Education Targeted Poverty Alleviation System Under Cloud Computing

Wang Yaoqing(✉)

Xi'an Polytechnic University, Xi'an 710600, Shaanxi, China
18234507281@163.com

Abstract. At present, all parts of China are vigorously carrying out targeted poverty alleviation through education. Poverty alleviation is an important measure for the country to promote the construction of a well-off society in an all-round way and plays an important role in improving people's livelihood and promoting economic development. However, there are still many problems in poverty alleviation, especially in education. Most of them pay more attention to the construction of hardware, but ignore the improvement of software, pay more attention to theoretical education, but ignore the practical application of education. This paper mainly studies the problems existing in education targeted Poverty alleviation, and puts forward some solutions based on cloud computing technology, so as to provide reference for domestic education targeted poverty alleviation.

Keywords: Targeted poverty alleviation · Education cloud computing

1 Introduction

Building a well-off society in an all-round way is the common expectation of individuals, society and even the country. Since the 19th CPC National Congress, China's poverty alleviation and development has entered a decisive period. This is not only a great leap forward in China's poverty alleviation, but also a strong push forward in realizing the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. The promotion of targeted poverty alleviation is an important layout for the country to build a well-off society in an all-round way. The 19th National Congress to the 20th National Congress is an important node in the objectives of the "two centenaries" (the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China and the 100th anniversary of the founding of new China). The first Centennial plan is about to end. At the same time, it is also necessary to start a new journey of a socialist modern country and start towards the second Centennial plan. Poverty alleviation is an important starting point for the realization of the two Centennial plans.

Poverty alleviation and development is a social project that the Chinese government has paid close attention to and vigorously promoted since the early stage of reform and opening up. In many poverty alleviation and development studies, there is the most lasting and close relationship between education and poverty alleviation. In practice, poverty

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alleviation through education first means "supporting the poverty of education", that is, education has always been the main position and key field of poverty alleviation and development, It regards education as the goal, task, content or field of poverty alleviation, and finally realizes poverty reduction and poverty alleviation in the field of education through various means and methods such as policy preference, increasing investment and adjusting structure.

Looking at the past and present, looking at China and foreign countries, it is difficult to eliminate poverty from its root if we only rely on material poverty alleviation. Spiritual poverty makes poverty factors more stubborn in poor families, and the intergenerational transmission of poverty is difficult to disintegrate. In order to control poverty, we should help the poor objects economically and improve their lives. More importantly, we should cut off the growth context of poverty factors from the root and level the soil for poverty growth [1]. Education has improved the professional consciousness and life concept of the poor people and solved the problem of insufficient subjective initiative. Poor people can absorb the energy of production and life in education and get rid of poverty by relying on their own knowledge and skills. At the same time, we can also consolidate the achievements of vocational skill learning and prevent the phenomenon of returning to poverty by participating in lifelong education training. Therefore, this paper is based on cloud computing technology education targeted poverty alleviation research.

2 Related Work

2.1 Cloud Computing Concept

Cloud is a metaphor of network and Internet. In the past, cloud was often used to represent telecom network in images, and later it was also used to represent the abstraction of Internet and underlying infrastructure.

Cloud computing is a dynamic and scalable network application infrastructure based on Internet services, with virtualization technology as the core and low cost as the goal. Users pay for relevant services according to their use needs.

The cloud computing mode is very similar to the centralized power supply mode of national power plants (power plants provide points and users pay for them). In the cloud computing mode, cloud computing provides hardware facilities (server, memory, hard disk) and various application software that users can't see or touch. Users only need to access the Internet, pay for the resources they need, and then send instructions and receive data to the "cloud" through the browser. Basically, they don't have to do anything. They can use the computing resources, storage space, various application software and other resources of the cloud service provider to meet their needs.

These resources in the cloud computing mode can be provided quickly, requiring little management work by users or little interaction with service providers. Cloud computing allows you to experience the computing power of 10 trillion times per second. With such powerful computing power, you can simulate nuclear explosions, predict climate change and market trends.

Cloud Computing Goals

The ultimate goal of cloud computing is to provide computing, services and applications to people as a public facility, so that people can use computer resources like water, electricity, gas and telephone.

Users do not need to have visible and tangible hardware facilities, nor do they need to pay for equipment power supply, air conditioning and refrigeration, special maintenance and other expenses for the computer room, nor do they need to wait for a long supply cycle, project implementation and other lengthy time. They only need to remit money to the cloud computing service provider, and they will get the required services immediately.

In the cloud computing environment, users' use concept has also changed from "purchasing products" to "purchasing services", which also promotes the development of the business model of cloud services.

Cloud Computing Features

Cloud computing is to distribute computing on a large number of distributed computers rather than local computers or remote servers. The operation of enterprise data center will be more similar to the Internet. This enables enterprises to switch resources to needed applications and access computers and storage systems according to their needs.

It is like changing from the old single generator mode to the centralized power supply mode of the power plant. It means that computing power can also be circulated as a commodity, just like gas and hydropower, with convenient access and low cost. The biggest difference is that it is transmitted through the Internet. The cloud computing system is shown in Fig. 1 below.

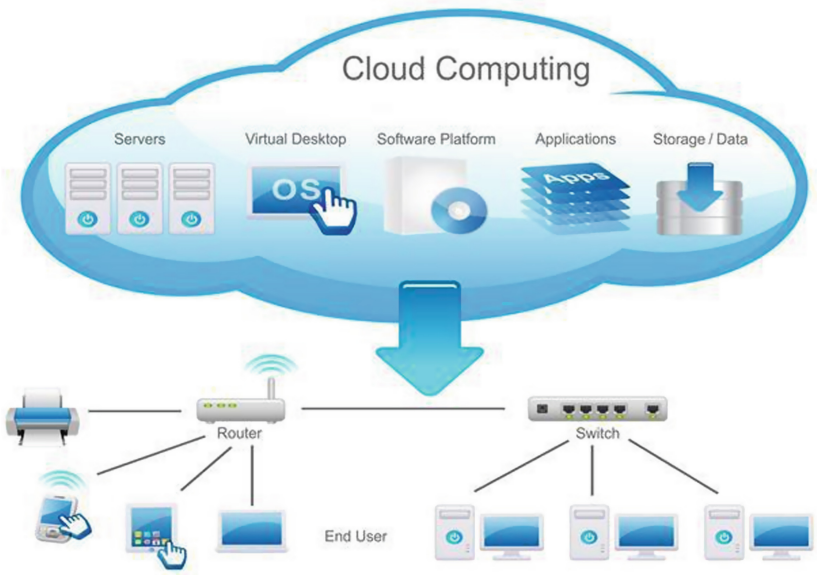

Fig. 1. Cloud computing system

2.2 Targeted Poverty Alleviation in Education

1. Remote schools or teaching sites mainly radiate the economically underdeveloped areas in rural areas, with poor students, poor school buildings, inconvenient transportation and meager wages. Their value and welfare are greater than education itself, so it is difficult to attract teachers to work for a long time.
2. For remote schools and teaching sites, the State implements various standard thinning projects, mainly allocating certain funds to strengthen school buildings and replace teaching equipment. Generally speaking, it is certainly good, but it is also a plan to kill many birds with one stone: strengthening school buildings and improving the campus environment can generate income for local migrant workers, but the projects can only be contracted by a few teams, and the project quality is not flattered, One can't say it's fishy; The replacement of teaching equipment, such as old equipment eliminated by urban schools, outdated products that are unsalable by enterprises, all kinds of inferior teaching aids, stationery, desks and chairs, pulling network cables, and purchasing all kinds of online school services, are all public procurement prices. Although they are not better than replacement, there is no need to say that they are fishy [2]; For the construction of teachers, the investment is mainly focused on various short-term training, mainly looking for online schools, urban schools and lecturers with high professional titles, and doing many kinds of inefficient and ineffective things at the price of public services purchased by the government. The problem of increasing the income of rural teachers is basically unchanged. The final result is that everyone has increased the income except rural teachers, There is no end to the fishiness.
3. Old rural teachers will not use new equipment, new teachers who can use new equipment can not stay, and the phenomenon of idle equipment is very common. In addition to going to the peak to check and take photos for political achievements, it is basically not used at other times.
4. The attempt to replace teachers with equipment, implement distance education and improve remote rural education with weak teachers is a bubble blown by the capital of online schools, which is specially used to cooperate with the peak promotion eager for quick success and instant benefit. Unwilling to spend a lot of money to build a stable and high-quality team of rural teachers, but using this kind of commercial marketing, money making feast and political achievement project, it is really limited and pitiful to improve the declining rural education.
5. It's just pity for most of these children who can't go to high school. When they were young, they had to endure the company of their parents or poverty. They received an education far inferior to their peers in urban areas, but they had to accept a unified standard of social division of labor in adulthood. Everything, roughly speaking, is decided at the moment of birth.

2.3 Cloud Computing

Cloud computing is the product of the integration and development of parallel computing, grid computing, virtualization, distributed computing, network storage, load balancing

and other technologies. The most key technologies include data management technology, parallel programming model, data storage technology, cloud computing platform management technology, virtualization technology and so on. The data storage technologies widely used in cloud computing systems mainly include Google File System (GFS), BigTable, HDFS, the open source implementation of GFS developed by Amazon dynamo and Hadoop team. BigTable is a distributed storage system designed to manage structured data. The most widely used model in parallel programming model is MapReduce proposed by Google. MapReduce can process TB or Pb level massive data concurrently [3]. At present, MapReduce is the most widely used representative Hadoop and spark, as a typical data batch processing technology, are widely used in the fields of big data mining, data analysis, machine learning and so on. The virtualization technology of cloud computing can enable a single server to support multiple virtual machines and run multiple operating systems and applications, so as to greatly improve the utilization of the server.

One of the important applications of cloud computing technology is to build a big data mining platform. Virtualization technology in cloud computing technology can divide a single resource into a splitting mode of multiple virtual resources, or integrate multiple resources into an aggregation mode of virtual resources. It is a key technology for the full integration and efficient utilization of various computing and storage resources, which can maximize the data processing speed and improve the mining efficiency. The data storage technology in cloud computing technology uses tens of thousands of cheap storage devices to form a huge storage center. These heterogeneous storage devices aggregate scattered and low reliable resources into a whole with high reliability and high scalability through their respective distributed file systems, which can effectively solve the problem of big data storage [4]. Parallelizing data mining algorithms through the parallelization programming model in cloud computing is the mainstream idea of fast big data mining.

The transfer of applications, data, information and other resources from the cloud to end users (regional security communication control administrators and controlled users) requires a highly secure transmission channel to prevent data loss, data leakage and manipulation in the transmission process, and ensure the safe and effective transmission of cloud services. It mainly consists of the following parts: LAN security isolation and threat prevention, Wan and extranet connection isolation and monitoring. To isolate and monitor different services/systems on WAN, the most effective way is to distinguish services through MPLS VPN, and use firewall and intrusion detection to provide virtualized detection services. In the LAN, the protection of packet confidentiality and integrity is integrated into the network matrix, and the internal data of the enterprise is encrypted and secure by using the macsec protocol built in the switch. Linksec (IEEE 802.1ae) provides line speed link layer encryption at all ports, as shown in Fig. 2. Packets are encrypted at the exit and then decrypted at the entry, so they remain in clear text inside the device. This method allows the insertion of network services transmitting unencrypted traffic, while ensuring the integrity and confidentiality of traffic when transmitted over the line.

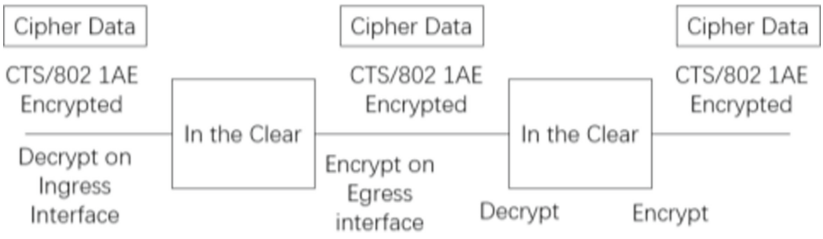

Fig. 2. Schematic diagram of cloud computing linksec

3 Analysis on Poverty Alleviation Defects of Current Precision Education

3.1 Pay Attention to Hardware Construction and Ignore Software Construction

In the current process of poverty alleviation through education, many places attach great importance to hardware construction, mainly in the following ways: first, strengthen the maintenance and transformation of school buildings, add tables and chairs, maintain the lighting of school buildings, etc.; Second, strengthen the construction of relevant hardware facilities, such as investing a lot of money to purchase classroom computers, refitting multimedia classrooms, adding zhihuiyun classroom equipment, etc. In addition, many places have increased financial support for rural poor students in the process of targeted poverty alleviation through education, such as food subsidies, or reduction and exemption of health care and education fees and miscellaneous fees for rural preschool students [5]. Although the improvement of hardware facilities and strong financial support for poor students can provide some support and guarantee for the development of rural education, domestic and foreign experience has repeatedly proved that the development and quality improvement of education are inseparable from a stable, well-trained, highly motivated and reliable team of teachers. Therefore, education targeted poverty alleviation should pay more attention to the construction of "software", that is, we must strengthen the construction of teachers in rural areas.

At present, the weakness of teachers has become the biggest bottleneck restricting the development of rural education. The survey of rural teachers shows that there are some problems in rural teachers, such as insufficient quantity, unstable team, serious aging, resulting in aging knowledge, lagging renewal of educational ideas, lack of educational and teaching ability and so on. According to statistics, at present, the proportion of rural teachers with senior professional titles is only 4.2%, 6.6% points lower than the national average of 10.8% and 12% points lower than the 16.2% of urban teachers; In the primary professional titles, the proportion of rural teachers is 44.9%. This means that the titles of rural teachers are more at the primary and intermediate levels, and the gap between urban and rural teachers is obvious [6].

3.2 Attach Importance to Theoretical Education and Ignore Applied Education

Poverty alleviation through education should also focus on "what to learn", that is, what kind of education, what type of knowledge and what courses should be offered in poor

areas. Education is an investment. Whether people are willing to make this investment and to what extent depends largely on the comparison of educational benefits and costs. If the knowledge imparted by the courses can not bring considerable benefits to educational investment families, the willingness of families to make such educational investment will be greatly reduced. At present, China has reduced the direct cost of education by implementing the policy of "two exemptions and one subsidy" and increasing financial assistance to poor students. However, the cumulative drop out rate in the whole secondary school stage in rural areas is still as high as 63%. The reason is that the income and cost of general theoretical knowledge education to rural families are not proportional. At present, China formulates rural education policies according to the model of urban education, but the income brought by this education model to rural families is much lower than that of urban families [7]. According to the "follow-up survey on employment, life and values of Chinese college students" by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, compared with ordinary college graduates from urban families, The employment rate and quality of graduates from rural families are much worse. In the case of low return on education investment, the cost of rural education investment is relatively high. The same amount of university education cost is not a heavy burden for an urban family, but it is heavier for a rural family. Therefore, in the face of the reality full of uncertainty, due to the high opportunity cost of sending children to school and the uncertainty of the expected income from school, rational choice makes rural families tend to a short-term behavior.

3.3 Neglect of Mental Health Education for Students

The realization path of education targeted poverty alleviation is to "enable children of poor families to receive fair and quality education", but learning must first give full play to students' own initiative. If students are unwilling to learn or even give up learning opportunities, targeted poverty alleviation cannot be realized. The survey shows that at present, rural education evaluation students focus on scores, and humanistic care is not enough. Students with poor academic performance can not get the care of teachers and the respect of students for a long time, and their self-esteem has been seriously hit. Finally, they are tired of learning and even impulsively choose to drop out of school regardless of the future.

3.4 Poor Groups Have Weak Awareness of Education, Which Makes it More Difficult to Provide Accurate Assistance

In order to "enable children from poor families to receive fair and quality education", it is also required to obtain the active cooperation of students' parents in the process of education targeted poverty alleviation, and parents should enlighten and urge children to actively learn [8]. In China, affected by the long-term influence of traditional ideology and culture, many parents of students in poor areas do not understand the long-term role of education, or just because education does not see a return in the short term, they think that reading is a waste of time, and even the view of "reading is useless" appears in some areas. The lack of active cooperation of students' families makes it impossible to establish a systematic funding platform in the process of poverty alleviation through

education, which seriously increases the difficulty of targeted poverty alleviation through education.

4 Education Targeted Poverty Alleviation Under Cloud Computing

4.1 We Will Strengthen Precise Assistance to Rural Teachers and Improve Teaching Quality and Educational Attraction

First, vigorously develop internet education, transfer high-quality educational resources in urban areas to rural poor areas through Internet technology, strengthen the training of teachers' teaching informatization, make teachers fully understand the functions of teaching research, electronic lesson preparation, courseware production, electronic teaching materials and lesson drying in the platform, and incorporate the application of Teachers into the school quality assessment system. These measures can effectively and quickly change the unbalanced distribution of educational resources between urban and rural areas, improve the quality of rural education, and then improve the attraction of rural education to rural families. Second, strengthen the rotation and training of teachers in the targeted poverty alleviation through education [9]. Restricted by the overall economic and social environment, it is still difficult for poor areas to attract excellent teachers even if they increase financial subsidies. Based on this, on the one hand, rural teachers can be organized to conduct remote training in cities with superior educational resources to continuously improve the teaching skills of rural teachers; On the other hand, we can also learn from the practices of South Korea, Japan and other countries to implement the teacher exchange rotation system. For example, in order to ensure the equal level of teachers in different regions, South Korea requires public school teachers to work in rural schools for 3–4 years after working in cities for 8–10 years. Third, we must pay attention to the treatment of rural teachers in the process of education targeted poverty alleviation. It should be introduced and implemented as soon as possible Strong and substantially attractive policies to ensure the treatment and status of teachers, and attract and retain excellent teachers to teach in poor areas through policies, so as to improve and improve the quality of rural teaching.

4.2 Vigorously Develop Rural Vocational Education

One side, Urbanization of rural education The low rate of return on investment in rural education affects the investment enthusiasm of rural families; on the other hand, the development of rural economy urgently needs a large number of trained primary and intermediate professional and technical talents. Therefore, we must change the current single structure and school running mode of higher education in rural education, and vigorously develop rural vocational education in the future. Rural vocational education is mainly for all kinds of education Production skills training directly applied to agricultural production and life, such as breeding technology [10]. The great difference between this vocational education and academic education is that its investors and beneficiaries can be organically unified to a great extent, which can directly improve agricultural production efficiency and increase rural family income. Therefore, farmers are also

willing to invest in this aspect. In China, rural vocational education plays a significant role in rural family income. The average rate of return is about 27% (annual average rate of return 9%), which is basically consistent with the international average rate of return of 10%. Therefore, in the future, the government should appropriately increase the investment in rural vocational education, implant the mature vocational education model in cities and towns into rural areas, and improve the vocational skills of rural teenagers.

5 Implement Cloud Computing Precision Education Poverty Alleviation

First of all, we need to know what the purpose of cloud computing education poverty alleviation is.

In order to thoroughly implement the poverty alleviation spirit of cloud computing education, ensure the effective implementation of cloud computing education targeted poverty alleviation, and ensure that students from poor families can normally receive all kinds of cloud computing education at all levels. Develop pre-school cloud computing education, consolidate and improve compulsory cloud computing education, and popularize cloud computing education in senior high school. By 2020, the overall development level of cloud computing education in poor areas will be significantly improved, and the basic public services of cloud computing education for the poor such as filing and card establishment will be fully covered [11].

We will ensure that all cloud computing education stages are fully funded from enrollment to graduation, that children from poor families can go to school, and that no student is allowed to drop out of school due to family difficulties. Everyone has the opportunity to lift their families out of poverty through vocational cloud computing education, higher cloud computing education or vocational training. The ability of cloud computing education to serve regional economic and social development has been significantly enhanced. This is the purpose of cloud computing education poverty alleviation.

Secondly, we should know why we should implement cloud computing education to help the poor.

Poverty alleviation through cloud computing education is the main way to get rid of poverty and become rich. Combined with the local reality, we should earnestly study and solve the problems such as the lack of pre-school cloud computing education, the shortage of high-quality resources in ordinary high schools and the weak ability of vocational cloud computing education and training, give full play to the role of cloud computing education in poverty alleviation, and lay the foundation for the overall local poverty alleviation [12].

Then we need to know how to implement cloud computing education.

"Helping the poor first helps the wise, and treating the poor must cure the foolish" and if we want to carry out cloud computing education to help the poor, we must do the following:

First: improve the teaching environment on campus and cultivate a stable and capable team of teachers.

Second: we should take practical measures to let the lost children return to school.

Third: carry out vocational cloud computing education to enable students to master "- skills".

Finally, it is worth mentioning that the poverty alleviation of cloud computing education can not let the cloud computing education department "pick one shoulder" and get "people pick up firewood and fire". Xiaobian suggested that we should establish a cloud computing education poverty alleviation mechanism led by the state, linked by local governments and jointly participated by all sectors of society. "Only when we pay attention to cloud computing education can we win the battle of poverty alleviation through cloud computing education." As a public welfare platform in Hunan, shangxuequ has done its best in cloud computing education poverty alleviation and targeted poverty alleviation. At present, the "still learning" public welfare platform is helping more children in need to return to school.

People are the sum of all social relations and people in the specific environment. Rural students have a natural disadvantage of growth environment. This disadvantage is very obvious compared with developed regions [13]. This disadvantage comes from cloud computing education environment, social environment and family environment. In most cases, family cloud computing education accounts for the main negative impact, which is also the conclusion drawn from their own personal experience.

In terms of cloud computing education environment, the level of rural teachers and campuses is generally low. Recently, it has been greatly improved with the support of thousands of countries. However, the overall level is still low. However, the impact of school is not the main one, but more on society and family. Rural children are rarely strictly controlled. They have the opportunity to contact all kinds of social idlers and all kinds of bad habits and let themselves go, so they have a great chance of learning bad, especially in learning. Learning itself naturally has the nature of anti-human nature for dry students. Every child wants to maximize freedom, so he is unwilling to accept the constraints of learning, unless learning can make them feel the joy of learning or be affected accordingly. Students will learn a lot of bad habits and some bad ideas in society.

Among these three types of factors, the core is the family factor. In the early stage of personal growth, family is the most influential factor. What parents are like has a crucial impact on children's cloud computing education. The learning and living environment and corresponding concepts created by parents have become a crucial factor in children's growth [14]. Most rural family cloud computing education is free range cloud computing education, and children are often lack of binding force, which is easier to develop in negative factors. For most rural students, home is a place to live, not a place to study. Therefore, we can find that the place where students live is full of books. We can basically conclude that their cloud computing education will be very good in the future. However, the proportion of rural students is very low. Most of these students are not affected by their families, but by other factors.

Rural parents have great randomness to their children's cloud computing education, and there will be many problems in cloud computing education methods, methods and concepts. The initial stage of personal growth is the golden period of personal plasticity, so we will find that once the ideas, concepts and habits of Japanese children are stereotyped, they are basically difficult to change, Therefore, we will find that many children

have the shadow of their parents, and even some of them are completely reprinted [15]. Most rural parents do not know much about cloud computing education, nor do they understand the ways and methods of cloud computing education. Most of them directly let students grow up by themselves. In addition, there are some problems in cloud computing education poverty alleviation. For example, the focus of social cloud computing education poverty alleviation is the cultivation of selected students. Like Guohua Memorial Middle School, these schools are more to cultivate students who have higher learning ability and have been found, but more are ordinary students.

6 Conclusion

As a concept innovation of China's targeted poverty alleviation development, targeted poverty alleviation through education has become a stabilizer, a fundamental plan for the realization of targeted poverty alleviation, and the key to blocking the intergenerational transmission of poverty. Historical development shows that poverty is not only the poverty of economic material level, but also the poverty of social resources, including intellectual poverty, information poverty, concept poverty, cultural poverty and many other factors. The lack of material and the restriction of natural conditions only cause the superficial phenomenon of poverty. The delay of education level is the most fundamental reason for poverty. It takes ten years to cultivate trees and a hundred years to cultivate people. Targeted poverty alleviation through education, as the most important play of "targeted poverty alleviation", is of great significance. Ideas lead to behavioral poverty, which is a myoma restricting people and children in poor areas. Only with the accurate development of education can it be eliminated. Education prospers, the country prospers, education is strong, and the country is strong. We should make educational poverty alleviation work effectively in targeted poverty alleviation, and gather great forces for China to build a well-off society in an all-round way and realize the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

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