Performance Evaluation of Multidimensional Poverty Alleviation in Guizhou

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Abstract

Anti-poverty measures in a single currency dimension are no longer applicable to the present, and Multi-dimensional poverty alleviation is an inevitable choice in history. This paper uses the time series data of Guizhou Province from 2015 to 2019. This paper constructs a poverty alleviation performance evaluation index system based on the four dimensions of Guizhou Province's economic development level, social development level, production and living development level, and ecological environment level, and uses the entropy Weight-Topsis model to calculate The entropy value and the difference coefficient are used to obtain the corresponding weights, and the topsis method is used to calculate the scores to obtain the evaluation of Guizhou's Multi-dimensional poverty alleviation performance. The study found that with the highest score in 2018, Guizhou Multidimensional Poverty Alleviation has experienced a process of slowing down, then intensifying and then slowing down. Therefore, this article proposes innovative poverty alleviation models to improve poverty alleviation performance; improve public services and improve social development; strengthen environmental awareness and promote ecological poverty alleviation; strengthen environmental awareness and promote ecological poverty alleviation.

Keywords

Multidimensional Poverty Alleviation; Entropy Weight-Topsis Model; Poverty Alleviation Performance.

1. Introduction

Poverty is not only a hindrance to economic development, but also the root cause of a variety of social problems. China's anti-poverty work has achieved remarkable results and has made great contributions to the world's anti-poverty efforts. At the Central Poverty Alleviation and Development Conference in 2015, General Secretary Xi Jinping proposed: "By 2020, it will be possible to stably realize that the rural poor will have no worries about clothing and food, and the compulsory education, housing safety and basic medical care of the rural poor will be guaranteed; at the same time, the poverty-stricken areas will be guaranteed. The growth rate of farmers' per capita disposable income is higher than the national average, and the main regional indicators of basic public services need to be in line with the national average." At the Fourth Plenary Session of the 19th Central Committee of the Party, it was also clearly stated that "resolutely win the fight against poverty and consolidate the results of the fight against poverty. , The goal of establishing a long-term mechanism for solving relative poverty. Thanks to the efforts of the Party and people of all ethnic groups across the country, all the last nine impoverished counties in Guizhou Province will be lifted out of poverty in November 2020. Under the current standards, all the rural poor in our country will be lifted out of poverty. The long-lasting problem of large-scale poverty has been solved and absolute poverty. Be

eliminated. Although the current poverty alleviation effect is significant, we should realize that the poverty alleviation work is far from over, and the performance evaluation of poverty alleviation should also be carried out with the development of poverty alleviation work. Through the poverty alleviation performance evaluation, the implementation effect of the poverty alleviation policy can be tested, thus The government continues to implement, adjust or reformulate poverty alleviation policies to provide a basis. Guizhou has always been a key target for my country's poverty alleviation, has always been the focus of scholars' research, and it is also a difficult point in the study of poverty. Therefore, this article takes Guizhou Province as the research object, selects relevant data indicators of Guizhou's Multi-dimensional poverty in 2015-2019, uses the entropy Weight-Topsis model to measure and evaluate the effect of Guizhou's Multi-dimensional poverty alleviation, and provides theoretical and practical basis for related research.

2. Literature Review

The issue of poverty alleviation has also been the focus of scholars' research. An Jian (2021) believes that industrial poverty alleviation meets the needs of the poor in terms of project arrangements, resource allocation and implementation methods; Jia Haiyan (2021) believes that the combination of endogenous motivation and external assistance can be formed Maximize the poverty reduction force and start from the perspective of psychology, and found that cognitive ability and peeping behavior play an important role in poverty reduction and poverty alleviation; Song Yanfeng (2021) believes that inclusive finance still fails to prevent poverty due to various drawbacks. To the corresponding role; He Hao et al. (2021) believe that social capital uses an informal insurance system to help rural families resist negative impacts and improve their ability to avoid risks, thereby helping them to reduce poverty in the future; Wang Xiaolin et al. (2021) in China From the perspective of the dual economic cycle of foreign countries, it is proposed that the horizontal governance of poverty should be strengthened, forming a big cycle between the east and the west in fields such as industry, consumption, and factor markets, and give play to their respective advantages; the vertical governance of relatively poor needs to encourage more grassroots innovation and incentives The masses are self-reliant to solve the problem of insufficient endogenous motivation.

With the development of poverty alleviation work, the issue of poverty alleviation performance evaluation has also attracted the attention of many scholars. The field of poverty alleviation performance evaluation research has also increased, and poverty alleviation performance evaluation methods are also emerging in endlessly. Duan Hongbo and Liu Jinhui (2021) combined the current policy requirements for the performance evaluation of China's industrial poverty alleviation funds, used the Balanced Scorecard (BSC) as a tool to systematically construct poverty alleviation performance evaluation indicators, and used the analytic hierarchy process (AHP) to evaluate the weights of the indicators The establishment of the establishment of the poverty-stricken households' income growth and assistance satisfaction as the core industrial poverty alleviation funds performance evaluation system, the performance evaluation of the J County industrial poverty alleviation funds in the four dimensions of public satisfaction, fund management, learning and growth, and financial benefits, Draw evaluation conclusions and put forward suggestions for improvement. Feng Chaorui and Zhang Yejing (2021) take the southwest region as the research object and choose the cooperation between governments, enterprises to participate in poverty alleviation cooperation, cooperatives and farmers to participate in poverty alleviation cooperation, social organizations to participate in poverty alleviation cooperation, targeted poverty alleviation entities to participate in cooperation and government organization mobilization Cooperation and other six dimensions have systematically constructed a performance evaluation index

system for large-scale poverty alleviation in Southwest China. The evaluation index weights are set through the analytic hierarchy process and the fuzzy comprehensive evaluation method, and the performance of the large-scale poverty alleviation in the southwestern region is comprehensively evaluated, and the corresponding policy recommendations are finally put forward. Guo Xinghua (2020) selected the factor analysis method as the poverty alleviation performance evaluation model, combined with the current actual situation of precise poverty alleviation, and constructed a more scientific performance evaluation index system that includes output, process, and effectiveness. Take an empirical analysis as an example to verify the rationality of the evaluation method and provide a theoretical basis for poverty research and the next step of precision poverty alleviation in City A. Li Jia and Tian Li (2020) Based on the science of man-land system, taking two different types of Yunnan-Guizhou tourism poverty alleviation demonstration villages as the research object, constructing an individual-regional collaborative tourism precision poverty alleviation performance evaluation index system, using questionnaire survey and analytic hierarchy process , Delphi method to evaluate its tourism precision poverty alleviation performance. Sun Hanlin et al. (2020) used data envelopment analysis (DEA) and Malmquist index method to systematically construct and evaluate the performance evaluation system of financial poverty alleviation in ethnic areas in southeastern Chongqing, and use the Tobit model to explore the main factors affecting the performance of financial poverty alleviation. Wang Xinmin et al. (2020) constructed an ecotourism poverty alleviation performance evaluation index system from the three dimensions of ecology, economy and social performance, and conducted spatial pattern analysis and performance evaluation of ecotourism precision poverty alleviation in the Taihang destitute area in Shanxi, and analyzed its influencing factors. Wei Yan et al. (2020) analyzed the data of a special survey on "Poverty Alleviation and Population Development with Precision Health and Population Development" conducted in 5 provinces in my country from 2018 to 2019, and adopted a propensity value matching method to perceive the effects of objective medical expenditure and health status and subjective health poverty alleviation The two dimensions construct and evaluate the performance indicators of health poverty alleviation, and put forward reasonable suggestions for improving the performance of health poverty alleviation projects. Wang Linxue and Yin Xue (2019) constructed a set of educational poverty alleviation performance evaluation index system from the four dimensions of identification of poverty alleviation targets, resource input, output of educational poverty alleviation, and effectiveness, and constructed an evaluation model based on gray correlation analysis method. The form of the calculation example illustrates the usage of the model to evaluate the performance of health poverty alleviation.

To sum up, the above scholars mostly evaluate poverty alleviation performance in a single poverty alleviation field. Most scholars construct poverty alleviation index systems or focus on industrial poverty alleviation, tourism poverty alleviation, education poverty alleviation, and health poverty alleviation. The poverty alleviation performance of a certain province or a certain region is evaluated in multiple dimensions, and most of them are horizontal comparisons and lack vertical comparisons. The evaluation methods used are also various, such as analytic hierarchy process (AHP), fuzzy comprehensive evaluation method, questionnaire Survey, Delphi method, grey correlation analysis method, factor analysis method, etc. Based on previous scholars' research, this article will use the entropy Weight-Topsis model to objectively analyze and study the comprehensive poverty alleviation performance of Guizhou Province from 2015 to 2019, and provide a certain theoretical basis for the government to formulate more reasonable poverty alleviation policies and methods .

3. The Practice and Effect of Guizhou's Multi-dimensional Poverty Alleviation

Our country now mainly uses income level to identify the poor and select poverty alleviation targets. The income level is measured by the family's per capita income level, and the family income level is compared with the minimum poverty standard to measure poverty. Therefore, although poverty alleviation policies based on the income dimension have successfully lifted China's rural areas out of absolute poverty, the poverty alleviation method that only uses the economic dimension as the starting point and end point ignores the poverty in rural areas other than economic difficulties, and only focuses on income. Dimensional poverty alleviation effectiveness is only the starting point and not the end point of rural assistance work. In the future work process, dimensions such as health, education, and living conditions should also be included in assistance considerations, so as to move towards rural revitalization.

Guizhou Province is the province with the most serious poverty problem in the country, but with the help of national policies, from 2012 to 2020, the province has completed all the dynamic resets of 9.23 million poor people, and the results of poverty alleviation have been remarkable. The province has relocated 1.92 million people to poverty alleviation, becoming the province with the largest number of people relocating to poverty alleviation in the country. The "Regulations of Guizhou Province on Poverty Alleviation" has become the legal norm for the promotion of poverty alleviation work in China; since 2016, the performance evaluation of poverty alleviation has been ranked first in the country for four consecutive years. Among them, the poverty prevention monitoring and early warning guarantee method of Jiangkou County, Tongren City is even more popular. The Poverty Alleviation Office of the State Council promoted it to the whole country. Guizhou's implementation of dilapidated house renovation is the earliest and the province that has benefited most. The dilapidated house renovation has benefited up to 751,000 rural households. The renovation of dilapidated houses solved the problem of wind and rain leakage in old houses, and the problem of mixed living of more than 70,000 households with humans and animals in rural Guizhou was solved. Relevant data shows that in the four years from 2016 to 2020, the annual per capita disposable income of the poor in Guizhou Province has increased from 3509.77 yuan to 9895.99 yuan, an average annual growth rate of 36.39%, which is higher than the national average. In the first three quarters of 2020, the added value of the primary industry increased by 6.1%, the fastest growth rate in the country. In 2019, the hardened roads in the rural areas of Guizhou Province have been realized, and the problem of inconvenience for 12 million farmers along the route has been solved. "To get rich, build roads first." Guizhou's realization of "counties and counties connect highways, and groups of hardened roads" has greatly promoted the development of the rural economy in Guizhou and improved the living conditions of farmers. Guizhou's GDP has grown from 460.279 billion yuan in 2010, a rapid growth in the past ten years, and has reached 1,782.656 billion yuan by 2020, and its economic growth rate has ranked among the top three in the country for 10 consecutive years. With the support of the state, Guizhou, once "there is no three feet flat", has become the "province of ten thousand bridges". From 2016 to 2019, Guizhou's total tourism revenue has continuously achieved a "blowout" growth rate of more than 30%. The three major strategies of poverty alleviation, big data, and big ecology go hand in hand.

4. The Establishment of the Measurement Model

4.1. Index System Construction and Data Description

4.1.1. Construction of Indicator System

With people's research on poverty, poverty has been given a deeper connotation. The indicator of material income can no longer represent the development level of the entire region or even

the entire society. Poverty alleviation work involves not only the economic field but also other fields. The evaluation of poverty alleviation performance should not only be measured from the economic dimension, but also involve other dimensions. Based on theoretical research, this paper finally selects the four dimensions of economic development level, social development level, production and living development level, and ecological environment level for this paper's research. A total of 15 indicators were selected to construct a Multi-dimensional poverty alleviation performance evaluation system in Guizhou Province.

Among them, the level of economic development: the economic value created by poverty alleviation is mainly reflected in the continuous increase in the income of the poor, the continuous improvement of productivity in poor areas, the continuous economic growth and the continuous optimization of the structure, and the continuous improvement of the quality of growth. However, for a long time, my country has mainly used economic income to measure poverty. This single indicator cannot comprehensively and objectively reflect the structure and quality of economic growth in poverty-stricken areas. Therefore, this article draws on the economic development dimension indicators in the indicator system for building a well-off society in an all-round way, from per capita GDP, per capita local fiscal revenue, per capita disposable income of rural households, completed fixed asset investment of rural households, and total output value of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery. These indicators are used to examine economic development. Social development level: The level of social development is the overall progress of rural society based on economic development, including the continuous improvement of poor farmers' quality of life, the gradual increase in the supply of public goods and services in poverty-stricken areas, the continuous improvement of the rural social security system, the fairer society, and the Harmonious development with people, people and society, etc. At present, the "Financial Special Poverty Alleviation Fund Performance Evaluation Index Score Table" only uses the incidence of poverty to measure the creation of social value for rural poverty alleviation, but the incidence of poverty cannot reflect the depth and intensity of poverty. Therefore, this article draws on the people in the indicator system for comprehensively building a well-off society. The life dimension indicators include the number of hospitals and hospital beds per 1,000 people, and the number of ordinary middle school students per 10,000 people to examine the level of social development. Development level of production and life: People's production and life are gradually improved on the basis of economic development. This article examines the development of production and life through per capita grain output, telephone penetration rate, and effective irrigation area. Ecological environment level:. The poor ecological environment is the main source of poverty, and the excessive development brought about by poverty has further aggravated the ecological degradation and formed a vicious circle. This vicious circle is an important reason for the unsustainable economic and social development of poor areas. The ecological environment can continuously improve the rural economy and is an important guarantee for sustainable poverty reduction. It can be seen that the quality of the rural ecological environment can very intuitively reflect the quality of rural poverty alleviation and development. Considering the availability of data, this paper selects the two variables of artificial afforestation area and waterlogging prevention area to examine the ecological environment.

4.1.2. Data Source and Processing

Taking into account the availability of data and research needs, the data selected in this article are mainly derived from the Guizhou Provincial Macroeconomic Database, and some data are also derived from the "China Rural Poverty Monitoring Report", "Guizhou Statistical Yearbook", "China Rural Statistical Yearbook" and Some government work reports over the years, etc.

The evaluation indicators are constructed with different connotations and properties, and the comparability between indicators is poor, and there are large fluctuations and noises. Therefore, the original data is logarithmized and converted into dimensionless values. At the

same time, the indicators involved include negative indicators and positive indicators, both of which will be dimensionless.

Among the 15 variables, they are classified into four first-level indicators according to their attributes, namely, economic development level, social development level, ecological environment level, and production and living standards. Among them, economic development level (first-level index) includes per capita The four variables of gross regional product, per capita local fiscal revenue, per capita disposable income of rural households, completed fixed asset investment of rural households, and total output value of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery (second-level indicators); social development level (first-level indicators) Including the incidence of poverty, the number of hospitals per 1,000 people, the number of beds in health centers, and the number of students in ordinary middle schools per 10,000 people (second-level indicators); the level of ecological environment (first-level indicators) includes the area of artificial afforestation, The two variables of waterlogging prevention area (second-level indicators); production and living standards (first-level indicators) include three variables (second-level indicators): per capita food production, telephone penetration rate, and effective irrigation area.

Table 1. Multi-dimensional performance evaluation index system of Guizhou Province

First indicators	Secondary indicators	Index nature
The level of economic development	GDP per capita	+
	Per capita local fiscal revenue	+
	Per capita disposable income of rural households	+
	Completed investment in fixed assets of rural households	+
Social development level	Total output value of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery	+
	Incidence of poverty	-
	Number of beds in hospitals and health centers per thousand people	+
	The number of regular secondary school students per 10,000 people	+
Ecological environment level	Plantation area	+
	Waterlogging prevention area	+
Production and living standards	Per capita food production	+
	Telephone penetration rate	+
	Effective irrigation area	+

4.2. Establishment of Measurement Model

4.2.1. Principle of TOPSIS Method

The TOPSIS method was first proposed by C.L.Hwang and K.Yoon in 1981. The TOPSIS method ranks a limited number of evaluation objects based on how close they are to an idealized object. It evaluates the relative advantages and disadvantages of existing objects. The basic principle is to sort by detecting the distance between the evaluation object and the optimal solution and the worst solution. If the evaluation object is closest to the optimal solution and farthest away from the worst solution, it is the best; otherwise, it is not optimal. Each index value of the optimal solution reaches the optimal value of each evaluation index. Each index value of the worst solution reaches the worst value of each evaluation index. This article tries to use time series data and topsis method to get the best and worst years of poverty alleviation through longitudinal comparative analysis. From the perspective of vertical time, look at the

performance trend of poverty alleviation in Guizhou, so as to find that poverty alleviation is in place. The law of time.

4.2.2. Model Construction

The logarithmic indicators are normalized and standardized, and the normalization formula (for intermediate indicators) is as follows:

$$X_{ij} = 1 - \frac{|x_{ij} - x_{best}|}{\max\{|x_{ij} - x_{best}|\}}$$

xbest represents the best value, that is, if the indicator is a positive indicator, it is the lower limit of the original indicator in the system; if the indicator is a negative indicator, it is the upper limit of the original indicator in the system.

$$Y_{ij} = x_{ij} \left/ \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_{ij}^{2}} \right.$$

Then, use the entropy method to determine the weight:

$$e_j = -\frac{1}{\ln n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} p_{ij} \ln p_{ij}$$
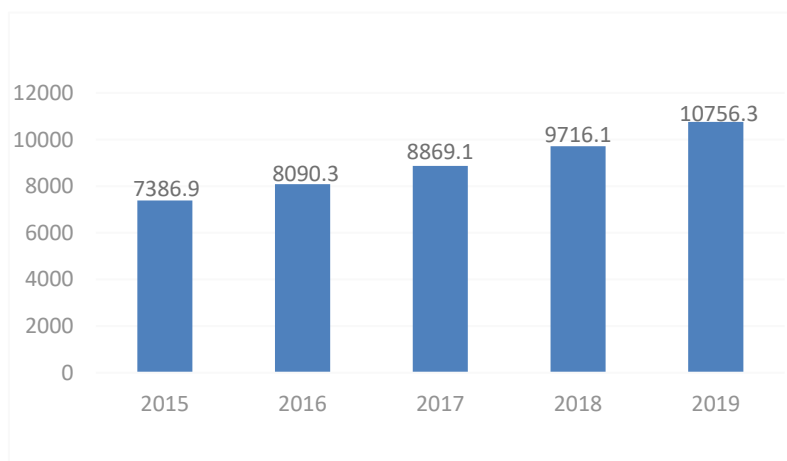
$$W_j = \frac{1 - e_j}{\sum_{i=1}^{m}(1 - e_j)}$$

$$J = 1, 2, 3 \ldots m$$

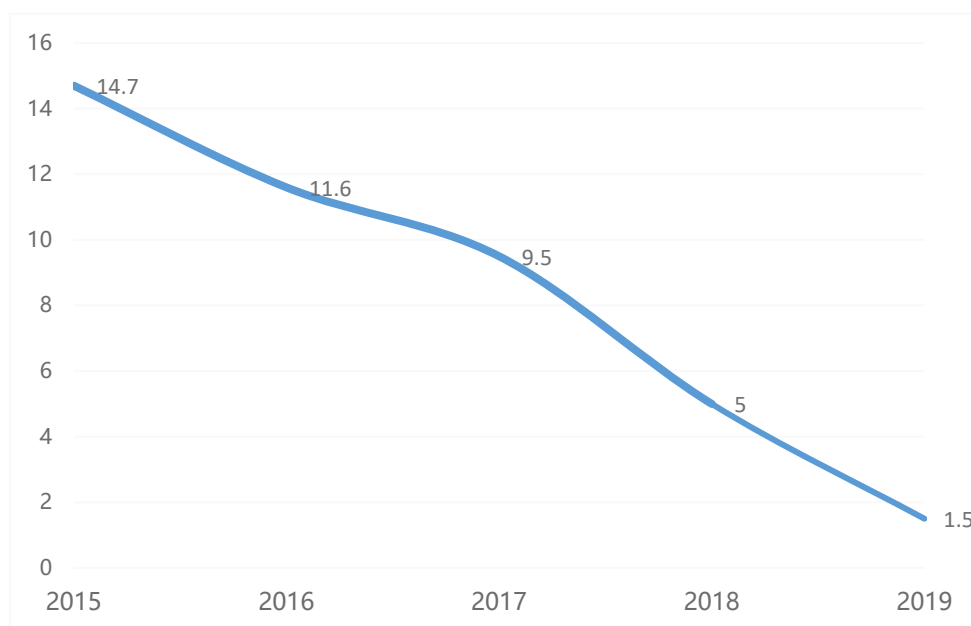## 5. An Empirical Analysis of the Performance Evaluation of Poverty Alleviation in Guizhou Province

5.1. Single-dimensional Analysis of Poverty Alleviation

It can be seen from the figure below that the per capita disposable income of rural households in Guizhou Province is increasing year by year, from 7386.9 yuan in 2015 to 10756.3 yuan in 2019, reflecting that the average income of rural residents in Guizhou Province is getting higher and higher. From this, we can see that the poverty alleviation effect is better, and greater progress has been made in the income dimension.

Figure 1. Trends of per capita disposable income of rural households in Guizhou Province from 2015 to 2019

It can be seen from the figure below that the incidence of rural poverty in Guizhou Province is showing a downward trend year by year. At the end of 2019, the incidence of rural poverty in Guizhou was 1.5%, a decrease of 3.5 percentage points from the end of the previous year. In 2020, the incidence of rural poverty in Guizhou is zero, and my country has achieved all poverty alleviation.

Figure 2. Trends in the incidence of rural poverty in Guizhou Province from 2015 to 2019

5.2. Multi-dimensional Analysis of Poverty Alleviation Performance

In order to simplify the data of various indicators when conducting Multi-dimensional poverty alleviation performance analysis, this study uses logarithmic processing to make the data uniform and tidy. According to the attributes of the variable itself, it is classified into four first-level indicators. Then the data is dimensionless, and the entropy value and the difference coefficient are calculated, and finally the weight is obtained, and the topsis method is used to calculate the score.

Table 2. Evaluation index system table

	w1	w2	w3	w4	w5	w6	w7
Weights	0.14	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.16	0.11	0.12

Table 3. Weighted Topsis score and ranking table

year	D+	D-	Ci	rank
2015	0.216984	0.214207	0.49678	2
2016	0.164568	0.154618	0.484413	4
2017	0.176341	0.160837	0.477009	5
2018	0.21417	0.217752	0.504146	1
2019	10.40736	10.17704	0.494405	3

From the above analysis, we can see that Topsis scored the highest in 2018, which proved that the poverty alleviation effect in 2018 was the best. 2018 was just after the end of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China. The local governments in Guizhou responded most strongly to the party's policies. The government partially increased poverty

alleviation and Intensity, poverty alleviation work has become the top priority of all departments of the Guizhou government. The upper-level actively promotes and the lower-level responds actively, and the interaction between the upper and lower levels has achieved remarkable results. Therefore, the poverty alleviation effect is the best. The overall score of Topsis shows a trend of first decline, then rise and then decline. The effect of poverty alleviation is to slow down first, then intensify and then slow down, which proves that poverty alleviation is not strong enough at the beginning, financial, material, and human investment are small, and some areas may be weak in some aspects. After the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China was held and poverty alleviation entered the decisive year of 2020, government departments at all levels began to pay attention and increased poverty alleviation efforts, making the effect of poverty alleviation in 2018 With a qualitative leap, poverty alleviation has subsequently reached its peak, and the number of poor households has dropped significantly. Most of the poor counties have collectively lifted their heads out of poverty. Poverty is facing difficulties and resistance is reduced. Poverty alleviation has begun to slow down in 2019.

6. Research Conclusions and Countermeasures

6.1. Research Conclusion

Through the comprehensive evaluation of the overall Multi-dimensional poverty alleviation performance of Guizhou Province from 2015 to 2019, the following conclusions can be drawn: Although my country has completely freed from the shackles of absolute poverty in 2020, the road to poverty alleviation is still very long, and relative poverty is still a problem for society. One of the obstacles to development. Guizhou has made great efforts in the fight against poverty, but it still needs to be vigilant at all times against the risk of returning to poverty, and poverty cannot be taken lightly. Regarding Multi-dimensional poverty alleviation, Guizhou has experienced a situation of first slowing down, then intensifying, and then slowing down. The poverty situation in rural areas has been improved to a large extent, and the effect of targeted poverty alleviation has been reflected. It can be seen that achieving precise poverty alleviation and insisting on the coordinated development of all dimensions is the fundamental strategy to solve the problem. The government should strengthen the construction of all dimensions, so as to achieve sustainable and high-quality poverty alleviation based on the fundamental motivation, and always achieve real poverty alleviation.

6.2. Countermeasures and Suggestions

6.2.1. Improve Public Services and Enhance the Level of Social Development

As one of the important dimensions of poverty alleviation performance evaluation, the importance of public services is self-evident. Therefore, to improve Guizhou's Multi-dimensional poverty alleviation performance, it is necessary to continuously improve the public service system. It can be considered in terms of education and health. First, it is necessary to actively develop pre-school education by improving the conditions for running schools at all stages, expanding the team of teachers, and improving the national scholarship and scholarship funding system, promote the steady development of compulsory education, vocational education and higher education, and continuously improve the education level of residents in the region . Second, speed up the improvement of the social security system in medical and old-age care, realize the enhancement of medical and health service capabilities in the region, and accelerate the construction of the medical security system and medical assistance system. At the same time, improve the pension insurance and the minimum living security system, and gradually realize the urban and rural pension insurance. With the full coverage of the subsistence allowance system, gradually improve the level of regional social public services, so

as to achieve continuous improvement of poverty alleviation performance in the social development dimension.

6.2.2. Enhance Economic Strength and Improve the Quality of Life of Residents

According to Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory, people will pursue safety needs, social needs, respect needs, and self-realization after their physiological needs are met. While people are pursuing these, the quality of life will gradually improve, and the basis for meeting these needs is still economy. Therefore, the government should adopt corresponding policies and measures to continuously strengthen its own economic strength through the following aspects: one is to give play to the exemplary and leading role of the rural economic demonstration zone, and to achieve regional economic development by introducing projects into the village and other measures; Create local agricultural products brands, increase the supply of high-quality agricultural products, and promote farmers' income; third, strengthen loan and other policy support, optimize loan procedures, and solve the problem of entrepreneurial capital difficulties.

6.2.3. Strengthen the Awareness of Ecological Protection and Promote the Construction of Ecological Poverty Alleviation

General Secretary Xi Jinping emphasized: "We want green waters and green mountains, but also golden mountains and silver mountains. We prefer green waters and green mountains instead of golden mountains and silver mountains, and green waters and green mountains are golden mountains and silver mountains." Therefore, ecological construction is also an important aspect. We should not only continue to increase the area of artificial forestation and waterlogging prevention mentioned in this article, but also pay attention to ecological livability issues. The first is to pay attention to the problem of rural domestic waste management, improve the rural waste treatment system, establish people's awareness of garbage classification, and guide all staff to participate; the second is to strengthen the construction of sewage treatment facilities and promote rural sewage treatment; the third is to promote toilet reform. Allow people to use clean toilets. Strengthen people's awareness of ecological protection through government initiatives, promote ecological poverty alleviation, and achieve ecological revitalization.

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