities are not only the executors and implementers of the financial aid policy for poor students, but also undertake the important responsibility of sending humanistic care for poor students. In this regard, in the process of subsidizing poor students, colleges and universities should not only adhere to a people-oriented concept, but also establish a complete set of organizational systems. At present, the financial aid policy for poor students in colleges and universities ushers in a new stage of development. Inspired by the national policy of precise assistance, colleges and universities should make comprehensive use of various means to realize the value reconstruction of the financial aid policy for poor students.

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