

# Research on the Path of Inclusive Poverty Alleviation in the Minority Regions of the West China

### TANG Xiumei<sup>[a],\*</sup>

<sup>[a]</sup>Graduate, School of Political Science and Public Administration, Southwest University, Chongqing, China. \*Corresponding author.

**Supported by** the Fundamental Research Funds for the Central Universities Project "Path Design of Inclusive Poverty Alleviation in the Minority Regions of the West China" (SWU1509331).

Received 23 September 2015; accepted18 November 2015 Published online 26 December 2015

#### Abstract

Inclusive growth is a kind of the concept of shared growth or the growth which could make the poor benefited. Since the founding of new China, through more than 60 years efforts, production and living conditions of people of all ethnic groups in the west of China have been improved significantly. But for various reasons, compared with the whole country or the east, the economic and social development of the minority regions in the west is very backward. The problem of poverty in minority areas is still outstanding, and it is difficult to get out of poverty. This paper expounds the origin and connotation of "inclusive growth", and the cause and characteristics of poverty in the western minority areas, and then put forward the personal opinion on the way of promoting the inclusive poverty alleviation in the minority regions of the west.

**Key words:** The western minority; Inclusive growth; Poverty alleviation

Tang, X. M. (2015). Research on the Path of Inclusive Poverty Alleviation in the Minority Regions of the West China. *Studies in Sociology of Science*, 6(6), 55-61. Available from: URL: http://www.cscanada.net/index.php/sss/article/view/8008 DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.3968/8008

#### INTRODUCTION

"Inclusive growth" is conducive to the realization of the comprehensive development of people and social harmony, harmonious development. Various economic and social problems, which were caused by rapid economic growth in past, will be comprehensively solved only under the guidance of inclusive growth; only inclusive growth is effective economic growth. Inclusive growth is conducive to respect for human subjectivity; it is conducive to enhancing the development of the economy; it is for people, not for the matter. Only on the premise of respecting people, the society can be harmonious; Economy is likely to achieve sustained, healthy development. So, inclusive growth and "scientific outlook on development" is come down in one continuous line; they are also the inner unity. China's minority nationalities live mostly in the western part of the country. The level of economic and social development in these regions is generally lower than the national average. Therefore, the development and improvement of minority regions are an important aspect to accelerate the development of the West. Combined with the theory of inclusive growth and the practice of poverty alleviation in more than a decade, based on the causes of poverty in the minority areas in the west of china, this paper discusses promoting poverty alleviation in minority areas, and puts forward countermeasures for the development of minority regions in the West.

### 1. THE ORIGIN AND CONNOTATION OF "INCLUSIVE GROWTH"

The evolution of the concept of economic growth has been roughly experienced as follows: From "economic growth" to "broad-based growth", and then to "the growth of the poor friendly", finally to "inclusive growth". Yifu Lin, chief economist of the World Bank, in the *Development Strategy, Viability, and Economic Convergence* on the 2003, used inclusive growth at the first time. What is inclusive growth? So far, it has not formed a unified, recognized definition. Combing the existing literature, the following four categories can be found: One is to define inclusive growth as the opportunity to equality of shared growth. Such as the United Nations Development Programmer (UNDP) defines inclusive growth as "in economy, all the people involved in the growth of the organization, and the process and results to fair access to growth interest." The second is considered that inclusive growth is the growth of the benefits. Tang Min, former chief economist of the Asian Development bank, considered that the core meaning of inclusive growth is that economic growth to benefit low-income people, and it's better to be a little more. The third is to define from the domestic and international levels of inclusive growth, based on global perspective. Du (2010) think, from the domestic perspective, inclusive growth is a kind of inclusive growth. Du (2010) think, from the domestic perspective, inclusive growth is a kind of "all growth"; from an international perspective, it is an open development, and it is the common development of the country. The fourth is to definite inclusive growth from the employment, system, and coordinated development. Ma (2010) thinks that inclusive growth refers to the coordinated or harmonious growth, including economic, political, cultural, social, ecological, etc.. As can be seen, inclusive growth is a shared growth (or fair growth), coordination or harmonious growth, inclusive growth, sustainable growth; It is a new development concept. It is different from the traditional GDP growth; its essence is to promote people-oriented, coordinated and sustainable development concept; so its spirit essence is the same as sustainable development, scientific development concept.

### 2. THE CAUSE OF POVERTY IN THE MINORITY AREAS IN THE WEST

The special poverty in the minority population is caused by special natural, cultural, economic and policy factors. Poor natural environment and fragile production conditions are important causes of poverty in ethnic minority areas. In the poor areas of the country, there are two which are remarkable. One is the "three Xi" (He xi and Ding xi in Gansu, Xi Hai in south of Ningxia.), it is a dry area of the Loess plateau; the Area is about 380,000 square kilometers. The ecological environment is very bad; land desertification is very serious; it is serious soil erosion and the underground water level is low; it is severe drought and water shortage. The other is the Karst landform area in Yunnan and Guizhou; the area is about 450,000 square kilometers. Arable land is scarce here; Because of vegetation damage and bare rock; precipitation will soon be lost and evaporated. The most of China's ethnic minorities are living in these two areas. Ningxia Hui Autonomous Prefecture is located in the Loess plateau; Population density is 116 people/sq.km. There are no reserve resources for land reclamation. The poverty population of 78% in the southern part of Ningxia is concentrated in the arid zone of 1,500-2,000 meters above sea level; average annual rainfall is only 350 mm; Annual evaporation rate is 2,300 mm. Poverty in Tibet is distributed in the mountains near the sheet in shallow mountain area; this area is the combination of the river valley agriculture and the alpine animal husbandry industry; the climate here is changeable and disasters occur frequently.

Inadequate infrastructure is another important factor to restrict the economic development of ethnic regions. In the western minority areas, the region is vast, and the residence is scattered; Southwest region is complex terrain, high mountains and steep slopes. Infrastructure investment in these areas is insufficient, such as highway construction, water conservancy construction, setting up the grid, investment to improve education and health conditions. The per capita investment is intensity, and the utilization rate is very low. For example, poor areas of Xinjiang outside the oasis are with much land and few people in general; the distance between the counties is generally more than 150 kilometers; the distance between the townships is generally over 20 kilometers; the most distant township to the county is from 500 kilometers away.

In addition to natural conditions, human factors cannot be ignored. From the view of society, some of them are directly from the late primitive society or the slave period. Living in the western regions of China, Shanxi, Chongqing, Guizhou, Yunnan, Sichuan, Gansu, Ningxia, Qinghai, Xinjiang, Tibet, there are more than 40 ethnic minorities (such as Mongolian, Hui, Tibetan, Uygur, Miao, Yi, Zhuang, Manchu, Dong, Yao, Bai, Hani, Kazak, Dai, Lisu, WA, Lau, Water, Dongxiang, Maxi, Kirgiz, Dour, Qian, brown, Sarah, Gelato, Xebec, Yu solid, security, Russia, Tatar, Uzbek Buick, Puma, anger, Aching, collapse dragon, Delong, keno, Dean, Monbat and Lobe). It is about 400-500 million people; because of the long-term isolation from the outside world, it is very difficult for them to contact with modern civilization. So far, their production and life are still in the "original poverty" state. Some communities exist primitive relic, average distribution, and public eating public drink. Some people live with animals, and there is many consanguineous marriage here, and people have poor health habits; this seriously affects the quality of the population. Altai Xinjiang area, there are 33% people living in nomadic life; the government's settlement plan is very difficult to implement. Because of the restriction of education and sanitation, the quality of the minority areas in the west is very difficult to improve. Because of living scattered, too far from the school, poor farmers are unable to pay the cost of boarding of students. Many school-age children are out of school, to form a high illiteracy rate. Because of the isolation from the outside world and the low level of education, the poor people in the minority areas are very backward. More seriously, some poor people believe in some negative ideas; they think that the destiny of man is not known or not to resist; so they give up trying to change their life. In some places, this idea has caused the loss of labor; such as the Tibetan national poverty counties Sullen and Zhag'yab County, monks and nuns are 15% of the total workforce population.

Finally, we should acknowledge: The backwardness of the minority areas in some ways is also affected by the policy. The most striking effect occurred in the border areas; in a long period of cold war, taking into account the factors of national defense. The national investment in these areas is clearly insufficient. After the reform and opening up, the macro economic development strategy emphasizes the non-balanced development; in order to shorten the gap between China and developed countries, the preferential policies in the southeast coastal areas were more obvious than the inland. We should acknowledge: Some aspects of macroeconomic policy are not conducive to long-term development of minority areas.

### 3. PATH SELECTION OF POVERTY ALLEVIATION IN THE WEST OF CHINA

#### 3.1 To Foster New Leading Industries

# **3.1.1** To Cultivate the Characteristics of Equipment Manufacturing Industry to a Pillar Industry as Soon as Possible

We can take the technological advantage of minority areas in the West in the military space, to joint planning and development the development plan of military enterprises in the Western Minority Areas, to exert their respective advantages and jointly promote the development of military enterprises and the development of equipment manufacturing industry in the western minority areas with mutual cooperation. We can support equipment manufacturing industry development and expansion by establishment of equipment manufacturing industry development fund.

We can attract the core assets of equipment manufacturing industry, large financial institutions, foreign capital, private capital to join participation of large equipment manufacturing industry development fund, through focusing on the existing financial capital of the equipment manufacturing industry in the western minority areas. We can carry out the asset securitization and specialization of the equipment manufacturing industry, supported by large industrial funds. We can guide the equipment manufacturing enterprises to enter the capital market smoothly, to form the core asset diversification, socialization and securitization. We can complete the effective allocation of various resources according to market rules to make the equipment manufacturing industry in the western minority areas bigger and stronger.

# **3.1.2** Support the Development of Equipment Manufacturing Industry

It can support the equipment manufacturing industry by using the fixed subsidy, and coordinate the loan, to inject the project capital and government procurement. We must encourage to give subsidies to expand the scale of government procurement of equipment in the province for the purchase and use of major technical equipment in the western region of the province. Government must encourage the host enterprise priority procurement of local production parts, raw materials, and the new cost by the government to give some subsidies in the western minority areas in the province. The government should give priority to the supply of major equipment manufacturing technology to transform the project site, and implement preferential policies. Because of the western minority areas with certain advantages of the automobile, engineering machinery, machine tools and other advantages of equipment manufacturing industry in the central and western regions of foreign investment in the industrial catalog, they should enjoy the equipment purchase tax policy; the government should support qualified equipment manufacturing enterprises approved for high-tech enterprises, and they should enjoy the relevant income tax relief and other policies; for the grinding, casting forging, heat treatment, CNC machine tools and other enterprises to enter the national support directory, they should enjoy VAT refund policy.

# **3.2 To Promote the Western Minority People to Start a Business**

It is time to hold the policies and mechanisms to improve the supporting policies of independent business. We must make relaxation of barriers to entry, to remove of policy barriers, to establish an open, fair, quality and efficient public services; and make reform of urban management, taxation, credit and other management system, and provide appropriate grassroots enterprise service process; we must encourage the relevant management departments and related experts to provide guidance, technical training and consulting services; we must increase business support efforts to solve the worries of workers, clear preferential policies. We must accelerate the pace of urbanization, focus on the industrial park, and constantly enhance the city's attractiveness, bearing capacity and radiation. It must guide local financial institutions to adjust the credit strategy, and strengthen support for small and medium enterprises. We can establish a fast track of venture loans, to increase the intensity of personal loans, and strengthen cooperation with intermediaries, in order to open up channels of venture capital financing. We must strengthen the cultural value of the concept of guidance, to format the cultural atmosphere of the development of industry, to rapidly rise national entrepreneurship boom. We must guide the masses to form the status quo for disgrace, to start the glory of values, to give the material and spiritual rewards of typical enterprise, to establish and vigorously promote the entrepreneurial role models by using and forms of news propaganda, TV drama, and market promotion. We can make exchange platform and communication activities of the organization's business experience. In the western minority areas, we should foster the entrepreneurial spirit, and enhance the entrepreneurial awareness, inspire cadres, scientific research personnel, military technology personnel, college students and the broad masses of the people's entrepreneurial passion and potential, to form a lively situation of entrepreneurship.

#### 3.3 To Expanding Opening to the Outside World

It is very difficult for a closed economic system to develop. Economic development requires a lot of resources, to distribute and share resource elements within and outside the system.

#### 3.3.1 To Focus on Marketing

We should propaganda the original unique natural ecological environment, national cultural resources, energy and raw materials resources and tobacco, equipment manufacturing, pharmaceutical and other industries in the western minority areas. We should vigorously publicize their resources, advantages, development direction and investment demand through television, newspapers, magazines, the Internet. We must actively participate in all kinds of investment, trade and other activities held by national departments or industry organizations, to make friends, seek investment opportunities. We should take "chain type investment", cultivate industrial complementarity, and improve the industrial chain. For the western minority areas, the current situation of the industry chain is not perfect, and lacks deep processing, finishing and other downstream products, and the focus is on the basis of existing resources and industrial base, extending industrial chain. At the same time, for the equipment manufacturing, medicine, specialty food and other final products industry, we should pay attention to the introduction of these enterprises, the upstream and downstream enterprises. We can make through the existing enterprise and get in contact with them, to persuade them to come to invest. Eventually form a complete industrial chain, to achieve industrial development.

### **3.3.2** To Pay Attention to "People-Oriented", to Create a Good Living Environment and Living Environment

In the beautiful scenery, convenient transportation conditions, to create good living and investment environment for investors. We should provide unique eating, shopping, leisure venues, active cultural exchanges and market performance, Especially strengthen the attention of investors to make sure that they can live and work in peace and contentment, gradually integrate into the local community life of the western minority areas. We should innovate investment mechanism. We should format professional investment team, and train professional investment personnel in the cadres. And we should put the number and quality of investment promotion in the cadre evaluation system. We should establish private investment company. We should expand the scale and scope of investment, by flexible mechanisms for private companies. At the same time, we should attract investment active in folk. We must strengthen the basic work, to improve the hardware and software environment, and focus on accelerating the construction of traffic. We should provide a high starting point, high standard, high quality of the park infrastructure services, and we should focus on accelerating the pace of foreign transportation facilities in the western regions, and to shorten the gap between the western minority areas and the eastern and western regions to attract investment. According to enterprise investment demand, we should improve the departments at all levels of the code of conduct, and the first, we should do everything possible to meet the requirements of both sides, and we should reduce the two expectations gap with the existing conditions; the second is modest concessions, and we should play policy flexibility and accommodation consciousness; the third is the spirit of active service, we should runs through the service in the whole process, to form good commercial atmosphere.

#### **3.3.3 To Focus on Investment Through the Project**

We should strengthen the basic work, and pay attention to project package, and continue to introduce high quality foreign investment projects, and improve investment efficiency. We should vigorously introduce technology intensive, capital intensive and labor intensive projects, and to achieve breakthrough, in advanced technology and scale. We should strengthen the post implementation of the contract project, and format project implementation and tracking responsibility system, to effectively improve the success rate of the project.

# 3.4 To Implement Scientific and Technological Innovation Strategy

To enhance scientific and technological innovation ability, and to improve the overall technical level of the industry. It is an important task of minority areas in the west to speed up the process of industrialization and to achieve inclusive growth.

#### **3.4.1 Multi Level to Cultivate and Construct** Technology Innovation Main Body

We should cultivate and construct technology innovation main body in multi-vision. We should make good use of science and technology development funds. We should do reasonable arrangement of intellectual property and strengthen the industrialization of advanced scientific and technological achievements. We should taking into account the industrialization development stage and capital, scientific and technological conditions, the government's main responsibility, and the cultivation and promotion of the leading industries around the region, the development of high-tech industry, the development of key technologies and common technology, and gradually establish a new technology industry development of the market system and a good environment. To be clear, the scientific and technological innovation should be located in the application development and research achievement in the minority areas in the West. The investment of science and technology capital and the policy orientation of the western minority regions is conducive to the improvement of the level of key industries and the development of the field of competition. We should ensure the support of major projects in the country to support investment. Through policy support, we should encourage enterprises to introduce relatively mature research results, to form large-scale production capacity, and focus on the use of scientific and Technological Development funds. We also support new products with market prospects, and enhance the province's high-tech industries demonstration and driving roll.

#### 3.4.2 To Implement Active Human Strategy

This should make full using of the role of the existing human resources, vigorously implement the training and introduction of talents. It should pay more attention to the importance of the existing talent, in the efforts to stabilize the team at the same time, to make enthusiasm of this part of the staff through a variety of ways. We should allow and make the relevant policies to encourage tertiary institutions, scientific research institutes, enterprises of professional and technical personnel, to establish scientific and technological enterprises and consulting services agency, and get paid, under the premise of completing their own work. We should improve the staff recruitment, title evaluation, income distribution, job management, and so, make outstanding contributions to the scientific and technical personnel and give rewards to the way and according to create benefits to participate in the distribution of supporting policies. We should encourage scientific and technological achievements. We should increase rewards efforts of persons or organization completing the research work. We should vigorously introduce talents. And we should develop and actively implement the relevant preferential policies to attract talent. We should attract talent through develop and actively implement the relevant preferential policies. We should make the government discount policy. We provide field preferential. We should combined with the construction of key cities in the western minority areas, to establish Higher Education Park, high-tech talent entrepreneurship Park, foreign students venture Park, high-tech Industrial park in a conditional place. For colleges and universities, research institutes and key enterprises, should focus on and rely on key industries, key disciplines and major projects, to take preferential policies and flexible measures, to introduce a number of high-level personnel. We should pay special attention to the introduction key personnel, and to promote the development of a party through the introduction of important talents. We should strengthen vocational training and actively to carry out compulsory education. We should make full use of local, domestic and foreign research institutes of education and training resources, to form a multi-level talent education and training system. We should strengthen professional and vocational education training, to train the practical research and develop direct services in various aspects of key industries. We should strengthen staff training, and improve special skills. We should Strengthen compulsory education, consolidate the achievements and level. Through the way of market operation, we should set up a professional school, such as medicine, food, tourism and other important industries, to cultivate professional talents, and to strengthen the supply of talents, and to improve the level of human resources in the relevant industries.

# 3.5 To Develop the Tourism Industry With Ethnic Characteristics

The potential development advantages of the minority areas in the west are the special nature and the humanities landscape. If it makes rational protection and utilization, can form a new economic growth point. Due to human interference and destruction is less, some of the remote minority areas to maintain a special natural landscape and living habits. The person who tired of the process of urbanization and modern life style, there is a natural tendency to return to nature, recover one's original simplicity. Such as exploring, finding roots, ethnic customs tourism, is becoming people, especially young people's leisure, consumption patterns. In this process, minority areas in the West have a unique advantage.

To pay attention to some problems in the development of tourism in ethnic regions: First, to recognize the value of their own resources, try to keep the original style, and avoid artificial "folk customs". Spring fire party and folk duet of western minority are more attractive than "national food" and Cara OK for Grand Hotel; Hand carved Lu sheng is definitely more popular than Hydrangea, fried which are produced by machine. Second, the protection of the ecological environment, not only is responsible for future generations, but also the premise of the current business activities. Fresh air, green food, blue sky and white clouds, are the attractions of the western minority areas of tourism. Third, pay attention to the development of domestic tourism market, and offer Multi - level, multi - form tourism services. With the development of China's economy, tourism is no longer a foreigner's patent. And most of the tourist spots in the Western Minority areas

make no timely response for this, but take international tourism as the main direction continues, to build highgrade hotels. The result is that on the one hand, highgrade service facilities idle and waste; on the other hand. domestic tourists cannot find affordable accommodation. Therefore, western minority areas to adjust their server, and aim at home.

Farmers around the reservoir in the suburbs of Beijing have begun to develop such tourism projects: They add a room with a bathroom and a kitchen in their own vard, and rent to the short-term holiday of the guests; the rent is between 150-200 yuan per day. During the summer vacation, this family resort has been booked for the tourist. Investment in housing can be recovered in one or two years. I think this should be a great inspiration for tourism of minority areas in the west. The last question is the tourist commodities. Now, crafts in the western minority areas, Such as batik, wood carving, stone carving, embroidery, dyeing, weaving, bamboo weaving, silverware, etc., the biggest problem is the poor quality, style monotonous, and lack of appreciation and collection value. Therefore, we should focus on the technical strength to do research and development. We should strengthen the construction of the design team. The basic ideas are: Combining National artists, craftsmen and professional, to improve design level, and to develop quality standards. At the same time, to strengthen the training of production personnel, and to improve production level, and to strengthen inspection, and to get more good quality goods.

#### **3.6 Strengthen the Development of Human Resources and the Popularization of Agricultural Practical Technology**

In minority areas in the west, because production technology is backward, and per capita education is low, we should pay attention to practical technology of choice and popularization more. First of all, we need to solve the problem of the network and the scientific and technical personnel. Due to the remote location, lack of capital, life difficult, relative to other regions, the agricultural extension departments of these areas are relatively weak, and technical staff turnover. Governments at all levels should take on the task of network construction and team building. Other aspects of the cost are saved, but also should support the construction of technology promotion department, and improve the working conditions and living conditions of technical personnel, letting them have a basic condition for the poor farmers in the western part. Training is an important means for the construction of technical personnel. To select local high school and even junior high school graduates who have sense of responsibility and is willing to serve the masses. We send them to professional institutions or departments to train practical techniques for local needs specially. It can receive immediate results and time is not long, and the cost is not high. This approach is more economical and reliable than high salaries to hire floating population. This is an important aspect of the development of human resources, and it can let ethnic regions to develop their own technical personnel, and to make these areas have long-term benefit. The second is to select technology suitable for the local situation, and to select technology directly related to the solution of the food and clothing. In this regard, "food and clothing" are a successful example: Because the technology is simple and easy to promote, the cost is not high, farmers can afford, and common benefit of state and farmers and through increasing food. In addition, introduce and promote fine variety is also measures which is cast less, quick effect. In recent years, high quality hybrid rice, corn, potatoes, and other economic crops have been generally welcomed in poor areas, because these techniques can help farmers increase their income, and have simple and convenient operation.

#### 3.7 Strengthen Infrastructure Construction, and Improve the Ability of the Social Support System in Minority Areas

Compared with the national average, water, electricity, road, road, and other supporting systems in the western minority areas are in a relatively backward state; this seriously restricts the development of social economy in the national area. And these aspects of the cast are very difficult to immediately recover in the short term. Therefore, the state should strengthen the support of the poor areas of infrastructure and social services system, in the financial investors. We should focus on the investment of education and health. The health of the body and the basic education, are a qualified conditions the workers must have. For the mountains in the poor village, to repair a road may need millions of people, and it maybe also damages the local ecological environment and natural landscape. And to provide basic education investment is much lower for children in the village. 10 years later, after these educated young people going out of the cottage, they also take part in the construction of other regions; therefore the family can get rid of poverty; society has more qualified workers; and the environment in the minority areas is also protected.

### CONCLUSION

Based on the theory of inclusive growth, this paper discusses the problem of the choice of the path of inclusive poverty alleviation in the western minority areas. This paper presents a total of the following inclusive poverty path, mainly including: Actively renew ideas and change government functions; foster new leading industries; promote the western minority people to start a business; expanding opening to the outside world; the implementation of scientific and technological innovation strategy; developing tourism based on comparative advantage of natural and human culture in the minority areas of the West; strengthen the development of human resources and popularization of agricultural practical technology; strengthen infrastructure construction, and improve the ability of the social support system in minority areas. It is only through such a series of measures, the implementation of inclusive development and poverty reduction in western minority areas can be possible.

#### REFERENCES

- Anura, L., Jayawardena, C., & Mudadeniya, D. (2013). Developing a shared vision for tourism in post-war Sri Lanka. Worldwide Hospitality and Tourism Themes, (5).
- Gerard, G., McGahan, A. M., & Prabhu, J. (2012). Innovation for inclusive growth: Towards a theoretical framework and a research agenda. *Journal of Management Studies*, (4)
- Hall, J., Matos, S., Sheehan, L., & Silvestre, B. (2012).Entrepreneurship and innovation at the base of the Pyramid:A recipe for inclusive growth or social exclusion? *Journal* of Management Studies, (4)

- Hummel, J., Gujadhur, T., & Riesman, N. (2013). Evolution of Tourism approaches for poverty reduction impact in SNV Asia: Cases from Lao PDR, Bhutan and Vietnam. Asia Pacific Journal of Tourism Research, (4).
- Jnis, J. (2014). *Tourism, poverty and development*. Regional Studies, (1).
- Maria-Victoria, S. (2013). Marine angling tourism in Norway and Iceland: Finding balance in management policy for sustainability. *Nat Retour Forum*, (2).
- Padin, C. (2012). A sustainable tourism planning model: Components and relationships. *European Business Review*, (6)
- RabiaBato zel, Beykan ??zel,Fulya Sarvan,Bahattin ?demur. Emergence and spread of an all-inclusive system in the Turkish tourism sector and strategic responses of accommodation firms. *International Journal of Hospitality* & *Tourism Administration*, 2013 (4)
- Smith, S. L. (2012). Toward inclusive co-management: Factors influencing stakeholder participation. *Coastal Management*, (3).
- Wang, Z. Z., & Luo, Y. (2013). Indian inclusive tourism antipoverty model and its enlightenment for China. *Studies in Sociology of Science*, (4).