

# *Research on the Application of Poverty Alleviation Spirit in Rural Volunteer Poverty Alleviation of Vocational College Students*

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**Abstract:** The spirit of poverty alleviation contains the meaning of "overcoming difficulties and living up to the people". College students go to the countryside. Poverty alleviation is also a hot topic today. Nowadays, poverty alleviation and voluntary going to the countryside are the key to achieve. The most important battle of building a well-off society for the whole people in China is the spirit of poverty eradication and the success of college students. There is an inevitable connection. Through questionnaire survey and interview survey, this paper makes a survey on higher vocational colleges. This paper makes a sample survey of college students, and expounds that college students will overcome poverty with the method of structural analysis. The spirit is applied to the difficulties and problems encountered in voluntary poverty alleviation in the countryside, and the trend score is adopted. Analysis and comparative analysis are used to find the best solution to the problem and further explore poverty alleviation and finally integrate the spirit of poverty alleviation into higher vocational education in a scientific way. The purpose of College Students' voluntary poverty alleviation in the countryside.

## 1. Introduction

### 1.1. Questions are Raised

Due to historical and natural reasons, China's economic development between and within regions is very uneven, and the state has adopted active support measures to help poor areas and poor households become rich, accelerate economic development in poor areas, strengthen social stability and unity, accelerate socialist construction, correctly handle ethnic relations, and carry forward revolutionary traditions Consolidating national defense plays an important role. The country is strong, the nation is rejuvenating, the country's education is getting better and better, more and more young people have received higher education, in this context, contemporary college students should undertake their own mission, learn the spirit of poverty alleviation, and actively participate in poverty alleviation work. However, college students have also encountered many problems in the process of poverty alleviation in the countryside, such as: the willingness to participate is not strong, the cultural understanding is not thorough, the guarantee mechanism is insufficient, and so on.

Zhang MengXue and Qi XinYu believe that in the context of the uneven distribution of educational resources, improving the quality of education in poor areas is an important task for poverty alleviation and development, and it is also an important way to block the intergenerational transmission of poverty.[1] To this end, this article only uses 100 students of Jiaxing College's higher vocational college students as representatives to conduct investigation and research, so as to better understand the views of contemporary higher vocational college students on the work of poverty alleviation in the countryside and the degree of understanding of poverty alleviation.

## 1.2. Research Implications

In order to build a socialist modern power, we must carry out more concrete work of poverty alleviation, not let go of one corner, and truly realize the transformation from "eating enough" to "eating well." Cai Yongfei proposed that China's poverty alleviation has achieved a comprehensive victory, so that China's modernization has been carried out to the end, to the edges, and to the nerve endings of the whole society, which has played an unexpected role in the further integration of the Chinese nation and the unity and progress of the whole nation. [2] As the fresh blood of society, college students have an unshirkable obligation to help alleviate poverty in the countryside. The spirit of poverty alleviation promotes rural revitalization and also promotes the generation of talents in universities, so integrating the spirit of poverty alleviation into the countryside for college students to alleviate poverty is not only conducive to rural revitalization, but also conducive to college students improving themselves. The spirit of poverty alleviation requires us to "work together from top to bottom, fight with all our might, be precise and pragmatic, blaze new trails, overcome difficulties, and live up to the people", General Secretary proposed in his speech at the East-West Poverty Alleviation Cooperation Forum: Poverty alleviation is done, relying on the concerted efforts of the vast number of cadres and the masses, which is even less with the help of young college students College students should be guided by the spirit of poverty alleviation, grasp the key information such as poverty alleviation with wisdom, poverty alleviation with will, poverty alleviation with information, poverty alleviation with science and technology, and poverty alleviation by talents, explore new ways of poverty alleviation, and achieve more effective poverty alleviation. In summary, it is necessary to study the spirit of poverty alleviation in the voluntary poverty alleviation of college students in higher vocational colleges and universities. Yuan Wenxian put forward that "all rely on the vigorous spirit to rush past." [3]

## 1.3. Analysis of the Current State of the Study

Professor Zhang Qi of the China Poverty Alleviation Research Center of Beijing Normal University believes that since the founding of the People's Republic of China, the country's poverty alleviation work can be divided into four stages of development, the first stage is the poverty targeting under the reform of the rural economic system from 1978 to 1984 and the second stage of poverty alleviation is 1985. In 2000, the focus was on poor counties and the implementation of development-oriented poverty alleviation. The main task is to move from addressing universal poverty to regional poverty. The third stage is 2000-2010, with the development of poverty alleviation focusing on poor villages. The fourth stage is the combination of regional targeting and village-to-household targeting since 2011. However, due to the ravages of the epidemic, poverty alleviation work has been hindered to a certain extent, but under the timely prevention and control of the state, as of May 2020, in terms of poor labor migrant workers, 22 provinces in the central and western regions, plus Ning, Shandong and Fujian in the east<sup>3</sup> In 25 provinces, 26.0379 million poor laborers have gone out to work, accounting for 95.4% of the total number of migrant workers last year. At present, 318,500 projects have been started, with an operating rate of more than 80%. At

present, 27,667 poverty alleviation workshops in 22 provinces in the central and western regions have resumed work, with a resumption rate of more than 97%, and 354,600 poor people have been employed. Has been largely restored to its original state.

Yang Yi and Yuan JunRu summarized the various forms in which college students in the construction of a well-off society have participated in poverty alleviation since the new era, summarized some successful types of poverty alleviation practices, and analyzed the wisdom of poverty alleviation Typical cases such as poverty alleviation, information poverty alleviation, science and technology poverty alleviation, and talent poverty alleviation are very helpful for college students to summarize their work experience in participating in poverty alleviation It will also help guide college students to further carry out poverty alleviation work in accordance with Chinese leader' snew requirements for poverty alleviation in the critical period of poverty alleviation in the future, and contribute the youth and strength of college students to the construction of a well-off society.[4] Xie Xia and Fu Hangchao proposed that college student village officials are the helpers to complete the battle against poverty and achieve the goal of a century,000 years of struggle, and believe that college students going to the countryside to volunteer poverty alleviation plays an important role in the fight against poverty.[5] Shen Hongyan, Zhang Guofu, and Meng Ye proposed that college students, as the main force of volunteer service, actively respond to the call of the state to devote themselves to poverty alleviation and education, and make outstanding contributions to the cause of education by virtue of their own intellectual, professional and quantitative advantages. [6]

Du Ying have innovatively proposed and implemented the strategy of targeted poverty alleviation, and mobilized the society to win the battle against poverty. [7]

In summary, there are very few studies and studies in China on the participation of higher vocational and technical students in poverty alleviation and poverty alleviation, but most of the literature emphasizes the necessity of college students' participation in volunteer service activities, and there is a lack of empirical investigation and research on higher vocational and higher education students. Du Fan pointed out when conducting professional education in colleges and universities, it aims to cultivate students' professional skills and improve their professional quality. When implementing educational behavior, teaching activities are designed with professional characteristics and students' personality, so that students can form the quality of excellence under the guidance of teachers. In college education, play the role of educators, set a good example for students, use their own words and deeds to influence students, so as to improve students' professional level, so that students become a craftsman for perfection, the pursuit of perfection. In this way, students' employment values will change, and they will choose their occupations reasonably according to their own personality and professional needs, and give full play to their advantages in their vocational positions to realize their personal value. From this point of view, higher vocational colleges will also make certain contributions to poverty alleviation [8]. To this end, this survey and research aims to investigate the views of students of higher vocational and technical colleges on poverty alleviation in the countryside and determine their willingness to participate in it. Due to the small accumulation of relevant research knowledge of the team members, the human and material resources and the various limitations of the recurrence of the epidemic, we decided to focus on the students of Jiaying College who are close to each other and have more contact, but due to the deviation of the education focus of major universities and the uneven quality of students, this survey only reflects the views of Jiaying College higher vocational and technical college students on the poverty alleviation work in the countryside. The number of higher vocational college students in Jiaying College is about 900, and this time we sampled 100 students and participated in the research in the form of a questionnaire survey.

## 1.4. Contents

(1) Through the description and analysis of the sample data of the survey, the basic overview is mastered.

(2) Draw on the suggestions made by relevant research and survey groups in the past to determine the main factors that may affect the willingness of college students to go to the countryside to alleviate poverty and the work of poverty alleviation.

(3) Find the best solution and make appropriate innovations by comparing the various ways chosen by college students to understand the spirit of poverty alleviation and the key points of poverty alleviation.

(4) Combine the trend of the number of college students going to the countryside to help the poor in recent years with the trend of the number of people who have been lifted out of poverty in recent years, and analyze whether the number of college students going to the countryside to help the poor affects the poverty alleviation work.

(5) Deeply study the spirit of poverty alleviation, study the internal relationship between the spirit of poverty alleviation and the voluntary poverty alleviation of college students in the countryside, and determine the important role played by the spirit of poverty alleviation.

(6) On the basis of the above analysis results, put forward countermeasures and suggestions.

## 1.5. Research Methodology

In view of the lack of research experience and the insufficient accumulation of literature, this survey pays more attention to the views of individual students of higher vocational and higher education on poverty alleviation in the countryside and the spirit of poverty alleviation. On the basis of using the questionnaire survey method and the interview survey method to obtain a large amount of data, we use a variety of methods to fully excavate the data, and use the structural analysis method to understand the difficulties and problems contained by college students when applying the spirit of poverty alleviation to the countryside and volunteer poverty alleviation; Secondly, the trend analysis method and the comparative analysis method were used to find the most suitable method to solve the difficulties of higher vocational and technical college students in poverty alleviation in the countryside. And find out the degree of influence of the spirit of poverty alleviation on the poverty alleviation of higher vocational and technical college students going to the countryside to help the poor.

## 2. Empirical Analysis

### 2.1. Questionnaire Design, Respondents and Survey Protocols

#### 2.1.1. Questionnaire Design

Due to the current severe epidemic situation, in order to cooperate with the prevention and control of the epidemic, we collect information in accordance with the objectives of investigation and research, while taking into account the feasibility and convenience of the investigation, and use online questionnaire stars to collect information. The survey content is divided into three parts: the first part includes the gender, grade, region, satisfaction with the current poverty alleviation and the understanding of the spirit of poverty alleviation of the survey group, so as to preliminarily understand the survey group's views on poverty alleviation work and understanding of the "spirit of poverty alleviation", the second part mainly collects the experience and willingness of the survey group to go to the countryside to alleviate poverty, and the third part includes the questions and

suggestions put forward by the survey group, so that we can "prescribe the right medicine" in the follow-up, accurately grasp the problem and solve the problem.

### **2.1.2. Survey Objects and Investigation Plans**

Jiaxing College higher vocational college students were selected for investigation. Using a random sampling survey method, and taking into account the representativeness of the survey respondents, we finally selected first- and second-year students as the main students, and individual junior students as the survey subjects, and conducted online questionnaire research during the winter vacation. However, due to the relevant reasons of the epidemic closure, we regret that we could not rush to the countryside near Pinghu to conduct a field investigation of the "three going to the countryside" activity, and only used the online questionnaire form. The collection and collation of questionnaire questions was completed on September 25, 2021; The questionnaire was issued on January 10, 2022, and the representative students of Jiaxing College completed the issuance and collection of the questionnaire in only one day by using the online questionnaire answer method; In the following days, the group members sorted out the content of the answers and counted the finished data into the paper.

## **2.2. Analytical Methods**

Using the method of structural analysis, the percentage and bar charts are used to expound the understanding of the spirit of poverty alleviation and the views of the students of higher vocational colleges and universities on poverty alleviation in the countryside, and the comparative analysis method is used to analyze the willingness of students of higher vocational colleges to participate in poverty alleviation in the countryside, so as to clarify the current situation of the thoughts and behaviors of Jiaxing College students in higher vocational colleges and universities who apply the spirit of poverty alleviation to the countryside to alleviate poverty, and also compare the existing problems and find the best solution.

### **2.2.1. Descriptive Statistical Analysis**

In this survey, in the 100 questionnaires that were recovered, the results showed that only 8% of the people fully understood the spirit of poverty alleviation, 10% of the people did not understand it at all, most of them were more aware of the spirit of poverty alleviation, did not have a comprehensive understanding of the spirit of poverty alleviation, or just heard the word, did not understand its concept. For the effect of the spirit of poverty alleviation on rural poverty alleviation, only 62% of the students believe that the spirit of poverty alleviation is very useful for the effect of rural poverty alleviation; 37% of the students thought it was a bit useful; 1% of students thought it was useless. From this, it is necessary to publicize the spirit of poverty alleviation and encourage the will to help the poor.

### **2.2.2. Comparative Analysis of Cross-structures**

(1) Ways for students of higher vocational colleges to understand the spirit of poverty alleviation (Figure 1)

In the Figure 1, we analyzed that most of the students who can get higher vocational colleges and universities understand the spirit of poverty alleviation from newspapers, periodicals, books, TELEVISION network reports, publicity materials, etc., but only about 35% of the students learned from the channels of classmates, relatives and friends, only half of the other options, and the gap is huge. Junior students are different, believing that they can rarely get information about poverty

alleviation work from publicity materials, but they can get relevant information from their classmates, relatives and friends.

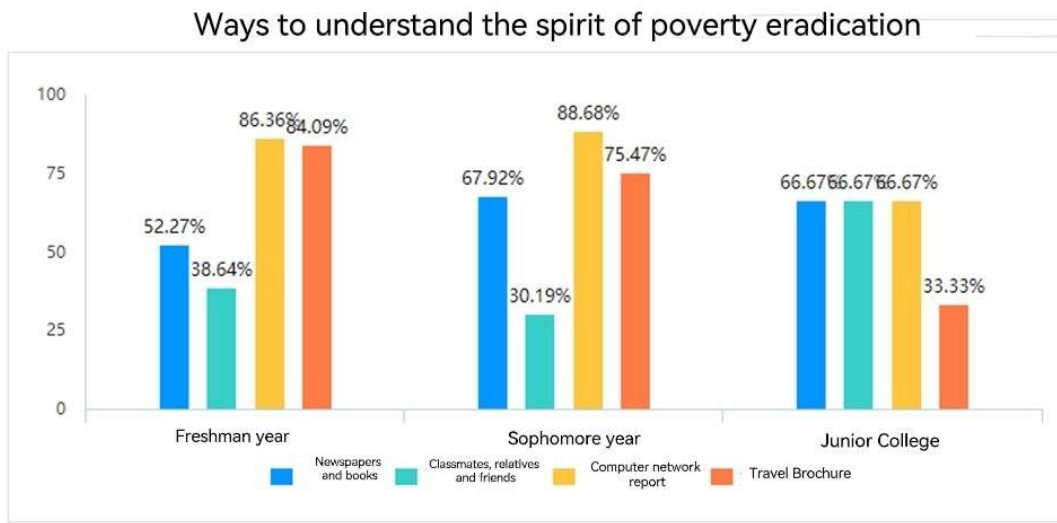


Figure 1: Ways to understand the spirit of poverty eradication

(2) College students of higher vocational colleges believe that poverty alleviation is the focus (Figure 2)

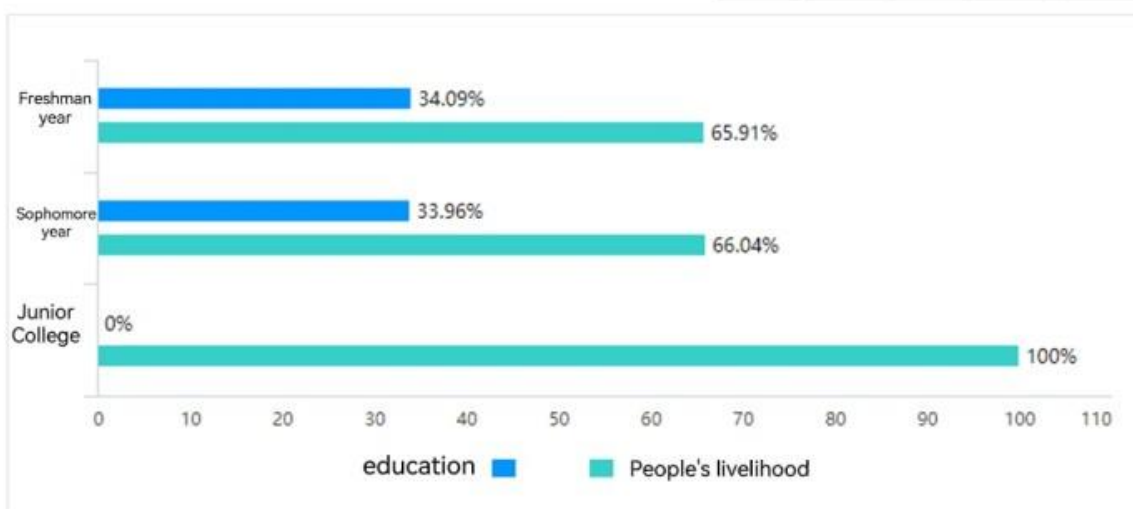


Figure 2: College students of higher vocational colleges believe that poverty alleviation is the focus

From the above figure, we can conclude that the vast majority of students believe that the focus of poverty alleviation should be on people's livelihood, and a very small number of people think that education is the focus. The difference between the difference between freshman and sophomore choice ratios is not large, but among the junior groups that accounted for a small number of respondents, there was a consensus that people's livelihood is the foundation.

(3) Students of higher vocational colleges and universities are satisfied with the current stage of poverty alleviation (Figure 3)



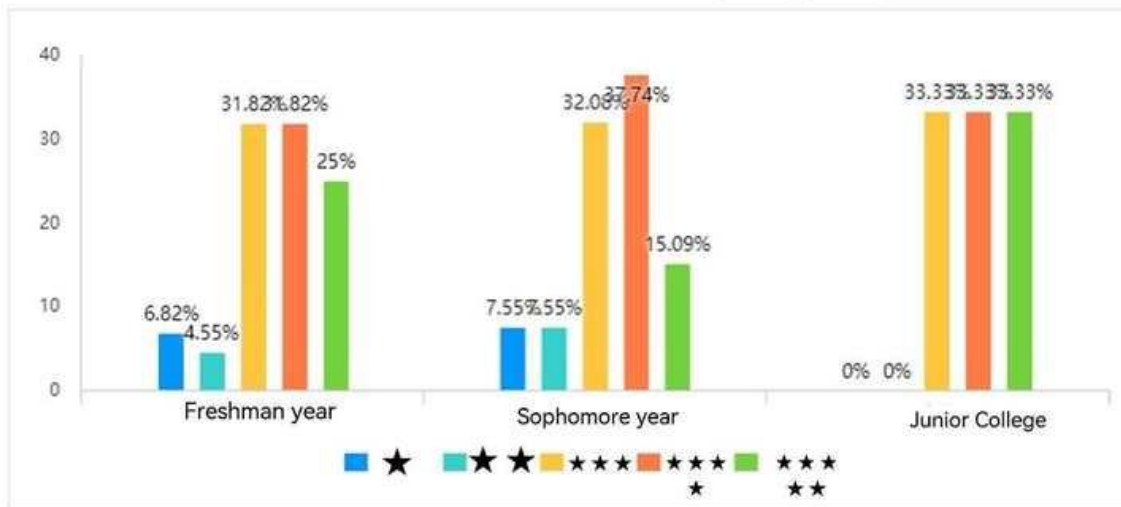


Figure 3: Students of higher vocational colleges and universities are satisfied with the current stage of poverty alleviation

From the analysis of the above figure, it can be obtained that most students have cast three or four stars of satisfaction for the poverty alleviation work, but in the freshman and sophomore student groups, there are students who believe that the poverty alleviation work is not perfect, and the average of nearly a quarter of the students in the entire survey group choose perfect satisfaction, and it is very correct for the state to use the spirit of poverty alleviation in the countryside.

(4) College students of higher vocational colleges and universities believe that the current priority steps in poverty alleviation are taken (Figure 4)

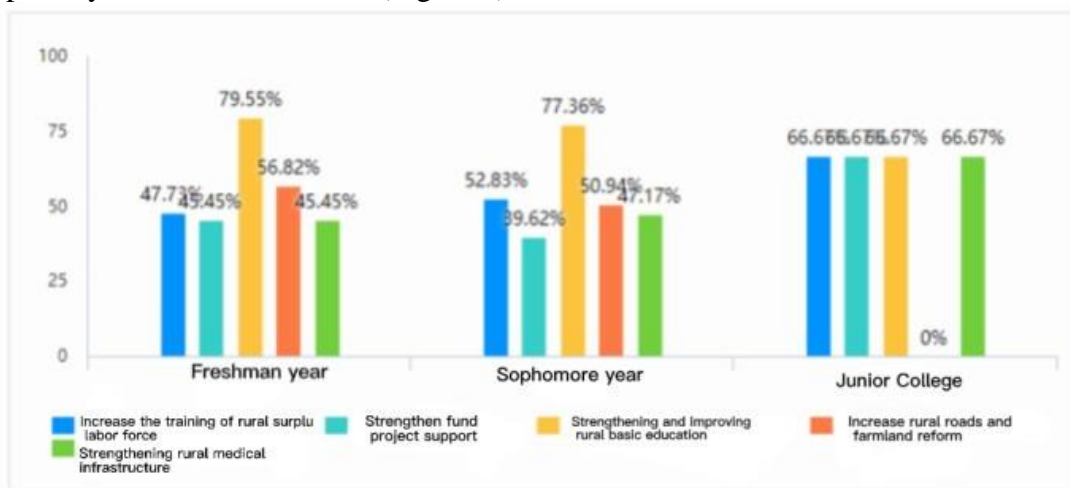


Figure 4: College students of higher vocational colleges and universities believe that the current priority steps in poverty alleviation are taken

From the analysis of the above figure, it can be obtained that strengthening and improving rural basic education and medical conditions has become the first choice, and there is no obvious difference in other options, but in the third group, it is believed that increasing the construction of rural roads, farmland, drinking water and other infrastructure can not help alleviate poverty.

(5) College students of higher vocational colleges believe that the limitation of not being able to participate deeply in poverty alleviation is (Figure 5)

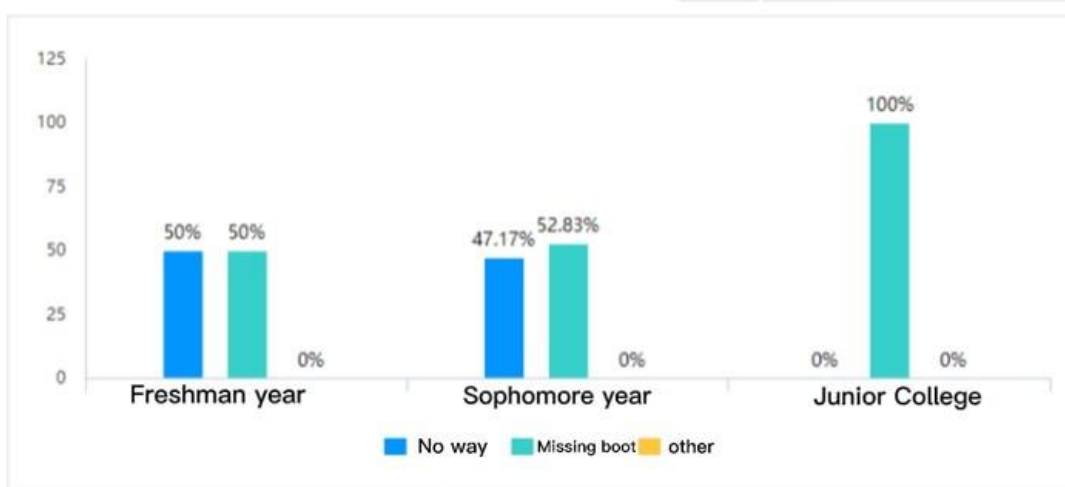


Figure 5: College students of higher vocational colleges believe that the limitation of not being able to participate deeply in poverty alleviation is

From the above figure, we know that there is no way and lack of guidance are the limitations that cause college students to not be deeply involved in poverty alleviation, but the main reason is the lack of guidance, and there are no other proposals.

(6) Students of higher vocational colleges and universities believe that there are still problems in the work of poverty alleviation(Figure 6)

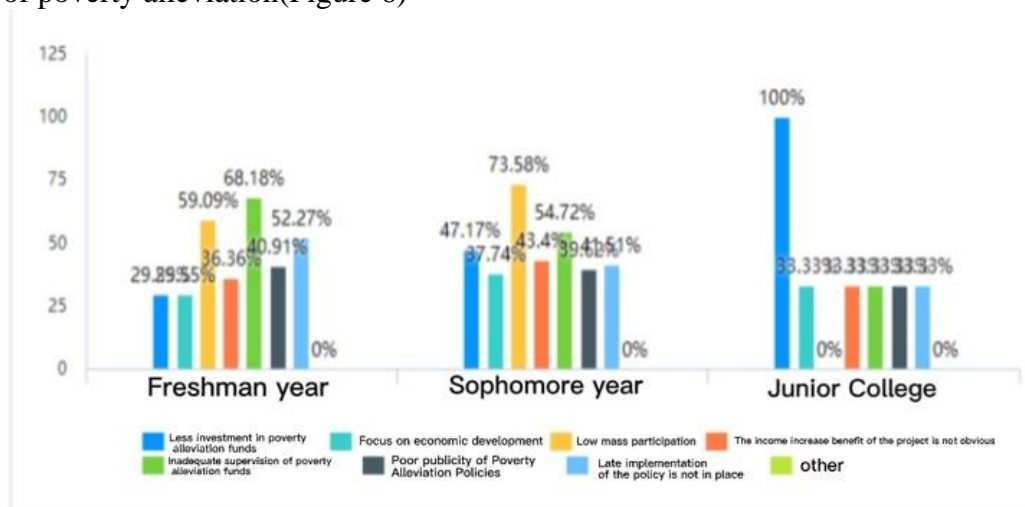


Figure 6: Students of higher vocational colleges and universities believe that there are still problems in the work of poverty alleviation

Among the problems that students of higher vocational colleges and universities believe that poverty alleviation work still has, the student group generally believes that the participation of the masses is low and the supervision of poverty alleviation funds is insufficient, but the third group collectively believes that the investment in poverty alleviation funds is too small. However, in terms of publicity, development focus and later policy implementation, there are more average students who believe that it is also a problem in the work of poverty alleviation.

(7) Students of higher vocational colleges believe that their professional skills are helpful in poverty alleviation

Most of the students of higher vocational colleges and universities believe that they have less time in school than ordinary college students, the time is tight, it is difficult to have the opportunity



to participate in the poverty alleviation work in the countryside, and their professional skills can not help the work to make progress, so even if they want to participate in the poverty alleviation work, they have not participated for various reasons, in the survey, only 2% of students have participated in the poverty alleviation work in the countryside, but 86% Students are willing to participate in poverty alleviation; It is gratifying that nearly half of the students expressed their willingness to do their best to help the countryside to alleviate poverty and achieve national prosperity at an early date.

### 2.3. Analysis Conclusions

With the development of the country, the proposal of the spirit of poverty alleviation has added bricks and tiles to the work of poverty alleviation in the countryside, which is a vivid portrayal of the nature and the quality of the will of the Chinese people, and the spirit of the Chinese nation, a concentrated embodiment of patriotism, collectivism, and socialism, a full manifestation of the Chinese spirit, Chinese values, and Chinese strength, and a continuation of the great national spirit and the spirit of the times. Nowadays, under the guidance of the spirit of poverty alleviation, more and more college students are participating in the work of poverty alleviation in the countryside, but in this process, there are many problems that hinder college students from joining the countryside to alleviate poverty. Li PengCheng and others also believes that although the social practice of college students has received widespread attention, especially in the targeted poverty alleviation of education and poverty alleviation, although certain achievements have been made, they also face some problems and challenges [9]:

(1) The spirit of poverty alleviation is not enough, and some students do not understand the importance of poverty alleviation;

(2) The publicity of volunteer poverty alleviation in the countryside is not enough, and students do not know that they can participate;

(3) Some colleges and universities have not opened a channel for students to go to the countryside to alleviate poverty, the organization is not enough, and students cannot find a channel to participate;

(4) The strength to guide students to go to the countryside to alleviate poverty is not enough, and students' participation is not active;

(5) The connection between the government and universities is not close, the support is not enough, and it is sometimes difficult for colleges and universities to start;

(6) For students of higher vocational colleges and universities, they can participate in poverty alleviation work for less time;

(7) Most of the students of higher vocational colleges do not know how to use their professional skills to help the poor in the countryside, and most of them think that they can only learn from scratch, there is no good training system, and there is fear.

### 3. Countermeasures and Suggestions for the Problem

After a systematic analysis of the data, we came up with seven factors that hinder students' participation in poverty alleviation, such as publicity, rural passages, professional skills, and school time.

(1) For the problem of insufficient publicity, colleges and universities and society can create a publicity atmosphere, timely publicize news reports related to the spirit of poverty alleviation or poverty alleviation, and attract students' attention through public opinion; Broaden publicity channels and make full use of new and old publicity methods; Cultivate propaganda forces and establish propaganda networks. Fully mobilize the enthusiasm, initiative and creativity of college

students, and stimulate students' endogenous motivation.

(2) For the issue of participation channels, schools and governments should increase their organizational efforts, can open similar special competition projects, provide more participation channels, and increase support in policies and funds, while developing students' thinking and innovating new ways of poverty alleviation.

(3) For the issue of connection with the government, colleges and universities can take the initiative to negotiate with the government, actively provide opportunities for students to gain experience, increase students' sense of social responsibility, and adhere to the main and leading role of government investment.

(4) For the problem of working hours, colleges and universities can set up poverty alleviation activities for returning to their hometowns during winter and summer vacations for students in the school vocational colleges and universities, or start the "fragmented time" plan during the school period to encourage students to participate in this way.

(5) For the problem of skills, colleges and universities can organize rural poverty alleviation cadres to enter the campus to introduce the specific content of poverty alleviation work to students to reduce students' evasion of unknown work, and can also open relevant training classes for training students' specific skills.

(6) Strengthen ideological and political education. Yang Qian of the Marxist College of Zhejiang Vocational And Technical College of Economics also believes that ideological and political education is the focus [10].

#### 4. Conclusion

According to the above investigation and analysis, the spirit of poverty alleviation is still widely used in the voluntary poverty alleviation of college students in the countryside, and the student group knows that the spirit of poverty alleviation is inseparable from the work of poverty alleviation in the countryside; Guided by the spirit of poverty alleviation, we will solve the difficulties encountered in the process of poverty alleviation in the countryside, link the spirit of poverty alleviation with the spirit of poverty alleviation in the countryside, and let college students become a powerful driving force in the process of accurate poverty alleviation. However, there are still deficiencies in this study, the selection of survey subjects is not comprehensive and extensive, lack of representation, the scope of research sites is not extensive enough, and the survey form is relatively single. We will further refine the questionnaire and distribute electronic and paper questionnaires to broaden the scope of the survey respondents and analyze and organize the results of the survey. At the same time, the information of relevant personnel was collected, interviewed, and the spirit of poverty alleviation was further linked with the voluntary poverty alleviation in the countryside.

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