

Let the Ideological and Moral Education Classroom Quiet – On the Misunderstandings and Countermeasures in the Open Class of Ideological and Moral Education

Maorong Huang, Yaping Guo, Qianwen Zheng*

Hebei North University College of Science, Zhangjiakou 075000, Hebei, China

*Correspondence Author, 2145324770@qq.com

Abstract: *People have created history through continuous evolution, and history is also the carrier of decades of changes in human society. The history of physics, as a key research topic in recent years, has played a crucial role in human exploration of various physical phenomena in nature. The history of physics showcases the process of deduction and calculation behind every physical formula, enabling students to understand that research in physics cannot be achieved overnight, in order to correct their attitude and responsibility towards science. Administrative agreement dispute is a kind of dispute in the process of signing, performing, changing and suspending administrative agreement. Because of the dual nature of administrative agreement, there are different views on the theory and practice of mediation of disputes. To work out the agreement controversy between the administrative theme and the parties to the agreement properly, we should first make clear the administrative attribute of the agreement, and then use the existing feasible means to solve them. The current relief way of administrative agreement disputes is mainly administrative litigation, which can not deal with the increasingly complex administrative agreement disputes. This paper analyzes the shortcomings of the existing ways of administrative agreement dispute relief, expounds the feasibility of a variety of ways of dispute relief, and puts forward some suggestions on the construction and improvement of the relief system of administrative agreement dispute through the construction of two-way litigation method and the redistribution of the responsibility of demonstrate.*

Keywords: Ideological and Moral Education, Countermeasures, Open Class.

1. INTRODUCTION

In modern scientific research, the history of technological development has gradually received attention from various aspects of society. Due to the inseparable relationship between the history of physics and scientific exploration, the history of physics has gradually emerged in high school education. However, due to reasons such as being in the early stages of development, there are still shortcomings in its teaching methods and content, lacking theoretical support and practical application. Therefore, this article conducts practical research on the teaching of high school physics history based on the concept of "blended" teaching, aiming to improve teaching quality and efficiency in the teaching process, and cultivate students' learning attitude towards physics history. Although more and more educators have begun to attach importance to education in the history of scientific research such as physics in recent years, there are still some issues that affect the quality of education and teaching.

The amendment of Administrative Procedure Law in 2015 makes the concept of administrative agreement enter the stage of legislation from the theoretical level. Although the Administrative Procedure Law was amended again in 2017, the provisions on which cases fall within the scope of administrative litigation have not changed. The statement used is still "that administrative organs can file administrative litigation if they do not perform according to law, fail to perform according to the agreement, or illegally change the agreement, terminate the government franchise agreement, land and housing expropriation compensation agreement, etc.". In addition to this provision, there are no other provisions on the expression of administrative agreements at the national legal level. In the relevant judicial interpretation issued by the Supreme People's Court at the end of 2019, Article 1 and Article 2 of the Provisions of the Supreme People's Court on Several Issues concerning the Trial of Administrative Agreement Cases (hereinafter referred to as the Interpretation of Administrative Agreement) stipulate the concept of administrative agreement and the scope of administrative agreement disputes that can be litigated. At the same time, the promulgation of the new judicial interpretation has clarified certain norms for the relief channels of administrative agreement disputes.

The administrative agreement has two attributes, one is contractual, the other is administrative. From the point of

view of the purpose of the administrative agreement, the administrative agreement signed by the administrative subject to realize the public interest or the administrative management goal has the administrative character; From the point of view of the process of making the administrative agreement, the administrative agreement also has the character of contract. Before the revision of the Administrative Procedure Law in 2015, administrative agreement disputes did not belong to the scope of accepting cases in administrative litigation, and administrative agreement disputes with dual attributes could only be resolved through civil dispute relief. After the Administrative Procedure Law has been amended several times and relevant judicial interpretations have been continuously improved, the original unitary dispute resolution approach has been transformed into a dual settlement mechanism. The change of the original settlement mechanism has led to the following problems in the relief of administrative agreement disputes in practice: First, there are huge differences in the distribution of rights and obligations of the subject in contracts of different natures. In order to ensure the smooth performance of administrative agreement and efficient resolution of disputes, should the parties to an administrative agreement specify the attributes of the contract when the contract is concluded? Second, in the case of disputes arising from administrative agreements, how to judge whether the disputes arising from the agreement are based on civil disputes or administrative disputes, and whether they are resolved through civil and commercial litigation, arbitration or administrative litigation; Third, the administrative agreement is still a relatively young existence in the legislative field. The double imperfection of the substantive law and procedural law on the dispute settlement approach of the administrative agreement often puts the administration in a dilemma. How to promote the smooth progress of the procedure is also a problem worthy of our deep thought.

1.1 Lack of practical teaching

Nowadays, the majority of schools in the field of physics history education still rely mainly on textbook blackboard teaching, lacking practical operations in the classroom. Simple principled teaching cannot allow students to correctly understand its practical value. Moreover, the textbooks used by students are far from those of physics history majors, with too little knowledge about physics history. Teachers pay more attention to students' logical thinking in physics when teaching, Unable to guide students to gain a deeper understanding of the history of physics. The German Federal Law on Administrative Procedure conceptually summarizes what the administrative agreement involved in the domestic law is, that is, "a contract for the establishment, alteration and termination of legal relations at the level of public law". In terms of this concept, the German concept of administrative agreement is different from ordinary civil and commercial contracts by defining the legal relationship existing in the contract, that is, whether the object of the agreement is a legal relationship based on the exercise of public power. In France, the recognition of administrative agreement needs to contain three elements, namely, "the subject of one party to the agreement must be the administrative subject", "the content of the agreement must be related to the execution of public affairs", and "the agreement exceeds the general rules of private law". However, Chinese scholars have different views on the concept of administrative agreement, including the theory of administrative subject, the theory of administrative object, and the theory of administrative purpose. Although various theories have different emphasis in defining the concept of administrative agreement, it is not difficult to find that although there is no unified and clear concept of administrative agreement, the administrative and contractual nature contained in administrative agreement is generally accepted by everyone. According to the Article 11 of China's Interpretation of Administrative Agreements, in order to achieve the goal of administrative management or to safeguard the public interests, administrative organs enter into agreements with citizens, legal persons or other organizations under the premise of consensus and with the content of legal rights and obligations in administrative law within the scope of their functions and responsibilities stipulated by law. Is an administrative agreement stipulated in the administrative law of our country.

1.2 Low integration of physics history

Due to the increasing emphasis on education in the history of physics in more and more schools, some physics teachers combine their teaching content with the corresponding history of physics during their teaching. However, according to the author's survey of some schools, only one fifth of teachers often cite the history of physics during their teaching, and half of teachers occasionally mention aspects related to the history of physics in the classroom. Through the provisions of the Supreme People's Court, we can know how to define the administrative agreement mainly has the following four standards: First, the purpose standard, that is, it must be to achieve the goal of public service or administrative management; The second is the subject standard, that is, one of the parties to the agreement must be an administrative organ, and the other party is called the administrative counterpart; The third is the standard of meaning, that is, the signing of an agreement must be based on the agreement reached by both parties and consensus through consultation; Fourth, content standards, that is, while meeting the standards of

purpose, subject and meaning, the content of the agreement must be the content of the rights and obligations in the administrative law. On the basis of the above standards, the identification of administrative agreement can be carried out from the following two levels: the first is the substantive level, that is, whether the subject matter and content of the agreement have rights and obligations in administrative law, and whether such rights and obligations exist depends on whether the administrative subject signs the administrative agreement for the administrative duties and the exercise of administrative powers within its statutory authority; Whether the content of the agreement is based on the realization of public service and administrative management objectives; And whether the administrative organ has the right of administrative superiority in the process of the implementation of the agreement; The second is the formal level, that is, whether the signing of the agreement takes place on the premise of consensus between the administrative organ performing the function and the administrative counterpart.

1.3 Difficulty in penetrating the history of physics into teaching classrooms

By forcibly combining the history of physics with the teaching content of physics teachers, it is impossible to integrate the history of physics into the classroom. This teaching method still belongs to the old teaching method, and its teaching content is rigid and uninteresting, which cannot stimulate students' learning enthusiasm. The monotonous and boring teaching method of teachers makes it difficult for students to truly understand the charm of physics history, greatly increasing students' aversion to learning. This traditional teaching method simply cannot reflect the significance of physics history in high school classrooms. An agreement entered into in order to achieve the purpose of administration or to safeguard the public interest is an administrative agreement stipulated in administrative law. The administrative subject realizes the goal of public administration through the performance of administrative agreement, so the administrative subject complies with the mandatory provisions of relevant laws and administrative rules and performs the relevant obligations stipulated in the agreement, which is the prerequisite guarantee for the realization of administrative agreement. If the administrative subject, as a party with administrative coercive power, cannot perform its obligations in time according to the provisions, it is bound to cause practical troubles to the administrative counterpart in the performance of the agreement. Similarly, if the administrative counterpart violates the content of the agreement and does not properly perform its obligations, complex administrative agreement disputes will also arise. Administrative disputes can be divided into administrative agreement disputes and consensual administrative agreement disputes according to the strength of the influential factors of administrative advantage right. Administrative agreement disputes, as the name suggests, are disputes based on the exercise of administrative advantage rights, such as the abuse of supervision and command power, arbitrary exercise of unilateral change, cancellation of the right to cause disputes. The consensual administrative agreement disputes refer to the disputes caused by the non-performance or incorrect performance of the contents of the agreement by both sides of the administrative agreement, which can be further divided into the disputes caused by the administrative subject's failure to perform the contents of the agreement or not fully perform the contents of the agreement, and the disputes caused by the violation of the agreement caused by the counterpart's failure to perform the contents of the agreement or not fully perform the contents of the agreement. Distinguishing the causes of administrative agreement disputes and clarifying the causes of disputes have an important guiding role in the choice of remedies for administrative agreement disputes.

2. TEACHING PRACTICE OF PHYSICS HISTORY BASED ON THE "HYBRID" TEACHING CONCEPT

There are many specific definitions of blended teaching methods, and the simplest one is the combination of internet teaching and blackboard teaching. A deeper analysis of blended teaching roughly refers to the integration of various teaching methods and methods. Regardless of the type of blended teaching method, as long as the teaching content can be combined with teaching dissemination to achieve online teaching, face-to-face teaching, and other teaching methods, it can be called blended teaching. The role of different types of physics history in students' learning process. It is also very different, which directly leads to the need for teachers to adopt different teaching methods during the teaching process. Different from the traditional civil contract, that is, the contract on the change of the relationship between civil rights and obligations between equal subjects, the administrative agreement is to reduce the financial pressure of the government and better provide social public services, and to sign an agreement with private capital on infrastructure construction and provision of public services. It is a new way to improve citizens' participation in democratic management and introduce citizens' participation in state administration. For disputes arising from administrative agreements, the first problem is to determine the administrative nature of the contract before entering the dispute settlement procedure. Only by determining the administrative nature of an agreement can the disputes arising from the administrative agreement be considered within the scope of accepting cases in administrative litigation. As a contract concluded based on the special status

of the subject, the content of the agreement is centered on the realization of public interests or public management objectives. In the process of contract performance, the administrative subject is not only the performing party of the agreement, but also the supervisor to ensure the smooth progress of the administrative agreement to achieve the purpose of administrative management. Therefore, the administrative agreement is fundamentally an administrative act with the nature of public law. At the same time, the administrative agreement puts forward obligations and requirements in the form of negotiation, and determines the rights and obligations of both parties through negotiation. It is an agreement concluded on the condition of equality of status under the premise of voluntary agreement of both parties. Such equality is not absolute but relative. According to modern contract theory, as long as the true expression of intention is made on the basis of the independent personality and free will of both parties, it should be identified as the equal status of subjects. Equality and voluntariness is an important rule in the civil field, and this feature is embodied in administrative agreements to some extent because of the contractual nature of administrative agreements, so administrative agreements are embodied as special agreements with dual attributes.

2.1 Teaching Case 1

In the study of the book "Newton's First Law", the teacher first introduces the content of Newton's First Law to students, distributes relevant books to some students, and then guides students to discuss and analyze based on this content, providing reasonable suggestions when students encounter problems that are difficult to understand. When students discuss that "force is the reason for changing the motion state of an object, not the reason for maintaining the motion state of an object." Teachers need to ask and guide students, such as "under what circumstances will the motion state of an object change?" After students answer, teachers need to summarize and summarize. Speed determines the state of motion, and as the speed changes, the state of motion of an object also changes accordingly.

The teaching content of this section aims to provide students with a more detailed understanding of Newton's role in the history of physics through the distribution of books, while also guiding them to pay attention to the topic of Newton's first law. This teaching method of infiltrating the history of physics in the classroom not only enables students to have a deeper understanding of the physical laws contained in Newton's first law, but also enables them to understand the hardships of the development of physics history and feel the charm of science. Through understanding the subsequent content of the donated books, students have learned that there are discrepancies between certain aspects of Newton's Second Law and the textbooks, which better stimulates students' curiosity and enhances their enthusiasm for learning.

2.2 Teaching Case 2

In the learning of "particle volatility" in the online classroom, the teacher plays a video to the students and then asks them "How to verify the De Broglie hypothesis Student: Being able to see a specific phenomenon of particles can prove this hypothesis. Teacher: What specific phenomenon is it?"

Teacher: Give an example or calculation to prove such a phenomenon Students raise their hands to answer and write their own conclusions on the blackboard. The teacher continued to ask "Why is the volatility of macroscopic objects difficult to detect?" After students freely discussed, they selected representatives to calculate and deduce on the blackboard. The teacher drew a conclusion based on the students' deduction: when the wavelength and molecular diameter of the electron are the same, the electron light shines on the crystal, and diffraction occurs between the two crystals, confirming the existence of electron fluctuation.

This lesson starts with the de Broglie hypothesis, confirms the generation of the written theory of Matter wave, and describes the development and changes of the history of physics. In how to verify the Matter wave, the textbook uses two material pictures, one of which is the diffraction picture when the electron beam irradiates Aluminium foil. The other is a X-ray diffraction pattern of DNA. These two images were previously taken by foreign scientists in experiments. Although students can see specific diffraction phenomena in this image, the experimental process cannot be understood by the students. Understand that although such experiments cannot be personally verified by students, teachers can search for such teaching videos online. Facilitate students to have a deeper understanding of diffraction phenomena. Gently cultivate students' spirit of scientific inquiry.

2.3 Teaching Case Three

In the face-to-face teaching course "Coulomb's Law". Firstly, the teacher prepares the necessary materials for the experiment and presents a fun little experiment to the students at the beginning of the class. The pipe is placed close to the water flow, which will bend. Students observe the experiment and then engage in free discussion and answer. The teacher will introduce the topic of "Coulomb's Law" for this lesson based on the students' answers. The mutual force between charges is called Coulomb force, and the law it follows is called Coulomb's law.

Through a fun little experiment at the beginning of the classroom, students combine the knowledge points provided by the teacher to understand the interaction force between charges, and think about the factors that affect this interaction force. The teacher raises questions and guides students to start thinking and discussing, listening to and promptly correcting the problems that students encounter during their thinking. After the discussion, the teacher will lead the students to conduct experiments to verify the "Coulomb's Law". This class includes many demonstrative experiments, so the teacher chose face-to-face teaching as a teaching method that facilitates students' thinking. Analogical restoration in class The "Coulomb's Law" experiment enables students to have a more intuitive understanding of the interaction forces between charges, making it easier to summarize and understand. In the development history of Electrostatics, because the charge cannot be observed directly with the naked eye, most of the experiments rely on the existing gravity theory to conduct analogy experiments to study the force between charges. Through face-to-face teaching, the history of physics is no longer a rigid text in books, but rather an experimental process observed by students. This teaching method greatly enlivens students' thinking.

2.4 The One-sided Nature of Administrative Litigation System

The basic institution of administrative litigation in our country is built on the basis of protecting the legal rights of administrative counterparts. If we want to start the procedure of administrative litigation can only be conducted according to the request of the administrative relative person, and the content of administrative litigation mainly tries whether the conduct of the administrative subject is lawful. An administrative agreement, as a contractual agreement signed by an administrative organ, a citizen or a legal person through negotiation, is not only a unilateral act of an administrative organ. Although the administrative litigation can only be initiated by the administrative counterpart to safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of the relatively weak parties to the agreement, if the parties fail to perform the agreement according to the provisions of the agreement and the administrative organ cannot sue the administrative counterpart, the administrative organ can only unilaterally take corresponding measures to safeguard the public interest. For example, by applying for non-litigation execution or carrying out enforcement in accordance with the law to achieve the relief of agreement disputes, so as to achieve the purpose of the agreement, but this will violate the principle of trust protection of administrative law, and does not meet the requirements of the spirit of rule of law. In reality, in most cases, the contract itself is not clear about the rights enjoyed by the parties to the agreement, which will lead to the lack of clear and reliable sources for the organ to apply for exercising the right of enforcement. Administrative organs are often helpless after the dispute occurs in the agreement, and can only trigger litigation through passive breach of contract.

2.5 Unreasonable Distribution of Burden of Proof in Litigation

In the distribution of the burden of proof in the administrative procedure law of our country, the burden of proof is generally borne by the administrative organ, that is, the fixed defendant in the litigation. This is a system design to promote the smooth progress of administrative litigation after measuring the difficulty of both parties' evidentiary behavior, because the administrative subject enjoys strong administrative power as backing, to balance the inequality of the status of both parties. However, in the administrative agreement, because the administrative agreement is the result of the agreed expression of intention reached after the two parties have a certain negotiation, both sides of the agreement play a great role in promoting the formation and determination of the legal relationship. Some scholars believe that in the case of disputes arising from administrative agreements, there is no need to formulate another special principle of burden of proof to solve the disputes. However, disputes over administrative agreements inevitably involve the rights and obligations of both parties, and the reasonableness of restricting the burden of proof to the administrative organ in the single direction of burden of proof should be further studied, because the performance of the agreement largely depends on the administrative counterpart, and part of the evidence is mastered by the administrative counterpart. When the administrative organ fails to provide evidence and the evidence is mastered by the administrative counterpart, If only the administrative organ should bear the burden of proof and bear the risk of loss, it is not in line with the spirit of the contract carried by the administrative agreement, and is not conducive to the smooth promotion and progress of administrative litigation, and will bring certain obstacles to the court's timely and accurate understanding of the case and open and fair trial.

3. THE MAIN CONCEPTS OF INDUSTRY EDUCATION INTEGRATION AND SCHOOL ENTERPRISE COLLABORATIVE EDUCATION

Although Article 6 of the Administrative Review Law stipulates the specific scope of case acceptance for administrative review, the scope of case acceptance only specifies that in the case of disputes over agricultural contracts, such administrative disputes belong to disputes that can be reviewed, and whether other types of administrative agreement disputes arising from other reasons can be reviewed. The Administrative Review Law does not make relevant provisions for the time being. In the judicial interpretation of the administrative agreement, Article 24 stipulates that if the opposite party of the agreement should perform its obligations but fails to do so and fails to apply for administrative reconsideration or bring an administrative lawsuit within the statutory time limit after receiving the written decision, and still fails to perform, and the contents of the agreement are enforceable, the administrative organ may apply to the people's court for compulsory execution. This provision seems to affirm the reasonable status of administrative review in administrative agreement disputes, but there is no more expression on how to carry out judicial interpretation of administrative review. As a result, the connection between the administrative litigation mechanism and the administrative reconsideration mechanism is not smooth on the issue of administrative agreement disputes, which will also limit the administrative reconsideration in the relief of administrative agreement disputes to play its due role. In the reply letter of the Legislative Affairs Office of The State Council to the letter of the Ministry of Transport on whether the administrative agreement disputes caused by the government franchise agreement belong to the scope of administrative reconsideration, it is pointed out that: "The agreement disputes such as the government franchise agreement do not belong to the scope of administrative reconsideration cases as stipulated in article 6 of the Administrative Reconsideration Law of the People's Republic of China". According to this, it can be seen that the administrative agreement disputes through the way of administrative review so far is not a feasible solution.

3.1 Integration of industry and education

In the process of economic and social development, the integration of industry and education was proposed by domestic scholar Yang Danjiang in 2014, emphasizing that in the process of education and teaching, the education department should strengthen effective cooperation and development with industry departments within the society, and fully utilize their advantageous resources to form an integrated collaborative education system. At the same time, in the process of integrating industry and education, it is beneficial to optimize and integrate various advantageous resources within the industry and education, fully implement student-centered teaching requirements, and adopt this diversified training model to provide more high-quality skilled talents for economic transformation and upgrading in the process of social development, Maximize the educational quality and efficiency of collaborative education between industrial and educational sectors. In the process of integrating production and teaching, an overall summary and analysis can be conducted from the following aspects. Firstly, the education department combines production and teaching in the process of education and teaching, which is conducive to achieving an organic combination of education and teaching processes and production work processes, continuously enhancing students' experience and skills in the process of theoretical knowledge learning. Secondly, the combination of production and teaching can achieve effective integration of relevant teaching content and production technology skills in the education and teaching process. We continuously innovate and educate talents based on the relevant requirements and standards of the enterprise's job position, so that their teaching content can better meet the future needs of the enterprise for talents, and make their teaching process closer to the enterprise culture, product design, management organization, etc. Continuously cultivate students' ability to connect theoretical knowledge with practice, and promote their comprehensive development and progress in the learning process. In addition, in the process of collaborative education and education between schools and enterprises, relevant industrial departments can also connect with the professional design of schools and the development needs of industry enterprises, and quickly understand the problems of student cultivation and teaching in the education and teaching process. Therefore, in a subtle manner, specific talent cultivation work can be implemented based on relevant teaching and student cultivation issues, Furthermore, it aims to better meet the needs of social and economic transformation and upgrading for talent cultivation in schools, and promote the improvement of the quality and efficiency of education and teaching.

3.2 Collaborative education between schools and enterprises

In the context of the new era, collaborative education between schools and enterprises refers to the fact that in the process of educating students, the main body of education is not only the school, but also the use of collaborative teaching methods between schools and enterprises to achieve dual subject teaching between schools and

enterprises, better implement talent cultivation work, and also facilitate relevant enterprises to help schools bear corresponding educational responsibilities and obligations. At the same time, enterprises are no longer passive bystanders in the process of cooperation with schools. Instead, they adopt a collaborative education approach between schools and enterprises, such as cooperative education and teaching. They also engage in effective cooperation in the development of professional talent training plans and professional curriculum systems, thereby effectively promoting the coordination and stable development between schools and enterprises. At the same time, in order to better meet the needs of collaborative education between schools and enterprises.

In the process of collaborative teaching, schools and enterprises will also adopt methods such as jointly writing professional textbooks and building an integrated internal and external internship and training base for school enterprise cooperation, to strengthen the cultivation of students' theoretical knowledge. At the same time, it will also organically integrate students' theoretical knowledge learning with production practice, effectively expanding the knowledge range of students in the learning process. In the context of deep cooperation in school enterprise collaborative education, Improve the quality of talent cultivation in order to provide more innovative and comprehensive talents for the development of social economy and enterprises. At the same time, in the process of development, school enterprise collaborative education also achieves mutual communication and exchange between enterprises and schools, promoting and promoting the common development of school enterprise collaborative education.

3.3 The necessity of collaborative education between schools and enterprises from the perspective of industry education integration

The education department and society have put forward higher requirements for education and teaching at the school level, while also proposing more teaching methods and strategies for school education and teaching. From the perspective of industry education integration, adopting school enterprise cooperation to cultivate talents is beneficial for schools to better serve the needs of economic and social development in the education and teaching process. In the process of collaborative education between schools and enterprises, schools can work together with enterprises to create a mechanism for professional construction or dynamic adjustment of courses, or they can establish an industry education cooperation council through cooperation with enterprises and the government. Fully make comprehensive adjustments and innovations in school education, teaching, and talent cultivation, and strengthen the cultivation of high-quality skilled and technical talents in the process of economic and social development, taking into account the actual needs of social development. Maximizing the traditional methods of education and teaching in schools, and also relying on relevant industrial technologies to strengthen the accumulation and teaching of students' skills and technical experience, fully integrating school education and teaching with the development of enterprise industries or local industrial transformation and upgrading, continuously enriching students' perspectives and knowledge in the learning process. In addition, in the process of collaborative education between schools and enterprises, schools and enterprises can adopt project teaching methods and case teaching methods, using real production projects as carriers, to build diversified practical teaching platforms for students, fully integrating advanced enterprise production technology, production processes, operation standards, and other contents into the theoretical knowledge learning and practical operation process of college students, comprehensively improving students' practical operation ability and professional literacy, Further promote and serve the comprehensive growth and development of students. At the same time, in the context of the new era, collaborative education between schools and enterprises based on the integration of industry and education can also maximize the transportation of more skilled talents for enterprises, which is conducive to achieving and promoting the improvement of the human resource structure of enterprises. In the process of combining industry with education and teaching, there are great opportunities for the promotion and implementation of collaborative education between schools and enterprises. For example, in the process of collaborative education between schools and enterprises, schools can comprehensively innovate the knowledge and education methods in the education and teaching process, actively cultivate innovative awareness and ability, and meet the needs of talents in the process of economic and social transformation and the future development of enterprises Mastering new knowledge and comprehensive talents in one's heart can effectively promote the improvement of school education and teaching quality. It can also help enterprises reduce the labor, capital, and time costs of secondary training for employees in the process of cultivating and imparting more innovative talents, and further achieve coordinated development between school education and teaching and enterprises. At the same time, in the process of collaborative education between schools and enterprises, it is also beneficial for enterprises to help schools optimize the "dual teacher" team structure, continuously impart more industries, professional experience, and excellent professional skills to relevant teachers in the school, and continuously improve the ability of school teachers to integrate theoretical knowledge with practice in the education and teaching process.

3.4 Build a Unified and Standardized Big Data Processing Platform and Enter the Era of Rural Revitalization Cloud Audit

The comprehensive use of block-chain, cloud computing, database and other technologies gives priority to the realization of village-to-village communication on the data platform, making audit data easy to obtain. Using the advantages of block-chain to make the use of rural financial funds transparent, ensure the authenticity and reliability of audit data, strengthen the supervision of corruption, capital misappropriation and other phenomena, and seize the irreversible characteristics of block-chain to meet the needs of post-audit to pre-audit and in- process audit. Using the advantages of cloud computing, the rural data can be obtained remotely, which can greatly reduce the cost of the audit process; taking advantage of the advantages of big data, it is no longer limited to sampling audit and direct contact, and large-scale acquisition and visual analysis of rural data in batches to meet the requirements of full audit coverage.

On the basis of AO system, Golden Audit Phase III, audit communication and other technologies, and the existing commercial audit business auxiliary software such as Kingdee audit, risk control treasure and Dingxinnuo in the market, it breaks through its limitations, combines the advantages of 3S technology, SQL Sever database, Python and graph database, and constructs a unified, real-time and free audit data processing platform to realize effective data mining and machine learning. After striving to implement the unified management of audit institutions below the provincial level, we can build a cloud audit platform with provincial audit institutions as units, realize the sharing of software and hardware resources and services of audit institutions at the provincial, municipal and county levels, avoid duplication of construction, and save the overall construction cost [2]. Make the rural revitalization audit quickly enter the era of cloud audit.

3.5 Cultivate Comprehensive Audit Talents and Build a Rural Audit Professional Team

In view of the low level of professional knowledge of rural auditors, regular professional training and assessment should be carried out for rural current auditors. At the same time, according to different types of business practice, different learning groups should be set up to build a learning and communication platform. Aiming at the problem of low informatization level of rural audit, on the basis of building a good big data processing platform, we should strengthen the training of computer use ability of rural auditors, as well as the training of data mining and analysis ability of audit talents in colleges and universities, so as to provide a reserve force for rural revitalization big data audit. Encourage comprehensive audit talents in colleges and universities to assist rural audit undertakings, establish special funds for the construction of rural audit talents, and give comprehensive audit talents certain material and spiritual support.

4. THE PROSPECT OF ADMINISTRATIVE AGREEMENT DISPUTE RESOLUTION PATH

4.1 Establish a Two-way Dispute Litigation Model

When analyzing the problems existing in the dispute resolution mechanism of administrative agreement, we know that since administrative agreement is the product of certain negotiation between the two parties, the one-sided nature of administrative litigation makes it inevitable that public interests cannot be guaranteed in time when the parties violate the agreement and the administrative organ takes unilateral measures in time. In view of this phenomenon, the German administrative law stipulates that "once the administrative organ and the citizen agree on the settlement act and accept the equal subject status, they must be consistent in the realization of the contract claim right accordingly, and can claim the dispute claim right through the court just like the citizen". Therefore, the author believes that a special set of administrative agreement dispute rules can be constructed within the current administrative litigation mechanism, allowing the administrative subject to act as the plaintiff to bring the agreement dispute to the court, and the case trial is still carried out in accordance with the administrative litigation procedure and tried by the administrative tribunal. If the administrative organ has the legal authority to perform the corresponding legal duties under the legal procedures and conclude, perform, change, terminate the administrative agreement, etc., the other party's fault has caused or may cause damage to the public interest or the rights and interests of the administrative subject, one of the administrative organ may initiate a corresponding lawsuit; In other cases, when the counterpart of the agreement claims to revoke or terminate the administrative agreement and fails to communicate with the administrative organ, the opposite party still holds the right to bring an administrative lawsuit. This also requires the judge to break through the traditional one-way review thinking

when handling such cases. While examining whether the administrative organ's behavior is legitimate and reasonable, the judge should also find out whether the agreement counterpart's behavior is illegal and unreasonable.

4.2 Re-allocate the Burden of Proof Reasonably

Based on the special nature of the rights and obligations of both parties in the design of an administrative agreement, it will be unfair to assign the burden of proof to the administrative organ unilaterally if the main evidence of the case is in the hands of the opposite party. Since the administrative agreement has both administrative and contractual attributes, it is necessary to analyze the specific problems and reasonably assign the burden of proof to the parties in the case of agreement dispute according to the actual situation. Therefore, some scholars argue that the burden of proof can be redivided according to which party is the main body of the administrative agreement dispute. In the administrative litigation caused by the unilateral act of the administrative subject, the administrative organ still bears the burden of proof according to the tradition of administrative law and thus bears the adverse risk that may be brought about by the loss of the lawsuit. However, in the case of agreement dispute caused by breach of contract, the burden of proof can be redefined according to the claims of the subject. This can not only reduce the obstacles of evidence collection to the greatest extent, ensure the judge to understand the case timely and accurately, and promote the smooth proceeding of litigation activities, but also reduce the occurrence of abusive litigation filed by the counterparty for their own reasons to a certain extent, and improve the legal awareness of the counterparty. In the latest "Interpretation of Administrative Agreement", the litigation burden of proof caused by administrative agreement is clearly detailed: "The defendant bears the burden of proof for the legality of his own legal authority, the performance of legal procedures, the performance of corresponding legal responsibilities, and the conclusion, performance, change, and termination of administrative agreement. Where the plaintiff claims to revoke or dissolve the administrative agreement, he shall bear the burden of proof for the cause of the cancellation or dissolution of the administrative agreement. Where there is a dispute over the performance of the administrative agreement, the party who has the obligation to perform shall bear the burden of proof." In this way, both parties clearly define their respective obligations in the litigation, which is conducive to ensuring the smooth collection and immediate fixation of evidence, and the judge can clearly clarify the context of the case to smoothly promote the proceeding of litigation activities.

4.3 Explore Multiple Ways to Resolve Disputes in Administrative Agreements

4.3.1 Administrative Reconsideration is Preceded by Administrative Litigation

At present, there is a shortage of judicial resources in our country, and there is a large backlog of cases. The means of bringing administrative reconsideration into administrative litigation can not only save judicial resources and improve judicial efficiency, but also optimize judicial resources to the greatest extent. However, at this stage, the disputes caused by administrative agreements do not belong to the disputes that can be reviewed. Administrative review is not only authoritative, but also flexible and portable. It is feasible to bring administrative agreement disputes into the scope of administrative review, establish an effective docking system between the scope of administrative litigation and administrative review, and make up for the shortcomings of administrative litigation through the advantages of administrative review. Although the new judicial interpretation does not explicitly stipulate that administrative reconsideration can be used in the process of resolving administrative agreement disputes, the provisions of Article 24 affirm the rationality of the counterparty's filing of administrative reconsideration when the administrative organ makes a written decision in an administrative agreement dispute. However, the nature and content of administrative reconsideration of administrative agreement are quite different from specific administrative acts, so traditional administrative reconsideration rules cannot be generally used to regulate administrative agreement disputes. Therefore, it is necessary to build a reconsideration system that conforms to administrative agreement based on the nature of administrative agreement.

4.3.2 Expand and Clarify the Scope of Application of Arbitration in Agreement Disputes

China's current administrative litigation system retains the traditional frame design of "people suing the court", which lags behind the modern national administrative means. The mainstream view is that arbitration is a means to deal with the contract or other civil rights disputes between equal civil parties, so arbitration is generally not allowed to be used in the dispute settlement between administrative subjects and parties. However, the special nature of administrative agreement, which is both administrative and contractual, makes it possible to arbitrate disputes. The administrative agreement comes from the public interest, but the key of the dispute is not necessarily

directly related to the public interest. For example, in the "Xinling case", the key dispute between the two parties is that the breach of contract by the administrative organ makes it impossible to perform the contract smoothly. In this case, the breach of contract of the administrative body does not involve the nature of the administrative act of public law, nor is it for the special purpose of safeguarding the public interest. Therefore, there is no very convincing basis for excluding such cases from the scope of arbitration on the basis that "the contents of the agreement dispute involve the public interest". While the judicial interpretation of administrative agreement stipulates that "except otherwise provided by laws, administrative regulations or international treaties that our country has participated in and concluded", it also does not specify what kind of agreement such administrative agreement is, and since the judicial interpretation admits that "otherwise provided" administrative agreement disputes can be resolved through arbitration, That is, the feasibility of arbitration has been recognized to a certain extent. The author believes that it is worth considering to establish a multi-channel agreement dispute resolution mechanism, analyze and expand the applicable fields and rules of arbitration, and allow administrative agreements to be resolved by arbitration.

4.3.3 The Role of Mediation Means in Resolving Disputes Flexibly

In administrative litigation, administrative mediation can only be applied in cases involving administrative compensation and compensation, as well as cases in which administrative organs exercise the discretion provided by laws and regulations in accordance with the law and procedures. The administrative agreement itself is a manifestation of the administrative organ exercising the discretionary power, so from the theoretical point of view, it is feasible to apply judicial mediation in administrative agreement cases. From the perspective of possibility, the arguments for introducing mediation system in administrative agreement dispute relief mechanism can be as follows: First, administrative agreement is the result of the agreement reached by the administrative organ and the counterpart after communication and consultation, and it is an act of exercising administrative powers to realize the public interest within the scope of administrative discretion. Therefore, when the agreement dispute occurs, the administrative agreement act meets the conditions of the administrative organ to exercise the discretion, and it is not wrong to resolve it by mediation means. Secondly, the administrative agreement itself is the result of the negotiation between the two parties based on their own interests. At this time, the mediation means only provides the possibility for the two parties to negotiate twice. Therefore, some scholars believe that the mediation process of administrative agreement is a process that changes from one agreement to another, and finally realizes the original purpose of administrative agreement. The current judicial interpretation defines the existence and principle of administrative mediation. Administrative mediation should be conducted under the auspices of the people's court, and the two parties should mediate according to the principle of voluntariness and legality without harming the state and public interests. The administrative mediation system or the civil mediation system for administrative compensation should be completely copied to mediate the administrative agreement. However, if the subject of administrative mediation is different from the general civil field, it will be unfair to some extent if the civil mediation procedure is applied. In this way, the mediation can not bring into play the due value of the mediation system and can not protect the legitimate interests of the two parties. Therefore, it is necessary to improve the mediation procedure of administrative agreement in combination with the object of administrative litigation and the legislative purpose, so as to make it conform to the standard operation. The status of mediation is determined in the way of resolving administrative agreement disputes, which expands a new space for properly dealing with the agreement disputes between citizens, legal persons, other organizations and administrative organs by non-litigative means.

5. STRENGTHEN THE IMPLEMENTATION PATH OF CORPORATE FINANCIAL AND ACCOUNTING SUPERVISION UNDER BIG DATA AUDIT

In the 14th Five-Year Plan, the Communist Party and the state proposed to construct the pattern of double-cycle development based on the domestic major cycle, which is a long-term major strategy based on the complex domestic and foreign economic environment. Finance is the blood of economic development. Perfecting the reform of the financial supply side is helpful to promote the establishment of the pattern of double-cycle development. Financial technology significantly change the development of financial industry, to improve efficiency of financial services, prevention and control risk and realize the revolutionary role pratt & finance, help to solve my balance the problem of unbalanced development of circulation economy at home, open the domestic production, circulation, consumption and distribution of key nodes, to promote domestic innovation entrepreneurship, circulate in promoting China's economic development. Blockchain, big data, artificial intelligence, cloud computing and other emerging information technologies promote the innovation of financial services such as digital currency and supply chain finance, help improve the efficiency of domestic economic

operation and international competitiveness, and promote the great economic cycle abroad to achieve a double-cycle development pattern.

5.1 Strengthen the Design of the Top -level System and Clarify the Management System

Under the big data audit, the financial and accounting supervision of the enterprise needs to be realized in a clear institutional arrangement and policy guarantee. First, due to the affiliation of vertical management and the interoperability of performance assessment, the supervision of financial and accounting supervision is damaged between different levels of the subject. The relevant illegal and violation punishment regulations need to be amended to clarify the punishment methods and enhance the punishment. In addition, strengthening the system construction will be established by the higher authorities to establish work planning and implementation points, coordinating and promoting and guiding lower -level departments to carry out work, thereby improving the effectiveness of vertical collaboration on corporate financial and accounting supervision. The second is to further introduce, revise, and refine relevant laws and regulations or policy regulations, clarify the connotation and scope of the supervision of the financial association, and clarify the border and functional scope of government accounting supervision subjects such as government departments, enterprises, third -party institutions, and public opinion at all levels. , Clarify the supervision standards, operating processes and specifications, so that each subject can be effectively connected, closely coordinated, and cooperative. The third is the relevant measures and implementation rules of the coordination of design financial account supervision and other supervision methods, define the corresponding supervision responsibilities of the financial department and the audit authorities, clarify the lead department, strengthen the awareness of the subject, strengthen the accountability mechanism, and clear the coordination mode and methods to form a pair of pairs. The institutional basis for corporate financial and accounting supervision. Fourth, on the basis of clear the top -level system, further improve the management system of the supervision of financial institutions and internal supervision of the enterprise. By establishing a special accounting supervision department or implementing group, it is equipped with professionals. Management has enabled government agencies to supervise independent departments at the same level and enterprise internal supervision independent of the financial departments of the enterprise, effectively reduce the conspiracy of interests, and use audit supervision methods to truly exert the effectiveness of corporate financial supervision.

5.2 Establish a System's Operating Mechanism and Streamline the Workflow

Establish a working mechanism for coordination, vertical linkage, and coordination with audit supervision and coordination with audit supervision. First, the financial department can be led by the financial department, the audit department and the taxation department can participate, form a supervision and guidance committee, discuss and establish a unified supervision standard, form a supervision plan and implementation plan for major issues, and uniform leadership and command of the supervision of corporate financial accounting. Adopting a joint meeting and other models, the participation of third -party institutions is used to discuss the specific implementation process, form a management mechanism for unified leadership multi -subject participation, and clarify the coordination goals, supervision standards, collaborative tasks, collaborative procedures, etc. The second is that the subjects of each supervision focus on the established goals, tasks, standards, and procedures, etc., formulate their respective supervision work plans and processes, and allocate tasks. The subjects of the lower -level supervisory body shall implement the work plan and implement the work plan for the corresponding institutional arrangements of the superior supervisor. Specific supervision. In the process of supervision, timely reporting supervision materials and sharing, so that the subjects of the supervisors can also communicate information and results in the matter, reduce repeated supervision, and form mutual supervision between the subjects. Third, internally, according to the business operation logic of the enterprise, the self -supervision working mechanism is formed, and the supervision responsibility is refined on the supervision object itself. It helps to accurately grasp the first -hand and the most authentic information. Financial and accounting supervision goals and effects. Fourth, the subject of supervision analyzed and summarized the supervision work afterwards, communicated with each other regularly, and further formed a mutual reference for work experience to enhance the supervision ability.

5.3 Establish a Unified Corporate Supervision Big Data Platform to Break the "Information Island"

Fully grasp the new elements of the digital economy era, use the in -depth use of big data and artificial intelligence technology to achieve the centralized and three -dimensional supervision information network of information data at the national level. The first is to establish an integrated information system that is in line with its own development. It embeds the relevant policy system, financial data, workflow, and project funding process to

realize the traceability of budget funds, accounting information, and responsible personnel information. Second, supervision subjects such as the financial department, audit department, and taxation departments establish a unified database from top to bottom, collecting, storing and analyzing data such as finance, finance, and accounting information. In -depth mining and judgment, effectively improve the supervision ability and efficiency from the relevant analysis full -scale analysis. Develop and build a corresponding financial and accounting supervision model, match the data, classify and calculate, and improve the operability of intelligent supervision. The third is to build a unified corporate financial accounting big data platform based on the national level. On the one hand, build a unified data information standard, and the enterprise itself reports the system's implementation, accounting information, accounting data, etc., including accounting supervisors and audit supervision entities including third -party institutions such as accounting firms Realize the data of the data open and transparent and shared, forming consistency data covering different subjects and different scenarios that cover the whole process, which is convenient for the comparison of information comparison and interconnection of various departments, eliminating false information, and reducing the waste of resources caused by repeated supervision. Information disclosure columns increase the convenience of public supervision. In addition, the use of unified big data platforms and models can find key issues in key areas, which helps to prevent the risk of advance.

5.4 Create a High -quality Talent Team and Strengthen Organizational Guarantee

We will use big data audit to strengthen the change of demand for supervision of corporate financial and accounting supervision. First, the introduction and recruitment of high -level professional talents such as senior accountants, registered accountants, senior auditors, international registered internal auditors, etc., expand the recruitment of professional talents to big data analysis, big data management, statistical analysis, cloud In terms of computing and other fields, the current corporate financial and accounting supervision talent structure is optimized to create a high -level and high -level professional talent team. The second is that the subjects of various supervisors carried out professional knowledge training such as financial regulations, accounting and accounting, audit, etc., and enhanced their cognition of financial and accounting supervisors in the financial accounting system, budget management and other aspects. Through regular policy interpretation and preaching the grasp of macro policies and the understanding of related systems improves its ability to identify; through the development of skill exchanges or visits, we will enhance the accumulation and reference of the financial supervisor supervision personnel to enhance their working ability. The third is to cultivate big data professional literacy and comprehensive capabilities of large data professionalism and comprehensive capabilities of existing professionals such as accounting, audit, including data mining, screening, and analysis. Make it with the sensitivity of insight and risk recognition of macro -environment changes, and truly realize the health and sustainable development of enterprises by finance and accounting supervision. Fourth, the financial department, the taxation department, and the audit department, based on the analysis of the structural characteristics of their talent teams, conduct cross -deploy personnel of personnel based on the specific work, realize the coordination of human capital, and then form a high -quality talent guarantee.

5.5 Strengthen System Integration Supervision Concept, Build Core Motivation

Big data audit strengthens the supervision of the financial accounting of the enterprise, and requires the joint efforts of the supervision and audit supervision of the financial accounting. The coordination driving force of the supervision and audit supervision subject is an important support for the long -term operation of the supervision model. On the one hand, the subjects of each supervision should deeply realize that the cooperation between the supervision and audit supervision of the financial accounting and the audit supervision is not in the simple sense of departmental cooperation, but a systematic integration corporate supervision model, and the corporate financial account supervision is a kind of penetration and things that run through before, things On the basis of the full -process supervision of neutralization, on the basis of clear authority and responsibilities, the scope and standards of funds must be established through the system to clarify their financial support and sharing, and reduce the phenomenon of pushing and inaction. On the other hand, it is necessary to improve the understanding and attention of corporate leadership on the supervision of financial and accounting. The supervision of corporate financial and accounting is to ensure the effective development of corporate economic activities and strengthen the corporate financial and account supervision relationship with the modernization and high -quality development of corporate governance. Therefore The supervision work is integrated into the enterprise business, and the performance of financial and accounting supervision is included in the assessment of relevant personnel of the enterprise, which can strengthen the function of enterprises in its own financial and accounting management.

6. CONCLUSION

Blended teaching is not a teaching method that simply integrates practice and theory. Its role is to create a highly participatory and proactive teaching classroom for students. Overall, students in the history of physics are able to explore the unique charm of science, mainly through how they explore the scientific laws involved in the history of physics, rather than blindly using them. The emergence of "blended" teaching has greatly improved the teaching efficiency of physics history, making high school physics history teaching no longer limited to the traditional teaching mode of the past, but combined with multimedia, modern information network technology, etc. to create a diversified teaching classroom. At present, the "blended" teaching in Chinese universities is mainly student-centered, which is a new education method advocated by the education industry in recent years. Based on the "blended" teaching concept, the school integrates the history of physics with it, enabling teachers to integrate the history of physics into their teaching process, enhancing their educational practicality, and significantly enhancing students' learning initiative. In terms of students, the "hybrid" teaching method has also greatly increased the interest of the classroom, learning knowledge while understanding the changes in the history of physics, better stimulating students' interest in learning, improving students' Scientific literacy, and promoting students' all-round development.

REFERENCES

- [1] Feng Xiaoying, Wang Ruixue, Wu Yijun. A Review of the Current Situation of Hybrid Teaching Research at Home and Abroad - An Analytical Framework Based on Hybrid Teaching [J]. *Journal of Distance Education* 2018(3) : 13-24
- [2] Duan Juanjuan, Wang Xiangwei, Peng Chaoyang. Comparative Study on the Presentation of the History of Physics in Five Sets of High School Physics Textbooks [J]. *High School Physics*, 2018 (9): 26-28
- [3] Wang Gao. Integrating Physics History to Cultivate Nuclear Literacy [J]. *Physics Teachers* 2017(1) 26-30
- [4] Yang Fengjuan, Guo Yuying. Establishing Ohm's law of Closed Circuit with the Method of Physics History [J] . *Physics Teacher*, 2013 (3): 11-14
- [5] El-Seedy, F. R.; Abed, A. H.; Yanni, H. A. and Abd El-Rahman, S. A. A. (2016): Prevalence of E. coli and Salmonella in neonatal diarrheic calves. *Beni-Suef University Journal of Basic and Applied Sciences*.
- [6] Gharieb, R. M.; Fawzi, E. M.; Attia, N. E. and Bayoumi, Y. H. (2015): province of calf diarrhea in Sharkia, Egypt: diagnosis; prevalence, virulence profiles and zoonotic potential of the bacterial cause. *International Journal of Agriculture Science and Veterinary Medicine*, 3(2):71-87.
- [7] Gibotti, A.; Saridakis, H. O.; Pelayo, J. S.; Tagliari, K. C. and Falcao, D. P. (2000): Prevalence and virulence properties of *Vibrio cholerae* non — 01, *Aeromonas* spp. and *Pseudomonas aerogenosa* isolated from Cambe Stream (State of Parana, Brazil) *Journal of Applied Microbiology*. 89: 70-75.
- [8] Hornitzky, M. A.; Mercieca, K.; Bettelheim, K. A. and Djordjevic, S. P. (2005): Bovine feces from animals with gastrointestinal infections are a source of serologically diverse atypical enteropathogenic E. coli and Shiga toxin-producing E. coli Strains that Commonly Possess intimin. *Applied and Environmental Microbiology*, 71(7):3405-12.
- [9] Islam, M., Sultana, S., Das, K., Sharmin, N. And Hasan, M. (2008): Isolation of Plasmid- Mediated Multidrug Resistant *Escherichia coli*. *Int. J. Sustain. Crop Prod.* 3(5):46-50.
- [10] Islam, A. K. M. A.; Rahman, M.; Nahar, A.; Khair, A. and Alam, M. M. (2015): Isolation of pathogenic *Escherichia coli* from diarrheic calves in selective area of Bangladesh. *Bangladesh Journal of Veterinary Medicine*, 13(1):45-51.
- [11] Kaufmann, F. (1973): Serological diagnosis of *Salmonella* species. Kaufmann-White scheme, Copenhagen, Denmark.
- [12] FSB F. Describing the Landscape and a Framework for Analysis[R]. Research Report, March, 2016.
- [13] Liu Zhibiao. A new logic for reshaping the internal and external cycles of China's economy[J]. *Exploration and Controversy*,2020(07):42-49+157-158.
- [14] Xun Zhang, Tong Yang, Chen Wang, et al. Digital financial development and residential consumption growth: theory and practice in China[J]. *Management World*,2020,36(11):48-63.
- [15] Huang Qunhui. Theoretical logic, strategic connotation and policy system of the new development pattern--Based on the perspective of economic modernization[J]. *Economic Research*,2021,56(04): 4-23.
- [16] Song Min, Zhou Peng, Si Haitao. Fintech and firms' total factor productivity - the perspective of "empowerment" and credit rationing[J]. *China Industrial Economy*,2021(04):138-155.
- [17] Xie Zhichun,Zhao Xinglu,Liu Yuan. Fintech development and digital strategic transformation of commercial banks[J]. *China Soft Science*,2018(08):184-192.

- [18] Pu Qingping, Yang Conglin. Practical Logic, Implementation Path and Value of Constructing a New Development Pattern of "Double Cycle"[J]. Journal of Chongqing University (Social Science Edition), 2020,26(06):24-34.
- [19] Gong Qiang,BAN Mingyuan,ZHANG Yilin. Blockchain, enterprise digitalization and supply chain finance innovation[J]. Management World,2021,2.
- [20] Ma Dan, HE Yaxing, Yu Xia. Dual Value Chains, Economic Uncertainty and Regional Trade Competitiveness-A Perspective of "Belt and Road" Construction[J]. China Industrial Economy,2021 (04):81-99.
- [21] Huang Yiping,Qiu Han. Big tech credit: a new framework for credit risk management[J]. Management World,2021,37(02):12-21+50+2+16.
- [22] Tang Song, WU Xuchuan, Zhu Jia. Digital finance and corporate technological innovation - structural characteristics, mechanism identification and effect differences under financial regulation[J]. Management World,2020,36(05):52-66.
- [23] Xie Xuanli, Shen Yan, Zhang Haoxing, et al. Can digital finance promote entrepreneurship? -- Evidence from China[J]. Economics(Quarterly),2018,17(04):1557-1580.
- [24] Ye Dezhu, Zeng Fanqing. "Financial Structure-Technology Level" Matching and Economic Development-A Study Based on Cross-Country Panel Data[J]. International Financial Studies,2019 (01):28-37.
- [25] Qiu Zhaoxiang, Cao Yu, Liu Yongyuan. Modern financial system and the construction of "double cycle" new development pattern[J]. Financial Forum,2020,25(11):11-16.
- [26] Ren Lanying. Analysis of the advantages and disadvantages of informal finance and the legal basis for its regulation[J]. Financial Theory and Practice,2008(09):97-103.