

The Role of Education Guidance in Enhancing the Intelligence and Motivation of Village Residents

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ABSTRACT

The Decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council on Winning the Battle of Poverty Alleviation points out that by 2020, rural poor people will have stable access to food and clothing, and compulsory education, basic medical care, and housing security will be guaranteed. The growth rate of per capita disposable income of farmers in poverty-stricken areas is higher than the national average, and the main indicators of basic public services are close to the national average. According to the requirements, the poverty alleviation work team stationed in the village has tailored measures to local conditions and carried out targeted poverty alleviation. Faced with difficulties such as increasing the importance of education among villagers, solving the problem of children going to school, and increasing income for villagers, under the guidance of the assistance unit, the poverty alleviation work team adopts the method of setting an example to ensure education, introducing education to increase knowledge, and expanding knowledge through education going global, in order to change the current situation from point to surface. After unremitting efforts, the villagers began to change their mindset, and the enrollment and enrollment rates of village students were significantly increased. The children enter the classroom, the elderly work at home, and the young and strong labor force actively goes out to work. The villagers have motivation to work, and life has a bright future. The village sees hope.

1. Introduction

The Central Conference on Poverty Alleviation and Development held in November 2015 issued the Decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council on Winning the Battle of Poverty Alleviation, which pointed out the important significance of constructing a theory of poverty alleviation and development with Chinese characteristics. Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, the Par-

ty Central Committee has elevated poverty alleviation and development work to a new height that is related to the comprehensive construction of a moderately prosperous society and the achievement of the first centenary goal. This is related to the implementation of China's precision poverty alleviation strategy and also to the discourse power of China's poverty alleviation cause in the field of international poverty reduction. In order to win the battle against poverty, the country has proposed that "by 2020, the basic requirements and core indicators for poverty

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alleviation are to achieve stable rural poverty alleviation without worrying about food and clothing, and to ensure compulsory education, basic medical care, and housing safety.” Excellent officials from government agencies are selected to serve as the first secretary of the village, leading members of the village “two committees” to grasp the main contradictions and solve prominent problems based on the actual situation of being stationed in the village.

2. The difficulties and challenges faced in winning the battle against poverty

Taking Zhihai Mai Village as an example, with an altitude of 3000 meters, Zhihai Mai Village boasts a peaceful plateau Tibetan countryside, beautiful natural scenery, simple and harmonious folk customs, and warm and hospitable villagers. 2800 acres of grassland, 1067 acres of forest land, and 1203 acres of arable land in the village. During the period of poverty alleviation, the poverty alleviation work team shared food and housing with villagers, and conducted in-depth visits and research to understand the family situation of villagers from door to door; We had discussions and exchanges with all party members and village committee cadres to understand the thoughts of the villagers; Observe and understand the living habits and trajectory of villagers. Discovering some living phenomena of villagers and the main factors that constrain poverty alleviation.

One reason is that there are many school-age children in the village who do not attend school and stay at home. Parents go out to work and their children are often taken care of by the elderly, neglecting their education.

Secondly, the cultural level of villagers is relatively low. Most of the villagers graduated from primary school, with a few graduating from high school. Young and strong villagers go out to work and their main source of income is from grain cultivation.

Thirdly, high-altitude areas affect crop yields. The winter season is relatively long, and the village is mostly on slopes with abundant rainfall and hail, making crops vulnerable to disasters.

Therefore, how can villagers see the importance of education? How to encourage villagers to let their children enter the school? In 2016, the per capita disposable income of villagers was 4000 yuan. How can we help villagers improve their skills and increase their income? Becoming a major challenge faced by the poverty alleviation work team.

3. Set an example, bring in, go out

Set an example to ensure education. To help villagers

solve the problem of children’s transportation to school, and also to encourage children to enter the classroom to learn knowledge, we strive to set an example, inspire others, and achieve an increase in enrollment rate in a point to face manner. The assistance unit has established the “Snow Lotus Student Assistance Program”, which covers the entire village from the third grade of elementary school to university, with subsidies of 300 yuan, 500 yuan, 1000 yuan, and 2000 yuan per student per semester. Established a connection between the branch and the children in the village.

Introducing education to increase knowledge. In order to help children understand the outside world and expand the knowledge they cannot learn from books, the “Dandelion in the Mountains” summer social practice team was established. The practice team tailors cultural poverty alleviation programs that are suitable for the actual situation of students in Zhihaimai Village. Through on-site inspections, visits and research, knowledge lectures, and other methods, they carry out motivational education and carry out fun expansion training activities. Realize close one-on-one connection.

Education goes out to broaden horizons. In order to sow the seeds of serving the motherland in the hearts of every child, inspire their fighting spirit to strive for strength and progress, and enhance their determination to rely on knowledge to step out of the mountains. Established the “Love the Party, Love the Motherland, Love Socialism, and National Unity” Hualong students’ study tour to Beijing. Children enter primary and secondary schools in Beijing to experience humanities courses, visit museums and technology exhibitions, participate in quality expansion training, and visit prestigious schools. This allows children to gain knowledge and insight, experience the development and changes of their motherland, strengthen their love for the Party, the motherland, and socialism, and unite the strength of national unity.

4. Initial results have been achieved, increasing the income of villagers

As of the beginning of 2021, through “one-on-one” pairing assistance, many practical problems for children’s education have been solved. 407 students have been supported and a donation of 274700 yuan has been issued. The enrollment and enrollment rates of students in Zhihai Maicun have significantly increased. 27 practical teams, with over 260 members, visited 24 villages including Zhihaimai Village for practical activities. More than 110 village students who participated in the activity have improved their grades to a certain extent compared to usual, and have also set their own goals.

Not only that, within two years, 7 students in the village were admitted to universities, including 3 undergraduate students and 4 vocational students. The villagers began to change their mindset, with children entering the classroom and elderly working at home. In order to provide children with books to read, young and strong laborers took the initiative to go out to work. The number of working outside increased from 3 months to 9 months, giving villagers motivation to work and a better life. The village saw hope.

5. Enhancing Intelligence: Education Promotes the Knowledge Level of Village People

The popularization and improvement of basic education is a beacon that illuminates the wisdom and aspirations of rural areas, and is the cornerstone of achieving social progress and rural development. According to UNESCO's statistics, an individual's income increases by about 10% every year. In rural areas, the popularization of basic education can not only improve the literacy rate and arithmetic ability of children and adolescents, but also open a door to a wider world for them. This is the road to the popularization of basic education. The popularization and promotion of education can also promote social equity and reduce intergenerational transmission of poverty. The key to lighting up the lighthouse of wisdom and ambition lies in rural areas, vocational skills training, and lifelong learning enhancement. According to a report by UNESCO, there are approximately 750 million adults in the world who lack basic reading and writing skills, and most of these adults live in rural areas. This not only constrains their personal development, but also poses certain obstacles to the overall progress of rural society. Therefore, the employment skills and quality of life of rural residents can be effectively improved by establishing a multi-level and multi form vocational skills training system. For example, in implementing the rural revitalization strategy, China has particularly emphasized the importance of vocational education. Through projects such as the "Million Skilled Talents Training Program", various skills training programs are provided for rural youth, including e-commerce, modern agricultural technology, etc., to promote diversified development of the rural economy. These trainings are precisely important measures taken by China in implementing the rural revitalization strategy.

Promote lifelong learning and provide a platform for rural residents to continuously grow. The speed of skill updates is getting faster and faster in the knowledge economy era, and the necessary condition for adapting to social changes is lifelong learning. Taking the German

"dual system" education model that combines theoretical learning with practical operation as an example, it provides opportunities for rural youth to effectively enhance their vocational competitiveness through a combination of learning and work. In addition, with the popularization of Internet technology, MOOC (large-scale open online courses), an online learning platform that breaks the time-space constraints of traditional education and makes knowledge acquisition more convenient and extensive, has provided a flexible learning path for rural residents.

6. Enhancing Ambition: Education Shapes the Aspirations of Village People

Under the illumination of education, the entrepreneurial spirit of rural youth has been unprecedentedly cultivated and stimulated. Using education as a medium not only imparts knowledge, but also stimulates young people's innovative consciousness and practical ability. For example, a rural area successfully increased the success rate of local youth entrepreneurship by 30% by introducing entrepreneurship education courses. Behind this data is the result of the combination of education and practice, and it is also a powerful proof of cultivating the entrepreneurial spirit of rural youth. Those young people who have received systematic entrepreneurship education are more inclined to apply their learned knowledge to solve practical problems. They can not only discover market opportunities, but also effectively organize resources and promote the development of rural economy. Education not only endows rural residents with knowledge and skills, but also shapes their values and sense of responsibility at the spiritual level. By introducing basic education and vocational skills training, residents not only improve their personal qualities, but also actively participate in community affairs, forming a mutual assistance and cooperation network with education as the link. Education not only promotes the improvement of the economic quality of rural population, but also has a profound impact on their cultural and social quality. In terms of inheriting and innovating traditional cultural education, educational institutions promote cultural innovation and development through curriculum design, club activities, and other means, while absorbing modern cultural elements, so that rural residents can better understand and inherit local culture.

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