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AN EXPLORATORY AND PRACTICAL STUDY OF PANORAMIC CASE TEACHING IN A GRADUATE PROGRAM IN ETHNOLOGY

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Abstract: The central goal of ethnography is to deepen understanding and insight into ethnic topics. The research process should closely focus on the core issue, accurately depicting its current situation, conducting in-depth analysis, and providing a clear summary and generalization. Panoramic case teaching, as a teaching strategy centered on concrete examples, aims to guide students in acquiring a profound understanding and mastery of the content through vivid cases. This method not only has distinctive specificity and intuition but also effectively stimulates students' motivation for active learning, encouraging their conscious engagement in the learning process and significantly improving learning efficiency. Moreover, panoramic case teaching can skillfully utilize real-life cases to translate abstract theoretical knowledge into vivid and concrete scenarios, facilitating students' intuitive understanding and application of the knowledge. This approach truly achieves the organic integration of theory and practice, enhancing the effectiveness and practical value of the course. Moreover, panoramic case teaching can skillfully utilize real-life cases to translate abstract theoretical knowledge into vivid and concrete scenarios, facilitating students' intuitive understanding and application of the knowledge. This approach truly achieves the organic integration of theory and practice, enhancing the effectiveness and practical value of the course.

Keywords: Panoramic case study teaching; Ethnographic research; Applied value

1 THE VALUE OF "PANORAMIC" CASE TEACHING IN THE GRADUATE PROGRAM "ETHNOLOGY"

The significance of "panoramic" case teaching in the graduate program of "Ethnology" is noteworthy: The case teaching method, a teaching concept initially advocated by Professor Christopher Columbus Langdale, a distinguished scholar at Harvard Law School, was subsequently introduced to the Chinese management community in the 1980s and gradually applied to a variety of disciplines such as economics, ethnology, sociology, law, medicine, and so on [1]. At the core of this teaching method lies the selection of typical cases by the teacher, creating challenging scenarios for the students. Through guiding students to engage in in-depth understanding, active interaction, and enthusiastic discussion surrounding the cases, they can develop a profound grasp of relevant theories, independently identify problems, and apply these theories to solve practical issues. The case teaching method not only embodies an open educational concept but also greatly promotes students' active learning and practical ability.

1.1 Contributing to the Enhancement of the Attractiveness of Teaching in the Postgraduate Course "Ethnology"

Considering the systematic coherence and rigorous logic of the graduate program in "Ethnology", solely presenting theoretical knowledge in a monotonous manner during classroom teaching undoubtedly creates a dull and unengaging classroom atmosphere [2]. To stimulate students' keen interest in ethnology, teachers should adeptly incorporate cases with fresh content, stylish formats, and prominent themes into course design. This approach enriches the teaching content, adds vibrancy and interest to the course, consequently enhancing students' participation and motivation to learn.

1.2 Contributing to the Achievement of the Objectives of the Graduate Program "Ethnology"

The primary objective of panoramic case teaching is to foster capacity development by cultivating two key abilities in students: the ability to conduct in-depth problem analysis and the ability to efficiently solve problems. When developing problem analysis skills, panoramic case teaching highlights the importance of students applying their acquired theoretical knowledge and employing diverse analytical methods to thoroughly analyze the case, thereby uncovering its core and underlying causes. In the development of problem-solving skills, panoramic case teaching employs simulations of real-life scenarios, enabling students to apply their professional knowledge to seek practical solutions while gaining a deeper understanding of the problem's nature. This teaching approach not only enhances students' overall competence but also establishes a robust foundation for their future career growth.

1.3 Contributing to the Enhancement of the Pedagogical Skills of Teachers in the Graduate Program "Ethnology"

In the traditional classroom lecture mode, teachers typically assume a central role in teaching activities, while students often adopt a passive role in receiving theories, knowledge, and information. This model fails to fully engage students' subjectivity, resulting in teaching activities that often resemble one-man shows conducted by individual teachers [3]. However, in panoramic case teaching, the case takes center stage, aiming to achieve a harmonious fusion of teacher's guidance and student's subjectivity. This teaching model reshapes the teacher-student role relationship, empowering students to actively participate in case collection, analysis, and discussion. Teachers are responsible for maintaining the pace and direction of classroom discussions while collaborating with students to engage in profound deliberation and research on the case. This fosters effective interaction between teachers and students, facilitating the collaborative construction of knowledge.

2 INNOVATIVE USE OF "PANORAMIC" CASE TEACHING IN THE GRADUATE PROGRAM "ETHNOLOGY"

2.1 Innovative Forms of Teaching Organization

The traditional classroom organization often follows the "duck" teaching method, which revolves around a fixed process of teacher-led organization, teaching, review, questioning, consolidation, and assignment of homework. However, this model may be insufficient for cultivating students' initiative and fostering a deep understanding [4]. Conversely, the new approach to classroom organization aims to inspire students by prioritizing their active engagement as learning subjects. It encourages them to proactively grasp and comprehend relevant literature, background materials, and prior knowledge and conduct in-depth investigations into real-world issues. This transformation not only enhances students' learning efficiency but also establishes a strong foundation for their overall development.

2.2 Innovative Curriculum Development

The curriculum has been optimized and adjusted with application and ethnicity as guidelines. First, from the dimension of improving the existing curriculum, the knowledge content covered in the theoretical courses is continuously updated to ensure that it keeps pace with the development of the times, and at the same time, the cases selected are closely related to the actual situation of the current society. Special attention has been paid to improving the quality of the practical courses with the aim of giving full play to their important role in the training of master's students through practical activities. Secondly, from the perspective of an innovative curriculum, we are actively exploring new modes of practicing the curriculum. For example, a course on board writing skills was introduced with the aim of enhancing students' basic teaching skills; at the same time, a course on teaching training using multimedia technology was introduced with the aim of enhancing students' practical abilities and fully stimulating their personal strengths and creativity. Through these innovative initiatives, our commitment lies in fostering exceptional ethnographic talents equipped with a profound theoretical foundation and exemplary practical skills.

2.3 Innovative and Compact Cultivation Links

In the process of optimizing the academic environment and promoting case development, the initial step involves strengthening the effectiveness of the Faculty Teaching Development Center and enhancing faculty enthusiasm and participation in case development through various incentive mechanisms. Additionally, active encouragement is given to master's degree students in ethnology to actively engage in the practice of case writing. This enables them to comprehend and appreciate the practical significance of theoretical guidance. Furthermore, to enhance the overall effectiveness of case development, higher education institutions should prioritize the importance of case development, consider their individual development needs, and actively collaborate with diverse colleges and universities to collectively prepare cases. This collaboration provides fresh perspectives and strategies for addressing current real-world challenges. Ultimately, it is essential to foster interdisciplinary linkage and collaboration to establish a case resource base that embodies distinctive ethnographic features. Achieving this objective requires improved communication and cooperation among institutions, effective integration of existing case resources, and the exploration of a sharing mechanism for constructing an ethnographic case repository. Furthermore, institutions can leverage their ethnic research bases, professional teams, and research centers to create a network platform, serving as a public hub that integrates case study, development, application, and sharing. This approach maximizes the utilization and dissemination of case resources.

3 A SURVEY OF THE CURRENT STATUS OF "PANORAMIC" CASE TEACHING IN THE GRADUATE PROGRAM "ETHNOLOGY"

Panoramic case teaching is a student-centered approach with specific cases as the cornerstone. It effectively integrates theoretical knowledge with practical application by simulating real-life situations. The primary objective is to guide students in independently identifying and thoroughly analyzing problems, leading them to discover effective solutions. This approach serves to solidify students' comprehension of theoretical knowledge, foster the development of independent academic perspectives, and enhance their overall competence. Specific assessment indicators and elemental criteria are detailed in Table 1.

Table 1 Indicator elements of the questionnaire on the current status of case teaching evaluation for graduate students

Elements of primary indicators	Elements of secondary indicators	Elementary standards
Nature of cases	Percentage of classic cases	High utilization rate and applicability
	Percentage of time-sensitive cases	Keeping up with the hot spots and advocating innovation
Teaching focus	theoretical percentage	Integration of knowledge and fluidity of articulation
	Percentage of questions	Mind-enhancing and practical
Teaching method	Percentage of didactic	Clear points and clarity
	Interactive Percentage	Brainstorming, Lively

Between October 2023 and April 2024, the author conducted a research study in the College of Humanities of Jishou University, where a total of 500 questionnaires were distributed. Through meticulous collection and screening, 486 questionnaires were successfully retrieved. To uphold the study's rigor and ensure data accuracy, 14 invalid questionnaires were excluded. Consequently, the final count of valid questionnaires stood at 472, resulting in an impressive effective return rate of 94.4%.

3.1 Relative Solidity of Pedagogical Thinking and Insufficient Source of Cases of Effectiveness

Panoramic case teaching, as a standardized teaching mode integrating theoretical teaching and practical guidance, its excellent teaching effectiveness cannot be separated from the core carrier of cases. According to research findings, a substantial 84.3% of students exhibit a preference for case materials with strong timeliness. Furthermore, an

overwhelming 96% of students believe that post-course reflection questions should closely align with current affairs and hot topics. This underscores the alignment between the selection of current cases and students' curriculum requirements. Presently, in the case-based instruction of professional graduate students in universities and colleges, some teachers tend to fall into fixed patterns and rely heavily on reusing classic cases within their specialized fields. Although these cases have undergone numerous revisions and the teaching process runs smoothly, they lack up-to-date information and fail to timely reflect the latest societal developments and contemporary characteristics. Consequently, they struggle to effectively guide students in addressing present and future practical challenges. Additionally, the successful implementation of case-based teaching necessitates a robust repository of case resources. Despite the existence of platforms like the China Professional-degree Case Center, certain specialized fields such as ethnology face a shortage of relevant cases, inadequate variety, and sluggish updating speed. These issues to some extent restrict the effective utilization of the case method and hinder its broader application in these domains.

3.2 Focus on Specific Problem Solving, Lack of Sublimation of Established Theories

In the field of case teaching, the deepening and broadening of standardized teaching constitutes its key development. According to the exhaustive research data, it is understood that 42.5% of students are in the stage of postgraduate study, and they need to find a balance between work and study, so the demand for professional knowledge through the school in order to solve the actual work problems is particularly urgent. In light of this, numerous current case courses tend to focus on explaining or solving specific problems as the main axis of instruction, which to some extent leads to an excessive focus on specific problem solving. Further, when examining these case teaching models, it is easy to see that problem parsing and analytical decision-making models dominate professional degree case teaching in higher education. Although both models are effective in utilizing theoretical knowledge to illustrate the specific issues involved in the cases, they are slightly less effective in promoting students to think deeply about the relevant theories through the case studies. This teaching mode fails to fully stimulate students' innovative thinking, and also fails to effectively promote the expansion of theoretical knowledge and the discovery of new growth points, thus restricting to a certain extent the comprehensive research ability of students to apply and develop theories. Therefore, it is necessary to reflect on and innovate the existing case teaching model to better meet the actual needs of students and to promote the development of case teaching to a higher level.

4 ORGANIZATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF "PANORAMIC" CASE TEACHING IN THE POSTGRADUATE COURSE "ETHNOLOGY"

In the implementation of the "panoramic" case teaching process, the process can be subdivided into four key links: careful screening and compilation of cases, thorough preparation before the class, the careful organization of classroom teaching and the scientific implementation of teaching evaluation.

4.1 Careful Selection and Compilation of Cases

In the realm of "panoramic" case teaching, the initial and crucial step involves the careful selection and adaptation of cases. The quality of this process directly impacts the overall effectiveness of subsequent teaching implementation. The primary task at hand is to meticulously choose cases from intangible cultural heritage and ethnic crafts. This selection process should adhere to three core principles. Firstly, the cases need to be typical, showcasing the general rules in the field of ethnology. Secondly, the cases should be timely, reflecting current social phenomena and problems. Lastly, the cases must align with teaching objectives by being teachable and providing effective learning materials for students. If the chosen case is additionally interesting or relevant to current hotspots, it will undoubtedly enhance students' motivation and interest in learning. Once the case is selected, the adaptation stage is entered. Raw, unadapted case material can only be considered as "examples" and cannot be directly employed for case teaching. The teacher's role at this stage involves conducting professional secondary work with the aim of enhancing the case's relevance to teaching

and learning needs. During the adaptation process, teachers should prioritize the following three aspects. Firstly, they need to clarify the main plot and storyline of the case. Secondly, the case should be refined and integrated with the relevant knowledge, particularly focusing on key content points. Lastly, the presentation of the case should strive to diversify its form, incorporating not only textual descriptions but also video, audio, and other multimedia materials to create realistic and vivid scenarios. Such adaptation will facilitate students' comprehensive and in-depth understanding and analysis of the case, ultimately augmenting the effectiveness of case teaching.

4.2 Thorough Pre-Course Preparation

To maximize classroom time utilization and enhance teaching efficiency, teachers must meticulously prepare the following elements prior to case instruction to ensure a seamless teaching process. Firstly, students should be assigned to suitable groups for in-class group discussions. Considering that specialized courses often employ small class teaching with approximately 40 students, it is advisable to have 7 to 8 students per group to facilitate thorough and productive discussions. Based on this calculation, the entire class can be divided into 5 or 6 groups. Secondly, teachers should distribute case materials to students in advance so that students have sufficient time to familiarize themselves with the case and relevant background information. During this process, students can refer to pertinent information as required and review pertinent knowledge points as necessary, thereby establishing stronger connections with the classroom content. This approach aims to engage students in the learning process early on and establish a robust groundwork for comprehensive classroom discussions and case studies.

4.3 Careful Organization of Classroom Teaching

Classroom teaching serves as the central component of "panoramic" case teaching, and its effectiveness has a direct impact on the attainment of teaching objectives. To ensure effective organization of case teaching, the following aspects need to be taken into consideration:

First of all, it is necessary to establish the role positioning between teachers and students. The teaching process should prioritize the students, with the teacher assuming the role of a guide rather than an authoritarian figure. Students should independently analyze the case in depth, identify problems and make decisions. Conversely, the teacher's primary responsibility is to regulate the pace of instruction by providing examples and offering prompts or corrections when students encounter mental obstacles or deviate from the intended path. Secondly, it is crucial to pursue diversification of teaching methodologies. Students should be encouraged to openly express their individual perspectives, either through whole-class discussions or through in-depth exchanges within small groups. Subsequently, representatives from each group can share their findings with the entire class, thereby stimulating broader discussions. This diversified form of teaching helps to stimulate students' enthusiasm for participation and enhance teaching effectiveness. Furthermore, the questioning in case study teaching should be reasonable and hierarchical. The questioning should be centered on the core issues of the case, such as the theme statement, problem focus, historical background analysis and other links, through which students are guided to in-depth thinking and extensive discussion. Finally, after the case teaching, summarizing and improving is an indispensable part. After students complete the case analysis and draw conclusions, the teacher should comment on the overall performance of the students, and review the evolution of the case with the students, summarize and refine the essence of the case. This process helps students to realize the transformation from "knowledge acquisition" to "knowledge application", and thus promotes the deep integration of knowledge learning and knowledge creation.

4.4 Scientific Implementation of Teaching Evaluation

After finishing classroom instruction, teachers should objectively and comprehensively assess the extent to which the teaching task has been accomplished and evaluate the management of the entire teaching process using predetermined evaluation criteria. Furthermore, teachers should carefully analyze and meticulously document various problems and

deficiencies encountered during the teaching process. These analytical records will serve as essential references for future enhancements and optimization of teaching methods.

COMPETING INTERESTS

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RESEARCH ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF WRITING SKILLS AND CURRICULUM PLANNING FOR APPLIED UNDERGRADUATE INSTITUTIONS

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Abstract: With the entry of higher education into a new stage of popularization, applied undergraduate education has gradually become a connecting window to meet the new demands of social development and enhance students' employment and professional capabilities. The role of thesis writing in improving students' logical thinking and official document writing abilities, as well as consolidating their four years of university learning achievements, has become increasingly prominent. This paper, based on the current situation of cultivating applied undergraduate students, has developed a preliminary course planning scheme guided by problems, aiming to enhance the comprehensive writing abilities of students majoring in economics.

Keywords: Applied undergraduate; China; Graduation thesis; Writing skills

1 THE ORIGIN OF PROBLEM

Recently, the rapidly rising popularity of artificial intelligence technologies (such as Chat GPT) globally has provided participants with numerous convenient options, especially for text editing work. At the same time, there are growing concerns about academic dishonesty and integrity risks [1]. To enhance students' academic literacy, deepen their awareness and identification capabilities of new technologies, centralized teaching is necessary. This is because it allows students to receive knowledge and skills from teaching instructors in a fair and efficient manner in a relatively comfortable environment. In fact, this is not easy.

Generally, there are three main factors that affect the effectiveness of writing guidance for applied undergraduate students. First, the uneven basic writing abilities. Due to the different high schools that students graduated from, they may have received varied writing training in high school, leading to significant differences among individuals in terms of paper structure, logical deduction of arguments, and language expression [2]. Second, differences in professional adaptability. Students' preference for arts or sciences and their academic freedom characteristics exerts directional influences on their focus on paper writing from both objective and subjective perspectives [3]. Third, uneven allocation of resources in the guidance process. As the guiding teachers for student paper writing, any personalized emotional preferences will have different impacts on the students being guided. Furthermore, this resource allocation attribute is also reflected in the guiding agents, for example, there are huge differences between senior professors and new teachers. Even for the same guiding agents, when facing guidance across disciplines, interdisciplinary guidance, and guidance within their own field, the level of professionalism presented may also vary [4].

To meet the above challenges, systematic, dynamic, and personalized course planning is necessary. Currently, students face two main challenges in the actual process of writing papers. The first is the lack of professional training in skills and techniques. For example, some students have weak literature retrieval skills, insufficient logical thinking ability, and a weak awareness of academic norms, all of which may be key factors restricting the improvement of students' writing level. The second is that, as the cradle for cultivating applied talents, the connection between theory and practice is essential. Different from the academic universities' guidance on thesis writing, applied undergraduate education should focus on the improvement of students' thinking on practical issues and problem-solving abilities, which poses higher demands on whether and how to establish a pragmatic and efficient academic writing education mechanism.

2 COURSE PLANNING

2.1 Integrated Course Design

First, clarify the basic requirements and goals of the course setting. Curriculum planning should focus on cultivating students' ability to comprehensively apply knowledge, enhance students' ability to solve practical problems through the close combination of theoretical learning and practical operations.

Second, keep up with the cutting-edge dynamics of the industry. The selection and arrangement of course content should take into account its timeliness, and timely incorporate the latest research results and case studies into classroom teaching, providing students with richer and more innovative knowledge resources to promote the cultivation of students' critical thinking and innovative consciousness.

Third, establish a problem-oriented learning model. During the teaching process, enhance interaction with students through common methods such as classroom discussions, case studies, experimental simulations, project research, and other learning activities to increase students' willingness to actively explore problems and their practical problem-solving abilities.

Fourth, complemented by diverse practical components. In addition to concentrated teaching processes, students should also fully participate in enterprise internships, field investigations, academic exchanges, etc., to strengthen their practical application abilities of textbook knowledge and lay a foundation for writing graduation theses.

Fifth, innovate teaching content and methods. Teachers can consider closely integrating traditional writing skills with internet tools, implementing modern teaching strategies such as "flipped classrooms" and "micro-courses", dynamically adjusting teaching plans, optimizing teaching processes, and maximizing the stimulation of students' enthusiasm for learning.

2.2 Dynamic Adjustment Mechanism

First, introduce an intelligent data analysis system. This method aims to monitor the learning process and outcomes in real-time, identify the various difficulties students face during the learning process through big data mining technology, and adjust teaching content and methods regularly.

Second, establish close connections with the industry. Periodically involve industry experts in updating teaching content and adjusting courses, ensuring that the teaching content is not only limited to the theoretical level but also closely integrated with industry practice.

Third, set up evaluation and incentive mechanisms. By evaluating the learning and work outcomes of students and teaching staff regularly and irregularly, the evaluation results are used as one of the bases for course adjustments. Furthermore, teachers should be encouraged to conduct teaching reform experiments, try new teaching methods and technologies, to keep teaching activities dynamic and innovative.

2.3 Innovative Teaching Methods

As a supplement to traditional teaching methods, innovative teaching methods are necessary. This method aims to implement a diversified teaching model that combines case-based teaching, simulated research practice, and Project-Based Learning (PBL).

Firstly, the case-based teaching section. Select research cases closely related to students' majors, representative, and challenging, conduct case analysis through group cooperation, learn how to extract paper topics from practical problems, and train the ability to integrate theoretical knowledge with practice.

Secondly, the research practice section. Design simulated paper writing tasks based on actual research projects, conduct a series of scientific research activities such as literature review, research question formulation, experimental design, data collection and analysis in a real research background, introduce research project management software such as Project and EndNote, enhance students' research management and academic writing efficiency. Emphasize the use of data analysis software SPSS and R language, focus on cultivating statistical analysis skills of data, ensure that students can independently process and interpret research data.

Thirdly, problem-oriented learning. This method focuses on cultivating students' independent learning abilities, including defining the scope of research, proposing in-depth research questions, outlining papers, etc., stimulating students' exploration interests through problems, and guiding students to solve these problems through teamwork and research-based learning, thereby enhancing the independence and creativity of paper writing.

2.4 Evaluation Feedback Strategy

Classroom assessment and feedback strategies are the touchstone of evaluating classroom effectiveness.

In terms of classroom assessment: Firstly, assessment strategies should establish a clear evaluation index system. This system should cover all key aspects of paper writing, including the scientific nature of the topic selection, the thoroughness of the literature review, the rationality of the research methods, the accuracy of data analysis, and the innovativeness of the conclusions. Secondly, assessment tools should embody diversity and flexibility. In addition to traditional written reports and defense reviews, new forms such as online peer assessment and peer evaluation should be introduced to increase interactivity and interest, and enhance student engagement.

The feedback strategies as follows: First, students need to be provided with immediate and targeted feedback. This includes but is not limited to annotations on paper drafts, revision suggestions, face-to-face discussions, or online real-time discussions. Second, the feedback implementation process needs to rely on an efficient management system. This involves comprehensive recording of students' writing processes, periodic display of achievements, and archiving and tracking of assessment feedback. When necessary, through the use of big data analysis, the improvement trend of students' writing abilities can be dynamically tracked, accurately evaluating the effectiveness of teaching strategies, and providing data support and improvement direction for subsequent teaching activities.

3 IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

3.1 Customization Strategy Framework

When constructing a strategic framework, it is necessary to emphasize the iterative cycle of "dynamic-feedback-adjustment". The core elements of this framework are threefold: individualized cognitive differences among students, practice-oriented course content, and the transformation of the teacher's role.

Firstly, students possess individualized cognitive differences. The aim is to promote personalized learning plans, designing differentiated guidance schemes based on students' academic backgrounds, writing abilities, and research interests. By collecting student learning data through intelligent learning management systems and utilizing big data analysis techniques to track and predict students' learning progress, targeted writing guidance and feedback can be provided.

Secondly, the practice orientation of course content emphasizes the integration of knowledge and practice. The focus is on advocating case-based teaching and internship projects in collaboration with the industry, enhancing students' in-depth understanding of practical issues.

Thirdly, the timely transformation of the teacher's role. As knowledge disseminators, guides, and companions, teachers should combine student feedback and course evaluation mechanisms in the course planning and implementation process, adjusting teaching strategies and content in a timely manner to ensure that teaching objectives align with students' development needs.

3.2 Implementation of the Execution Plan

After establishing the optimized teaching mode for writing application-oriented undergraduate theses, the next key step is to transform the concept into specific teaching actions. First, teachers need to enhance their overall literacy, master the latest writing teaching methods and research methods, and be familiar with thesis evaluation standards to ensure the professionalism and foresight of the guidance process. Next, a detailed course plan should be drafted, covering the entire process from topic selection, data collection, framework construction, data analysis to thesis writing and revision. The course will particularly emphasize the teaching of research methods, including but not limited to literature review, experimental design, statistical analysis, etc. These contents will be delivered through case analysis and group discussions to enhance students' application and analytical abilities.

When implementing writing courses, the focus is on adopting the interactive teaching method, where teachers not only impart knowledge but also stimulate students' thinking and interest through questioning, discussions, and other means. At the same time, a diverse evaluation system is introduced, integrating students' daily performance, paper drafts, peer reviews, and final submitted papers to motivate students to continuously improve and enhance their skills. To monitor students' progress and challenges, teachers will regularly hold one-on-one meetings with students, adjust guidance strategies in a timely manner, and provide personalized feedback.

The updating and improvement of course content is an ongoing process. By relying on university resources to establish a dynamically updated database, it collects outstanding graduation theses, latest academic articles, and industry reports in recent years. Through this database, both teachers and students can access the latest information and apply it to teaching and research. In addition, establishing a school-enterprise cooperation platform encourages students to participate in practical projects to solve real-world problems, enhance students' practical abilities, and increase the applied value of theses.

Students' self-reflection throughout the learning process is also crucial. It is recommended that students regularly write learning logs, recording learning experiences, difficulties encountered, and problem-solving strategies. This not only helps teachers understand students' learning status but also deepens students' thinking about their own learning process.

3.3 Establishing Long-term Mechanisms

In the entire application-oriented undergraduate education model, establishing a long-term mechanism to continuously improve students' academic writing skills is crucial. In terms of specific practical measures, the primary task is to build a dynamic updating library of teaching materials. This will cover the latest research progress and industry trends, ensuring the timeliness and forward-looking nature of the curriculum and writing guidance. In terms of teaching methods, adopting the PBL mode, guiding students to integrate their school learning with social practices to develop independent research topics. In this process, emphasis is placed on interaction between teachers and students, encouraging students to regularly report progress to mentors and receive targeted feedback and suggestions for improvement. Additionally, establishing student peer evaluation groups to encourage peer learning and communication, enhancing critical thinking and self-correction skills in writing. Lastly, schools also need to provide students with opportunities to participate in real research projects such as setting up graduation thesis funds and experimental platforms to support students' involvement in teacher research projects and enrich their research experience. Building on this foundation, promoting interdisciplinary collaboration to form interdisciplinary research teams, providing students with a broader perspective and diverse research viewpoints.

COMPETING INTERESTS

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HIGGU ABBU: AN INDIGENOUS CONFLICT RESOLUTION MECHANISM AND ITS CULTURAL ASPECTS AND VALUES AMONG THE OROMOS' OF DEGEM RESIDENTS

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Abstract: This study mainly focused on analyzing the *Higgu Abbu* Cultural Aspects and Values in Degem *woreda* of Oromo People up to 2009. It is written on three topics. The first lesson deals with conflict Resolution mechanism in Degem *woreda* (district), and the dispute create among society and solution for it. It also includes the process of conflict management with in the society of Degem *woreda* and the impairment person by someone via the process of giving blood of money for them. Secondly, it focused on the origin of *Higgu Abbu* of Degem *woreda*, Oromo indigenous mechanisms of dispute settlement. It deals with a system of “*Jaarsa Araaraa*” the selection and the role of *Jaarsa Higgu*. Lastly, it highlights the *Higgu Abbu* in pre of 2009, and even after the changes post of 2009 that the *Higgu Abbu* continued to play its role as major conflicts resolution mechanism in area of Degem *woreda*.

Keywords: Oromo; Higgu Abbu; Conflict; Culture and Values; Degem *woreda*

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Origin of Higgu Abbu in Degem Woreda

It is believed that, the original home land of the Oromo was the present day southern Ethiopia highlands around Lake Abaya, the area of the upper of Genale River to the east of the valley lakes; in the area of present day bale especially Madda Walabu. Between 12th century and 15th century and long before the mass movement of expansion began the Oromo were already organized in to two confederacies known as Borana and Barentu [1].

Presumably they began expansion in different directions in the Horn of Africa owing to the transhumance nature of their economy. The main directions of their drift were to the east, North, west and south. From the two confederacies the Barentu Expanded to Hararge, Arsi, eastern and North Shewa, the Oromo people speaks a Cushitic's family language. Throughout the 16th and 17th century, it was the Oromo military strength and social organization that enabled them to easily adapt themselves to anew environment. As elders said, from Mecha and Tullama group a person known as Higgu Abuu, with his family reached Dagem area, for the first time [2].

Higgu Abbu Have nine (9) Sons

1. Ellamu
2. Dhanqa
3. Boneya
4. Rasso
5. Itteya
6. Saqo
7. Ano
8. Doro
9. Anna

And while they arrived at the area they started waging their life and after this family another Mecca and Tullama group reached the area and all of them started work in order to improve their life style. While Higgu Abbu's Son's and younger they start to search to have the: own family and began to divide the wide land among themselves. Like this, men and women formed a family and the number of the family formed a house hold at last, they created village. The village needs to form political (How to live) by Goti or quarter economic improvement and to create their own socio-cultural system [3].

It is obvious that one village come together and from to solve their problem either in economic and another things. Just like this the created village start to form theirs culture how to carry out marriage with each other's, how to solved dispute, if one person conflict with other, the way of dressing, economic and political life.

Those people called their culture Higgu Abbu which was derived from a first person settled in Dagem those name was called Higgu Abbu. The name of this culture Cleary started to use the last quarter of 20th century and from that own wards,

Higgu Abbu culture was served the society of this area really benefited from it in regarding to economic, political and socio-culture.

The main reason that convinces us to write about this culture is that nothing was written as a document or reference material about this cultural aspect; and my reference is only the old men or women whom they orally transferring their cultural history from generation to generation. That is why it is often commented, "For the Oromo each an old man or women dies mean one library is lost" [3].

The Degem people fear their culture rather than the government role and they give more attention to it. To tell the truth the culture of Higgu Abbu have long history which are many years ago before the rule modern government and today the administration of government with this culture system have strong relation by solving the problem of the society in regard to economic, political and social affairs. This culture has also a hierarchical order from bottom to top.

The people of north Shoa, Degem woreda from the very beginning have been waging continuous struggle against many affairs, such as foreign invasions, internal centrifugal tendencies, securing self- sustenance, cultural preservation and etc. To aid rampancy, if people are only to point out cultural affairs it will be beyond the scope of individual subject matter to be studied by studying culture in broader and specific areas has had a pivotal point for its maintenance [4].

Student and instructors (teachers) of history should engage in securing historical reconstruction and most importantly also societal or cultural history. To me most historians are devoting much of their time in political history. One of the conflict Resolution Mechanisms that helps people in arbitration is Higgu Abbu, it is an aspects system of Degem woreda (North Shoa, Oromia) Degem Woreda of all factors that dictated me to opt for this topic is that, there are no written sources with special to the areas in spite of their foundation or in the orbit of the political coverage from ancient Ethiopia to the present, with the exception of certain periods like in Zemene Mesafint when Degem was autonomous. Higgu's culture and social order have been practiced and preserved in the region to keep community arrangements and identity.

In Degem Woreda, Higgu Abbu culture gives grantee for both legal affairs or legal protection and immoral deeds (that lack grantee) for which we are not accused off but drastically affect the socio- cultural value of the society. In accentuating the fact there are so many legal affairs but greatly immoral.

Only Owing to the presence of Higgu Abbu community based social orders and securities were really regulated to admirable extent from the past to the present. Especially, areas on which government cannot take measurements immediately after certain good or bad things have taken place are those who make profit to epitomize the government with its dying breath rests in their shoulders: this is because systems are proved and become smooth even government could get how to be assigned their (meant to they respect assailant moral affairs in addition to legal matter with no indignations). We couldn't assign professional judge for each kebele. But on its behave Higgu Abbu has appointed even without payment to serve people on such areas as judgment (local) economic, advices, social and cultural briefs for youngster at level that proceed below quarters for six house hold [4].

In other affairs where robbers and bandits, hinder socio- economic and cultural affairs of people experienced and interested groups are organized by Higgu Abbu for the maintenance of peace and security in absence of police men (in isolated and unmanageable areas). According to the system who ever loves instruction lacks knowledge of education but those who hates correction is stupid and an isolated. Moreover, this proves "wise sons hear fathers' instructions but scoffer does not listen to rebuke" is commonly used. With regard to economy also in addition to natural convinces (relatively) the economic advices justify their consultation process fruitful since they have not been waiting for government aid including the past series of drought periods. It is too political affairs.

The original term of Higgu Abbu while one person dispute with the other and how this culturally manage such dispute with the government from 1972 up to now.

The wedding system in Degem and the role of Higgu Abbu culture regard to political economic, socio- culture in the society and as well as Higgu Abbu in the post- 2009. Having said so let us confine ourselves to the last issue, this kind of sustaining wellbeing and relied against the chaos gives a bright lesson for next would be society, virtually, wearer going to be supposed to reconstruct to proceed over to next generation.

1.2 Indigenous Mechanisms of Settlement

The Degam wareda Oromo culture encourages the disputants to settle their case on their own through negotiation. This kind of indigenous negotiation is called ilaaf-ilaamee such /a negotiation. The is possible between parties who have no difficulty in communicating and negotiation over the issue at hand, and who really want the matter amicably settled, illaa means 'look or listen' uttered by one of the two parties to start talking. It is a way of calling for attention. The second party uses ilamee to respond to the first one. The suffix me approximately means 'please' simply qualifies the politeness of thee approach [5].

As such there is no specific and very strict rule to beg in which and proceed by negotiators. Rather the first party may start with ilamee, while the second possible say "ilaa mee na dhaga"please your attention. Hence, ilaaf-ilaamee refers to the whole negotiation process and not the strict procedure to be followed which is of course less important.

Ilaaf-ilaamee negotiation is effective to settle cases, which the disputants want to keep secret from others for what so ever reason. It is also employed for minor cases, which seem trivial others to interface and for the disputes to invite others. Disputes between individuals or groups whose relationships are relevant to preserve are often resorted to ilaaf-ilaamee.

In the course of negotiation the disputants try all their best to persuade each other appealing to the potential outcomes of the failure to settle the case. Finally, they seek to arrive at the decision acceptable to both parties only such a decision can be final [5].

1.3 The System of “Jaarsaa Araaraa”

The second local mechanism of dispute settlement among the Degem woreda is jaarsaa araaraa system. The terms jaarsa and araaraa literally mean elder and reconciliation respectively. Thus, jaarsaa-araaraa refers to reconciliation through elders, in this context the term elder does not necessarily show age, but role. Any person who plays the role of mediator at a given araara proceedings is jaarsaa regardless of his age [6].

Jaarsummaa system is mainly characterized by the presence of a neutral third party who mediates between the disputants. The role of a third party as a mediator varies in degree from case to case and the nature of the relationships of persons in the dispute. Where the disputing parties have no serious problem in negotiating face-to-face discussion but are unable to settle their own. A mediator simply facilitates so that the negotiate to arrive at a decision on which both parties agree.

Mediator or mediators of ten consult disputing parties by referring to norm, values, and rules to move them to an acceptable end. In jaarsaa araaraas go further up to proposing solutions. On the other hand a third party plays a more active role similar to what historians call arbitrator. The role of the third party as an arbitrator evolves either from its failure as a mere mediator or required from the very start owing to the nature of the issue is conflict where the disputants have serious problems of communication third party plays a pivotal role [7].

1.4 The Selection and the Role of Jaarsaa Higguu

Personal relations with the “qaalluu” one’s good reputation, wisdom, honesty, thoughtfulness and willingness to serve at qaalluu court if the spirit validate the case and make a decision [8].

A Qaalluu acts personally as a Higguu elder either with others or alone. As a secular judge the people around assist the qaalluu. He often invites them to voice their opinion and make judgment. The final verdict is pronounced by the qaalluu. This final verdict is not necessarily the decision of the qaalluu or his Higguu leaders; rather, it could be proposed and substantiated by one of the attendants of the qaalluu court [9].

The court is an assembly of followers of the qaalluu who have full right to comment on any case that appears before the court. It is believed that what matters is not who speaks, but the supervision of the spirit from above [10].

Generally if one person killed another person they will negotiate each other by calling “jaarummaa”. “Jarummaa” means negotiating by elders, a clan that killed another person can take an expense called Guma and a clan that lost a person can take guma by the known elders called warra higguu [11].

The term guma is loosely used for different concepts. Taking into account strictly, the context in which it is employed captures a wide range of meanings. For the speaker of Affan Oromo language, the term has the meaning of vendetta. Vengeance and revenge “Gumaan koo hiin haftuu” literally means my guma would not remain contextually, it means would arrange.

Guma also refers to blood price or compensation that follows homicide or serious bodily injuries. Guma baasaa, meaning they paid blood price and gumaa fudhtan, means they received blood price also gumaa is employed to mean feud, nuti warra gumati, meaning we are feud with them. [12]

2 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

To collect, analyze and interpret the data obtained from the descriptive objectives of the study, qualitative research method was employed. The researchers tried to investigate the changes and continuities, challenges and prospects of Higgu Abbu indigenous conflict resolution and management systems on the study area. In this study sources were consolidated from both primary (interview from the local elders, key informants, focus group discussion and archive materials and field observation) and secondary (from book, article, magazine, local government reports and other published and unpublished materials) sources of data.

Purposive sampling technique was used to gather relevant data from selected knowledgeable informants with balancing sex and age ratios. Data were analyzed mainly through qualitative method of analysis in accordance with the leading research questions and objective of the study.

3 DISCUSSIONS ON THE CONFLICT RESOLUTION MECHANISMS IN DEGEM WOREDA

3.1 Why One Person Dispute with Other Person?

Human being is a political animal under they differ from animals by thinking for future and by speaking. Human as human being live together from one family up to the larger groups. But sometimes as our color is different from others our behaviors are also different from one other; some person may dispute with their family they are living in one home end in the market

also the conflict may arise depending on different causes. Like dividing by clan, by drinking much alcohol, in Degem Woreda during the winter most of the people spent their time by drinking different alcohol like local beer, *caticala* and etc. At night they become out of control and the conflict is created among them, as a result many people wounded even some people lost their life [13].

The farmers might quarrel with each other over their land border. Not only the problem arises at the level of farmers stand, but also among the worker of government and religious differences and fundamentalism also may lead to disputes and chaos. Generally speaking, the people of Degem but also all over Salale the problem will be created daily. The important thing is that even though one person knowingly or unknowingly creates the chaotic, but the most important thing is how to improve such situation is the most vital way. In Degem, the government and their egalitarian culture known as Higgsu Abbu, played approval role to solve the conflict created among the society. Even in the situation of death they cooperatively work with one another to preserve the security and integrity of the society. We can see the role detail in the following writing [14].

3.2 The Process of Conflict Management with in the Society in Degem Woreda

All human beings are not perfect in nature; they might make a mistake, so how to solve the problem come on top of the main issue when crime is committed. In Higgsu Abbu culture there are a number of rules or ethics consideration that helps to resolve a conflict peacefully.

When one person murder some body, according to this culture he should pay 2000 (two thousand) birr for the victim parents when this is done the feel compensated. This payment is called blood money or ransom. The blood money was also true for women, but if they died women is pregnant, the blood money would pay for her parents are 4000 (four thousand) birr because as the double sows.

Whether they did this action knowingly or unknowing, the blood money payments have many processes. As seen as the murder kill someone he is disappeared from that area and hidden far from the area. Then the elders, who have a role in Higgsu Abbu culture with the government body try to investigate the hidden person and after they got him, they take to prison punishment he would release to the society and directly go to the Higgsu Abbu elders to solve his mistake like he took the punishment in jail, also to give blood money a regard to their culture. The elders of Higgsu ask the parents that man was died to become reconciled with the murdered and ask them to take blood money.

The parents of died man would take 2000 birr and they didn't refuse to take the decision of Higgsu, because the murderer first finished his punishment in jail, secondly he would voluntary to pay the blood money or ransom for the victim soul.

The elders of Higgsu (Peace Makers) are call the two groups to Mediate them and this system is known as "Harka Bafanna" (hand to hand greeting) and they had greeting would limit by elders.

At that day on both side the blood relative call to become reconciled. The two groups prepare the especial food and the local beer in their house. The person who killed man had buy ewe sheep and this sheep come with them the place of hand to hand greeting additionally many people call to that place on two side, i.e the murdered and Victim side. Those people did not inter mingle. Rather side by side only the elders of Higgsu sit between them.

The murder is called by elders and he should slaughter the ewe sheep after the skin af this sheep would be taken off by someone the killer hand with the victim parent hand greeting with in the abdomen or stomach of the sheep. This is done only when the Higgsu abbu's elders present among themselves and this process is called" Harka bafanna".

The main idea to do such things is that to solve the problem created between two sides, so, the elders of Higgsu to improve (solve) the problem and they work day and night to keep the place and security of society.

After greeting their hands on one of them eat the sheep's meat both side go their own house and as soon as they reached their house slaughtered the other sheep and this sheep's meat must eaten and should finished at that time. This system in Higgsu Abbu Culture known as "Faloo" and after all the process are completed, the elder of Higgsu call the murder and victim parents to become each other's house turn by turn. Firstly, the murder parents and blood relatives come to the victim's parent's house.

After reached there the owner of the house give honey to all people to their mouth and the reverse was also true, secondly the victim parent with their blood relative goes the murderer house in return and also has before eating the honey, in addition at both house, they prepare especial food and drink, the local beer or Tela and Catikalla. This surprising thing is done by the egalitarian Higgsu Abbu culture and the main cause to bone such is that if those persons i.e. the murdered and the victim's parents or blood relatives saw each other on the road in the market at the wedding place and everywhere they didn't create the other problem. If the above process did not finish the other huge problem might be arise [14].

3.3 The Process of Giving Blood Money

Higgsu Abbu culture did not focus only on the death (the problem regard to soul), but also on the disabilities. When we say disable in this context, it is lack or loss of the physical structure of human being by some body. As it is tried to explain above, every human being lives together in a family level. Since human being is not perfect, the dispute, may arise between or among people [15].

As a result of dispute arise between or among individuals, one member might cut the hands of the other person by gun or by another things and also cut legs. According to the rule of Higgu, a person who cut the hands or leg(s) of other person should pay 2000 (two thousand) birr for a person who lose part of this body and he should buy sprocket or horse. Again a person may loss his eyes by some body and he would in return receive for this eye 2000 birr.

The above all things are done according to the rule of Higgu Abbu culture and when we the rule of government on these people who create a problem among the society, they also take the action from simple to large. Higgu Abbu culture is shortly, the home of people by managing the problem of the society. From the problem of the society one is in regard to the teeth one person might broke the teeth of others and according to this culture, he should pay 2000 for (two thousand) birr for each teeth.

Not only this one but also in case of ears, noses and fingers of both legs and hands should pay 2000 for each finger and nose. When we see this culture critically it would be help the government in keeping the place and security of Degem people. It means that even though both of them have a different name they stand for the people to follow the good direction in their economic, Political and cultural system.

One gun might be fire the bullet to some body and according of Higgu this can be seen by two direction: one is a person who fire the bullet to kill human and secondly, a person who fire the bullet unknowingly or accidentally. In the first case, whether he kill the human or not he must pay 2000 birr for owner, because he already fired the bullet and secondly if the owner of gunfire bullet accidentally or un knowingly, the elders of Higgu could investigate the real one and make a decision by themselves and lastly punish the person who fire the bullet from simple to large one gan may hit other gan and wounded him [16].

The wound either small or big and according for this culture he promote for wounded person especial, hen, sheep or goat until he cure. After the wounded person recovered, the elders of Higgu call the two sides and tried to negotiate them. The Higgu culture requires the presence of concerned people to discuss the matters. In doing so, the state administration is also expected to give some advice.

Additionally, if we take in case of their house one person before married must construct the house and after they made their own house from a family because house is one of the basic needs for human being. But in this condition what we want to saying is that if one person burnt the house of others. What is the role of Higgu culture, was our question?. In this case the elders of this culture punish the person who burn the house of the man.

While on farmers plough his land he may cross the border and plough the proper of another farms. This is one of the great problems which are created among the farmers every year in Degem woreda, the elders of Higgu with the kebele working to investigate the problem and solved among themselves. If the children did not ordered to their parents they have their own punishment.

4 HIGGUU ABBUU IN THE POST 1991 E.C

Even after the change of regime in 1991 in the higgu Abbuu continued to play it role as major conflict resolution mechanism in area of north shewa or Degam.

Some of the conflict common in post 1991 in Degem area including the conflict between husband and wife, that contributed to social instability in the area because in the process people spent their time accusing each other. This in turn took their time of work and paved the way for poverty. In an event conflict led to loss of life or it could result in the dissolution of a family.

4.1 The Causes of Conflict among the North Shewa, Degem Woreda Residents

It is natural to any society, people that live together to engage in various from of interactions including clashes of interest, in these interactions actions of one may violate the interest of others and could cause damage to them. These damages of interest may to be physical, material or moral pain. But these types of dispute are more frequent and to be motive among north Shewa [17].

The primary case of conflict seems to be in the area of economic interest that include dispute over territory of adjacent farm land, pastoral right and accidental damage to property. A branch of peace may be caused by cultural factors such as failure to carry out one's obligations to kinsmen or self-help association like, iddirs, and adult abduction and the like [18].

In addition officials of the police, judges and elders say that drunkenness is among the principal causes of most dispute cases, this is certainly a common idea among the general public too.

Alcoholism comes into play in two ways. The long standing ill feeling, which is insufficient to cause offense, could be flared up into violence due to drunkenness. The Oromo proverb to express this is, "biqillii farsoon waan garaa baasa", which means "in wine there is no truth".

Secondly the Dagem have experienced a number of cases that could be attributed to drunkenness alone, this is justifiable to a certain extent that in some of the dispute cases the disputants go into conflict in the context of beer drinking without any per-existing differences.

The consideration of place of beer drinking as an incitement to violence also indicates that some of the violence including homicide is not premeditated, rather it may be an unintentional outcome of quarrel in which alcoholic stimulation plays a significant role hence no single factor could provide sufficient explanation for the cause of conflict among Degam [19].

4.2 How the Higgua Abbua Elders Solve (Manage) Dispute Created Between the Husband and Wife

Currently, what we should have to remember is that as happiness among family, there also the opposite of it. Sad will be creating among a boy and a girl's marriage each other, according to the above explained rule. But the dispute may be created between them then the elders try to solve their problems by giving decision in front of them, and they try many times but if the solution is also become more conflict the elders start to divide their wealth equally and cut death of husbandless and wife.

The surprising is that if the conflict created wife and husband, they appeal each other to the government body.

Finally, the government body also write a letter to the Higgua Abbua elders to solve the problem created between husband and wife like this the government and the cultural system work together day and night to keep the peace and security of the society [20]. The culture of Degam included many things in itself. From this, one is the improvement and change of unnecessary culture not only in Degam but also in the country, there is bad cultural practices, among these, the one and the most problem in our society is abduction. In Degam also, there is a culture of abduction from earlier time up to now. If one boy want abduct a girl, he call his friends and will take the girl by force from the people, forced her to go separately from families and started to live with him; but marriage through abduction would not sustain long.

Even they may start live as wife and husband, but mostly they would not live for a long time because the girl may not have any love with the boy. Regarding to abduction the Higgua culture, have its own rule. If one person took girls by force and do sexual inter course without her permission, he would be automatically taken in to jail by government body and the government would give punishment to his faults.

But in this culture even though, he did not sexual intercourse with that girl, he would pay as a compensation of ox for the girl's parent or family and the girl would go back to her parent's house. Even this person who works such illegal rule, did not have any wealth, he should pay such punishment by begging money from communities or his families.

4.3 The Social Value of Drinking

Most social gatherings and celebration such as marriage ceremony, Gada assembly, cooperative works and others, are accompanied by feasting and local drinking among Degam resident societies. Drinking is not only essential for the celebration of any especial occasions; but also guests, friends and relatives are entertained with beer. Beer plays a significant role in social life, in facilitating both long and short terms exchange.

It is a means of sociability and expressing one's respect and friend liens. Beer is available for free on ceremonial occasions and so it is for sale. It would be available in large amount for sale at market places on market days. So majority of the marketers buy and drink beer. In Degam alcoholic drinking has been a very recent development in the area; adopted following the regular contact with other people and probably diffused from other cultures.

Though, Degam consider drinking as a means of facilitating sociability and co-operation they are well aware of its adverse effect. Their feeling are apparent in the following saying "yaa araqee michuu sarage" (O! yaa araqee talila malakka keessa jaarsaa kuffiftee irraa gubbaa teessa", O! the liquor the pure in the cup (araqee), you give an old and nasty spill and areal dump. Drinking is relevant or focuses of this study, because it is the one that cause a conflict among Degam, from earlier times to now [21].

4.4 Forms of Dispute Resolution

As point of discussion in legal history, forms of dispute processing has been also emerged in parallel. Scholars have agreed that in every society, there are mechanisms of dispute settlement that substantiates the saying of, "society is impossible without conflict. But society is worse than impossible without control of conflict". Contents that, the fact of the necessity of conflict resolution is more obvious among the sedentary compared to the pastoralists.

Unlike the pastoralists whose economic life permits movement away from their rivals, the sedentary populations who could not easily avoid their enemies must have a better Higgua Abbua through which they control the escalation of conflicts. There are also conflicts that categorize conflict resolution mechanisms in to two, the violent and the peaceful.

The violent includes, self-help and dual; whereas the peaceful includes avoidance and burying the dispute in a symbolic process.

Dual is a violent mechanism in which contestants resort to either physical or verbal confrontation to prove the superiority of their case regardless of the facts that underlying the dispute. Evident self-help is also a violent way of managing conflict. Usually employed by groups with no or little social ties, it often appears as short-term solution among societies whose

residential mobility is relatively easy, similar dispute is buried in symbolic and super natural terms in the absence of any effective ways or fear of the potential outcomes.

The process of “burying the dispute in the dispute” in both cases, disputes are reflected not resolved. Negotiations are characterized by voluntary discussion between the disputing parties and the absence of a third-decision maker. According to Higgu abbu laws, the negotiation process can be classified into two forms competitive and collaborative negotiations [7, 12].

In competitive negotiation either of the parties in dispute is benefited at the expense of the court. This occurs where there are no valuable relations among the disputants to preserve; on the other hand collaborative often called “problem solving or win-win negotiation” aims at joint gain of the parties through fair distribution of the pain of losing to an act that factors of good future relationships of the parties.

Mediation of Higgu culture describes is “an assisted-negotiation”, the intervention of a third party to resolve conflicting problems. However, the role of this process, is not decision maker rather they facilitate the negotiation process.

As opposed to mediation, a third decision maker to which the parties take their case is characterized as arbitration. Arbitration may or may not act according to the pre-established laws. Adjudication refers to a process in which a third party is an authoritative decision maker and the disputants are more informants to the adjudicator in an attempt to secure a relatively favorable decision [2, 3].

Even though, government in situations and civil laws were in place, the Higgu Abbu continued to be effective in resolving the conflicts mentioned earlier. This forced the administrative bodies to cooperate with the Higgu Abbu council whether to put a criminal under control or to settle any dispute while hiding from the police a criminal could not hide from Higgu Abbu [3, 18].

COMPETING INTERESTS

The authors have no relevant financial or non-financial interests to disclose.

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A BOOK REVIEW OF THE PATRIARCHS: HOW MEN CAME TO RULE (2022)

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Abstract: Angela Saini's groundbreaking book "The Patriarchs: How Men Came to Rule" provides a well-defended and integrated cross-disciplinary analysis of the roots of misogyny and the subsequent advancement of patriarchal structures worldwide. Saini, using perspectives from anthropology, archaeology, history and evolutionary biology, counters sexism as an elected tendency and not an original human trait. Instead, she gives a detailed account and a complex view of how they interacted with each other influencing gender roles and development of patriarchy. Using examples of indigenous societies of different continents, societies of the Paleolithic era, and effects of colonialism, Saini clearly shows that gender arrangements have not been cast in stone for centuries and are rather highly changeable and diverse. Revisiting traditional ideas about gender and emphasizing the potential of gender intertwines, "The Patriarchs" can become the key for reevaluation of current oppressive tendencies concerning women.

Keywords: Patriarchy; Gender equality; Colonialism; Biological determinism; Interdisciplinary studies

1 INTRODUCTION

In her groundbreaking book "The Patriarchs: In "How Men Came to Rule," Saini proceeds to undertake a systematic analysis of the evolution of the practice of patriarchy in societies. Thus, using the ethnographical and archeological data, as well as the evidence from history and evolutionary biology, Saini questions the nature of the masculine superiority. The web of her argument revolves around the fact that while patriarchy is not an instinctive type of system, it was established and the society adapted to it overtime [1].

I believe that Saini's work is valuable in its attempt to unpack the phenomenon and viewed from a sociology and anthropology perspective, which organizes knowledge in a different way than humanities and social sciences. She also points out the modern homogenic gender politics can be derived from the ancient and pre-aged gender specifics of the nations, the indigenous cultures and societies. On the contrary, to understand the birth of patriarchy Saini again moves to specific historical evolutions like the change from society based on hunting and gathering to farming or neolithic societies.

The fact is that despite some theoretical and methodological imperfections the book is rather valuable because it presents quite an unusual and consequently a more or less objective vision of gender roles and positions as they were before the definite triumph of the patriarchal model. Saini uses Frans de Waal, a primatologist whose studies suggest that using chimp society as a model for human one since the former features male aggression is misguided, and it is far more relevant to turn to the more civilised bonobos. These facts contribute to the weakening of the claims that existed in the framework of biological determinism to explain patriarchal relations, as well as reflecting the views on the gender division of work and the reconstruction of gender relations in various species and conditions [2].

Thus, referring to Saini's arguments, we, once again, focus on colonialism as the key factor that contributed to the dissemination of the strict gender roles worldwide. Saini (2022) looked into how all the European colonizers used their power to subordinate indigenous persons and erase of more gender equitable systems they had in place, imposing colonial gendered power dynamics. One should discuss about this background to better understand how culture, built upon patriarchal views, exists in the contemporary world and how women continue struggling for their right and equal opportunities[1,3].

In the end, "The Patriarchs" provides a sad and inspiring historical perspective based on sociobiological theories to explain how and why patriarchal structures developed and marched across the world, which could prove invaluable to figuring out the gender issues we face today. In questioning the construction of hegemonic masculinity and analyzing how different historical and social structures constructed gender, Saini offers a roadmap of how discursive practices support unequal gender relations and create a foundation for eradicating systemic gender disparities. This historical perspective is crucial in understanding the pervasiveness of patriarchy in contemporary societies and the ongoing struggles for gender equality.

Ultimately, "The Patriarchs" offers a groundbreaking, evidence-based account of how patriarchal systems emerged and spread, with vital implications for contemporary discourse on gender equality. By challenging the naturalization of male dominance and illuminating the complex interplay of social, cultural, and historical factors that shaped gender dynamics, Saini's work provides a powerful framework for rethinking and dismantling persistent gender inequalities.

2 SUMMARY OF KEY ARGUMENTS

2.1 The Origins of Gender Inequality in Early Human Societies

Saini's analysis extends an attempt to understand why, when moving up from equality of primitive societies where men and women gathered food and hunted, gender differences became magnified. Using evidence from archaeology and anthropology, women attest how the transition from nomadic hunting gathering to a settled agriculture society altered these earlier egalitarian relations of nomadic forager bands.

Perhaps the biggest was the emerging tendency of centralization of the control over resources and the means of production. As people started to settle down, rely more on agriculture their food started to pile up and so started the process of acquisition and ownership. The fact that so many resources were invested in the hands of some individuals led to the emergence of power relations and, in many cases, the subjugation of women's position and decision-making powers.

Moreover, Saini discusses the part played by the organized religions in shaping male power and authority as normative forms. Patriarchal attitudes and ideologies formed the foundation many cultures and mythologies of the past where male gods were portrayed as dominant and superior beings, while female characters were submissive and inferior. These religious narratives helped in enhancing and sanctioning the oppression of women as appropriate within the emergent socio-economic order.

2.2 The Global Spread of Patriarchy through Colonialism

Continuing her assessment, Saini expands to how European colonialism helped take and disseminate deeply 'assigned patriarchal bequests' to the rest of the world. To highlight this more, as the colonial masters embarked on their imperial expansion, they would introduce their own social gender relations structures to the subjects, leading to the extinguishing of less patriarchal structures among the conquered.

Patriarchal structures was imparted by European gender systems was an essential aspect of colonialism as it sought to undermine traditional indigenous systems of governance and put in place the domination of the colonizers. Those indigenous people who practiced postmodern gender relations, recognising matrilineal descent, or women's agency were considered to be 'savage,' and the colonial subject to be 'civilized' thus inscribing indigenous women with patriarchy.

This colonial practice as compiled by Saini has reinscribed power relations and held the gender inequalities intact in many a colonised regions even post colonial rule.

2.3 Patriarchy as a Social Construct

To understand the ontological foundation of Saini's work it is critical to focus on the fact that the core message of the lens, which is patriarchy, does not have its root in genes or in the way human physiology and anatomy is designed. She goes on to refute the related argument that male tyranny is inherent – as the societal structure here proves that power relations are not set and fixed, but fluctual and cultural.

In this case, Saini, making use of her vast experience and with her multidisciplinary work, deconstructs the biological determinism rationales that are upheld to support patriarchy. Regarding the issue of genders, she cites the state of affairs that was revealed in the unformatted societies with sanctions of hunting-gathering bands and indigenous peoples, where she proves that patriarchy is not the invariable law of human development, but a historical phenomenon, which appeared in particular historical conditions.

In mapping out how social, cultural, economic, and political forces led to the creation of patriarchy and to sustaining gender inequality, this book provides better recommendations for the realities of women based on facts that can be observed and analyzed [4-5].

3 STRENGTHS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

3.1 Interdisciplinary Synthesis: A Holistic Approach to Gender Studies

Probably the biggest strong suite of the written work of Saini is its interdisciplinary that combines elements of anthropology, archaeology, history, biology, and gender studies. Bringing together a vast wealth of such knowledge, Saini presents a broad and intricate picture of how various factors have skewed gender relations in societies across the spheres of human development.

Such an approach is especially useful when working in the sphere like gender studies when its crucial distinct features and effects to reduce the problem into several part, to combine it with some other branches of knowledge. Of course, this skill of Saini to use data from different disciplines, make arguments more credible and comprehensible This way of constructing facts not only makes it easier to believe and come to terms with the existence and continuity of patriarchal formations, but also offers the reader Problem more thorough and diverse[6].

Also, for this particular case it became more effective because it breaks the barriers of disciplines that are set in academic institutions and focus on integrated approach while working on the subject. Overall, through the connections made between the areas of study that may not traditionally overlap, Saini's work sets foundations for further innovative and interdisciplinary research specifically in the area of gender studies, as well as in other fields[7].

3.2 Dismantling Biological Determinism: Challenging Entrenched Narratives

One of its best features is that 'The Patriarchs' is a work that gives an unyielding counter to the ideas of biological determinism, while using it to elucidate the reinforcement of masculine authority. Saini also systematically dissects discriminating patriarchal culture from biology, presenting a plethora of evidence from primatology, evolutionary biology, and anthropology[8].

Saini does this by pointing out that in many primate species, gender relations exist in a range of forms that do not portray dominance of men; she also explains how in all pre-agricultural societies, which harbored repressive male dominance to the point of wife-beating, gender relations were far more egalitarian. Her arguments therefore highlight the fluidity and dynamics of gender, as opposed to rigid classifications that essentialize gender while advancing the domination systems.

Moreover, in the context of gender studies, Saini's critique of biology is also meaningful beyond it, as she locates it within the parameters of science, culture, as well as interrogates the interrelations of power. Through making clear how both the limitations of scientific rationality and the narrative of human progress reinforce these dynamics, Wadell's work has valuable nuances that Saini's work performs in her task of reminding the world of the ways in which the processes of knowledge production require critique and decolonization.

3.3 Nuanced Perspectives: Embracing Diversity in Gender Arrangements

Analyzing Saini's argument, one of the key features that seems particularly notable is her recognition of multiple gender arrangements that existed before patriarchal structures appeared. Unlike other authors who delve into the topic with a black and white mentality and approach the concept of masculinity and femininity in humans as simplistic, Saini explores the subject by willingly accepting the fact that gender roles and power relations have always been a part of societies around the world at different eras.

For expanding the geographical and temporal scope of the analysis, Saini explores the gender systems of multifarious indigenous cultures and pre-farming societies to demonstrate the versatile ways the gender concept has been understood, discussed, and embodied throughout history. Engaging with ideas of descent, gender identity, decentralised decision-making, and kinship, Saini's writing works against eurocentrism and undercuts typical constructions of what could be seen as mainstream gender studies methodologies.

It does so while offering a much richer conception of gender than are typically regions along with shifting gender dynamics also provided a useful corrective to the erasing impulse of patriarchal structures. Saini's work offers potential for examining diverse and more complex forms of pre-patriarchal gender systems that can be useful as research to understand and envisage how gender relations can be reconstructed in today's societies.

3.4 Amplifying Voices from the Global South

The last strength of 'The Patriarchs' lies in its active intentionalization of women voices and experiences from the global south. Saini's writing and speaking bully the Eurocentric and colonialist approach to gender and feminism which privileges the experience of the Global North communities across the globe.

It is within this frameworks that the reclamation of women voice from indigenous knowledge systems, histories and first person narratives from different parts of the global south is a counter discursive move and offer s the reader an engaging narrative that challenges the western hegemonic imaginary of gender relations. Therefore, this decolonial approach not only provides the oppressed communities with voice and agency but also challenges oppressive knowledge that has colonized not only the oppressed people but also the minds of the overpowering oppressors and justified oppressive structures.

Further, Saini's focus on Global South makes it a strong rallying point for the understanding of how gender discriminations and oppression intersect with other forms of oppression, such as colonialism, imperialism, and neo-colonialism. Thus, Saini's work extends beyond merely documenting how 'men are not the only victims,' and instead offers a text that adopts a more intersectional understanding of layered oppression and inequality rooted in gendered, racialized, and classed-power relations.

3.5 Accessible Rigor: Bridging Academia and Public Discourse

Though 'The Patriarchs' is written as a truly scholarly work, this is one of the major advantages of Saini's work; the author has managed to explain many concepts, issues and ideas easy and fun to comprehend. The plurality of her work is that these distinctions do not make her style of writing too technical and unapproachable for lay readers while making it academic enough for academics.

It is greatly useful in a field like gender studies, since the accumulation and sharing of the information, as well as popularisation of the discourse is the primary way to provoke shifts in social paradigm and change the culture of oppression. Employing rational, logical and persuasive approaches, Saini is able to structure her work in such a way that it is informative and goes beyond the scope of the academic circles; it becomes relevant to contemporary culture and is capable of fueling the global discussions associated with the realization of gender equality and social justice.

Lastly, This scholarly content which is heavily documented is written in a simple language by Saini, which is an ideal way of presenting research data to the populists without diluting the information, its essence and value. This does more than increase the effectiveness and dissemination of her work; it also helps in closing the perceived gap between analysis and regular citizens.

In conclusion, *The Patriarchs* can be claimed to be a profound work which revealed different and rather complex aspects of the issue at hand, conceptions of male dominance. In this regard, the transdisciplinary approach, eradicating the reduction of gender issues into biological determinism, the openness to variety in gender configurations, equalizer representation, inclusive language, and an engaging but academic writing style make this work a valuable contribution to the field of gender studies and beyond.

4 CRITICAL ANALYSIS

Despite the interesting and informative idea and documentation of actual patriarchal systems seen in "*The Patriarchs*," it is high time to provide critical evaluation and review of the book's detailed points, arguments and possible drawbacks. This section is to discuss about how relevant Saini's claim is, whether she is bringing a fresh perspective or reframing the existing narratives of CW and, whether and how her work fits into the ongoing and emerging debates in feminism.

4.1 Evaluating Evidence and Arguments

Yet another strong aspect of Saini's work is the focus on the pragmatic approach and ample examples from various fields to support her main argument. However, the flaws and strengths of her argument and evidence should be questioned and evaluated individually; so should the conclusions drawn and interpretations made. While Saini effectively dismantles biological determinism arguments, it is worth examining whether she adequately addresses potential counterarguments or alternative explanations that could offer different interpretations of the evidence presented.

4.2 Strength of Evidence

To elaborate his argument, the author uses materials from archaeology, anthropology, history, and research, including history sources. The mentioned evidences help in corroborating her defense and also highlight that she has borrowed knowledge from various fields. However, it also merits discussing whether all the relevant evidence has been included and whether there may be a potential blind spot in some aspects or if the data are skewed in some way.

4.3 Addressing Counterarguments

The author in this article does a good job of debunking certain biological determinist arguments and questioning the given hypothesis of patriarchy as a necessarily natural mode of the human society, on the one hand; however, it may be questioned whether sufficient points responding to the possible counterarguments or other explanations are raised by the author, on the other. Are there any kind of theory or view that might compromise different explanations of the evidence introduced above?

4.4 Framing and Scope

4.4.1 Intersectionality and complexity

There are probably some intriguing avenues for continued research after reading Saini which are: Whether her arguments effectively address the ways in which gender interacts with other forms of oppression and exclusion, including race, class, and sexuality. Despite this, she seems to recognize colonialism and how the caste system has influenced gender roles; therefore, a further analysis of how colonialism reshaped the gender roles and the caste system would make her argument stronger. One potential area for further exploration is the extent to which Saini's analysis captures the complexities of how gender intersects with other axes of oppression and marginalization, such as race, class, and sexuality.

4.4.2 Cultural and regional representation

It would also be interesting to know more about how many cultures and countries have been depicted in Saini's productions, for instance. Overall, she uses examples from numerous indigenous cultures and locations, but it will be insightful to assess if there are some significant limitations that could enhance the author's argumentation even more. The review suggests that it is worth examining whether there are any significant gaps or underrepresented perspectives in terms of the cultural and regional representation in Saini's work.

In relation to contemporary feminist discourse, it can be said that the book is most relevant at the theoretical level, mainly because of its critique of the post Roe v. Wade era cultural representation of the 'primer objeto del deseo': the white, middle-class, reproductive female body.

4.4.3 Advancing understandings of patriarchy

With no doubt, Saini's work should be seen as contributing towards expanding the understanding of the nature of patriarchy as a concept that is diverse and interacted with at multiple levels. Using the historical analysis and arguing against the inevitability of such structures, she brings a useful theoretical background for combating the existing gender disadvantages. However, more attention needs to be paid to how her ideas and interpretation can be best incorporated into the current concerns and processes of postmodern/poststructural feminisms. In what ways can her work contribute to future attempts to deconstruct the patriarchal model and work toward equality for women within different facets of society including political, economic, and social aspects?

4.5 The Gender Justice and Its Intersectional Analysis

4.5.1 Intersectional approaches to gender justice

Additionally, it will perhaps be useful to consider how Saini's writing fits into intersectional methodologies for promoting gender equity. It is for this reason that her analysis proves beneficial inasmuch as it reveals gender arrangements and patriarchy as constructed and diverse, yet it should be asked how these may be used to eliminate intersectional oppressions and marginalizations of 'others' in meaningful ways given experiences of people with multiple identities and power relations.

4.5.2 Remaining questions and future directions

In addition, it is possible to consider what has not been said about Saini and her work within the frameworks of intersectionality and gender justice. While her arguments do concern the variety of gender configurations, as well as the social construction of patriarchy, her concept provides valuable lessons on how these ideas can be utilized to combat intersectional oppressions and exclusions that still affect people and subgroups based on their spiritedness.

4.5.3 Open questions and future trends

Thus, it is only important to point out certain inconsistencies and possible questions that remain unanswered in "The Patriarchs" despite the author's commendable and highly informative research on the topic. Thus, Saini's work may be helpful to expand the scope of research and discussion, and thus can offer valuable insights into studying the gender in diverse cultural and historical contexts.

Moreover, it would also be pertinent to examine the manner in which Saini's insights could be applied and furthered in the process for eradicating existing patriarchal practices and thus contributing to the advancement of improved and more progressive gender relations. The intent of this discussion is to critically examine some of the work she has done in proposing policy, activism, and organizational development interventions for gender equality and identify practical implications for social justice activity.

All in all, the "The Patriarchs" is an example of a valuable contribution to the question of gender studies and the female perspective, but it is essential to assess the idea behind the work, its supports, and the possible flaws that might be present. In the following discussion, I examine the validity of some of the arguments made in the book- how some aspects of it are framed, and assess the potential for enlargement of scope, I consider the manner in which Saini's work relates to the current state of the feminist popular literature and scholarship and the broader goals of achieving gender parity, and how it might further be developed or expanded to advance the goal of achieving gender equality.

While the review touches on the relevance of Saini's work to contemporary feminist discourse, it could further explore the practical implications of her insights and analysis for policy, activism, and social change initiatives aimed at achieving gender equality.

5 CONCLUSION

In "The Patriarchs," Angela Saini presents a groundbreaking and meticulously researched account that challenges the long-held assumption of patriarchy as an innate or natural phenomenon. Through her interdisciplinary synthesis of evidence from anthropology, archaeology, history, and evolutionary biology, Saini compellingly argues that patriarchal systems are socially constructed and emerged under specific historical circumstances, rather than being biologically determined.

The significance of Saini's work lies in its potential to reshape both academic discourse and public understanding of gender dynamics. By dismantling the biological determinism arguments that have historically been used to justify and perpetuate male dominance, her book provides a powerful framework for rethinking and dismantling persistent gender inequalities. Moreover, her nuanced exploration of the diversity of pre-patriarchal gender arrangements and the amplification of marginalized voices from the Global South offer fresh perspectives and insights that enrich our understanding of gender relations.

While Saini's work represents a significant contribution to the field of gender studies, it also opens up new avenues for future research and inquiry. Her insights into the constructed nature of patriarchy and the complex interplay of social, cultural, and historical factors that shaped gender dynamics raise important questions about the practical implications for

policy, activism, and social change initiatives aimed at achieving gender equality. Additionally, further exploration of the intersections between gender and other axes of oppression, such as race, class, and sexuality, could provide even greater nuance and depth to our understanding of gender justice.

Ultimately, "The Patriarchs" raises the bar for rigorous feminist scholarship by combining meticulous research, interdisciplinary synthesis, and a commitment to amplifying marginalized voices. Saini's accessible yet intellectually rigorous writing style ensures that her work resonates not only within academic circles but also contributes to broader public discourse on gender equality. By challenging entrenched narratives and offering a fresh, evidence-based perspective on the origins and persistence of patriarchal systems, Saini's book represents a significant milestone in the ongoing pursuit of gender justice and social transformation.

COMPETING INTERESTS

The authors have no relevant financial or non-financial interests to disclose.

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DECODING THE CULTURAL IMPORTANCE OF 'THE DIARY OF A SOCIAL BUTTERFLY' IN THE PAKISTANI LITERATURE CONTEXT

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Abstract: This research explores the cultural significance of Moni Mohsin's novel "The Diary of a Social Butterfly" within the context of Pakistani literature. Through a qualitative analysis, this study examines how the novel reflects and challenges cultural values, societal norms, and gender dynamics in Pakistan. The research applies postcolonial theory, feminist theory, and cultural studies to analyze the novel's portrayal of Pakistani society, culture, and identity. The findings contribute to a deeper understanding of Pakistani literature, culture, and society, shedding light on the impact of social media on contemporary society. This research informs social and cultural policies, enhances cross-cultural understanding, and promotes the cultural importance of Pakistani literature globally.

Keywords: Pakistani literature; Cultural significance; Gender dynamics; Social media; Postcolonial theory; Feminist theory

1 INTRODUCTION

Moni Mohsin's novel "The Diary of a Social Butterfly" has garnered significant attention in Pakistani literary circles for its poignant portrayal of Pakistani society, culture, and identity. The novel's exploration of social media's impact on contemporary society resonates deeply with the Pakistani context, where social media has transformed the way people interact, communicate, and construct their identities. This research aims to decode the cultural importance of "The Diary of a Social Butterfly" in the Pakistani literature context, examining how the novel reflects and challenges cultural values, societal norms, and gender dynamics in Pakistan. By applying theoretical frameworks like postcolonial theory, feminist theory, and cultural studies, this study seeks to contribute to a deeper understanding of Pakistani literature, culture, and society, while also shedding light on the impact of social media on contemporary society [1-2].

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Provenance

Moni Mohsin, a Pakistani author and journalist, is renowned for her satirical writing that critiques societal norms. Her credentials include several popular works, with "The Diary of a Social Butterfly" being one of her most celebrated novels. The arguments in her work are supported by sharp social commentary and observations of Pakistani high society, though primary historical materials and extensive empirical data are less prominent [3].

2.2 Methodology

This study employs a qualitative analysis of the novel. Close reading and thematic analysis are used to identify how the novel portrays Pakistani society, culture, and values. The sample size is limited to this single novel, but its rich content provides substantial data for analysis [4].

2.3 Objectivity

Mohsin's perspective, while satirical, aims for even-handedness by highlighting both the absurdities and the underlying truths of Pakistani elite society. However, certain biases might emerge from her comedic tone and selective focus on high society [5].

2.4 Persuasiveness

The author's theses on social media's influence and the superficiality of the social elite are convincingly portrayed through humor and wit. The book's ability to prompt reflection on societal issues enhances its persuasiveness.

2.5 Value

Mohsin's work significantly contributes to the understanding of modern Pakistani society, especially in terms of gender dynamics and class structures. It offers valuable insights into the interplay between traditional values and modern influences, making it a crucial text for cultural studies.

2.6 Analysis of Findings

2.6.1 Brief overview of 'The Diary of a Social Butterfly'

"The Diary of a Social Butterfly" by Moni Mohsin is a satirical novel that humorously depicts the life of a socialite in contemporary Pakistan. The protagonist, Butterfly, navigates the complexities of Pakistani high society with wit and charm, offering a unique perspective on the cultural and social landscape of the country [6-7].

2.6.2 Importance of analyzing the cultural significance of the book in Pakistani literature

Analyzing the cultural significance of "The Diary of a Social Butterfly" is crucial in understanding how literature reflects and influences society. The book sheds light on the intricacies of Pakistani social structures, customs, and norms, providing valuable insights into the country's cultural fabric. By examining this novel, we can gain a deeper understanding of the nuances of Pakistani society and the role of literature in shaping cultural narratives [8].

2.6.3 Overview of the history of Pakistani literature

Pakistani literature has a rich and diverse history that reflects the country's complex cultural heritage. From traditional folk tales to modern novels and poetry, Pakistani literature encompasses a wide range of genres and styles that capture the essence of the nation's identity and experiences.

2.6.4 Key themes and characteristics of Pakistani literature

Themes such as identity, tradition, politics, and societal issues are prominent in Pakistani literature, reflecting the country's history, struggles, and aspirations. Pakistani writers often use their works to explore cultural dilemmas, celebrate diversity, and challenge prevailing norms, creating a vibrant literary tradition that resonates with readers both within and beyond the country [9].

2.6.5 Significance of literature in cultural identity

Literature plays a vital role in shaping and preserving cultural identity, serving as a mirror that reflects the values, beliefs, and experiences of a society. In Pakistan, literature has been instrumental in fostering a sense of national pride, promoting cultural exchange, and preserving the country's rich heritage for future generations.

2.6.6 Analysis of 'The Diary of a Social Butterfly'

"The Diary of a Social Butterfly" follows the escapades of Butterfly, a witty and observant socialite who navigates the elite circles of Pakistani society with humor and insight. Through Butterfly's diary entries, the novel explores themes of status, class dynamics, gender roles, and the intersection of tradition and modernity in contemporary Pakistan. The book's humorous tone and sharp social commentary offer a unique perspective on the cultural landscape of the country [10].

2.6.7 Impact on Pakistani literature

The book has had a significant influence on Pakistani literature by introducing a fresh and contemporary voice that engages with the socio-political landscape of the country. The representation of different social classes, gender roles, and traditions in the book serves as a commentary on the complexities and contradictions within Pakistani society.

2.6.8 Reflection of Pakistani society and culture

Through the protagonist's character, the book offers a sharp social commentary on issues such as class divide, gender roles, and cultural traditions prevalent in Pakistani society. Butterfly's interactions with various characters provide a platform for the author to delve into the complexities of social dynamics and power structures within the country. Mohsin employs satire and humor effectively to highlight the contradictions and hypocrisies present in Pakistani society, making the reader both laugh and reflect on the underlying societal issues being addressed [11].

2.6.9 Satire and humor as a tool for social commentary

The book acts as a mirror reflecting the nuances of Pakistani society and culture. By portraying the lives of the rich and privileged alongside the struggles of the less fortunate, the book offers a multi-faceted portrayal of the diverse social fabric of Pakistan. The witty and often sarcastic tone adds depth to the narrative, making the reader both laugh and reflect on the underlying societal issues being addressed.

3 RESEARCH QUESTIONS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Research Questions

1. How does 'The Diary of a Social Butterfly' reflect the cultural values and societal norms of Pakistani society?
2. What insights does the novel provide into the experiences of Pakistani women and their struggles with identity, class, and gender roles?
3. How does the novel's portrayal of social media addiction and its consequences resonate with the Pakistani cultural context?

3.2 Objectives

1. To analyze the cultural significance of 'The Diary of a Social Butterfly' in the Pakistani literature context.
2. To explore the novel's portrayal of Pakistani society, culture, and values.
3. To examine the novel's contribution to the discourse on gender, class, and identity in Pakistani literature.

4 LIMITATIONS AND DELIMITATIONS

4.1 Limitations

1. The study focuses solely on 'The Diary of a Social Butterfly' and does not consider other novels or sources.
2. The study explores the cultural importance of the novel in the Pakistani literature context and does not consider other cultural contexts.
3. The study examines the novel's portrayal of social media addiction and its consequences and does not consider other themes or issues.

4.2 Delimitations

1. The study considers only the Pakistani literature context and does not include other cultural or literary contexts.
2. The study focuses on the novel's cultural significance and does not consider other aspects such as literary merit or aesthetic value.
3. The study explores the experiences of Pakistani women and does not consider other gender or social groups.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Research Design

Qualitative analysis of the novel.

5.2 Data Collection

Close reading and analysis of the novel.

5.3 Data Analysis

Thematic analysis of the novel's portrayal of Pakistani society, culture, and values.

5.4 Sampling

The novel is the sole source of data.

5.5 Data Interpretation

The findings will be interpreted in the context of Pakistani literature and culture, and relevant theoretical frameworks such as postcolonial theory and feminist theory.

5.6 Validity and Reliability

The study's validity and reliability will be ensured through careful data analysis and interpretation, as well as consideration of potential biases and limitations.

5.7 Literary Analysis

The study will conduct a close reading of the novel, examining the language, imagery, and themes used to portray Pakistani society and culture.

5.8 Contextualization

The study will contextualize the novel within the broader cultural and literary context of Pakistan, considering the historical, social, and political factors that influenced the novel's writing and reception.

5.9 Theoretical Frameworks

The study will draw on relevant theoretical frameworks such as postcolonial theory and feminist theory to analyze the novel's portrayal of Pakistani society and culture.

"The Diary of a Social Butterfly" plays a vital role in shaping Pakistani literature by offering a unique perspective on the challenges and contradictions of modern Pakistani society. As a pioneering work of comedic fiction, the book showcases the power of satire in addressing social issues and generating dialogue on topics such as class divides, gender dynamics, and cultural stereotypes. Its clever narrative style and sharp wit have influenced a new generation of writers, contributing to the richness and diversity of Pakistani literary tradition. The enduring relevance of "The Diary of a Social Butterfly" lies in its ability to capture the essence of Pakistani culture with timeless humor and insight. Despite being published over a decade ago, the book continues to resonate with readers due to its astute observations and universal themes. As we navigate the complexities of contemporary Pakistani society, the book serves as a reminder of the importance of critical reflection, cultural awareness, and the power of laughter in fostering understanding and unity. By decoding its cultural significance, this research contributes to a deeper appreciation of Pakistani literature, highlighting the novel's role in reflecting and challenging societal norms, and promoting a nuanced understanding of Pakistani identity and culture on a global stage.

COMPETING INTERESTS

The authors have no relevant financial or non-financial interests to disclose.

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FROM "LITERARY TRANSLATION" TO "TRANSLATED LITERATURE": A STUDY OF THE CHINESE VERSION OF TWO YEARS' VACATION

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Abstract: The translation of literary works involves not only the conversion of language but also the representation of cultural, emotional, and stylistic aspects. Departing from a broad cultural perspective of polysystem theory, this study aims to explore the distinctive textual features and underlying reasons of the first Chinese translation of the French novel *Two Years' Vacation*, as well as to analyze its comprehensive impact on the target language system. This research provides relevant insights for the exchange and interaction of literary works on a global scale.

Keywords: Literary translation; Translated literature; Polysystem theory; Two Years' Vacation

1 INTRODUCTION

Literary translation "is the process of converting the linguistic information of a literary work text into another language text..."[1]. Literary translation involves not only the conversion of textual information but also the representation of cultural, emotional, and stylistic aspects of literary works to ensure that the target readers can obtain a reading experience as faithful as possible to the original work. While research on literary translation focuses on methods or procedures to better translate literary works, translation literary studies attempt to study the results of translation activities from an open perspective, aiming to elucidate the interaction between translation and society. According to the polysystem theory, "various social symbolic phenomena should be regarded as systems rather than mixtures composed of disparate elements. These systems have different behaviors but are interdependent.[2]" As a component of the cultural system, the occurrence and development of translated literature are influenced by other components within the system. Polysystem theory "has changed the research mode of studying translation only from the textual level."[3]By abandoning the sole examination of whether the translated text correctly reproduces the meaning of the original, translation works are placed within the target language system, allowing for a more objective and accurate assessment of their impact on the target language system. At the end of the Qing Dynasty, there was a peak in the translation of foreign literary works, with novels as the main focus. In this context, Jules Verne's adventure novel *Two Years' Vacation* was first translated into China by Liang Qichao and had a strong response at that time. At present, research on Liang Qichao's translation of this novel in China mainly focuses on two aspects: first, exploring the translator's translation ideas and concepts from the perspective of the translation, such as Wang Bin's "study of Liang Qichao's advocacy of the new people's patriotism from the aspects of theme reconstruction, motif construction, and typical image shaping"[4]; The second is to focus on the translation process and explore the choices and reasons for translators' translation strategies. For example, Wang Jin et al. discussed the decisive role of factors such as the characteristics and cultural background of the target language readers in translation strategies[5]. The aforementioned studies are either limited to traditional translation strategy discussions or confined to the analysis of translated texts, failing to integrate translated works into a broader cultural research perspective.

2 CHARACTERISTICS OF LITERARY TRANSLATION IN TWO YEARS' VACATION

2.1 Addition

In the translated text, Liang Qichao added a large amount of political discourse either through the voice of the story's protagonist or directly intervention as the translator. For example, in the second chapter of the novel, when there was a disagreement between Briant from France and Doniphan from England about when to land, which originally was a dispute among the children, Liang Qichao, however, through the voice of the young characters, explained to Chinese readers political terms such as "freedom," "power," "obedience," "law," "political party," "the masses," "public opinion," "discipline," and "autonomy." In the fifth chapter, the boys decided to send a few older children to investigate whether they were truly stranded on the deserted island. The original French text describes this as "Aussi Briant et Doniphan, ainsi que Service et Wilcox, qui allaient les accompagner, auraient-ils soin de se tenir sur leurs gardes, de n'avancer qu'avec une extrême circonspection"[6] (Author's note: Briant and Doniphan, as well as Service and Wilcox, who were going to accompany them, would take care to be on their guard and to advance with extreme caution). However, Liang Qichao transformed these young adventurers into "commissioners" who were responsible for the collective welfare: "To investigate whether there was a sea, it was proposed to send an expedition team. In addition to Wu'an and Dufan, there were four members, including Wei Ge and Shapi, as commissioners. [7]"

2.2 Deletion

In the original work, the adventure of the young boys on a deserted island allude to the conflicts and struggles between different Western countries in the colonial background. For example, in Chapter 10, the children set distress signals in the bay while preparing to move to a cave: Baxter hissa le pavillon anglais, en même temps que Doniphan le saluait d'un coup de fusil. *<Eh ! eh ! fit observer Gordon à Briant, voilà Doniphan qui vient de prendre possession de l'île au nom de l'Angleterre ! – Je serais bien étonné si elle ne lui appartenait pas déjà !>* répondit Briant. Et Gordon ne put s'empêcher de faire la moue, car, à la manière dont il parlait parfois de *<son île>*, il semblait bien qu'il la tint pour américaine[6]. (Author's note: Baxter raised a British nationality flag to the top with a sling, while Donifan fired a gun in tribute to the flag. "Hi! Hi!" Gordon said to Brion, "Donifan owns this island in the name of Britain!" "If this island doesn't already belong to Britain, I would be surprised!" Briant replied. Gordon couldn't help but smack his lips, as from his sometimes mentioning "my island" tone, he seemed to have seen the island as belonging to the United States.) Verne vividly describes the different behaviors and psychological activities of the boys when they use flags to set up the distress signal, highlighting the desires and disagreements of different Western countries over territorial claims on the deserted island, indirectly reflecting the colonial wave of the late 19th century. Against the backdrop of China's era of being divided by foreign powers, Liang Qichao directly deleted this part of the story in the translated text, only mentioning the unanimous decision of the boys to set up a distress signal: "Odun turned to everyone and said, 'For the present, we should set up a long pole on the cliff with a signal constantly hanging on it, so that passing ships will know...'"[7].

2.3 Change

"When translated literature is on the edge, it often applies the existing secondary model in domestic literature.[8]" Liang's translation, in terms of narrative mode, adopts the choice of applying the traditional Chinese episodic structure. This episodic structure has distinct characteristics and typical compositional modules, such as dividing chapters based on storylines, each chapter accompanied by neatly matched titles, and there are usually poems that lead the content of the chapters at the beginning and end. Additionally, the author frequently steps out of the storyline to directly communicate with the reader about the story's content. During the late Qing Dynasty, both creators and readers were extremely familiar with this narrative mode. Therefore, Liang Qichao changed the narrative style of the original work in his translation. He restructured the translation into eighteen chapters, each with carefully crafted matching titles. During the fluctuations of the plot, he further guides the reader with an omniscient third-person narrative perspective, saying, "Dear readers, you need not worry, this Wu An will not die..."[7]. In comparison to the original work, the character images in Liang's translation have also undergone changes. For instance, in the third chapter of the novel, an introduction is provided for one of the protagonists, Briant: L'ainé a treize ans. Peu travailleur quoique très intelligent, il lui arrive le plus souvent d'être un des derniers de la cinquième division...D'ailleurs, il a souvent protégé les plus faibles contre l'abus que les grands faisaient de leur force, et, en ce qui le concerne, n'a jamais voulu se soumettre aux obligations du faggisme. De là, des résistances, des luttes, des batailles..."[6] (Author's note: The eldest is thirteen. Though not very diligent in his studies, he is quite intelligent; he often finds himself among the last in the fifth division... Moreover, he has frequently protected the weaker ones against the abuse of strength by the older ones, and as for himself, has never been willing to submit to the obligations of faggism. Hence, there have been resistances, struggles, battles...) In the original text, Briant is portrayed as intelligent, brave, with a strong sense of justice and spirit of resistance, but also as a child with his own flaws, making him a complex and vivid character. However, in Liang's rendition, Briant transforms into a perfect leadership figure: "Wu An has an excellent memory, positive emotions, is intelligent and lively, sincere and considerate..."[7].

2.4 Creation

In order to enhance the acceptance and influence of novels among the common people in China, Liang Qichao created a language mode that was a blend of vernacular and classical Chinese when translating *Two Years' Vacation*. The translation contains both the classical style of Classical Chinese and the modern language of vernacular Chinese, increasing readability, and showcasing Liang Qichao's unique literary translation style. At the same time, when Liang Qichao translated *Two Years' Vacation* in 1902, he intentionally used westernized Chinese which refers to the "Chinese new grammar influenced by Western grammar." [9] The Chinese version of Liang contains a large number of compound words represented by loanwords, such as "engineering doctorate", "black person", "whisky", "wine", "biscuit", "pen", "tableware", "hurricane", "hymn", "God", and "deserted island".

3 THE VALUE AND INFLUENCE OF THE CHINESE VERSION OF TWO YEARS' VACATION

3.1 Enlightenment of Thought and Consciousness

In the translation of *Two Years' Vacation*, Liang Qichao introduced political discourse regarding freedom and rights. He helped late Qing readers to understand Western political ideas more deeply. Understanding these concepts was conducive to prompting intellectuals of that time to reflect on the current state of Chinese society, inspiring their pursuit of freedom and equality, advocating for political reform, and democratic concepts. Additionally, the depiction of party

strife and the concept of rule of law in the novel introduced new ideas to late Qing society, which was beneficial for sparking thoughts on political systems, prompting intellectuals to pay attention to the importance of rule of law, advocating for the establishment of a more just and stable political structure, and encouraging them to actively engage in social reform practices. During the late Qing period, Chinese society faced tremendous changes and turmoil, with the pressure of national peril becoming increasingly prominent. The spirit of independence, adventure, and autonomy was exactly what the Chinese people lacked at that time. Liang Qichao used the story of survival on a deserted island in *Two Years' Vacation* to enlighten the people. The resilience and perseverance displayed by the characters on the deserted island can be seen as a metaphor for the social crisis at that time. This indomitable quality provided an optimistic inspiration for the state of the country at that time, motivating the people to pursue independence and have the confidence to take risks. The cooperation and mutual support of the young people in a foreign environment, facing difficulties together, stimulated the national spirit of unity to resist foreign aggression. In the survival of deserted islands, they need to rely on their own wisdom and efforts to survive, which emphasizes the autonomous spirit of individual self-reliance, echoing the rise of the self-improvement movement and reform trend at that time, providing positive guidance for promoting the national spirit of self-reliance and autonomy.

3.2 The Renewal of Literary Genres

The development of modern Chinese literature is closely related to translated literature. In the late Qing Dynasty and early Republic of China, Chinese literature was mainly dominated by traditional classical novels, with themes largely revolving around history and traditional customs. However, under the impact of the wave of translated literature, the deep structure of Chinese classical literature, which had long remained static, began to undergo fundamental changes. The translation and dissemination of *Two Years' Vacation* introduced political novels and scientific adventure novels lacking in Chinese literature in the late Qing Dynasty, injecting new vitality into literary diversity. This work provided readers with the opportunity to encounter unusual storylines and themes, offering Chinese readers a broader literary experience. The initial Chinese version of *Two Years' Vacation* received strong feedback at the time. Simultaneously, the translation and influence of this novel sparked a translation climax of similar themes in foreign novels, injecting fresh blood into the traditional literary field of that time, "causing the collapse of traditional literary concepts that had been maintained for over a thousand years"[10], promoting the innovation of traditional Chinese literary genres.

3.3 Stylistic Improvement

The innovation of this language style "objectively promoted the vernalization of classical Chinese and the vernalization of classical Chinese [11]." The innovative language style of universal use of language and prose played a demonstrative role in the translation of foreign novels in the late Qing Dynasty, profoundly affecting subsequent translation practice activities. The adoption of this language style demonstrates unique charm in the field of translation, with its concise and clear expression style and a more colloquial style, making the translated work easier for readers to understand and accept. At the same time, this innovative language style not only injected new vitality into translated works, but also promoted the development and promotion of vernacular Chinese in the late Qing Dynasty. Through the application in translation practice, the innovative language style of universal use of text and white has stimulated the exploration and innovation of language expression in literary works. With the gradual popularization of this style, literary creation in the late Qing Dynasty began to pay more attention to the naturalness and vividness of language, gradually forming a more realistic language and style model. During the translation of *Two Years' Vacation*, Liang Qichao pioneered a translational style that bridged classical and vernacular Chinese. This innovation not only made the text more accessible compared to classical Chinese but also enhanced the elegance of vernacular Chinese. This innovative style "objectively promoted the colloquialization of classical Chinese and the classicization of colloquial Chinese [11]." Liang's creation of this mixed-style translational approach served as a model for translating foreign novels during the late Qing dynasty, profoundly influencing subsequent translation practices. The adoption of this style exhibited unique charm in the translation field, with its concise and lively expression, closer to colloquialism, making translated works more understandable and appealing to readers. Moreover, this innovative linguistic style facilitated the development and popularization of vernacular Chinese during the late Qing period. Through its application in translational practice, this mixed-style innovation sparked exploration and innovation in the linguistic expression of literary works. As this style gradually gained popularity, literary creations during the late Qing period began to prioritize the naturalness and vividness of language.

4 CONCLUSION

When literary works from the source language enter the target language system, they are subject to various factors. Compared to the original French version *Two Years' Vacation*, Liang's translation exhibits distinct textual features. Despite significant deviations in language between Liang's translation and the original text, this should not overshadow the independent value of Liang's translation, which emerged during the late Qing dynasty. The translated literary works of the late Qing Dynasty, represented by Liang's translation of *Two Years' Vacation*, have played a positive role in ideological enlightenment, reform of traditional literary genres, and promotion of vernacular literature. This also provides valuable reference for the translation and evaluation of literary works in the new era.

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A STUDY ON THE DIMENSIONAL CONSTRUCTION OF TRAM VISUAL DESIGN IN THE CONTEXT OF SCENE THEORY

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Abstract: As a significant component of urban transportation, the visual design of trams has a profound impact on the urban image and passenger experience. However, the current visual design of trams is beset by issues such as homogenisation and a lack of regional characteristics. This paper employs scene theory to construct a multidimensional analysis framework for tram visual design, proposes five key dimensions: physical, interactive, community, institutional and value, and develops specific design strategies for each dimension. The objective of these strategies is to enhance the visual performance of trams, promote cultural values and passenger experience, and facilitate the advancement of high-quality urban transport systems.

Keywords: Tram; Visual design; Scene theory; Design strategy

As urbanisation continues to accelerate, the tram is gradually assuming an increasingly important position in the urban transport system, offering a low-carbon and environmentally friendly means of transport. The visual design of trams is not only concerned with the aesthetics of the transport itself, but also with the urban culture [1]. Nevertheless, the current visual design of trams is beset by numerous challenges, including homogenisation of design, a paucity of regional characteristics, and a lack of coordination with the surrounding environment. These issues significantly impede the advancement of tram design.

Scene theory primarily emerged in the 1980s and was pioneered by the New Chicago School, led by Terry Clarke and Daniel Silver, focusing on the transformation and evolution of urban, community, and cultural consumption patterns in the post-industrial era. As the economy shifted from being primarily production-driven to consumption-oriented, cultural and creative industries flourished, subsequently altering the dynamic of urban and regional growth. Theory of the scene represents a significant theoretical instrument for the transformative development of urban space, offering novel research perspectives and methodologies for the visual design of trams. In the realm of design, the concept of scenario-based design was originally introduced by Carroll, who emphasized the role of scenarios in fostering work-oriented communication among stakeholders. This approach aims to enhance the accessibility of design activities to a diverse range of expertise, thus contributing to the design process [2]. This paper introduces scene theory into the field of tram visual design with the aim of exploring the intrinsic mechanism and updating strategy of tram visual design. To this end, a multi-dimensional analysis framework is constructed, providing new ideas and methods for tram visual design.

1 THE MEANING OF SCENE THEORY AND ITS STRUCTURAL SYSTEM

In the aforementioned scene, the relationship between each element is organic and interdependent. There is an inevitable emergence relationship between homogeneous and heterogeneous element layouts, which express subversive ideas. Terry Clark introduced this phenomenon into the study of urban society, and subsequently developed the "scene theory"[3]. The central tenet of this theory posits that "cultural consumption" is the driving force, and that the creation of "special scenes" imbued with multicultural values is contingent upon the combination of disparate elements, thereby stimulating the intrinsic developmental potential of the city.

Furthermore, scene theory divides the theoretical structural system into two main and objective levels. At the objective structural level, scene elements, including neighbourhood/community (spatial elements), material structure (physical facilities within the space), diverse people (participating subjects of spatial activities) and multiple activities (contents of activities and behaviours of activity subjects), collectively constitute the distinctive characteristics of different scenes and generate symbolic meanings and cultural values. Building upon the original four elements, Wu Jun and Terry Clark introduced further factors, including publicness, politics and policy, thus enriching the theoretical structure[4-5].

At the level of subjective structure, scene theory identifies three dimensions of cultural values: authenticity, legitimacy and theatricality. These are derived through the combination of neighbourhood/community, physical structure, diverse people and multiple activities. The concept of authenticity is concerned with the origin of the existence of things and the real and essential characteristics of things. The concept of legitimacy is concerned with social identity and norms and requires compliance with socially accepted values and codes of conduct.

The concept of theatricality is concerned with the creation of attraction and pleasure and the use of distinctive forms of expression to arouse people's emotional resonance. The diverse cultural values inherent in such a scene can attract a

diverse range of individuals to participate in activities, facilitate cultural exchange and industrial development in urban areas, and subsequently contribute to the renewal and growth of urban spaces.

2 ANALYSIS OF THE APPLICABILITY OF SCENE THEORY IN VISUAL DESIGN FOR TRAMS

2.1 Scene Theory Provides a Novel Perspective on the Concept of "Cultural Consumption" on the Context of Visual Design for Trams

The concept of scene theory posits that the shaping of cultural scenes can facilitate cultural consumption. This perspective offers novel theoretical support for the visual design of trams. The incorporation of the concept of cultural consumption into the visual design of trams has the effect of extending the scope of this design beyond the mere appearance of a single transport vehicle. Instead, it directs attention to the manner in which visual elements can be employed to convey urban culture and to attract passengers' participation, thereby enhancing the cultural value and market competitiveness of trams. The application of scene theory enables tram visual design to provide new channels and platforms for the dissemination and consumption of urban culture, thereby creating cultural consumption scenes.

2.2 Scene Theory Provides a Holistic Approach to Tram Visual Design

As an integral component of urban transportation, the visual design of trams must not only focus on the vehicle itself, but also integrate with the urban environment and cultural context. The holistic thinking framework of scene theory provides an important methodological guide for the visual design of trams. By integrating multiple scenario elements, including the community and spatial environment, the physical structure, diverse people and activities, the visual design of trams can form a complete and coordinated visual scenario, which can enhance passengers' sense of spatial experience and cultural identity.

2.3 Scene Theory Provides an Interactive Approach to Tram Visual Design

In scene theory, the concept of interactive thinking is reflected in the dynamic interaction between different scene elements. In the context of tram visual design, the term "interactive thinking" implies that the participation and interactive experience of passengers should be given due consideration throughout the design process. The design of visually appealing and engaging elements and activity scenes can help to attract the attention of passengers and enhance their sense of participation and enjoyment. Concurrently, the application of interactive thinking facilitates the profound engagement of passengers with urban culture, thereby enhancing the cultural value and influence of trams within the urban transport system.

In conclusion, the scene theory has strong applicability and guiding significance in the visual design of trams. The introduction of the cultural consumption perspective, holistic thinking framework and interactive thinking method of scene theory enables the visual design of the tram to enhance the cultural value and market competitiveness of the vehicle itself, while also providing new ideas and ways for the dissemination and consumption of urban culture. This is of great significance for the promotion of innovative development within the tram industry and the enhancement of the overall quality of the urban transport system.

3 DIMENSIONAL CONSTRUCTION OF TRAM VISUAL DESIGN IN THE SCENE THEORY PERSPECTIVE

This scenario dimension analysis framework is grounded in the five fundamental elements of scenario construction advocated by Terry Clark and his research team, and further integrated with pertinent elements of tramway visual design. Drawing upon the outcomes of our research and interviews conducted in Guangzhou, Shenyang, Dalian, Qingdao, Huai'an, and Chengdu during the period of 2022-2023, the visual design dimensions of tramways were categorized into five distinct dimensions: physical, interaction, community, institutional, and values. Set its sub-dimension according to the characteristics of each main dimension. A dimensional analysis framework was constructed, comprising the primary and secondary dimensions, to provide a grammatical framework and assessment basis for the visual design of trams.

Table 1 The dimensional analysis framework for trams visual design

Dimension	Sub-dimensionality	Descriptions
Physical dimension	Styling	The styling design of the tram should pursue a streamlined, simple yet modern aesthetic to ensure uniqueness and make it stand out in the city. At the same time, practicality is also an important consideration in the design, such as a reasonable layout of the internal space, passenger comfort and so on.

	Material Selection	The choice of material should give primary consideration to safety to ensure the safety of passengers on the road. At the same time, durability is also an important consideration to extend the life of the vehicle. Environmental friendliness is the trend of modern design, and the use of environmentally friendly materials is not only conducive to environmental protection, but also enhances the overall quality of the vehicle.
	Dimensional coordination	According to the road width, traffic flow and surrounding landscape layout of the host city, the size and proportion of the tram will be reasonably determined to ensure that it can meet the operational requirements without causing negative impact on the surrounding environment.
	Colour matching	Colour matching should be selected according to the city culture and regional characteristics, through the contrast of cold and warm tones, the use of complementary colours, etc., to create a visual atmosphere with regional characteristics, so that the tram becomes an important carrier for displaying the city's image.
	Passenger Interaction	Design interactive screens, touch-sensitive devices and other creative elements to provide real-time information, entertainment features, etc. to attract passengers' attention and enhance their sense of participation and belonging. The design should also take into account the multiple travelling needs of passengers and provide convenient information services.
Interaction dimension	Cultural Experience	The historical, cultural and artistic elements of the city are displayed through the internal and external decorations of the trams, so that passengers can not only reach their destinations, but also experience the unique charm of the city during their journeys. The design should focus on creating a multi-sensory experience so that passengers can enjoy themselves visually and aurally.
	Behavioural model considerations	Design the interactive methods and contents of trams according to the travel behaviour patterns and demand characteristics of the public. For example, easy-to-recognise signs and buttons are designed for the elderly, and safety seats and children's entertainment areas are designed for children.
Community dimension	Government branch	Government departments play a key role in the visual design of trams by formulating relevant policies, providing financial support and supervising and managing the design process. Involvement of government departments ensures the smooth running of the design project and reflects the city's development concept and planning direction.
	Citizen & Design Team	Citizens are an important part of the city and their needs and opinions are crucial to the design. The design team should encourage the public to participate in the design and assessment process, and listen to their views and suggestions to ensure that the design meets the actual needs. At the same time, the design team should be professional and able to provide scientific and reasonable design solutions.
	Visitor and Operations Management	Tourists are important visitors to the city and their experience has a significant impact on the image and promotion of the city. The design should focus on the visitors' riding experience, providing convenient information services and a comfortable riding environment. The operation and management team is responsible for the daily operation and maintenance of the vehicles to ensure their safe and stable operation.
	Other communities	Community organisations, enterprises and other communities can also be involved in the visual design of trams, so that resources can be shared and mutual benefits achieved through cooperation. For example, enterprises can invest in the construction and maintenance of tram facilities, and community organisations can participate in the design and evaluation process.
Institutional dimension	Regulatory policy	The establishment of a sound system of regulations and policies is crucial to the visual design of trams. Policies should specify the planning, construction, operation and management requirements and standards for visual design to ensure that the design work is carried out smoothly and completed with high quality.

Values dimension	Financial security	Financial security is the basis for the smooth running of the visual design of trams. The government should set up special funds and encourage enterprises to invest to provide stable financial support for the design. Stable financial support can ensure the smooth progress of the design work, and also help to attract more social resources to participate.
	Regulatory mechanisms	The establishment of a sound management mechanism has an important impact on the quality and progress of tram visual design. The mechanism should clarify the responsibilities and rights of all parties to ensure that all parties can work together and complete the design tasks. At the same time, the establishment of a monitoring and feedback mechanism can identify problems and rectify them in time to ensure the scientific and democratic nature of the design work.
	Validity	The visual design should truly reflect the cultural and historical characteristics of the city and showcase local elements and regional flavours. This will help enhance the citizens' sense of cultural identity and belonging, and improve the cohesion and centripetal force of the city.
	Legality	Design activities should comply with relevant laws, regulations and ethical codes to ensure the legality and legitimacy of the design activities. At the same time, respecting the overall planning and development direction of the local area is also one of the important considerations for the design.
	Theatricality	Creating dramatic visual effects and cultural atmosphere through creative elements can enhance the market appeal and emotional resonance of trams. At the same time, focusing on the embodiment of the concept of environmental protection and the integration of humanistic care is also one of the important trends in modern design.

4 DISCUSSION ON THE STRATEGY OF VISUAL DESIGN OF TRAMS IN THE VIEW OF SCENE THEORY

4.1 Current Status and Problems of Visual Design for Trams

4.1.1 Physical dimension: the homogenization of the appearance design and the internal space layout are unreasonable

The exterior design of many trams is characterised by a lack of innovation and a tendency towards homogenisation, which makes it challenging to showcase urban characteristics and modern aesthetics. Furthermore, the interior space layout is often poorly conceived, which further detracts from the overall aesthetic appeal of the vehicle. Concurrently, the internal space layout is irrational, thereby compromising the comfort and convenience of passengers. For instance, issues such as overcrowded seating arrangements and low space utilisation are prevalent.

4.1.2 Interaction dimension: insufficient passenger interaction and cultural experience

As an important node of urban transport, trams are expected to serve as an important platform for showcasing urban culture and art. However, the existing trams are evidently inadequate in terms of passenger interaction and cultural experience. The lack of interaction between passengers and the vehicle during the journey results in a monotonous and boring experience for passengers, which is further compounded by the difficulty in obtaining a rich cultural experience.

4.1.3 Community dimension: insufficient community participation and poor communication and collaboration

In the visual design process of the tram, there is a lack of effective communication and collaboration among the government, the public and the design team. The policy support and supervision of government departments is inadequate, rendering it challenging to obtain effective feedback on the needs and opinions of the public. Furthermore, the innovation and professionalism of the design team require enhancement. This lack of community participation and poor communication and collaboration significantly impedes the advancement of visual design for trams.

4.1.4 Institutional dimension: inadequate regulations and policies and inadequate financial security

The current system of regulations and policies for the visual design of trams is not yet fully developed, and there is a lack of clear design requirements and standards. Concurrently, the financial security is inadequate, rendering it challenging to provide the requisite financial and technical support during the design process. Furthermore, there is a lack of an effective management and supervision mechanism, which makes it challenging to guarantee the quality and progress of the design.

4.1.5 Value dimension: insufficient urban cultural heritage and spatial quality enhancement

The visual design of trams represents an important form of expression and should be informed by a deep understanding of the urban culture and an enhancement of the spatial quality. However, the visual design of existing trams frequently lacks an in-depth excavation and inheritance of urban culture, and the spatial quality is insufficiently enhanced. This

situation not only affects the city's image, but also makes it challenging to meet passengers' expectations of a high-quality travelling environment.

4.2 Visual Design Strategy for Trams

4.2.1 Physical dimension: innovative styling and humanised layout

Innovative modelling design: Pursuing a simple but unique modelling style, incorporating urban characteristics and modern aesthetic elements to create a recognisable tram appearance.

Humanised Space Layout: Fully consider the comfort and convenience needs of passengers, optimise the seat layout and space utilisation to provide a spacious and comfortable riding environment.

Modular design: Adoption of modular design concept facilitates flexible combination of vehicle structure and future upgrading, enhancing the service life and adaptability of the vehicle.

4.2.2 Interaction dimension: creating diverse interactive experiences

Introduction of interactive elements: Through interactive screens, touch-sensitive devices and other creative elements, passengers are provided with real-time traffic information, weather forecasts and other convenient services to enhance their sense of participation and belonging.

Create cultural experience space: Combine the city's cultural and artistic elements to create a rich and diverse cultural experience space, such as cultural lectures and art performances, so that passengers can experience the unique charm of the city during the ride.

Considering the needs of passengers of different ages: Designing functional areas and facilities that meet the needs of passengers of different ages, such as children's recreation areas and barrier-free facilities, to enhance passengers' travelling experience.

4.2.3 Community dimension: building a pluralistic community participation mechanism

Government policy support and supervision: Government departments should formulate relevant policies and regulations to provide policy support and guidance for the visual design of trams. Meanwhile, the supervision and management of the design process should be strengthened to ensure that the design quality and progress meet the requirements.

Citizen Participation in Decision Making and Evaluation: Citizens are encouraged to participate in the decision making and evaluation process of the visual design of the tram to collect their views and suggestions to ensure that the design outcome meets the actual needs of the public.

Professionalism and innovation of the design team: The design team should be professional and innovative to provide scientific and reasonable design solutions according to the needs of the public and the characteristics of the city. At the same time, the design team should maintain close communication with the public and make timely adjustments to the design to meet the ever-changing needs of the public.

4.2.4 Institutional dimension: establishment of a sound institutional guarantee system

Improvement of regulations and policy system: Establishment of a sound system of regulations and policies on visual design of trams to clarify the requirements and standards for planning, construction, operation and management of visual design.

Financial support and incentives: Set up special funds and encourage enterprises to invest in providing stable financial support for visual design of trams. Attract more social resources to participate in the design work through financial subsidies and tax incentives.

Supervision and feedback mechanism: Establish a supervision and feedback mechanism to ensure that all aspects of the design process are effectively supervised and managed to ensure that the design quality and progress meet the requirements.

4.2.5 Value dimension: inheriting urban culture and enhancing quality

Digging deeper into the city culture: Digging deeper into the city's historical heritage and cultural characteristics to integrate the city's cultural elements into the visual design of the tram to show the city's cultural charm and characteristics.

Respect local planning and development direction: Respecting local planning and development direction during the visual design process ensures that design activities are in line with overall local planning and development requirements.

Focus on environmental protection concepts and humanistic care: The visual design focuses on the embodiment of environmental protection concepts and the integration of humanistic care to create a harmonious and livable urban environment and atmosphere to enhance the quality of life and happiness of citizens.

5 CONCLUSION

The application of scene theory provides new perspectives and methodologies for the visual design of trams. This study employs the lens of cultural consumption, holistic thinking, and interactive thinking to construct an analytical framework encompassing the physical, interactive, community, institutional, and value dimensions. This framework offers a comprehensive consideration and evaluation tool for the visual design of trams, facilitating the realization of the effectiveness and innovation of the design. The design strategies proposed in this study provide practical solutions to the problems of homogenisation, insufficient interactive experience and lack of community participation in the current

visual design of trams. They also help to promote the development of visual design of trams in a more humane, personalised and sustainable direction.

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COMPETING INTERESTS

The authors have no relevant financial or non-financial interests to disclose.

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CHILD MORTALITY IN SLUMS OF DHAKA: UNDERSTANDING THROUGH AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL LENS

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Abstract: Despite a substantial decrease in child mortality rates in Bangladesh (from 371.3 to 22.6 per 1,000 live births), significant disparities remain. This qualitative study utilizes a social autopsy approach to explore the social determinants of child death within under-five populations residing in the impoverished Dhaka slums of Hazribagh and Kamrangir Char. These areas grapple with limited healthcare access, socio-economic hardships, and inadequate living conditions. Moving beyond the established emphasis on medical and biological factors, the research employs in-depth interviews with 15 bereaved families and 5 healthcare providers. The social autopsy method delves into the complex socio-cultural dynamics surrounding child deaths by capturing the lived experiences of affected families and medical professionals. The findings show a multifaceted picture, highlighting the crucial role of structural, behavioral, and socio-cultural factors in determining a child's survival. This study broadens the scope beyond the dominant medical framework, illuminating the interplay between various social determinants and child health outcomes. Informed by these insights, the "Pathway to Survival" model is proposed. This community-based intervention integrates medical care with social and behavioral strategies. It emphasizes community education on child health and nutrition, improved access to maternal and child healthcare services, and fostering healthy behaviors within the community.

Keyword: Child mortality; Social autopsy; Bangladesh; Anthropology; Public health

1 INTRODUCTION

Life is characterized by inevitable aspects such as sickness, mortality and death. While biological factors contribute to unavoidable death, there exists a distinct realm of mortality influenced by social factors [1]. The boundary between biological and social causes of death often goes unnoticed, perhaps due to the overwhelming burden of accountability and liability that acknowledging such factors would entail [2].

One critical impediment to child development across nations is early child mortality [3]. Neonatal deaths, constituting over two-thirds of all deaths in the first year of life and approximately half of all under-five deaths, underscore the severity of the issue [4]. Despite a decrease in the infant mortality rate to 23 per 1000 births in 2022, the numerical improvement does not encapsulate the immeasurable suffering experienced by those who have lost their children [5]. Viewing child mortality solely as a health system indicator provides a snapshot of current health challenges, reveals persistent risk patterns in specific communities, and delineates trends in causes of death over time [6]. Recognizing that many causes of death are preventable or treatable, public health prevention efforts become imperative [7].

Child mortality analysis often prioritizes statistical data, leaving the narratives behind incidents untold and overlooked [8]. However, delving into these stories can offer valuable insights essential for reducing child mortality [9]. The lack of analysis of the information shows the importance of using a descriptive approach. [10]. Qualitative research uses new tools such as community autopsies that are useful for understanding patterns of death in specific regions, such as in countries such as Rwanda, Niger, Sudan, and Bangladesh.[11].

Considering that the infant mortality rate in Bangladeshi households is double the Bangladeshi average, it is clear that more research is needed on this topic [12]. Using the Social Autopsy technique, this study aims to determine the causes of the high rate of child death in Dhaka's impoverished regions. Employing Galtung's Structural Violence and Kleinman's Cultural Interpretive Model as theoretical frameworks, the study attempts to identify the avoidable structural and socio-cultural processes causing child death [13].

The study aims to determine and clarify the avoidable variables linked to the death of under-five children by conducting qualitative research in two main slum regions of Dhaka, namely Kamrangir char and Hazaribagh. Through subject investigation, it builds up associations between these components and, within the conclusion, recommends a community-based survival arrangement based on how these factors are forbid. The study's findings highlight the significance of adopting a comprehensive and community-driven approach to address the underlying socio-cultural and structural factors that contribute to the numerical decline in child mortality, in addition to ensuring the survival and well-being of children in susceptible communities [14].

In this account, an awful scene at a medical college in North Bengal is told, when an infant passed on due to a need of understanding and coordination on the portion of healthcare specialists [15]. Considers Bangladesh's child mortality problem in a larger context, highlighting ongoing difficulties but also pointing out statistical gains. As it suggests the necessity for a social autopsy to unearth hidden causes, the story emphasizes the need of comprehending non-biological variables leading to infant death. In examining and addressing the social issues contributing to child mortality in Dhaka's slums, it makes the case for an anthropological approach [16].

2 OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

There are 3 major objectives of the study. The objectives are given below:

- Investigating how social norms, beliefs, and practices influence child mortality rates in children under five.
- Analyzing how cultural factors like healthcare access, gender roles, and dietary practices impact child survival in early childhood.
- Understanding the Anthropological Perspectives related to Child Mortality

3 RELATED WORK

Child mortality is a critical indicator of societal well-being, reflecting the state of healthcare, socio-economic conditions, and cultural dynamics. Despite global progress in reducing child mortality rates, urban slums, such as those in Dhaka, Bangladesh, highlight persistent disparities in public health. This literature review examines child mortality in Dhaka's slums, exploring socio-cultural factors and their interplay with health outcomes.

This review synthesizes existing research on child mortality in urban slum settings, focusing specifically on Dhaka. By exploring the multi-faceted aspects of this issue, the aim is to provide a nuanced understanding of the challenges and opportunities for intervention. The concept of a "social autopsy" is employed to investigate contextual factors contributing to child mortality, considering immediate determinants and underlying social, cultural, and economic dynamics. Dhaka's slums exhibit unique characteristics of deprivation, limited healthcare access, social practices, and environmental challenges, necessitating an in-depth analysis of these interrelated factors.

The following sections delve into the significant investigations regarding child mortality in slums, emphasizing studies conducted in Dhaka. By integrating research from sociology, anthropology, and public health, the review aims to offer a comprehensive framework for understanding child mortality in this urban context. This investigation seeks to inform targeted interventions, policies, and community-based programs to mitigate the adverse effects of socio-cultural factors on child health in Dhaka's slums.

The concept of social autopsy, particularly the Pathway Analysis system for child fatalities and the Maternal and Perinatal Death Inquiry and Response program in India, provides valuable insights. Developed between 1995 and 2001, the Pathway Analysis format, based on the Pathway to Survival concept, has been widely adopted globally. It has enhanced data collection on children requiring care and facilitated disease-related interventions. The Maternal Death Audit, established over 50 years ago, significantly contributed to reducing maternal mortality. Recent maternal social autopsy studies in countries like India have led to data-driven health solutions [17]. Research in Rwanda identified causes and risk factors for child mortality in children under five. Despite a notable decrease in infant mortality, home births pose significant risks for neonatal fatalities. Infectious diseases were the leading cause of death, with higher household mortality linked to specific socio-economic and care-seeking characteristics. The study underscores the need for focused initiatives to address persistent challenges in reducing child mortality [18]. A study in the Thakurgaon district of Bangladesh in 2010 examined social factors influencing maternal deaths through a social autopsy intervention. Factors such as unskilled delivery attendants, delayed decision-making, and entrenched attitudes were identified as contributors to maternal mortality. The intervention demonstrated the effectiveness of social autopsy in raising community awareness and fostering a resolve for change [19].

An investigation into healthcare-seeking patterns and treatment delays among 1-5-year-old rural Rwandan children utilized verbal and social autopsy methods. The study examined factors at the household level, transportation, and the quality of care provided by the government-run healthcare system. The findings highlighted post-facility treatment adherence and delays in seeking care as major contributors to child mortality, suggesting improvements in clinician communication and adherence to treatment [20]. A survey study in North India from 2008 to 2012 used verbal and social autopsy methods to examine infant mortality. The Health and Demographic Surveillance System (HDSS) in Ballabgarh was the study area. The research aimed to identify medical causes of infant deaths and assess non-biological factors. Delays in seeking medical attention were measured using a three-delay model, with validated verbal autopsy methods determining causes of death. The three levels of delay included recognizing danger symptoms, reaching a medical facility, and receiving medical attention [21].

In developing countries, over half a million women die annually due to pregnancy and childbirth-related causes, despite known maternal care procedures. Many low-income women seek care from non-professional sources during pregnancy, posing a challenge for policymakers. Research in Bangladesh examined the role of alternative health practitioners in referring pregnant women to professional maternity care facilities. The study found that the term 'traditional birth attendant' encompassed individuals with varying motivations. Women sought care from different non-professional providers,

highlighting the need for policymakers to understand these roles to promote professional care in low-income settings [22]. India's efforts to reduce newborn and child mortality have been criticized by the countdown database for insufficient progress towards Millennium Development Goals. A PubMed/MEDLINE search identified risk factors contributing to neonatal and child mortality, including economic inequality affecting healthcare utilization and cultural beliefs. The review emphasized the correlation between child death rates, income, cultural behavior, and beliefs. To improve child survival, interventions should target community leaders and address socio-cultural barriers through tailored health education initiatives [23].

Proper hygiene, access to sanitation, and clean drinking water could prevent approximately 2.4 million deaths annually (4.2% of all deaths) globally, with the majority attributed to diarrhoea and malnutrition-related disorders. This overlooked opportunity to save lives and reduce the global disease burden by 6.6% has not received adequate attention from the international public health community. Experts highlight the crucial role of these basic necessities as pillars of health [24]. Research on the relationship between economic poverty metrics, undernourishment, childhood undernutrition, and child mortality in developing nations shows consistent links between various deprivation metrics, with regional variations. Sub-Saharan Africa has high rates of income poverty and child mortality, South Asia has the highest rates of childhood undernutrition, and the Caribbean has the highest proportion of individuals with inadequate calorie intake. The report suggests that standard theories struggle to explain these regional disparities, particularly in undernourishment and childhood undernutrition. Measurement challenges in assessing these factors may influence regional differences, leading to implications for future research and public policy [25].

A study in southwestern Nigeria examined childhood mortality in two communities, emphasizing the impact of environmental and maternal factors. Using an ecological perspective, the research found that domestic environmental conditions played a stronger role in predicting child mortality in the more modern town compared to the traditional town. However, maternal characteristics, such as age at marriage and parity, were consistently significant predictors in both locations. The association between mother's education and child mortality varied, with significance found only in the more urbanized center. Additionally, the availability of potable water and childcare practices contributed to child death rates across all locations [26]. In South Africa, child mortality rates are decreasing but remain high and have plateaued. A Child Death Review (CDR) pilot in the Salt River mortuary (Western Cape) and Phoenix mortuary (KwaZulu-Natal Province) analyzed 711 child deaths from January to December 2014. The findings revealed that 53.3% of deaths were natural and 42.6% were non-natural, with leading causes being road traffic injuries and homicide. The CDR teams have improved the identification of non-hospital deaths and pinpointed correctable causes, contributing to efforts to lower child mortality [27]. This literature review highlights significant gaps in current research, suggesting a need for more thorough examination of the particular socio-cultural elements influencing child mortality in urban slums. Understanding the nuances of local customs, beliefs, and behaviors, alongside a comprehensive analysis of the city's health infrastructure, including community awareness, healthcare access, and service quality, would provide a more holistic perspective. Additionally, exploring the temporal intensity of socio-cultural influences on child mortality and conducting comparative analysis of residential areas in Dhaka will enrich the research. Emphasizing the translation of findings into actionable policies and interventions, while incorporating stakeholder perspectives, will enhance the study's relevance for policymakers and healthcare professionals. Addressing these gaps will significantly advance our understanding of the complex socio-cultural interactions impacting child mortality in Dhaka's slums.

4 RESEARCH DESIGN

Kamrangirchar and Hazaribagh in Dhaka were selected for this study due to their high densities of slum dwellers and significant child mortality rates, predominantly resulting from severe malnutrition. Kamrangirchar, situated along the contaminated Buriganga River, is the largest slum in Dhaka, grappling with inadequate clean drinking water and limited access to affordable healthcare. Hazaribagh, historically known for its leather processing facilities, remains environmentally degraded despite the relocation of tanneries. It hosts numerous slums, suffers from high pollution levels, and lacks a dedicated government hospital. Both areas are characterized by male-majority populations, low literacy rates, and deficient sanitation facilities. This research underscores the critical need to address the healthcare challenges in these densely populated slums, where medical services are scarce, and the environmental conditions pose severe health risks. The findings emphasize the importance of targeted interventions to improve health outcomes in these vulnerable communities.



Figure 1 Environmental condition of Hazaribagh (*Source: Field work, 2022*)

4.1 Data Collection

The study involves two phases of data collection, focusing on maternal and child deaths. Phase 1 employs social autopsy and narrative inquiry methods, with a specific emphasis on the diverse perspectives within the social context. Unstructured interviews and field observations complement the data collection. Participants, selected through purposive and snowball sampling, are from urban low-income communities who lost children aged 0-5 in the last five years. The sensitive nature of the research requires a careful approach, and the researcher builds rapport through local connections for effective snowball sampling. Purposive sampling is also employed to ensure relevance to the research objectives. A total of 15 participants are involved in the study.

Table 1 Data Collection: phase 1

Data Collection Method	Number	Details		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Narrative, Dialogue, Conversation done through semi structured interview In-depth Interview 	15	7 Interviews at slums of Kamrangir Char.	5 interviews taken in slums of Hazaribagh: 2 in Rangpur bosti, 3 in Joshim bosti.	3 interviews taken among lower middle-class families in Hazaribagh.
		Narrative taken from family members:	Narrative taken from family members:	Narrative taken from family members:
		4 from Mother	1 from Mother	1 from Father
		1 from Father	1 from Father	1 from Grandmother
		2 from other family members	2 from Siblings	1 from Mother
			1 from other family member	

Note: Data collection tools for Social Autopsy in October, 2022. Source: Fieldwork, 2022.

In phase 2 of the research, data collection involved conducting semi-structured interviews and in-depth interviews (IDI) with health professionals. Semi-structured interviews followed a formal conversation format with open-ended questions, guided by specific research objectives. This method is suitable when there's only one chance to interview a participant or when multiple interviewers are collecting data in the field. In-depth interviews aimed to explore participants' thoughts, feelings, perceptions, beliefs, attitudes, or motivations in greater detail, allowing for more open and detailed responses. The sampling method used was purposive sampling, with a sample size of 5 participants.

Table 2 Data Collection: Phase 2

Data Collection Method	Number	Details		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expert Interview Semi structures IDI 	5	2 Interviews taken from hospitals of Kamrangir char.	2 Interviews taken from hospitals of Hazaribagh.	1 Interview taken from Hazaribagh.
		Narrative taken from medical practitioners.	Narrative taken from medical practitioners.	Narrative taken from a midwife.
		1 from a duty doctor and	1 from a duty doctor and	
		1 from a Nurse	1 from a Nurse	

Note: Health professionals' view on child mortality; interview taken in November 2022, Source: Fieldwork, 2022

4.2 Qualitative Data & Thematic Analysis

This study adopts postmodern epistemology, using thematic analysis to explore neonatal deaths in specific areas. The analysis identifies three major themes: socio-cultural reasons, structural barriers, and the role of health practitioners. Subthemes include delay in healthcare seeking, reliance on unprofessional healthcare, lack of trust in the medical sector, prejudice, hygiene maintenance, poverty, lack of medical facilities, and medical failures. The interconnected themes reveal insights into neonatal mortality. The study employs an inductive methodology, verifying codes and themes throughout the research stages. The findings aim to enhance understanding of factors contributing to neonatal deaths.

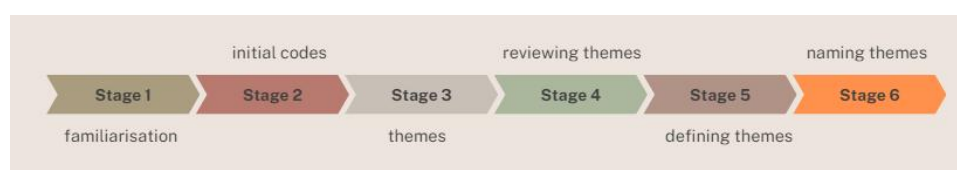


Figure 2 Stages of Thematic Analysis used in the Research.

5 RESULT & ANALYSIS

5.1 Socio-Cultural Factors Contributing to Child Mortality

Child mortality rates in Dhaka's urban slums are intricately linked to socio-cultural factors, explored through a social autopsy methodology in this study. It investigates how community behaviors, traditional healthcare practices, and cultural norms impact children's health outcomes. The research emphasizes understanding barriers that economically disadvantaged families encounter in accessing essential healthcare services for their children, beyond mere geographic accessibility.

Cultural beliefs influence health-seeking behaviors, attitudes towards modern medicine versus traditional remedies, and decision-making processes related to pediatric healthcare. The study also examines the role of social support systems, including community networks and extended family, in shaping childcare practices in these marginalized communities. It further analyzes socio-economic variables such as parental employment, economic status, and educational attainment, alongside societal norms, to uncover their collective influence on child health and mortality. Gender dynamics in childcare practices are scrutinized to identify opportunities for promoting gender-neutral healthcare approaches.

The study investigates the significant role of delayed health-seeking behaviors as a prominent social factor contributing to child mortality in Dhaka's urban slums. Delay in seeking medical attention is predominantly driven by cultural perceptions and beliefs about illness, as well as anxieties related to healthcare settings and practices. According to the findings, patient delay, stemming from self-diagnosis and reliance on home care, often precedes professional delay and exacerbates the severity of illnesses before medical intervention.

A mother of a dead child reflects on such delays, stating, *"We thought my child had a common fever... How could we understand it was dengue!"* This illustrates how initial misinterpretations and delayed action based on cultural norms can lead to fatal outcomes. Fear and distrust of biomedical treatments also contribute significantly to health-seeking delays. A father who lost her baby girl expresses skepticism: *"They put different medicines and rays... I heard doing ultrasound can cause cancer."* Such fears perpetuate a preference for home remedies or avoidance of formal healthcare, influenced by cultural interpretations and a perceived lack of holistic care in medical settings. The concept of Foucault's medical gaze underscores these dynamics, where medical interactions are perceived as problem-focused and intimidating, further deterring prompt medical consultations.

Case studies highlight the tragic consequences of delayed healthcare seeking. Hamim's (a dead infant) father delayed due to discomfort with hospital environments and concerns over financial costs, opting for medication from a local pharmacy instead. By the time Hamim was hospitalized, his condition had deteriorated irreversibly, reflecting a critical intersection of cultural beliefs and healthcare decision-making.

Moreover, entrenched cultural beliefs and prejudices, such as attributing illness to supernatural causes or avoiding medical interventions like C-sections due to unfounded fears, further contribute to delayed care and increased mortality rates among children. These findings underscore the complex interplay between cultural norms, healthcare behaviors, and child health outcomes in Dhaka's slum communities, urging targeted interventions that address cultural beliefs while improving access to timely and appropriate medical care.

Economic factors also play a significant role, as non-professional care often appears more affordable or accessible compared to formal healthcare settings. Additionally, personal relationships with caregivers like pharmacists or shamans provide a sense of comfort and familiarity, encouraging families to seek care from these individuals despite potential risks to the child's health.

Overall, addressing the reliance on non-professional healthcare providers requires targeted interventions that acknowledge and address deeply rooted cultural beliefs, economic barriers, and the need for improved access to reliable medical care in these underserved communities.

5.2 Structural Barriers Causing Child Mortality

The initial segment scrutinizes issues within the medical sector that significantly contribute to child mortality. It investigates the underfunded healthcare system and the inadequate distribution of resources, particularly in terms of medical staff. Insufficient training and limited professional experience further exacerbate these challenges, hindering healthcare professionals from effectively addressing the diverse and evolving health needs of the population. This scarcity underscores

the critical need for enhanced resource allocation and capacity building within the healthcare sector to mitigate the impact on child health outcomes.

Social inequality such as Poverty is identified as a key factor, contributing significantly to inadequate access to nutritious food and essential medical care, perpetuating a cycle of poor health outcomes. Additionally, the influence of low educational attainment among parents is analyzed, revealing its impact on their knowledge of preventive healthcare for children. These structural inequalities underscore the complex interplay between socioeconomic factors and child health outcomes in vulnerable urban communities like Dhaka's slums.

In Dhaka's slums, the third portion examines the physical obstacles that prevent people from accessing healthcare. The study emphasizes how difficult it may be for people to access healthcare services due to inaccessible infrastructure, such as inadequately constructed roads and transit systems. Inspected as well is the need of innovation ability in healthcare offices, highlighting the requirement for updating to meet modern healthcare needs.

The influence of congested living circumstances on child mortality is the next area of investigation for this project. The quick spread of infectious illnesses is attributed to high population density, and the space constraints that prevent adequate sanitation and hygiene practices are examined. Natural factors are too taken into consideration, with extraordinary center given to discuss contamination and sullied water sources as conceivable health hazards for children.

In Bangladesh, structural factors are the main cause of child death in the two major slum regions, Kamrangirchar and Hazaribagh. These include infrastructural barriers, lack of access to technology, poverty, illiteracy, limited awareness, and insufficient training of medical professionals and parents. The underdeveloped suburban setup with limited citizen services exacerbates the situation. Environmental pollution, particularly air and water pollution, poses a significant health risk to children, compounded by the lack of adequate hospitals and subpar infrastructure. The poverty rate in these areas is exceptionally high, influencing every aspect mentioned earlier, as impoverished parents struggle to meet the basic needs of their newborns. A staggering 46.66% of child deaths are linked to infrastructural and environmental barriers, with 60% of respondents identifying poverty as a major factor. Additionally, none of the surveyed parents had completed higher studies, emphasizing the educational gap in these communities.

5.3 Exploring Child Mortality from an Anthropological Lens: Probable Contribution of Anthropology to Reduce Child Mortality

In Anthropology, Social Autopsy is a modern tool to understand death. Where biological autopsy is the post mortem analysis of the cause of death, social autopsy refers to the systematic analysis of the beyond biological preventable causes of death. One of the core roles of applied anthropologists is to help solve problems. The major finding of this research is that child mortality cannot be seen as a homogeneous phenomenon. There are multiple causes behind a child's death and almost in every case the causes were interconnected. A better understanding of the cultural, socioeconomic, and health system determinants influencing health care utilisation is necessary for the effective implementation of child survival interventions. Despite this, there is no standardised tool for gathering and analysing data on how to prevent death and enhance the application of child survival interventions.

So, the anthropologists are the ones who can integrate the population level data along with the health care programs. Social autopsy can contribute to different sectors of anthropology in different ways. Apart from Applied Anthropology, it can be an important tool to understand body politics: how under state development goals deaths become mere numbers. Rather than addressing the issues of suffering, the government only highlights the story of success. There are many structural inequalities that are the reason for neonatal mortality that's been ignored for so long. Identifying the structural inequalities is not only a focus of medical anthropology but also of social anthropology.

Table 3 The intersection between social autopsy and anthropology.

Social Autopsy in Anthropology:	
Area of Connection	Nature of Connection
1. Applied Anthropology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementing population-level data to health care programmers and policymakers for developing more effective strategies for delivering maternal and child health care technologies. - Enables down-top way approach for a more integrating policy making for child and mother health and wellbeing.
2. Medical Anthropology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Peoples reasoning while explaining "health" and death. Using autopsy beyond Biology. - Explaining distrust on medical sector, structural barriers in health seeking, objectified body, death as number.
3. Cultural Anthropology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Narratives to explain death - Belief, ideology, superstition contributing to death - Political economy of child mortality

At last, by utilizing a careful social autopsy approach, the consider looks for to clarify the socio-cultural subtleties that underlie child mortality in Dhaka's ruined regions. The work sheds light on these intricate processes, which advances academic understanding and offers useful information for public health programs and treatments. In this difficult metropolitan setting, the results should direct the creation of culturally aware policies meant to lower child mortality and enhance general health.

5.4 Anthropological Recommendation towards the Issue

From the experience and understanding of the fieldwork, we are proposing a pathway to survival model in this section. This is a community-based survival model. According to the data analyzed before, implementing this model in a practical level can decrease the rate of child mortality in the slum areas.

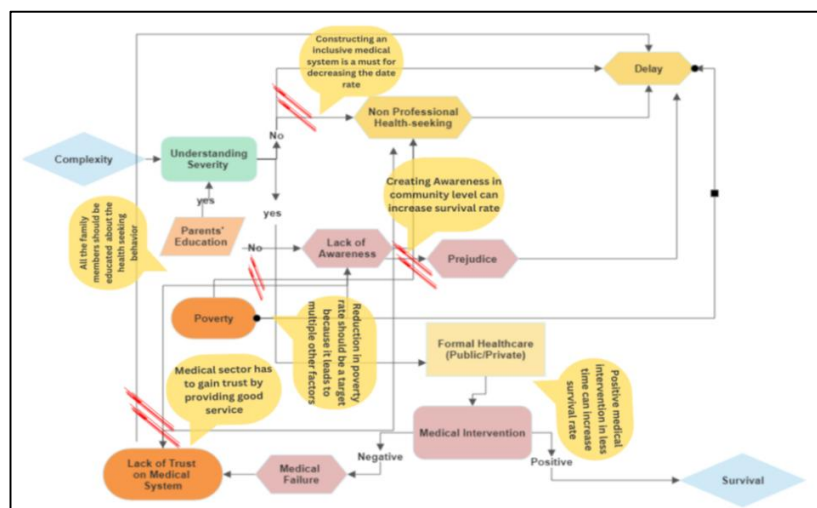


Figure 3 Survival Pathway

In the concluding section, the study synthesizes the findings and emphasizes the urgent need for comprehensive interventions. It reiterates the interconnected nature of the identified structural causes and advocates for a holistic approach. Utilizing and having access to health care services is a crucial aspect of the social environment this study looks at. This study aims to identify and investigate the obstacles that impoverished families face while trying to provide their kids with the medical treatment they require. This study examines how cultural norms influence people and behavior in seeking medical care, extending beyond a basic geographic approach. In this field of study, knowledge of available health services, opinions on the effectiveness of novel drugs, and concepts related to traditional treatment approaches may be significant variables.

6 CONCLUSION

The Social Autopsy Study on child mortality in Dhaka's slums reveals a complex web of social, cultural, and economic factors impacting children's well-being. This research underscores the critical need for comprehensive interventions that address not just healthcare deficiencies but also the underlying social determinants of health. Analysis of the data identifies factors like poor sanitation, income inequality, and limited healthcare access as significant contributors to child mortality rates. Furthermore, societal norms, practices, and beliefs significantly influence how families seek healthcare and how children's health progresses.

The study emphasizes the importance of a holistic, community-centered approach to tackle child mortality in slums. Effective solutions require interventions beyond healthcare improvements. Programs that challenge harmful cultural norms, promote education, and empower women are crucial. Collaboration between local communities, NGOs, and government agencies is essential to break the cycle of child deaths and develop sustainable solutions. This research contributes significantly to our understanding of the intersection of social and cultural determinants in health outcomes, informing future research and evidence-based policymaking. By understanding these complex factors, policymakers and healthcare professionals can develop strategies to reduce child mortality and improve the overall well-being of slum communities.

In essence, the Social Autopsy Study highlights the need for comprehensive, culturally sensitive interventions that address the root causes of child mortality. This empowers communities to build a healthier future for their children.

COMPETING INTERESTS

The authors have no relevant financial or non-financial interests to disclose.

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AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

NSF contributed to the design of the work, data acquisition, analysis, interpretation of data, and drafting of the work. MAR contributed to the analysis, interpretation of data, and substantively revising the work. Both authors critically revised subsequent manuscript drafts and provided input on discussion points. Both authors read and approved the final manuscript

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ANALYSIS OF GENDER RADICALIZATION IN THE FORM OF MILITARISM IN AFRICAN WOMEN: THE CASE OF WOMEN JOINING AL-SHABAAB

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Abstract: In this article we investigate the process of recruitment of African women in Al-Shabaab as militants. The case is a greater development in processes of gender radicalization in dynamics of twenty 1st century that women playing a *Jihadist* militant role. We founded the bulk of researches on the problem but almost researches are focused on victimization of women by militant organizations as well as giving more emphasis on men recruitment and role in militant organizations. The major questions as we have risen in this study as how did women motivated to join Al-Shabaab? And further, we answered the question that: how women did played militant role in Al-Shabaab? Furthermore, this study ensures an inductive reasoning and bottom to up analysis of women role in Al-Shabaab. We selected a case of Al-Shabaab in the study in hand, due to women are autonomously and actively participating in Al-Shabaab being combatants and non-combatants. We founded unexplored space and role for women in Al-Shabaab. It might everyone knows that Al-Shabaab is very effective militant cum-political organization among African militant and resurgence groups. Across Africa, women are joining Al-Shabaab. It has members from diverse African nations. Al-Shabaab assigns them variety of jobs, it includes; combatant as well as noncombatant jobs. Moreover, this research is very significant in term of academic development as it explores the unexplored dimension of Al-Shabaab in academic circles.

Keywords: Militarism; Recruitment; Indoctrination; Training; Combatants

1 INTRODUCTION

Al-Shabaab is a Somalian based pan-Islamic militant organization but it has a significant influence in Kenya, Ethiopia as well as in other Eastern African states. Generally, it is a considerable existential threat to the entire Horn of Africa. Al-Shabaab is frontline and important stockholder among non-state actors in African political dynamics. More than half part of total Somalia's land has been ruled by Al-Shabaab about for two decades. Now it controls large rural parts of the country's south. It is dominantly men run militant and political organization, but interestingly it has large membership of women too, that is further increasing its scope and activities. This study is conducted to investigate the militant tendencies in women by joining Al-Shabaab. As for the problem, this study is very important in academic sense, for the field, intellectual and international scholars as well as for policy analysts. Besides it, this study provides further insight to the problem in-depth.

Women are associated with love, peace, fragility and altruism, it is a considerable acceleration to the dynamics of the study of gender radicalization at 21st century that women actively as well as passively playing role in militant organizations. There are number of cases of radicalization of gender such as ISIS, Hezbollah but the unique case which is worth of consideration is Al-Shabaab which has been flourished in East Africa. Al-Shabaab has rich voluntary recruitment of women but existing literature in academia are mainly focused on victimization of women rather than women radicalization though some studies are available but most of them are concerned with involuntary recruitment of African women into Al-Shabaab. Al-Shabaab is a best empirical example for women militancy in Africa. Therefore, the study in hand is going to conduct on to investigate the question of African women joining Al-Shabaab.

Despite, every Islamist militant organization imposed religious restrictions on women in the areas under their control, women agency is more vulnerable to suppression and subjugation, but still woman agency is unlike than what has been perceived, having strong tendencies to join militant specially Islamist organizations. Like Islamic State (ISIS) and Hezbollah, Al-Shabaab also has a women wing. Many women from Somalia and Kenya joining and supporting the group actively as well passively, their role in the insurgency is therefore important for explaining the resilience of the group. Apart from passive role Al-Shabaab has different forms of portfolios for women which reflect their more active involvement. Illustrating; women mobilize other women for joining the organization for carrying out operations effectively and spying in hotspot areas, women doing spying very easily because it is general worldview that women is intelligently inferior so they are less subject to doubt. Similarly, they transfer materials and data of information much more easily than men agency, because, the counter security agencies are often less suspicious towards them. Moreover, it is mandatory in Al-Shabaab for

women to participate and deliver Islamic lectures in areas under the influence or control of Al-Shabaab. Women are delivering lectures in order to increase recruitment and keep on indoctrination.

As militancy in across the world remained in the shape of resistance movement to foreign invasion and resistance to powers, world powers portray them terrorist but the term is very contested in the language of Noam Chomsky (a prominent American linguist and political philosopher) “the weapon of weak is terrorism [1].” Similarly, Al-Shabaab is also in large a part and product of decades of state’s bad governance, disability, crisis and foreign interventions in Somalia. It was founded by Somali Islamists in the begging of 2000s, they were formerly, associated with Al-Etihaad ul-Islami; a pan-Islamic organization that sought to impose Islamic *Shariah* throughout “the Horn of Africa” generally and in Somalia specifically. It then rose to prominence as an agency of law and order enforcement agency for the Union of Islamic Courts, a coalition of sharia courts financed by Somali business community that seized Mogadishu in 2005. Due a threat perception of Islamization of the entire Horn of Africa, Ethiopia ousted the Islamic Courts in 2006, backed by USA, perusing policy of regime change in developing countries [2]. After ousting their government, the hardliners among Islamic Courts almost the personnel of militia as known Al-Shabaab resisted Ethiopian invasion, generated considerable local anger and a grounds well of support from the people.

After the withdrawal of USA backed Ethiopian forces in 2009, Al-Shabaab took over control of major part of south-central Somalia, including much of the capital area of Mogadishu. Then in 2011 the coalition forces of African Union under the African Union Mission (AMISOM) led by Burundian and Ugandan contingents who were deployed in 2007 had spelled Al-Shabaab from Mogadishu and its periphery. An AMISOM surge in 2014, by this time it was developed into a grand military forces alliance of African nations, it includes; troops from it immediate neighbor countries; Djibouti, Ethiopia and Kenya, forces recaptured other areas too. The Somali government controls most of Mogadishu and other major towns, but has been largely failed to capture and establish a permanent hold in the areas beyond urban and improves its delivery of public services [3].

On the other hand, Al-Shabaab the established control over many rural areas and some small towns in urban too with very stable grip. Usually, sets up check posts along main roads and exerts pressure on nominal government that held controls some towns and cities. It has shown tactically flexibility on launching attacks over government sites, breaking of supply lines, targeting troop’s convoys, assassinating leaders who help foreign forces. Moreover, it still does clever clan politics, avoiding too close connection to any one clan, but often backing weaker groups against stronger counter parts or mediating disputes. Foreigners, especially other East Africans, fight in its ranks but the organization and movement wants to preserves its Somali identity and its top leaders are Somalia [4].

Women contributing in multi-ways to Al-Shabaab in the areas controlled by it, their support for the group is due to various reason and motives; it might be owing to they getting material benefits from its affiliation, material benefits includes their salaries, pension, health care, food procession etc. in the areas where state services and support are slim to non-existent, example many women support Al-Shabaab due to economic incentives given by Al-Shabaab that the it is promises to improve their economic condition of families by paying its male fighters. In other hand, these women receive privileged treatment from the organization. Besides these material gains the matter for motivation to join and work for Al-Shabaab is an ideological or religious for what women play varied and often vital roles in the movement. The recruitment of women from Kenya has another dimension that needs to be addressed. Amongst the factors that lead women to travel to the battlefield are threat perceptions or real threats for the Kenyan government. The Kenyan women joining Al-Shabaab for the reason of maltreatment of their husbands in homes, it includes; extrajudicial killings, domestic harsh violence vise versa [4].

Moreover, number of literatures are available on women militancy in the case of Al-Shabaab, but almost are just concern with the victimization of women and role of men, very scarce literatures are concern with women characters as militants. It is significance of the study in hand that, there is no enough literature to address the issue completely. So, this research is going to relies on very scarce literatures which are can be reviewed as:

By reviewing to identify some of the gaps in the literature as were applied to the African contexts, the following parts attempts to capture some of the key insights that have emerged from the four research works did by the prominent Kenyan academics. The prominent work “women and recruitment in the Al-Shabaab network: stories of women being recruited by women recruiters in the coastal region of Kenya” Badurdeen F.A [7]. She used a biographical approach, traces the elements leading to women’s recruitment into militant organizations as well as their involvement in the process of recruitment. Mainly she sheds light on the process of recruitment in the dimensions of voluntary and involuntary participation in Al-Shabaab. She pointed out that women’s economic need made them particularly vulnerable to recruitment. Furthermore, the most significant thing in this work is the role played by women recruiters. They motivated their fellow women to join Al-Shabaab [5].

Like Badurdeen, Mwakimako in his work he explained the experience and encounters of women travelling to Somalia and finded out that most of the returning fighters were participated involuntarily. So, for Mwakimako the involuntary reporting of the process of recruitment must be also seen as a product of the respondent’s narrative style and how women in hurdled social set up come to justify and relay their experience. However, by using biographical narratives style, this article made a transformation in research about female militancy and radicalization. The narratives explain the agency of personal experiences of victimization and loss experienced by women in their joining of militant organizations [6].

The paper “Islamist Extremism in East Africa” by Ali, tries to explore the role of gender in relations to radicalization and recruitment of young Muslim women in higher profile educational institutes in Kenya in order to answer the question that; why the young women at learning institutions are tended for recruitment in militant organizations. In doing so, this paper in contrast to two aforementioned papers (by Badurdeen and Mwakimako) it attempts to explore that why women from poor backgrounds or lower class are motivated to join militant organizations. Ali conducted his study based on focus group discussions; he finds that recruiters often appeal to patriarchal values while recruiting women into militant organizations, particularly, the idea of “marriage is need for satisfaction to societal and family expectations” was an important recruitment tactics, recruiters often trapped on the idea of insecurity of young Muslim women who feeling risk of that higher education may delay their marriage and further deprive them of much-needed protection and financial security [7].

2 METHODOLOGY

The study in hand enquires solution to the problem of ‘gender radicalization’ in the form of women militancy in 21st century. Furthermore, it is focused to investigate the case of African women joining Al-Shabaab. It aims to explores that; how African women are joining Al-Shabaab and what sort of role they performing in such a militant organization? At the end, its purposed is to understand the factors which are motivating women recruitment into Al-Shabaab. So, the enquiry of the case follows a scientific method of research. Methodologically, this study is carries out qualitatively, because, no numerical and statistical formulas and process has been used during enquiry. In a large, opinions, perspectives are been analyzed. Broadly, it follows a post-positivist or anti-positivist approach because it is based on interpretation rather than quantification and measurement. Due to the limitation of accessibility only secondary data has been utilized to fulfill the gap, therefore, documents were thematically analyzed. The documents were collected from various fields such as; libraries, research journals, websites, annual surveys reports etc. via purposive and convince sampling technique. In term of research design, this study is based on non-experimental design and it has exploratory purposes.

2.1 Variety of Motivations for Gender Radicalization

The phenomenon of ‘Gender radicalization’ has shifted the analytical gravity of gender disparity discourse to a vital angle that is women and radicalism. In early world view women were projected as: marginalized, weaken and sidelined group, even a leading feminist Simon de Beauvoir referred the status of women as a second sex [5]. In early twenty first century, largely in reaction to USA interventionist politics in Muslims countries has changed the dynamics Muslim world politics. Number of militant reactionary organization came into being to resist the intervention and influence of Western powers in their lands. In order to overcome the foreign interventions and to regain and preserve the identity and dignity of Islamic Civilization, for the project and agenda militant organization started to give space for women role as well. Firstly it was started by ISIS and Hezbollah then specifically by Al-Shabab. In case of ISIS large number of western women also joined the organization [8]. Similarly, women across horn of Africa joining Al-Shabaab but, on the question of women recruitment into militancy responded by the bulk of researcher with diverse perspective regarding their motivations to join militant organizations. The original and predominated variable for recruitment to Al-Shabaab is religious and Jihadist motive. By contrast and divergence from old views somehow according to the present circumstances in the atmosphere of Africa researchers have been discovered the other dimensions too.

2.1.1 By overcoming victimization–feminist perspectives

The first of the perspectives on the question that why women may be inspired to join violent extremist groups? According to researchers women are joining militant organizations as a reaction to the traditional gender norms. The women who are appear to deviate from norms and standards due gender based violence against them they are vulnerable to join such organizations. By overcoming the feelings of victimizations– is the prime motivator to join militant organizations [9]. In some conservative societies women used martyrdom strategy to escape from shame of being victim of rape. Particularly its evidences are experienced in Iraq [10].

2.1.2 Role of kinship

departure from the feminist perspectives the study conducted by Taylor and Jacques demonstrated that relationships and kinship networks are key predictor of women’s involvement in militancy. They identified 222 female involved in militancy throughout various conflict zones mostly one third were belong to militant families, the study finds that militant activism has kinship motives behind [11]. Similarly, a qualitative study conducted by the Institute for Security Studies in the context of East Africa. The study founded that relationships is a key motivator of women’s participation in militancy. The study means that if a male relative of a woman affiliated with any militant organization then that particular woman also joins the organization. It illuminates the case of Al-Shabab, in sense that the basic motive for women joining Al-Shabaab is kinship [12].

2.1.3 The threat of economic insecurity

In addition to the role of family bond the economic insecurity of women has also been considered a factor that makes women vulnerable to being recruited by militant organizations. The militant organizations exploiting the lower economic status of women, mostly in the developing countries, they are promised jobs, funds and other economic opportunities [13].

The critical economic situations in Somalia and in Kenya force women to join Al-Shabaab for economic benefits. Al-Shabaab promises to ensure their security by providing economic incentives and social security, specifically to the young women of Eastern Africa. Thousands of young women are fled from Kenya to join Al-Shabaab for economic security and stability [14].

2.2 Critical Analysis of the General Perspectives and Information

In the light of the diverse perspectives as mentioned above, it is hard to define a problem from one dimension and observe with single lens. Women radicalization is multi-layered and a complex phenomenon and it requires an in-depth inquiry to this complex net of fabrics with help of variety of lenses. By examination of the aforementioned general perspectives, and information gathered from various secondary sources it is pointed out that the recruitment of women into Al-Shabaab has a diverse and broad spectrum as it has been illuminated in different literatures. According to general feminist perspectives social structure, status quo in society and violent structure is responsible for women's radicalization. But this perspective may be applicable to some exceptional cases in some specific places putting it a unilaterally would not be related. And it would also narrow down the cause of Al-Shabaab by putting it central to the matters of motivation for Al-Shabaab. On the other hand economic insecurity is may be push and full factor behind by women joining militant organizations. But in case of Al-Shabaab it is also rare. By examination of different reports and literatures about women participation in Al-Shabaab, its inferred from the collected data that the case of Al-Shabaab is much related to its original caused what was religious and patriotic. With the lapse of time other variables also became attached to its entity mainly the social and economic circumstances in the atmosphere of operation of Al-Shabaab. But still Al-Shabaab has a clear narrative of Muslims liberation from Christian Kenya and from oppression of Somalia's government. This resonates, the global marginalization of Muslims.

2.2.1 Religion and ideology are key divers for women joining Al-Shabaab

In doing so, it is significant to move beyond generalized perspectives and embracing the assumption that gender norms, economic needs and kinship construct and compel women's participation in militant organization. Adoption of such lens in particular context of East Africa is narrow in nature because, women involvement in militancy is actually some like male involvement who exercise their choice, even within highly constraining social structures. In the context of East Africa religion and ideology are the main divers that motivate women and men to fight.

By keeping religious motive, Al-Shabaab has very strong stimulus to upraise African Muslims. Because, there in some African states in fact Muslims are in majority but minority Christians rule them. In the present age of democracy very less countries are ruling by the minority. Illustrating, Kenya has Muslim majority population but it is ruling by Christian minority and Muslims has an oppressing history in Kenya. The atrocities of Kenyan government on Muslims are a big concern and voice for Al-Shabaab. In order to overcome discrimination and oppression, Muslim women from Kenya are joining Al-Shabaab. Similarly, In Somalia Al-Shabaab also has a solid ground to take its position. There it keeps narrative that despite, Somalia is a Muslim state not independent and immunes from foreign influence and direct intervention and having no Islamic governance. On the other hand, it portrays Islamic rule, in the Al-Shabaab's control areas there is rule of Islamic law, relevant peace, stability, law and order etc. which are source of inspiration for women to join Al-Shabaab from in land [15].

It is also witnessed as: F. A. Badurdeen narrates the story of two women in her studies; she explained their motivations– to be wives of martyrs and to play their role to support the 'Muslim Ummah' [16]. She has explained nine interviewees in her study that how religious belief influenced their decisions to support the Al-Shabaab strategy. One of them is Aisha, 25 year age at the time, an Al-Shabaab returnee who defected after two years told that: "she read a lot of materials she was sad at how Muslims were treated as a second class people. Further told that; she didn't want her Muslim brother to suffer any more, she needed to do something. She wanted to assist them in Somalia by joining Al-Shabaab [17]."

Ideological Indoctrination: Some women might have been recruited involuntarily whenever, as an organization operating in society some people becoming its members involuntarily. Now, Al-Shabaab is a significant part of African society particularly of rural Somalia. Whenever, women meet their fellow women associated with Al-Shabaab and sometime having a prolonged stay in the camps of Al-Shabaab with other women fighters, they are involuntarily receiving their messages thus they indoctrinating. In the study of Badurdeen three of the sixteen women which are she identified for accepted the ideology and subsequently volunteered to join Al-Shabaab, she narrates in her study that Mary, a converted Muslim, was recruited by a friend in the guise of a job in Somalia. She was of eighteen years, when she was recruited in 2015. In camp, she was subjected to work and religious indoctrination. "After a few days, she was worn out while learning the religion...further the author narrates that when she was gladdened and started to accept ideology and felt it was right to fight for our [Muslim] freedom. It was like a moral obligation. Then she wanted to be a part of the network of Al-Shabaab [18]."

The process of indoctrination is the job of women to indoctrinate other women. Therefore door to door campaign is also its part.

Al-Shabaab using women to indoctrinate other women to accept the pathway and do fight for Al-Shabaab's cause. Women are doing door to door campaign go to indoctrinate neighbourhood women and organise lectures and discourses for women

at madrasas or other institutes, for cultivation of women's support for the movement's values and aims, and also encourage women who are married having fighter husbands to themselves become active and involved passively [19].

2.2.2 Indoctrination in the process of recruitment

In return to the earlier mentioned non-religious and materialistic interpretation of the phenomena women recruitment to militancy, whenever women come to join Al-Shabaab for either reason why not for their materialistic needs, in the process of recruitment women stay in their camps, it is necessary for them to impart it ideology and abide the rules. Thus, being part of Al-Shabaab they would be indoctrinated passively, for instance, a respondent explained to Badurdeen when she conducted her interview that "after continuous trainings and discussions on the Al-Shabaab ideology in their trainings, you fall into a context, where is injustice, social stratification, inequality, anarchy and extreme physical violence. On the other hand you listen the message of Islam which is total peace and justice in all sense then you tend to accept the ideology, and you will feel the state is responsible for all the problems you have undergone [20]."

In same way, in the study of Hassan the interviewee responded that "ideology was forced upon, via sophisticated trainings on a daily basis, where by reading the special documents of Al-Shabaab, constantly revising the materials, watching the videos violence imposed on people by the other war lords or government then we accept the ideology because we have to survive there we had no alternative option and had lost hope in returning back to our homes." In the words of another respondent "Al-Shabaab promises paradise in reward the reward of struggle in the way of Allah (*Jihad*)" though it is common in all Islamist militant organization that they brain-washing the young minds by telling to them that it is your responsibility to strive for Islam [21].

3 ROLE ASSIGN TO WOMEN IN AL-SHABAAB

Herein the discussion it is important to answer these two questions first, why in today warfare feminine gender is so vital, even Al-Shabaab also need this vital gender? And second, where Al-Shabaab relies on women? To advance the argument, warfare is different today than in the past, we need to recognize other vital gender characters in war rather than relies on single character of man. In Past lied inside a simple combat which remain heavily masculinized, when we look the complexities combats in the age we are encountering, the immediate and indispensable vacancies to be seemed for women, where especially non-state armed actors should feel the relay on women role. As women can be best used for fundraising, spying, recruitment teaching and in somewhere they also can be used as direct combatants etc.

Return to the second question Al-Shabaab relies on women in fundraising, as this position has already been fulfilled by women, it was witnessed that two women were convicted for fundraising those were: Amina Farah Ali and Hawo Mohammad Hassan were convicted in Minnesota for fundraising while doing job for Al-Shabaab in USA. They led an aiding network in USA for Al-Shabaab by sending dresses and monies [14]. During the trial of these ladies, attorneys played recorded phone calls between Farah Ali and key Al-Shabaab leaders. In one call played at the trial, Farah Ali had leading a conference call with other women in the United States (in some calls she had as many as 143 women) and tells the women about their job that will be sending money and clothes to Somalia and motivates them by telling that doing this job "is like someone who went to jihad [22]."

Another main role women play in Al-Shabaab is collection of intelligence information as women are less suspicious for such activity; to some extent cultural norms immune women in Somalia from cautious surveillance and somewhere women are less likely to see women as a threat and may not suspect them of working with Al-Shabaab. Moreover, women also play conventional or traditional roles inside Al-Shabaab. These roles are frequently seen as non-significant, as like to the way in which domestic work of women is not valued in many economies. This work is essential to non-state armed actors, particularly when we consider that organization members and their families cannot access conventional services like utility stores or health centers. A woman who serves to provide medical care to Al-Shabaab fighters is likely the organization's only way to access health service [23].

Lastly, the most important role playing women in Al-Shabaab is a support of being combatants or fighters. In operations, they not only provide intelligence services, but also work with weapons. Somali society traditionally does not perceive women as threats and, until recently, government-run checkpoints, which often had no female security personnel, rarely searched women. But, radicalization of women and recruitment of women into militancy by Al-Shabaab is a significant milestone in African history that women deviation from status-quo and became participants in war directly as fighters [24]. According to one ex- Al-Shabaab's women, as the central government security rules have harshen and restricted male operatives' movement, women are indispensable to transporting explosive devices and their components. This is an interview conducted by International Crisis Group from a woman activist belong to Marka, the largest town in Somalia's Lower Shabelle region, which though nominally government-held has a heavy Al-Shabaab existence, with militants dominating surrounding areas, added that while [25].

Although women's intelligence gathering and logistics support are crucial to the movement's military resilience, Al-Shabaab generally does not often engaged women in a direct combats. This choice is reportedly due to partly commitment to Somali conventions that ascribe the fighting role to men and partly to religious prohibitions against women's participation in direct fights. But, it is a ground for Al-Shabaab that women are been participated in Holy wars during

Prophet's time being nurses. Unlike to some other African militants, Al-Shabaab does not tend to deploy women and girls as suicide bombers. For instance, Boko Haram, the jihadist organization operating in Nigeria and its proximities, used women more than men as suicide bombers for years. In other hand, according to one tally, Al-Shabaab has deployed only ten women and girls as suicide bombers since 2006, representing less than 5 per cent of the total number, though the precise number of Al-Shabaab attacks perpetrated by women is disputed. A senior AMISOM official said their own tallies showed that attacks perpetrated by female Al-Shabaab suicide bombers were "in the single digits" Whatever, but Al-Shabaab has greatest number of women recruitment than any other militant organization in Africa [26].

4 CONCLUSION

Conclusively, today's warfare is different than what was in past, we need to recognize and describe the other vital gender character rather than man agency. Twenty 1st century's women militarism is a significant twist in historical women militarism. The major portion of history has been occupied by the militant role of man. Rather than to explain a status-quo and mere emphasis on man role battle ground it is need to explore the role of women in battle field if it is negative or positive negative in term of terrorism and positive may be in term of anti-colonial and anti-suppression and subjugation. Women are actively as well as passively participating in militarism as in hybrid warfare tactics in 21st century. Al-Shabaab has a complex network of women in order to maintain rule and control in more and more areas of Somalia. Women from across Eastern Africa and particularly from Kenya and Somalia joining Al-Shabaab, there are variety of factors of motivation of women while recruiting into Al-Shabaab, according variety of approaches to the case.

Although, no single driver is behind women motivation for joining Al-Shabaab, there are diverse motives as push and pull factors but as for our inference, the most effective and vital motivation is religion and ideology which work as a pull and push force for women recruitment in Al-Shabaab. In order to sacrifice for ideology and religion women are serving Al-Shabaab in various areas such as health services, intelligence gathering, and weapons transportation to Al-Shabaab's areas and direct participation in combats. Economy associated with Al-Shabaab serves secondary interest for major women combatants but serves primary interest for some women.

COMPETING INTERESTS

The authors have no relevant financial or non-financial interests to disclose.

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MECHANISMS FOR THE REALIZATION OF YOUTH SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

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Abstract: This paper discusses the realization mechanism of youth social responsibility, pointing out that solid theoretical knowledge is the cornerstone of cultivating youth social responsibility, noble moral sentiment is the soul of cultivating youth social responsibility, the ability to distinguish between right and wrong is the key to cultivating youth social responsibility, and practical action is the starting point of cultivating youth social responsibility. Young people need to correct their learning attitudes, master scientific methods, improve their knowledge structure, cultivate patriotic spirit, social and professional ethics, enhance their Marxist literacy, establish a correct outlook on the three concepts, and fulfill their social responsibilities through practical actions to jointly promote social progress.

Keywords: Youth social responsibility; Theoretical knowledge; Moral character; Right and wrong; Practical actions

As the future of the country and the hope of the nation, the cultivation of young people's social responsibility is of pivotal strategic significance to the overall situation of national development and national rejuvenation. At present, our country is in the critical period of realizing the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, how to cultivate the social responsibility of young people, for the great practice of Chinese-style modernization to inject a steady stream of youthful strength is an important topic facing the current ideological and political education. To this end, we must guide the majority of young students to "study diligently", to arm their minds with knowledge; "cultivate virtue", to shape their character with virtue; "discernment", to gain insight into the world with wisdom; "Practical", to realize the ideal by action. This is not only an effective way for contemporary college students to cultivate a sense of social responsibility, but also an urgent need for the development of the country.

1 SOLID THEORETICAL KNOWLEDGE IS THE CORNERSTONE OF FOSTERING A SENSE OF SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE

The laying of a solid foundation of theoretical knowledge is a proper part of the cultivation of a sense of social responsibility among young people, and a prerequisite for their fulfillment of their social responsibilities. Through learning, young people can continuously improve their cultural and theoretical qualities, enrich their inner spiritual world, enhance their sense of social responsibility, and develop a good ability to distinguish between right and wrong, a scientific and rational way of thinking, and the ability to deal with problems flexibly. The rejuvenation of the Chinese nation requires the participation of a group of well-educated and knowledgeable young people. Young people are in the golden period of their lives, and they need to be full of enthusiasm for knowledge, to absorb knowledge with a humble heart, and to acquire insights.

First of all, young people need to establish a correct attitude towards learning. "Young people are in the golden period of learning, should take learning as a primary task, as a responsibility, a spiritual pursuit, a way of life, set up a dream from the beginning of learning, career by the concept of achievement of competence, so that diligent learning to become a youthful voyage of motivation, so that the growth of competence to become a youthful fight of energy." [1] Young people need to realize the importance of theoretical knowledge, and need to establish a constant stream of knowledge absorption, armed with their own consciousness. Secondly, young people need to master scientific learning methods. "Learning without thinking is confusing, thinking without learning is perilous", learning theoretical knowledge can not just rely on rote memorization, but the need to combine learning and thinking, learning and practice and good use of all useful methods of learning. Young people should be "diligent in learning, keen to seek knowledge, pay attention to the internalization of knowledge learned in the heart, the formation of their own insights, not only to specialize in the exposition, but also to care about the country, the people, the world, and learn to take social responsibility." [2] In the era of knowledge economy, young people need to realize the importance of knowledge reserve and updating, keep abreast of the trend of the times, and actively master the knowledge and skills in line with the development of the times through various methods and means. Finally, young people need to improve their knowledge structure. In the information society, youth learning must be comprehensive and systematic. In terms of breadth, it is necessary to learn not only professional knowledge related to work, but also theoretical knowledge of Marxism, humanities and social sciences, etc., to form a reasonable knowledge structure; in terms of depth, it is necessary to carry out in-depth study of one's own specialty on the basis of a broad base of knowledge, and to form a profound professional knowledge; horizontally, it is necessary to learn from one's own country and nation, and also to learn from the world and all of mankind; vertically Vertically speaking, we should not only study history to learn from history, but also study the present, based on reality, in order to face the future and develop innovation.

Before committing themselves to the great historical practice of the cause of socialism with Chinese characteristics, young people need to make theoretical preparations, study on the ground, accumulate knowledge, develop excellent skills, become a new generation with a broad outlook and rich knowledge, and serve the country with what they have learned. A generation of young people with rich scientific knowledge, rational spirit, outstanding theoretical knowledge, excellent innovation ability and strong sense of social responsibility will surely advance the cause of socialism with Chinese characteristics and become the mainstay of the country's development and national revitalization.

2 HIGH MORALITY IS THE SOUL OF FOSTERING A SENSE OF SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE

Young people are at a stage where they are developing rapidly in terms of morality, intelligence, physicality and aesthetics, but are not yet fully formed, and have a strong sense of plasticity. The shaping of young people's personalities and the cultivation of their moral qualities are not only related to the cultivation of young people's personal social responsibility, but also have far-reaching and significant practical significance for the future of the nation, the development of the country and the progress of society.

Cultivating noble moral qualities among young people includes the following four aspects: first, we must promote the spirit of patriotism, deeply practice core socialist values, guide young people to establish firm ideals and beliefs, closely link their personal destiny to that of the nation, and work hard to build a modern socialist country in an all-round way and to realize the Chinese dream of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. Second, we should advocate social morality and guide young people to be civilized and courteous, take care of public property, help others, obey the law and protect the environment in their daily life, work and study. Through education and practice, the norms of socialist spiritual civilization will be internalized into the conscious awareness of young people and externalized into their behavioral choices. Thirdly, professional ethics should be cultivated, and young people should be educated to establish a sense of professional ethics of love and dedication, honesty and trustworthiness, fairness, service to the public, and dedication to the society, regardless of the position they hold. Good professional ethics is a concrete expression of young people's strong sense of responsibility to others and to society, and an important way to realize personal and social values. Fourth, we should pay attention to the cultivation of family virtues, and guide young people to establish the family virtues of respecting the elderly and loving children, harmony between husband and wife, hard work and thrift, and unity among neighbors. "Since ancient times, the Chinese nation has emphasized family and kinship. Family harmony, heavenly happiness, respect for the old and love for the young, good wives and mothers, teaching husband and wife, and being diligent and thrifty in running a household all reflect this concept of the Chinese people." [3] These virtues are not only the cornerstone of family happiness, but also a concrete manifestation of young people's responsibility to their families and to society.

"Youth is the social force that leads the way. The civilization quality of a nation is largely reflected in the moral standard and spirit of the young generation." [4] The construction of a new socialist spiritual civilization and the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation will ultimately need to be undertaken by generations of young people with a strong sense of social responsibility, and the soul of fostering a sense of social responsibility among young people lies in guiding them to develop noble moral qualities.

3 THE ABILITY TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN RIGHT AND WRONG IS KEY TO FOSTERING A SENSE OF SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE

In the great journey of the new era, the ability to distinguish between right and wrong has become a key element in fostering a sense of social responsibility among young people. Young people, as the future of the country and the nation, shoulder the historic mission of revitalizing China and achieving national rejuvenation, and must therefore focus on cultivating their ability to distinguish between right and wrong and to make good choices.

On the one hand, young people need to enhance their Marxist literacy, and study and practice the scientific theories of Marxism in depth. Only by arming their minds with advanced scientific and cultural knowledge can young people continuously improve their ability to recognize and overcome ignorance, always keep a clear mind and stand firmly on the position of Marxism. Colleges and universities should "unremittently spread the scientific theories of Marxism, grasp the theoretical education of Marxism, and lay a scientific ideological foundation for the growth of students throughout their lives. They should unremittently cultivate and promote socialist core values, and guide teachers and students to be firm believers, active disseminators, and exemplary practitioners of socialist core values." [5] On the other hand, young people need to establish a correct worldview, outlook on life, values, and firm and ambitious ideals and beliefs. Young people "establish a correct worldview, outlook on life, values, master this master key, and then look at the social scene, the course of life, all the right and wrong, right and wrong, primary and secondary, all the true and false, good and evil, beauty and ugliness, naturally, as if it were a flame of discernment, clear, naturally, you can make the right judgment, make the right choice." [6]

In order to continuously improve their ability to distinguish between right and wrong, and to enhance their sense of social responsibility and historical mission, the young generation needs to place their ideals and beliefs in the context of the era of the great practice of Chinese-style modernization, combine their own personal ideals with the common ideals of socialism with Chinese characteristics and the lofty ideals of communism, unify the realization of their own values with their dedication to the people and mankind, and fuse their youthful dreams into the practical process of the revival

of the greatness of the Chinese nation. youthful dreams into the practice of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

4 PRACTICAL ACTION IS THE STARTING POINT FOR FOSTERING A SENSE OF SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE

In the journey of the new era, the young generation needs to uphold the principles of being a solid officer and a down-to-earth person, deeply practicing the core socialist values, and selflessly dedicating their personal youth and passion to the motherland. "Responding to the call, the majority of young people and young students have embraced the motherland and the people, dedicated themselves to society and others, and actively engaged in the great practice of adhering to and developing socialism with Chinese characteristics, proving with practical actions that the contemporary Chinese youth are worthy of being a generation of great hope and great achievements." [7] Young people should have the courage to take on the historical responsibility entrusted to them by generations, carry forward the spirit of down-to-earth and hard work in the great practice of Chinese-style modernization, and the social responsibility of young people ultimately needs to be implemented into the practice of socialist construction, so as to demonstrate the responsibility of the young people in the new era with practical results.

The implementation of the sense of social responsibility of contemporary youth is to not forget to give back in the process of building socialist undertakings, to add bricks and mortar to the great practice of Chinese-style modernization with one's own practical actions, and to use the most youthful years to go to the places where the motherland is most in need of them, and put one's own talent and enthusiasm into practical work. "Since the implementation of the college student village official program, hundreds of thousands of college students have gone into the countryside, enthusiastic service, and strive to realize the value of life. The peasant masses have the most sincere feelings about your efforts and contributions. I have read many materials reflecting the deeds of college student village officials and am happy for your progress and achievements. I hope that you and all college student village officials love the grassroots, rooted in the grassroots, to grow insights and talents, to promote the development of the countryside, so that the farmers benefit, so that the youth have no regrets." [8] "Young people go to the grassroots and the people to build their careers and write a different and wonderful life in the great practice of realizing the Chinese dream." [9] This is a deep hope for the young generation and an important guide to the practice of social responsibility for young people in the new era.

The most important part of the practice of youth social responsibility is to integrate their patriotism and sense of responsibility into their daily work and life, and to demonstrate the social responsibility of young people in the new era with concrete actions. Behind every subtle behavior is the accumulation of the power of the entire youth group to help the world. The majority of young people should bravely shoulder the heavy responsibility entrusted to them by the times, have high aspirations, keep their feet on the ground, closely integrate their personal ideals and pursuits with the realization of the Chinese dream of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, and endeavor to fly their youthful dreams in vivid practice and write a brilliant chapter belonging to the youth of the new era.

COMPETING INTERESTS

The author have no relevant financial or non-financial interests to disclose.

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THE PERCEPTION AND RESPONSE OF DAILY WAGE WORKERS TO LABOR PRECARIETY

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Abstract: Daily wage labor is a significant type of informal employment. This study focuses on the labor process of daily wage workers and discusses their perception of labor precarity and their responses to it. The findings reveal that the labor precarity of daily wage workers is prominently reflected in four aspects: labor opportunities, labor conditions, wage payment, and labor security. The coping strategies of daily wage workers in response to labor precarity are categorized into two types: "stabilization actions" and "destabilization actions". "Stabilization actions" include improving self-skills and security, negotiating with employers and withdrawing from the daily wage labor to avoid risks. On the other hand, "destabilization actions" refer to daily wage workers lowering their self-expectations with a "lying flat" mentality and frequently changing jobs to increase their income. The study indicates that neither of these strategies effectively changes their situation under labor precarity. Instead, these strategies bring about an erosion sense of meaning of labor, which is detrimental to individual development. This research expands the understanding of labor precarity within informal employment, particularly in the context of daily wage labor, and showcases the agency of daily wage workers' perceptions and actions. It provides new insights into exploring possible solutions for addressing labor precarity in daily wage labor.

Keywords: Daily Wage Workers; Informal Employment; Labor Precarity; Perception; Actions

1 INTRODUCTION

Since the 1980s, migrant workers have been a crucial support for China's economic and social development. The 2023 Migrant Workers Monitoring and Survey Report released by the National Bureau of Statistics shows that the total number of migrant workers nationwide reached 297.53 million in 2023, an increase of 1.91 million compared to the previous year[1]. It is noteworthy that while the total number of migrant workers has rapidly increased, there are significant trends of stratification and diversification within the group[2]. Among them, the daily wage workers represented by "Sanhe Dashen" triggered a discussion on migrant workers[3]. These "Dashen" are referred to as "daily wage workers" or "casual laborers" in different studies, they often gather in informal labor markets or even by the side of the road in cities waiting for employers to hire them, becoming an essential part of the current Chinese labor market. A study involving 2, 043 migrant workers pointed out the increasing trend of "short-term employment" among migrant workers, characterized by high mobility and high unemployment rates[6].

Although the emergence of the daily wage labor system has provided migrant workers with more diverse and flexible job opportunities, daily wage workers face significant labor precarity during the development of this system. On one hand, the nature of daily wage labor leads to potential long gaps between jobs, causing fluctuations in job opportunities and income. On the other hand, the absence of stable labor relations makes it difficult for workers to secure their rights, and the prevalence of informal labor intermediaries often results in wage exploitation and employment disputes[3, 7]. Meanwhile, multiple factors such as individual pursuits and social realities have also led to workers' inability to achieve ideal working conditions, leaving them adrift in a foreign land, becoming "suspended" individuals[5].

In January 2024, The Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security of People's Republic of China issued the "Notice on Strengthening the Standardized Construction of the Odd-labor Market", emphasizing the integration of the odd-labor market into the public employment service system[8]. This notice aims to coordinate with relevant departments to regulate market order and protect the rights and interests of odd-laborers. This reflects China's concern for the daily wage labor, setting clear requirements and directions for the development of the daily wage system in the new era.

Based on this, this paper focuses on daily wage workers as the research subject and conducts an empirical study of daily wage workers in Beijing's labor market. It outlines the manifestations of labor precarity in daily wage labor and explores the diverse action strategies and consequences that daily wage workers adopt in response to labor precarity, thereby elucidating their flexible subjective experiences.

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Research on Precarity

The growth of international markets has resulted in a greater focus on maximizing productivity and a push to enhance market competitiveness among businesses in the labor market. Unlike the labor practices of the Fordist production line, the post-Ford capitalist production system has resulted in a rise in non-standard work arrangements and temporary employment opportunities for workers. There is a decline in employer-provided insurance for workers and a deterioration of traditional forms of institutional protection for employees[9]. Consequently, labor groups are currently confronted with market risks and uncertainties. Within this framework, job insecurity and vulnerability among workers intensified, leading to labor characterized by increasing "precarity".

"Precarity" is a condition of uncertainty, instability, and insecurity. More precisely, it refers to the lack of stability in labor that does not have a formal labor contract, a constant employment relationship, or sufficient social security. However, in a broader context, it may include the absence of safety in one's living conditions, flow instability, and the uncertainty of the surroundings. Guy Standing utilizes "precariat" to describe the rising workforce and various forms of employment in the globalized economy[10]. That refers to laborers and labor forms that lack stable employment or regular income, as well as lacking occupational identity and collective consciousness.

The labor precarity manifests in various ways throughout the labor process. In terms of employment forms and institutions, a study of 65 workers in South Africa found that practitioners under such non-standard employment arrangements lack a sense of work-related identity. They experienced high levels of uncertainty and stress due to temporary contracts and inadequate legal protection. This worsened their already precarious situations [11]. In terms of labor control, according to Zheng Guanghuai et al. (2015), informal employees often encounter precarious, volatile, and physically strenuous job situations in labor control[12]. They frequently face the possibility of not getting their wages and are subjected to coercive manipulation, such as overtime and high-intensity labor. Regarding labor relations, the lack of labor organization among informal workers has decreased inter-worker coordination in the context of labor relations. As a result, employers control the workforce and the labor process using measures including surveillance and threats[11]. This exacerbates power disparities between employers and laborers, constraining the independence and bargaining power of the informal workforce in the workplace [13]. The labor precarity is also apparent in the absence of social insurance and the restricted prospects for economic expansion[14], leading to both physical and psychological vulnerability for workers. Moreover, this circumstance exacerbates economic disparity, insecurity, and volatility[9].

Hannah Lewis and other researchers employ 'hyper precarity' to elucidate the elevated levels of instability, enslavement, and other forms of precarity experienced by international migrant laborers[15]. The study emphasizes that under neoliberalism, international workers encounter substantial obstacles in the labor market due to their disadvantaged socio-legal status, restrictive immigration status, and considerable livelihood pressure. They suffer from severe labor exploitation and are locked in a situation of acute precarity and forced work.

Regarding measures to deal with labor precarity, research has suggested that workers strengthen their job stability by keeping silent, avoiding being labeled [16], bargaining wages, and creating close ties with their clients [11]. Bernstein (2006) emphasizes that in the current labor market, individuals likely must take personal responsibility for acquiring and maintaining their skills[17]. This helps to decrease the uncertainty and unemployment risk caused by informal work. Assimilation into the local culture is an active attempt to deal with precariousness. Peng Qingen(1996) argues that migratory workers amass capital by creating their own relationship network to enhance their position in the workplace and build formal arrangements to address labor precarity[18].

While enhancing stability is a common strategy employed by informal employment collectives to deal with precarity, previous studies have also revealed that certain workers strive for "Self-destabilization". Kathleen Millar researched unpaid labor in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. She found that scavengers in urban poverty encountered difficulties in transitioning to secure jobs due to the mismatch between the stability of formal work and the mutability of living conditions they faced, such as the frequent requirement for temporary housing changes[19]. The unpredictability of life drives scavengers to participate in highly demanding and unpredictable work in rubbish dumps, therefore giving up their hopes for steady employment. Similarly, informal employees in China often choose to relocate in order to find better job prospects, a phenomenon referred to as "voting with their feet." This frequent switching of jobs, although it may result in precarity, is a commonly used strategy to achieve a slight increase in income [20].

2.2 Research on Daily Wage Workers

Daily Wage Labor is a prominent type of informal employment. Nevertheless, the precise definition of "daily wage worker" is ambiguous in current research, as multiple studies use terms such as "flexible employment", "odd-laborer", and "migrant worker". These terms are interconnected in various research, as they all relate to daily wage workers. The concept of "migrant workers" is broader and can be considered overlapping with but not entirely identical to the group of daily wage laborers. "Flexible employment" primarily emphasizes differences from the traditional factory system and mainstream employment in terms of working hours, income, insurance, and other related aspects[21]. In recent years, research on flexible employment has increasingly focused on workers employed in new forms of businesses, often leveraging the internet and other technological platforms[22]. The "odd-laborer" primarily denotes urban migrant workers engaged in diverse "informal" occupations[23]. They do not have an employer-employee relationship, are not subject to government regulation, and have low income levels[2]. Additionally, there is no specific regulation on the method of wage settlement for these workers.

Tian Feng and Lin Kaixuan (2020) provide a more exact concept of daily wage labor in their book "Wouldn't You Wish to Return: A Survey of Sanhe Youth". Their attention lies on the wage settlement cycle of workers. For example,

workers commence their tasks in the morning and conclude them in the evening, and then they promptly obtain remuneration from the team leader upon completion of their labor. Additionally, in projects that last for numerous days, workers are given 80 to 90 percent of their daily salaries after each day, with a tiny percentage being retained as a form of leverage to guarantee the completion of the entire duration[4]. That is, workers who use days as the primary unit for measuring labor and determining wages [24]. The laborers' activities in the daily wage market can be classified into three primary segments: searching for employment, performing actual labor, and settling wages[25]. Daily wage labor is becoming more popular among workers due to its flexibility. In addition, the emergence of works such as "Sanhe Dashen" has introduced daily wage work as a new type of labor in both public and academic domains [26].

It is crucial that although daily wage employment is on a vast scale and overgrowing, daily wage workers encounter a considerable quandary of precarity in multiple aspects. Daily wage workers often face challenges such as Working window period fluctuation, withheld wages, and the lack of social security[3]. The daily wage labor arrangement is a primary factor contributing to their precarity. This system is distinguished by a significant frequency of temporary posts, leading to little endeavors to uphold labor stability. The lack of government intervention and security intensifies the vulnerability of daily wage workers, impacting their employment, personal lives, family relationships, interpersonal communication, and future opportunities[26]. Daily wage workers who are informally employed do not qualify for household registration and are not included in the social security system[2]. Another matter of apprehension is to the intermediaries engaged in the daily wage system. They wield considerable influence as the intermediary and leverage their network of connections to manipulate job prospects. This exacerbates the predicament of jobless individuals and enables them to exploit workers' remuneration and reduce overtime compensation by capitalizing on the dearth of information[5]. Moreover, the daily wage system's precarity is reflected in life. In Zhao Wei's (2021) analysis, the daily wage workers' group demonstrates the characteristic traits of "dual embeddedness": they have experienced a prolonged disconnection from rural life and are geographically remote from the local community[27]. Furthermore, they do not possess certain employment and have stayed outside the urban workforce for a significant period. Consequently, they are disembedded from both urban and rural systems.

In order to alleviate the labor precarity, workers have also adopted various strategies. On the one hand, they oppose the oppressive and undemocratic environment of the factory and opt to sustain themselves in the "unrestricted" informal economy [3]; on the other hand, they are compelled to make concessions to the more "secure" factory system due to the economic and social demands of urban living[28]. However, this pendulum-like "double movement" between flexibility and security[9] exacerbates the tug-of-war between labor survival pressure and physical and mental inertia, making it difficult to truly change the predicament of labor precarity[3]. Furthermore, Han Yanchao (2021) found in his research that daily wage workers, when faced with unfair treatment such as wage deductions, actively seek redress[29]. However, they often encounter challenges such as the lack of effective self-protection measures and the absence of protection afforded by labor contracts. Consequently, they eventually adopt a passive attitude of "eating while waiting to die" as a new mode of resistance against the alienation of industrial society and the dominance of capital.

Based on the supplied literature review, existing studies reveal the dilemma of labor precarity and the coping behavior of daily wage labor in informal employment. It is essential to recognize that many studies have found that daily wage workers use various strategies when faced with precarious employment. However, most of these studies examine the topic assuming that daily wage workers "reject precarity". This assumption somewhat ignores the diverse subjective attitudes and mobility that daily wage workers have. Based on the precarity theory, this study takes the group of daily wage workers as the research object. We examine the embodiment of informal employment precarity in the daily wage labor. This research also discusses the main actions of laborers, especially the initiative and flexibility of the main body of them.

3 MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study combines field observation and interview. From October to November 2023, the researcher and team members conducted a study on informal employment of daily wage workers at the Majuqiao and Lishuiqiao labor markets in Beijing. On one hand, we observed the environmental conditions, recruitment methods, and waiting processes at these two major labor markets. On the other hand, we conducted preliminary conversations with daily wage workers in the labor markets, covering their work patterns, wage fluctuations, labor disputes, and personal experiences, etc. Additionally, we collected the contact information of the laborers to facilitate follow-up interviews.

From January to February 2024, the researcher and team members organized and analyzed the collected offline data, then drafting an interview outline and conducted semi-structured online interviews with daily wage workers, focusing on the key issue of labor precarity. The interview topics included reasons for choosing daily wage work, methods of finding such jobs, wage payment forms, labor security, and labor control. Additionally, we inquired about the workers' strategies for coping with labor-related risks. The researchers recruited interviewees in three ways: first, by asking for the intention to be interviewed in turn based on the contact information collected during the field observation; second, we used the snowball sampling method, whereby daily wage workers interviewed through the first method were asked to refer peers for further interviews; and third, we identify individuals with experience in daily wage work in our own social network. Through these three recruitment methods, a total of 23 interviewees were contacted. The majority were recruited through the first two methods, with only one recruited through personal social connections.

The basic information of the 23 interviewees is presented in Table 1. Their ages range from 31 to 65 years old, with an average age of 48 years. The interviewed daily wage workers are primarily engaged in construction, renovation, and

domestic services. Furthermore, the majority of the interviewees had previous experience in other forms of informal employment before engaging in daily wage labor, such as security, cleaning, landscaping, and construction work. A few interviewees had prior experience in formal occupations such as company employees.

Table 1 Interviewee Demographics

Encodings	Ages	Gender	Work Experience	Daily Wage Labor Duration
001	41	male	security guard; daily wage worker	9 years, ongoing
002	57	male	daily wage worker	3 months, ongoing
003	40	male	security guard; daily wage worker	6 years, multiple job changes
004	58	male	construction worker; daily wage worker	4 years, ongoing
005	65	male	construction worker; daily wage worker	1 year, ongoing
006	35	male	company worker; daily wage worker	3 months, planning to exit
007	38	male	janitor; daily wage worker	4 years, ongoing
008	53	male	security guard; caregiver; daily wage worker	3 years, planning to exit
009	60	male	security guard; groundskeeper; daily wage worker	10 years, planning to exit
010	50	male	daily wage worker	1 year, ongoing
011	56	male	miner; daily wage worker	15 years, ongoing
012	53	male	daily wage worker	1 year, ongoing
013	39	male	company worker; daily wage worker	22 years, ongoing
014	51	male	construction worker; daily wage worker	10 years, ongoing
015	59	male	janitor; daily wage worker	20 years, multiple job changes
016	62	female	domestic worker; daily wage worker	1 year, ongoing
017	37	male	company worker; daily wage worker	2 years, ongoing
018	31	male	factory worker; daily wage worker	6 years, ongoing
019	40	male	farmer; daily wage worker	8 years, alternating with farming
020	45	male	company worker; daily wage worker	4 years, partially exited
021	35	male	security guard; daily wage worker	10 years, already exited
022	35	male	factory worker; daily wage worker	6 years, ongoing
023	63	female	textile worker; daily wage worker	8 years, already exited

The interviews were conducted entirely online, with an average interview time of approximately 1 hour per participant. Prior to the interviews, the researchers and team members briefed the interviewees on the purpose, topics, basic content, and usage of interview data. With the informed consent of the interviewees, all interview sessions were recorded for documentation purposes.

4 PERCEPTION OF LABOR PRECARIETY AMONG DALIY WAGE WORKERS

Daily Wage Labor, an informal employment modality, is distinguished by its inherent volatility and susceptibility to change. Within the domain of the Daily Wage Labor market, workers confront a plethora of adversities, including suboptimal remuneration, tenuous job security, and elevated exposure to occupational hazards, all of which underscore the profound precarity of their employment. This study leverages qualitative interview data to elucidate the "hyper-precariety" of the labor conditions experienced by Daily Wage Workers. The analysis is structured around four pivotal dimensions: the availability of labor opportunities, the condition of labor performed, the remuneration received for labor, and the protective measures in place for laborers.

4.1 Waiting and Monopoly: The Hyper-Precarity of Labor Opportunities

Daily Wage Labor, a flexible and accessible employment category, exerts a strong pull on the workforce, offering a viable means of subsistence and serving as an initial stepping stone for those aspiring to explore opportunities in metropolitan areas. The current landscape of the daily wage labor market is predominantly dominated by positions within the construction and renovation sectors[23]. The labor demand in these industries is subject to seasonal and

climatic vicissitudes; notably, there is a pronounced downturn in work availability during the winter months, reflecting the inherent precarity of these job markets.

Furthermore, the surge of new entrants into the labor force exacerbates the existing tension between labor supply and demand, resulting in a pronounced oversupply of labor. Consequently, a significant cohort of workers may encounter extended periods of unemployment, colloquially referred to as "not receiving orders." In response to this precarious job market, workers adopt the strategy of arriving at the labor market at the crack of dawn to secure a preferential position in the queue for potential employers' recruitment.

"I was there waiting by five in the morning, as that's the nature of our market. The number of employers seeking workers is already limited, and after eight o'clock, there's essentially no work to be found, which would mean another day without employment." (Interviewee 015)

Nevertheless, the quotidian reality for daily wage workers is one of protracted anticipation, where employment opportunities are often ephemeral and disjointed. The common interlude of unemployment, lasting a day or two, is perceived as the typical frequency of gaps between jobs. In the arid season of labor demand, the situation is further exacerbated, with some interviewees revealing that they have faced stretches of three to four months without securing any employment.

"It all depends on your luck, sometimes you can find work, sometimes you can't, and then you just have to wait, which means there are days when you just can't earn any money." (Interviewee 023)

Within the daily wage labor system, in addition to the aforementioned method where daily wage workers await employment opportunities at labor markets, obtaining work resources through intermediary agencies constitutes an avenue for laborers in their quest for employment opportunities. These agencies serve as a bridge linking daily wage workers with employers, offering an array of recruitment information that enriches the workers' opportunities. However, the non-standard practices and "monopolistic" behaviors of intermediaries have further intensified the precarity of employment opportunities for daily wage workers.

In the Beijing daily wage labor market, intermediaries exhibit a variety of forms. "Yupao Network" is a frequently utilized online platform by daily wage workers, serving as an online recruitment portal that connects employers posting job vacancies with job seekers in search of employment opportunities. However, the platform operates on a point system, where users are required to earn points through daily sign-ins, inviting friends, or purchasing them, and subsequently spend these points to access the contact details of job postings. Through this mechanism, the platform effectively imposes intermediary charges, yet in the process, it escalates the temporal and economic costs borne by workers in their pursuit of job opportunities. Additionally, the job postings on online platforms are characterized by their immediacy and potential for delay. Respondents in the interviews have highlighted instances where they have made payments to obtain contact numbers, only to discover that the employers' recruitment needs have been satisfied. Although a refund is ostensibly available through customer service negotiation, the intricacies of the process have led many workers to relinquish their pursuit of reimbursement, consequently incurring a loss of both monetary and temporal resources.

In the periphery of the daily wage labor market, a multitude of offline intermediary agencies are prevalent. Diverging from the point system employed by platforms such as Yupao, these agencies operate on a membership fee basis, mandating workers to pay a fixed sum periodically—either monthly or annually—to gain access to recruitment resources. Furthermore, as intermediaries, they also levy a commission from the workers' remuneration.

"We pay an introduction fee to them every month, and if they have suitable work, they recommend it to me... In fact, there isn't an abundance of work at the agency. We also rely on luck when looking for work in the market. With the agency, we don't have to wait ourselves. However, if you choose the path of agency connections, you definitely won't get a high salary, as they have to account for their commission." (Interviewee 005)

The sustained demand for labor has led to the establishment of a coherent system between certain construction sites, companies, or employers and labor intermediaries. These intermediaries, leveraging their extensive relational resources, have access to a plethora of recruitment opportunities. According to Burt's (1992) theory of "Structural Holes" presented in his seminal work, intermediaries occupy a pivotal position between laborers and employers[30]. This positioning necessitates that both laborers and employers rely on intermediaries to establish contact with each other. From a macroscopic perspective of the interpersonal network, this intermediary role appears to create "gaps" or "cavities" within the overall structure of social relations. Labor market intermediaries occupy a significant number of these structural holes within interpersonal networks, thereby wielding dual advantages of resource conservation and information control[31]. However, the absolute advantage of intermediaries as connectors has made it more challenging for daily wage workers to access work resources through their own social networks or by waiting. The likelihood of workers securing employment opportunities independently is diminished, and the control over their labor pace becomes increasingly tenuous. As a result, the precarity of daily wage labor in terms of labor opportunities significantly increases.

4.2 Overwork and Peril: The Hyper-Precarity of Labor Conditions

The "hyper- precarity " of labor conditions is primarily reflected in the oppressive nature of labor intensity and the risks associated with the working environment. In the labor market, the employment relationship between daily wage workers and employers is often informal, with verbal agreements that leave workers unable to anticipate job-related risks and without means to defend their rights. This situation provides employers with opportunities to exploit daily wage workers, leading to frequent occurrences of excessively long working hours and high labor intensity. A significant

number of interviewees in the study expressed that daily wage work leaves them feeling "extremely tired, " with physical fatigue contributing to their stress. The oversupply of workers in the labor market and the scarcity of daily wage jobs also imply a lack of "autonomy" and "bargaining power" among daily wage workers. This is manifested in their inability to freely control the intensity of work or to withdraw from work at will, and negotiating wages with employers is considered unattainable[11]. As long as they fail to meet the employer's satisfaction, the employer can terminate their employment relationship at will.

"The employer is not short of workers, so they only offer this meager pay. It's take-it-or-leave-it; if you don't want to do it, there are plenty who would jump at the opportunity." (Interviewee 001)

"The daily workload extends to nearly ten hours or more, all of it is comprised entirely of physically demanding labor. Moreover, you have to obey their (the employer's) orders. They dictate how you should work, and Non-compliance with their directives results in immediate dismissal." (Interviewee 022)

On another note, the completion cycle of a daily wage labor is determined by the fulfillment of work content rather than a set number of working days. When daily wage workers "take on a new task, " they have the autonomy to plan their daily work within the timeframe set by the employer. However, this seemingly self-determined work system actually intensifies the precarity of their labor intensity. Huang Zhihui (2013) articulated the concept of "self-production regime, " which contrasts with the structured labor environment of the factory system[32]. This regime refers to a production form that relies solely on the labor of the individual or their family members, without a defined labor-capital or employment relationship. In this paradigm, laborers appear to possess a superficial "independence, " yet they are, in reality, subject to the dictates of the market "system." For instance, once daily wage workers undertake a task, any deviation or slacking off within their self-managed labor domain leads to a waste of their working time, ultimately harming their own interests. Consequently, they often engage in self-surveillance, pushing themselves to remain constantly productive, in an effort to secure more working hours and thereby "take on" an increased workload.

"The amount of work we do each day is up to ourselves. If you feel too exhausted, you work less for the day; if you're not tired or are in good physical condition, you can work longer. You manage the tasks you've undertaken and pace yourself accordingly, aiming to finish quickly so you can move on to the next job, potentially earning more within the month." (Interviewee 005)

In terms of the work environment, daily wage workers are exposed to various risks during both the process of working and job seeking. Given that the work of daily wage laborers often involves heavy physical labor, construction work, and specialized cleaning tasks such as high-altitude window washing, the nature of these jobs entails a heightened risk of physical injury. Adverse working conditions, including high temperatures, dust, and noise, also significantly impact the health of the workers.

As the primary venue for daily wage workers to seek employment, labor markets also harbor precarity risks, mainly manifested in unsafe environments and the frequent occurrence of information fraud. In the case of the Majuqiao daily wage labor market, located in the southwestern part of Tongzhou District in Beijing, the area is a quintessential urban-rural junction. The peripheral villages exhibit a disordered environment, and the labor market is populated by individuals with diverse backgrounds and levels of expertise. Furthermore, the absence of robust oversight in the labor market results in frequent incidents and a chaotic order, which poses a challenge to ensuring the safety and security of daily wage workers.

In terms of information security, on one hand, the daily wage labor market is a mixed environment where fraud is rampant. there is a prevalent issue of identity and payment information being fraudulently obtained under the guise of recruitment, which poses a significant risk to workers' personal privacy. in addition to conventional daily wage jobs such as construction and cleaning, the labor market also encompasses informal sectors like event staffing and order fabrication. The presence of these less conventional opportunities creates a breeding ground for illicit actors who may offer fake job prospects and exploit workers by demanding the sale of their identity documents and bank cards, thereby exposing daily wage workers to unpredictable and severe dangers.

During the course of our investigation, several respondents disclosed having been victims of fraudulent activities. Furthermore, a significant number of participants approached our interviews with caution, likely stemming from their own experiences or observations of others falling prey to deception. This serves as a clear indication of the pervasive nature of such instances of information fraud.

"I used to sell my bank cards. He asked me to transfer money to him via WeChat first, and then he would transfer it back to me. I thought it was just a simple money transaction and didn't think much of it. But in the past two years, with the rise of telephone fraud, I realized that this is also a scam." (Interviewee 017)

"Are you sure this isn't a scam? We've had experiences like this before; they communicate with us over the phone and record our calls to track our numbers, so I'm quite vigilant about such matters, " (Interviewee 021)

4.3 Arrears and Exploitation: The Hyper-Precarity of Wage Payment

The precarity in wage payment, a critical concern for daily wage workers, should not be overlooked. Within the daily wage system, two common employment models typically exist: one is direct engagement with employers, and the other involves working through brokers or intermediaries. Generally, the direct contact model is more favored by daily wage workers, who, in interviews, often believe that direct recruitment by employers is more "reliable." Under this direct engagement model, both parties can negotiate and communicate wages immediately, making wage settlement and

payment more convenient, 'a portion is often settled before starting the work, and the remainder is paid immediately upon completion', as stated by Interviewee 004. And the instances of wage arrears are rare.

Jobs obtained through labor brokers often pertain to large-scale construction sites. Daily wage workers are typically only able to connect with the "small contractors" who recruit them and are unable to directly contact the employers. They must rely on intermediaries to receive relevant information. This situation provides intermediaries with opportunities to embezzle funds. Shen Yuan (2007) has noted that workers are compelled to be integrated into the relational structure of construction sites[33]. This integration has given rise to a new form of exploitative "hegemony" by labor contractors leveraging "relationships." In terms of wage payment, both large and small labor contractors often deceive workers with the excuse that "funding has not been allocated from above," rendering the workers the ultimate victims of this relational hegemony.

"I had worked for a month in Xiong'an, and now it has been four or five months since then, yet I have not received my payment... The contact person was a subcontractor, and I was working under him. All I could do was call him, but he kept evading us workers by claiming that the main contractor above him had not paid him... In the end, we were unable to get our wages." (Interviewee 002)

The precarity in wage payment is further exemplified by the tiered subcontracting of projects and the commissions taken by intermediaries. In the pursuit of profit, some construction companies adopt subcontracting and affiliation as methods to undertake projects. From the general contracting to the project contracting, the management system of the construction industry has evolved into a subcontracting pyramid. Under the multi-tiered subcontracting framework, the deductions imposed by labor contractors contribute to a relentless erosion of financial resources. The proliferation of triangular debts has led to significant capital shortfalls in construction projects. Subcontractors at the lower tiers face substantial pressure to advance funds. The wages of daily wage laborers are situated at the terminal end of an elongated financial chain, which consequently renders their receipt of payment exceedingly challenging[34]. The situation is often prone to the malicious withholding of workers' wages. Similarly, in addition to the aforementioned collection of intermediary membership fees, the intermediary agencies also engage in wage deductions and profiting from price disparities. These practices lead to wages for jobs that workers obtained through intermediaries being lower than market rates, thereby exacerbating the precarity in the daily wage system's payment structure.

"The labor contractors often profit from the 'headcount money,' as the bosses do not approach us directly; they find us through these contractors. The contractors all take a cut. The boss offers a wage of 300, but they announce it at the market for 220, 230, and they make money this way." (Interviewee 017)

"When we find work through the intermediary agencies, they take a portion of our earnings. So after working for a few days, what we earn is barely enough for food and shelter. There's no extra money left for anything else." (Interviewee 015)

4.4 Absence of Insurance and Law: The Hyper-Precarity of Labor Security

In formal labor relations, employers usually are obligated to provide social insurance and sign labor contracts to ensure employment stability. Nevertheless, the daily wage labor market is distinguished by non-standard employment relationship of short duration. Employers often fail to offer industrial injury insurance and other related social insurance coverage to daily wage workers, resulting in the transfer of risks from employers to workers. The current social security system in the city functions primarily as a mechanism in which both employers and employees contribute simultaneously. Daily wage laborers, who regularly relocate inside the city, typically lack the household registration qualification. In addition, their classification as casual laborers exacerbates their lack of unit organization support from employers and are consequently excluded from the social security system[2]. Given the lack of favorable social conditions, daily wage workers must obtain suitable insurance to protect their work and personal welfare. Nevertheless, most of the daily wage workers interviewed did not purchase relevant social insurance for themselves, primarily due to their inadequate comprehension and financial limitations. Uninsured daily wage workers must personally bear the financial burden of their medical costs and income loss if they experience an accident or work-related injury. This exacerbates the health and economic risks they encounter and leaves them in a state of profound vulnerability and 'Hyper Precarity'.

"Buy insurance? Where can I get the money? I know it is better to buy insurance, but I don't have any money, and I can barely feed myself; how am I going to buy this insurance?" (Interviewee 022)

Additionally, the labor process of daily wage workers is in the vacuum region of legal protection. The abundance of labor and the limited availability of job possibilities lead to persistent excess supply in the labor market, resulting in a traditional "buyer's market"[35]. Consequently, daily wage workers face a disadvantage when it comes to communicating with employers. The asymmetry and incompleteness of information make the contractual relationship between labor and management unequal. Additionally, since many employers are small businesses or individuals, they often do not sign formal contracts with workers, relying instead on verbal agreements. However, the ambiguity around the rights and responsibilities of both parties, coupled with the absence of standards in the protection system[36], exacerbates the labor risks experienced by daily wage workers.

"We don't have a labor contract in this line of work; we work hard and suffer, and if something happens to us, we usually don't have a contract, and no one cares about us at all." (Interviewee 012)

Ultimately, the insufficient comprehension and restricted capability of daily wage workers to safeguard their rights exacerbates the precarity of their work. On the one hand, due to the lack of formal labor contracts and procedures with

labor departments, the employment relationship between daily wage workers and their employers is often ambiguous. This ambiguity can lead to difficulties in having labor disputes recognized by labor departments, leaving arbitration, courts, and other institutions as the only recourse for resolution[36]. However, the high costs associated with these legal processes, combined with the generally low educational levels and weak legal awareness among the workers, mean they often lack the capacity to defend their rights effectively. Consequently, they frequently choose to forgo legal means to protect their rights, perpetuating a vicious cycle of labor risk.

On the other hand, the lack of a structured institution within the transient and flexible daily wage labor collective impedes the strength of workers' coalitions and reduces their capacity to efficiently collaborate in safeguarding their entitlements[9].

5 RESPONSE OF DAILY WAGE WORKERS TO LABOR PRECARIETY

As workers with agency, daily wage workers exhibit diverse behavioral strategies in response to the precarity of the daily wage labor system. While the pursuit of stability is a common choice among workers in the informal employment market, as noted by Katherine Millar's research, stable employment may not suit the lifestyle of all day laborers. They need to adjust flexibly to align with their psychological attitudes and objective conditions in different situations. Interview data reveals that day laborers adopt various actions in the face of the "Hyper Precarity" of daily wage labor, including both stabilization actions and destabilization actions.

5.1 Stabilization Actions

5.1.1 Self-Improvement and negotiated rights protection

Driven by the pursuit of individuality and the positive promotion of objective conditions, some of the daily wage workers have a more positive attitude towards daily wage labor, and under the influence of this mentality, this group of laborers has made many positive attempts in "how to do better daily wage worker".

Internally, they consciously improve their self-security, mainly in terms of safety, relationship networks and self-skills. Firstly, in response to the harsh working conditions and environments of day labor, those with a stronger sense of protection often choose to purchase accident insurance for themselves. Given their economic constraints, they tend to "buy insurance based on the duration of the work" (Interviewee 005). Additionally, refusing potentially dangerous jobs is a common risk-avoidance strategy among daily wage workers. Secondly, the difficulty of finding a job is the most precarious aspect of the daily wage system, and in order to cope with this problem, some daily wage workers choose to improve their skills in order to expand the range of job choices, while some strive to establish good communication with their hometowns, fellow workers, and even intermediaries, expanding their own social networks, and attempting to break the phenomenon of "hegemony of relationships" in the labor market.

Externally, daily wage workers also attempt to negotiate or defend their rights. On one hand, Anwar (2019) interprets wage negotiation as a form of indirect resistance[11]. Daily wage workers can negotiate their wages with employers before accepting a job, based on factors such as the nature and duration of the work. However, given the relatively fixed wage standards in the market, negotiating for benefits is more common. For instance, it is quite usual for day laborers to request that employers provide lunch during work hours. On the other hand, when it comes to labor control such as overtime work, daily wage workers can protect their own interests by refusing unreasonable demands; and when faced with wage differences and wage arrears, protesting or reflecting through formal channels are coping strategies for daily wage workers.

"We will ask in advance, 'If I work at your place today, who will handle the meal?' Additionally, regarding drinking water, some employers provide it, so we sometimes try to negotiate for that." (Interviewee 023)

"If the overtime pay is inadequate and we are exhausted, we are unwilling to work... Sometimes, if a construction site offers different wages to two groups of workers, we will definitely confront the contractor about it." (Interviewee 018)

5.1.2 Exiting the daily wage system to avoid risks

Exiting the daily wage system is a common behavioral strategy to avoid labor precarity in the daily wage system. While this exit behavior also contributes to stabilization, it differs from the proactive "self-improvement and negotiated rights protection" behavior driven by a positive attitude. The emergence of exit behavior is mainly due to the influence of the hyper precarity of the daily wage labor system, making it difficult for daily wage workers to meet their livelihood needs or causing significant psychological burdens. In such a context of pessimism, daily wage workers choose to quit the daily wage system and seek stable jobs.

It is noteworthy that exiting behavior requires daily wage workers to have relative individual capital to secure stable employment after exiting. During interviews, this assurance mainly manifests in two aspects: firstly, laborers with land or other capital as a livelihood guarantee return to their hometowns to avoid the precarity of daily wage labor employment; secondly, workers with certain skills find alternative stable jobs, proactively exiting the precarious daily wage labor system.

At this first level, daily wage workers are often compelled by harsh economic realities. The precarity of daily wage labor significantly impacts their normal lives, exacerbating their difficulties if they continue within this system. However, they often possess capital back home that can support a more stable livelihood. In such cases, returning home becomes the preferable option. For instance, Interviewee 009, constrained by age limitations, finds it challenging to

secure work opportunities within the daily wage labor system, particularly in urban areas with high living costs. With land back home that belongs to him, after careful consideration, he ultimately decides to return to his hometown.

"I plan to return to my hometown next year. The cost of living in Beijing is too high, and as I grow older, it's hard for me to find work. Back home, I can farm the land, and my spouse and I can live a decent life together." (Interviewee 009)

Other daily wage workers have "escaped" the precarity of the daily circle by relying on their own skills and capital. Interviewee 020, who studied electronics technology in radio and television engineering, used his skills to secure a formal job in a television station repairing television towers and transmitters, with the daily wage system as a supplement to a small amount of free time, which better mitigated the risk of precarity in the daily wage system.

I have a specialty, my specialty is in electrician or surveillance installation, TV tower maintenance, so I'm working at the TV station now, and it's much more stable. I don't have to be on duty every day at the TV station, but if I want to, I can come out and look for another job during my breaks. (Interviewee 020)

5.2 Destabilization Actions

5.2.1 Resigned to "lying flat"

Although sharing a negative attitude towards the daily wage labor system akin to the group opting for "Exiting the Day Wage System," daily wage workers choosing to "lie flat" often do so due to individual constraints, with no sufficient capital to alter their circumstances. For a segment of daily wage workers, daily wage labor as a form of unstable employment, represents a second-rate choice when they cannot secure formal job opportunities for survival. Restrictions on age imposed by factories force some older workers, who still need to support their families financially, to seek employment opportunities elsewhere. The low entry barriers of the daily wage labor system provide them with an option. Additionally, a certain proportion of daily wage workers are compelled to choose daily wage labor due to factors such as educational background, skills, or even a criminal record.

This part of the group tends to be more negative in their mentality. In the face of the high intensity and poor working conditions as well as the cheating and profit-taking of the intermediaries, most of them do not have a way to break free and change, and they tend to choose to endure and submit to all kinds of unreasonable treatments, believing that the unhappiness felt in the daily wage labor is something that they have to bear for choosing to work as daily wage laborers. Even, they have adapted to and fully accepted the precarity of daily wage labor. For example, in the interviews, it was found that some of the daily wage workers have already acquiesced to the risks that labor poses to their bodies and health, and believe that physical injuries such as cuts on hands or injuries to feet as "normal occurrences that everyone has to endure".

Under this kind of obedience, a group of daily wage workers gradually adopt a "lying flat" mentality. The setbacks and hardships experienced in previous employment, the breakdown of social networks during urban-rural migration, and the experience of "working one day and playing three days" in the daily wage labor market have granted them a certain degree of labor "freedom" while simultaneously fostering individual "inertia"[3].

"I have no connections, no skills. Which regular job would want me? I can only work for a day, so be it. I don't know any big bosses anyway. Even if I stick with this (daily wage job) until the end, I'll only earn 150 a day. I just feel like lying flat is more suitable. Trying hard is useless in this situation." (Interviewee 003)

The mentality of "working for a day is just a day" has become their common state of mind. With the internalization of such negative attitudes, laborers in daily wage jobs feel bored and disgusted. They lose motivation for life and work, feeling aimless and lacking in pursuit. They often fall into self-doubt and denial, discontent with their current situation but unwilling and unable to make changes. At this point, "lying flat" serves as a psychological comfort for them. They attempt to reduce self-expectations through this passive "giving up," numbing themselves to the precarity of the daily wage labor system.

5.2.2 Frequent job changes

In studies of employment strategies for the new generation of migrant workers, the frequent job changes among migrant workers are often mentioned. As migrant workers move to cities, they attempt to transcend their original status as farmers and adapt to their new identity[38]. Therefore, frequent job changes constitute an important behavior for new generation migrant workers to adjust to the economic and social demands of urban life[28]. In addition to the relatively obvious positive or negative attitudes within the daily wage labor system, some of the daily wage workers hold a more moderate attitude towards the precarity of the daily wage labor system, and they do not reject the existence of precarity, and they may try to improve their own living conditions through the destabilizing behaviors of changing jobs frequently. A common principle behind the practice of changing between jobs is driven by wages. During the off-season in the daily wage market, daily wage workers may choose to temporarily abandon the limited job resources available in the market and try to apply for relatively stable positions such as security or janitorial roles in formal companies to compensate for the income precarity brought about by the off-season. However, since these job changes are generally motivated by wage considerations, when the daily wage market regains vitality, daily wage workers will again decide whether to stay or leave based on the prices offered by both types of work.

"Because winter is approaching and it's close to the Chinese New Year, there are fewer job openings in the market. Sometimes we have to wait for a few days without any work. So, I'd rather switch to another option, like working as a janitor in a company, which is more stable... When spring comes, I'll go wherever the wages are higher, regardless of the type of work." (Interviewee 015)

Another strategy for changing jobs is to do both daily wage work and other work at the same time. For example, Interviewee 019 flexibly alternates between agricultural farming at home and seeking daily wage work outside: when the farm work at home becomes busy, he invests more time in agricultural farming; however, when he feels excessively confined and tired from farming at home, he chooses to seek daily wage work outside to balance his life. Shifting focus between these two types of work not only ensures relatively stable income but also allows for a varied and flexible lifestyle pursuit.

"If I feel too exhausted from work at home, I'll do more daily wage work outside, but I still need to do some work at home. Although agriculture may not be a highly profitable industry, it's a legitimate one. You need something practical and stable to do. If I only do daily wage work all the time, I'm not sure how much I can earn." (Interviewee 019)

6 DISCUSSION

Under the development of the market economy and social transformation, the system of daily wage labor has undergone rapid expansion. While it offers migrant workers more diverse and flexible work opportunities, the issue of labor precarity also demands attention. Compared to other informal employment, the daily wage system provides greater flexibility and freedom, but the sporadic and variable nature of the work exacerbates the occurrence of labor precarity.

Based on empirical research on the labor precarity of daily wage workers, this study finds that their precarity is concentrated in four aspects: labor opportunities, working conditions, wages payments, and labor security. Firstly, the fluctuation of demand for daily wage labor positions across seasons, coupled with intermediaries monopolizing job resources, forces daily wage workers to spend a considerable amount of time waiting for employment opportunities in labor markets, directly resulting as precarity in job opportunities. Secondly, the high intensity and poor working environments of daily wage labor cause significant stress for workers. Thirdly, in terms of wage payments, the phenomenon of labor contractors taking advantage of their hegemony to deceive and withhold wages from workers is frequent, while subcontracting and intermediary fees further lead to wage deductions for daily wage workers. Finally, daily wage labor lacks insurance coverage and legal protections, and most workers have limited education levels, leading to poor awareness and ability to assert their rights, consequently exacerbating the risks for daily wage workers. Overall, labor precarity is amplified within the daily wage system, presenting characteristics of "hyper-precarity," making livelihoods difficult for daily wage workers.

In the face of such labor precarity, daily wage workers don't necessarily adopt a wholly negative outlook. Research indicates that they employ flexible coping strategies through two approaches: "stabilizing actions" and "destabilizing actions." "Stabilizing actions" involve individual efforts by daily wage workers to enhance their own labor stability. This includes improving self-protection measures in terms of safety, building social networks, and enhancing personal skills. Additionally, they may attempt negotiation or resistance, or opt to exit the daily wage labor system by returning to their hometowns or seeking formal employment to avoid precarity risks. "Destabilizing actions," on the other hand, involve actions by daily wage workers that may reduce their life stability but help them adapt to their circumstances. This could include adopting a "lying flat" mentality to lower personal expectations or frequently changing jobs to increase income.

It's noteworthy that the "stabilizing" and "destabilizing" actions of daily wage workers have, to some extent, alleviated the "hyper-precarity" of their labor or mitigated their discomfort within the daily wage labor system. However, these actions cannot completely alter their life circumstances; their future remains shrouded in uncertainty.

The efforts of daily wage workers to enhance their skills and negotiate wages with employers are still controlled by the daily wage system. The precarity of labor cannot be completely eradicated. Currently, due to the lack of widespread legal contracts in the daily wage labor market, the attempts of daily wage workers to assert their rights often yield no results. Moreover, those who choose to adopt a "lying flat" mentality may not only find themselves in situations where their income sources cannot sustain their livelihoods but also risk the erosion of their sense of labor significance, thus posing obstacles to labor transformation[26]. Furthermore, the constant switching of jobs is not an ideal strategy. On one hand, frequent changes between different jobs may lead to frequent fluctuations in social networks, hindering daily wage workers from establishing a sense of belonging and causing them to become "wanderers" floating within the city. On the other hand, job changes also impose limitations on labor skill development, resulting in an "inverted U-shaped" trajectory in individual development[38], which is detrimental to the improvement of wage levels and employment quality[39].

Under the daily wage system, informal labor relations are not the sole factors leading to the precarious situation of daily wage workers. We also need to pay attention to the influence of the attitudes and actions of daily wage workers on their livelihoods. Therefore, to effectively address the precarious situation of daily wage workers, it is necessary to understand their diverse survival challenges and subjective needs. Comprehensive and proactive considerations should be made from the perspectives of institutional design, regulatory services, and social governance to explore possible pathways to alleviate the precarity of daily wage labor.

COMPETING INTERESTS

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STUDY ON THE INNOVATIVE PRACTICAL PATH OF DIGITALISATION ENABLING HIGH-QUALITY DEVELOPMENT OF SHANDONG CULTURAL INDUSTRY

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Abstract: The 20th Party Congress pointed out that "we must adhere to the road of socialist cultural development with Chinese characteristics, enhance cultural self-confidence, and build a strong socialist cultural power around raising the flag, gathering the people's hearts, educating new people, promoting culture, and displaying images." Cultural industry is the main force to achieve the development of modern, world-oriented, future-oriented, national, scientific and popular socialist culture, stimulate the vitality of cultural innovation and creativity of the whole nation, and enhance the spiritual power to achieve the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. By digitally empowering the high-quality development of Shandong's cultural industry, we can achieve the goal of improving the modern public cultural service system and implementing the strategy of driving major cultural industry projects. Through the construction of digital system of high-quality development of cultural industry in "3 fields + 1 ecology" in the field of digitalisation of government management, digitalisation of cultural industry, digitalisation of social and cultural field, digital ecology of cultural industry, we will build a high-quality digital development path of cultural industry in Shandong, and enhance the ability of cultural industry in Shandong to play the role of culture in leading fashion, educating people, serving the society, and promoting economic development. It will enhance the role of Shandong cultural industry in leading culture, educating the people, serving the society and promoting economic development, and actively explore the way of low-carbon production and life of Shandong cultural industry.

Keywords: Digital empowerment; Shandong cultural industry; High-quality development; Innovation

1 OVERVIEW OF DOMESTIC CULTURAL INDUSTRY RESEARCH

Domestic cultural industry research started in 2000, and the domestic cultural industry research is guided by policy with a strong background of the times. Problem-oriented and aiming at the implementation of national strategies, it focuses on mainly exploring the problems existing in the development of China's cultural industry and its countermeasures by actively drawing on the research on cultural industry in foreign countries, with domestic scholars paying more attention to the specific phenomena and specific problems of the cultural industry, and with significant application features and obvious countermeasure orientation[1]. Domestic research on cultural industry can be divided into the stage of theoretical start, exploration and development, and the stage of high-quality development.

1.1 Theoretical Start-up Phase (2000-2003)

At the initial stage of theory, relevant researches focus on the definition, connotation, extension and other basic theories of cultural industry. Its representatives and their views include Hu Huilin [2], who thinks that cultural industry is an industrial system mainly characterised by the production, exchange and consumption of spiritual products, and Li Jiangfan [3], who thinks that cultural industry is a collection of units in the national economy that produce service products and physical products with cultural characteristics, and so on.

1.2 Exploration and Development Phase (2003-2012)

At the stage of exploration and development, relevant researches focus on the policy support of cultural industry, the construction of regional characteristic cultural industry clusters, and the construction of cultural industry parks, etc., emphasising the problem-oriented approach, drawing on the research results of cultural industry clusters in foreign countries, and focusing on solving the relevant problems in the process of cultural industry development. Its representatives and their views include Jiao Binlong [4], who puts forward the idea of building cultural industry clusters from regions and economic zones; Qi Ji [5], who puts forward that in the cultural reform and innovation environment dominated by the role of "market determinism", cultural enterprises or parks represented by national cultural industry demonstration bases, with the strategy of development of diversified main bodies and diversified channels, can stimulate innovation and creative vitality of market main bodies by exerting the clustering effect and incubation function. The market main body's innovation and creative vigour is stimulated.

1.3 High-Quality Development Phase (2013 - Present)

At this stage, the research on the development and practice of cultural industry has entered a period of high-speed development, which only focuses on the theme of cultural industry system and high-quality development of cultural industry, and its main representatives and their views are Pan Ailing et al. [6] Based on the synergy theory, the modern cultural industry system and the cultural market system can be regarded as an organic whole, and the two interact with each other and mutually promote each other. Starting from the intrinsic connection between modern culture industry system and culture market system, they explore the mechanism and path of synergistic development of the two; Fan et al. [7] analysed the core connotation, basic principles and main contents of the high-quality development of culture industry, and then carried out scientific, realistic and strategic thinking on how to achieve the path of high-quality development of culture industry in the "14th Five-Year Plan". Then, they make scientific, realistic and strategic thinking on how to achieve the path of high-quality development of cultural industry in the "14th Five-Year Plan", proposing to provide high-quality cultural products and services by taking content as the king, build a high-quality digital cultural industry system by taking technology as the wing, build a high-quality innovation chain for high-quality development of cultural industry by taking innovation as the nucleus, co-ordinate the market, and build a modern cultural market system. To sum up, the domestic cultural industry research in foreign cultural industry research comparison, based on the government policy as the dominant, problem-oriented, mostly focused on the modernisation of the cultural industry system in the field of governance and countermeasures research, the lack of digital technology application of the cultural industry high-quality development of the research.

2 THE CORE CONNOTATION AND MAIN TASKS OF DIGITAL EMPOWERMENT OF SHANDONG'S CULTURAL INDUSTRY

Digital empowerment of Shandong cultural industry is an important measure to enhance the adaptability of Shandong cultural industry to the change of market cultural demand, through digital empowerment, macroscopically, mainly through the construction of basic digital public service platform, to further optimise the business environment of the cultural industry under digitalisation; mesoscopically, through the optimisation of the structure of the cultural industry, the reform of the policy and the innovation chain of the cultural products, etc., to give full play to the market's decisive role in the allocation of resources. In the meso level, through the structure optimization of cultural industry, policy reform and cultural product innovation chain and other measures to give full play to the market's decisive role in resource allocation, improve the allocation efficiency of economic resources of cultural industry, further optimize the allocation pattern of regional cultural industry resources in Shandong Province, and then enhance the endogenous momentum of Shandong's cultural industry; in the micro level, through the digitization of empowered cultural enterprises to enhance the quality and level of products and services of cultural enterprises, and make efforts to improve the integration ability and productivity of the enterprise's total factors, and make efforts to enhance the resilience and security level, promoting the integration and innovative development of the cultural industry with other industries, and accelerating the promotion of the construction of a modernised, high-quality development system for enterprises, so as to promote cultural enterprises to achieve quality improvement in products and services and reasonable growth in quantity.

The main tasks of digital empowerment of Shandong cultural industry are, firstly, to improve the infrastructure construction of digital empowerment, through constantly improving the digital hardware facilities of Shandong cultural industry and related laws and regulations, data information disclosure and other software facilities, laying a sexual foundation for the construction of digital system of Shandong cultural industry to play better. Secondly, to optimise the digital market system of Shandong cultural industry, take supply-side reform as a breakthrough, further take the market demand as a guide, improve the supply quality of products and services of Shandong cultural industry, adjust the supply structure of products and services with the application of digital technology, and gradually optimise the digital management system, market system, products and service system of Shandong cultural industry, so as to promote the balanced and full development of the development of Shandong cultural industry. Provide more effective services for realising the high-quality development of Shandong's cultural industry. Thirdly, to prevent and resolve the risks under digital empowerment, through strengthening the digital supervision of Shandong's cultural industry and enhancing the effectiveness of digital supervision, continuously enhancing the safety direction of the digital industry of cultural industry, improving the risk emergency handling mechanism, enhancing the synergy between digital policies and other policies such as fiscal policies, preventing the digital business risks under extreme circumstances, and providing escort for the high-quality development of digitalisation of Shandong's cultural industry. Protecting and escorting. Fourthly, to further promote the opening up of Shandong cultural industry through digitisation, to promote the high-level two-way opening up of Shandong cultural industry through continuous innovation of digitisation initiatives, to enhance the docking of the cultural industry synergistic management ability and innovation ability between Shandong and the Yellow River Basin provinces under the condition of opening up, and to improve the ability of Shandong cultural industry to improve its participation in the governance of the international cultural industry and its global competitiveness[8].

3 DIGITAL EMPOWERMENT OF SHANDONG CULTURAL INDUSTRY HIGH-QUALITY DEVELOPMENT OF THE INTRINSIC MOMENTUM

Firstly, from the point of view of the production link. The autonomous control and self-innovation development of Shandong cultural industry needs the assistance of digital technology, through the establishment of policy supply, technology supply, market supply and legal supply, the establishment of a multi-level digital system platform in Shandong region, the provision of differentiated bank credit for different levels of cultural industry, the optimisation of the resources and factors allocation pattern in the field of production of cultural industry, the increase of the financial support to the cultural industry chain and effective production capacity supply, increase financial support for strategic new cultural and creative industries in Shandong Province, promote the integration of the cultural industry with other industries by enhancing the high-quality development of the products and services of the cultural industry, and diversify the operation and innovation risks of all kinds of participating subjects in the cultural industry. Secondly, from the distribution link.

Secondly, from the point of view of the distribution chain. The demand side of the cultural industry is individual consumption and social consumption. Individual consumption capacity depends on their own income level, while social consumption capacity depends on the distribution relations of the society. Under digital empowerment, through the ability to realise data assets, it has profoundly changed the monetary form of personal consumption and social consumption, and can further activate the new consumption pattern of the cultural industry, which can realise the function of monetary consumption through digital means, and realise the shareability of the cultural industry under digitalisation, for example, individuals can offset the costs of cultural consumption through activities such as personal creativity; enterprises can share data assets to enjoy relevant cultural products and services for free, etc. Through digital empowerment, virtual digital assets are innovated, and an optimised distribution pattern of personal and social consumption is realised, fundamentally enhancing personal consumption capacity and strengthening the inherent social consumption capacity.

Again, from the point of view of the circulation link. The digitalisation of the cultural industry has changed the original business form of the circulation industry, and the digital products have greatly satisfied the user's personalised customisation needs.[9] Circulation infrastructure construction in the field of Internet under digitalisation can further enrich the circulation industry, can achieve the innovation of digital cultural product system and structure, and further accelerate the construction of modern Shandong cultural online circulation system.

Finally, from the consumption link. Consumption demand is the fundamental driving force to achieve the high-quality development of Shandong's cultural industry. The development of the cultural industry should be centred solely on the demand side, and the supply-side structural reform. Demand-oriented, to promote the digital business environment of cultural products and services, through the application of digital scenes and other means, to enhance the universality of Shandong's cultural products and services, through popular participation, brand recommendation, labour exchange and other forms, to break the monetary liquidity constraints faced by consumers, reduce the sensitivity of consumer demand to the consumer price of cultural products, so as to promote the consumption in the short-term unchanged conditions of income level demand growth, further shaping a strong driving force for domestic demand for cultural products and services.

4 CONSTRUCTION OF A DIGITAL SYSTEM FOR THE HIGH-QUALITY DEVELOPMENT OF THE CULTURAL INDUSTRY IN "3 FIELDS + 1 ECOLOGY"

4.1 Digital Innovation Practices in the Area of Government Administration

First of all, through the construction of Shandong cultural industry data open sharing mechanism, to achieve the open sharing of cultural industry data in Shandong Province, to provide data protection for the cultural industry related enterprises and think tanks in Shandong Province, to actively guide the excavation of the data value of Shandong cultural industry data, and to achieve the capitalisation of Shandong cultural industry data, to explore the establishment of a public service platform of Shandong cultural industry with the culture of Taishan Mountain, Nishan Mountain, Yellow River, Canal Culture, and to lead the cultural industry to integrate with major cultural projects based on digital technology and traditional culture inheritance, red culture, socialist advanced culture. Canal culture, Shandong cultural industry public service platform, Shandong cultural industry public service platform to lead the Shandong cultural industry to major cultural projects, based on digital technology and traditional cultural inheritance, red culture, socialist advanced culture, and promote the supply of high-quality products and services for the cultural industry; through the construction of cultural industry government affairs digitalisation, to create a good business environment of cultural industry; through the construction of cultural industry digital government affairs service platform, to achieve the capitalisation of cultural industry data; through the construction of cultural industry digital government affairs service platform, to achieve the capitalisation of cultural industry data. The construction of digital government service platform for cultural industry to improve the efficiency of government service for cultural industry. Systematically classify the distribution of resources and functions of Shandong's cultural industry, and discover the applied research in the field of digitally empowered governmental management of Shandong's cultural industry through front-line investigation and research and expert interviews.

Secondly, through the digital construction of cultural industry government affairs, realize the full disclosure of information of Shandong cultural industry policies, and actively collect Shandong cultural industry policy suggestions through digital technology, and promote the precise landing of major policies of Shandong cultural industry, for example, through the digital channel of collecting opinions of cultural industry government affairs, improve the

financial policy system of cultural industry of Shandong Province, and form a system of direct funding for major projects of cultural industry in Shandong Province. Direct funding system to guide the head enterprises of Shandong's cultural industry to carry out R&D and innovation of cultural products and services. The development index of cultural industry is incorporated into local performance appraisal mechanism, the means of financial indirect subsidy is strengthened, and the preferential policies on tax are improved, so as to further boost the high-quality development of cultural industry in Shandong.[10] Through the fusion application of cloud computing and artificial intelligence, it can give precise policies to the problems of Shandong cultural industry, and through the way of mobile Internet, it can let the relevant stakeholders of Shandong cultural industry participate in the formulation of policies online and discuss them, and realise the immediacy of soliciting opinions online, and ultimately form the maximum synergy of policy implementation.

Finally, through the construction of digital government service platform for cultural industry, it avoids the enterprises related to cultural industry to run more roads, improves the efficiency of the competent departments of culture, and promotes the landing and implementation of Shandong's cultural industry policies. Through the intelligence of governmental data collection, the policies of cultural industry are systematically sorted out, and the artificial intelligence technology helps cultural enterprises to obtain relevant information in the fields of finance, taxation, science and technology, etc., and automatically pushes the relevant information to the relevant cultural enterprises, so as to reduce the cost of obtaining information for cultural enterprises.

4.2 Digital Innovation Practices in the Cultural Industries

Firstly, it leads the integrated development of Shandong's cultural industry through the innovation of digital technology application. The innovation in technology represented by big data, artificial intelligence, mobile Internet, cloud computing, Internet of Things and blockchain provides application technology guarantee for the digital application of Shandong's cultural industry. By sorting out the practical application fields and implementation effects of digital technology, exploring the types of integrated application of "big intelligence, mobile, cloud, thing and zone" and other technologies, and the path of cultural industry empowering other industries, guiding the relevant parties of cultural industry to make good use of digital technology to achieve high-quality supply of cultural industry products and services. First, through the application of big data technology, collect hotspot information of cultural consumption, data analysis, data mining, provide key information of product research and development and service for the cultural industry market main body, guide the head enterprise of Shandong cultural industry, focus on the "creative transformation and innovative development of excellent traditional culture of the Chinese Bank", red culture, socialist advanced culture and other major topics, in order to achieve high quality supply of cultural industry products and services, Socialist advanced culture and other major topics, relying on the construction of major cultural projects, to enhance Shandong's cultural products and services; secondly, through the application of artificial intelligence technology, to enhance the consumer experience of the cultural industry, through the artificial intelligence semantic recognition technology framework and theme extraction technology, to achieve the content of culture-related products intelligent clustering, to build the knowledge map and database of the content resources of the cultural industry, and to achieve the knowledge node of interconnection of content, deep mining of user intent, accurate understanding of user behaviour, building a multi-dimensional quality evaluation model of content based on deep learning, and realizing dynamic and accurate content dissemination; thirdly, through the application of mobile Internet technology, it realizes the facilitation and rapidity of consumption in the cultural industry, and uses mobile Internet technology as an interface to provide personalized customized services for cultural products through the digital Internet platform of the cultural industry to To meet the personalised needs of consumer groups; fourthly, through the application of Internet of Things technology, to make cultural and creative products intelligent, and through the synergy with industrial Internet, to realise the digitalisation and intelligent upgrading of cultural products; through the application of cloud computing technology, to be able to promote the close fusion of technology, products, platforms, and business scenarios, and to encourage the relevant innovative subjects to actively invest in building new scenario construction projects, and to aggregate advantageous resources to form a closed loop, establish industrial clusters or industrial alliances with enterprises as the main body of innovation, create a sticky whole-industry ecosystem, and provide accurate algorithmic services; Fifthly, through the application of blockchain technology, blockchain technology can be deeply fused into the digital culture industry, and digital signatures and timestamps including unique features of the contents and the date of creation can be embedded in the content production link, and cryptography and historical tracing can be achieved through the cryptography and historical tracing technology of the blockchain. Based on blockchain cryptography and historical traceability, the blockchain platform realises electronic deposit to ensure data traceability and anti-tampering. Thus, it protects intellectual property rights technically and promotes the innovative development with intellectual property rights. By doing a good job of protecting intellectual property rights of digital cultural resources, it realises the convergence and sharing of high-quality digital cultural resources, promotes the digital transformation and upgrading of traditional cultural industries, and promotes the benign and orderly development of the new economy.

Secondly, through digital industrialisation of the cultural industry, searching cost, copying cost, transportation cost, tracking cost and verification cost can be reduced. In terms of production factors, digital transformation through R&D and design collaboration, production and manufacturing intelligence, service industry chain extension and other related technologies can enhance operational efficiency, reduce manpower costs and improve management efficiency for enterprises. The digital supply chain of cultural industry is an organisational form that takes customer demand as the

basic orientation, improves quality and feedback efficiency as the basic goal, integrates cultural industry resources as the basic means, and realises efficient collaboration in the whole process of design, procurement, processing, sales and service of cultural products and services. In terms of value creation, the traditional value creation of cultural industry is based on the connotation of cultural products, for example, publishing enterprises are based on the content of books and the prediction of the market. The digital transformation of the cultural industry is to provide personalised, online and convenient instant services through the digital platform, so as to realise the business model from product sales to value-added services. In terms of organisational change, the digital transformation of cultural industry enterprises will create a process, management and authority control system and management system that is integrated with digital technology. Digital transformation, flat online control system, will completely replace the hierarchical management system. Management will be further compressed. R&D, production, service and management synergies will be further tightened. In terms of ecological construction, the digitalisation of the cultural industry is a systematic ecosystem, and the core of the cultural industry is the innovative cultural industry talents, and the elements of the products presented based on the creativity and ingenuity of the talents. The transformation of the elements of the cultural industry is the key to the digital transformation of the cultural industry, and the digitalisation of the elements of the cultural industry and the process of enhancing the value will become an important support for the ecological construction of the cultural industry. Therefore, culture industry ecology is composed of internal ecosystem centred on culture industry practitioners and external ecosystem centred on customers.

Finally, through the digitalisation of the cultural industry, the Internet platform and digital transformation promotion centre will be built with the application of the digital technology of "Da Zhi Mo Yun Yi Zu", so as to build a new industry, a new mode and a new value, and to create a chain of innovation, a chain of information, a chain of value and a chain of capital for the high-quality development of the cultural industry, so as to promote common prosperity through the development of culture. Construct the ecological industrial model of Shandong's cultural industry of "culture+tourism+business" under digital technology. Promote the integrated development of culture and creativity with agriculture, industry, urban and rural planning and other fields. First, "culture + agriculture" under digital empowerment, in the context of rural revitalisation strategy, the application of cultural creativity and agriculture, rural development, to enhance the level of creative design of agricultural products, to create a set of creative agriculture, local non-legacy, farming experience, rural scenery as one of the rural characteristics of the cultural industry zone; second, digital empowerment "Culture + Manufacturing", in the field of deep integration of cultural creativity and industrial Internet, to enhance the creative design of daily consumer goods, and to cultivate industrial heritage, industrial culture + tourism new business; Third, "Culture + Urban Ecology" under digital empowerment, to enhance the living environment with cultural creativity, and to integrate human-centred culture into the cultural industry. Thirdly, "culture + urban ecology" under digital empowerment, with cultural creativity to enhance the living environment, infiltrate the concepts of people-oriented, safe and intensive, ecological and environmental protection, and inheritance and innovation into urban and rural planning, and enhance the aesthetics of urban and rural residents' life and cultural taste. Fourthly, culture empowers the integrated development of other industries, increases the economic added value of other industries, guides other industries to enhance the efficiency of the industry through digital transformation, and the cultural industry itself needs to shift to a low-carbon mode of operation and production, reduce the consumption of resources through the integration of digital technology with traditional publishing and other businesses, and promote the industrial application of digitalisation in the cultural industry.

4.3 Digitising Innovative Practices in the Socio-Cultural Field

Firstly, on the construction of digital platforms for cultural public services, provincial and municipal platforms have been established, and corresponding working institutions have been set up to build a large platform for the management of digital services for public culture that oversees the overall work and links up all parts of the region. Cultural public service digital service platform to museums, libraries, cultural halls and other departments of the digital construction, drive the embedded integration of the cultural industry development, drive more cultural practitioners to achieve entrepreneurship, employment. For example, the digitisation of cultural museums should extend the user port to allow self-media practitioners to produce cultural creative products with relevant content, so that customers can verify and purchase customised corresponding cultural products and services through docking with cultural enterprises.

Secondly, digital urban planning culture should be combined with the city's historical and cultural traditions, in terms of architectural planning and design, urban planning and design, garden and landscape design, make full use of digital technology means to enhance the aesthetics of the life of urban residents, cultural taste, and promote the digitalisation of planning and design to lead the development of the construction industry's green skills; Thirdly, the digitalisation of traditional culture of the agricultural and rural areas should give full play to kite flying, grass and willow weaving, black ceramics, Chinese knot, Lu brocade, carved porcelain, glazed ceramics, craft carpet, musical instrument production, silk flowers, brush production, etc. as the representative of the rich folk culture and catering culture of Shandong's vernacular, to create a set of creative agriculture, local intangible heritage, farming experience, rural landscape as one of the Shandong regional rural characteristics of the culture of the digital industry platform.

Finally, on the digitisation of cultural life, represented by the self media, the traditional food production under short videos has driven the improvement of life taste while promoting the development of benign interaction in the food industry. The digitisation of living scenes, combined with rich content such as local people and red stories, enhances the immersive experience of users under digitisation and further expands the scope of application of the cultural industry.

4.4 Innovative Practices in the Digital Ecology of the Cultural Industry

First of all, build the cultural industry data factor market, through the cultural industry data factor market, realise the capitalisation of cultural industry data, through the synergy between the capital of cultural industry data and intellectual property rights, realise the trading market of cultural industry data assets, so that more cultural industry subjects in Shandong can obtain financial support through the trading of industry digital assets and mortgage financing, so as to push forward the cultural industry in Shandong High-quality development of Shandong cultural industry. The construction of cultural industry data element market includes data property right, data transaction, data security and data supervision, and the most important ways of cultural industry data industry at present include open data resources of the government, crawling network data and customised data collection and other open collection methods. It is difficult to meet the data demand of cultural industry. The establishment of cultural industry data factor market can promote the development of cultural industry data collection, collation, mining and analysis profession, and the related parties of cultural industry can improve the accuracy of their decision-making level by purchasing raw data, purchasing data service and data processing service, etc. The application of blockchain technology can trace back the attribution of data property right and the history of data transaction, so as to guarantee the data property right and data security. The application of blockchain technology can trace back the ownership of data and the history of data transactions, so as to safeguard the issue of ownership interests of data, and the transaction price of data can be estimated through the application of big data technology and artificial intelligence technology, so as to safeguard the fairness of the price of data in the cultural industry. Through the application of cloud computing technology and Internet of Things technology, the storage and application side of cultural industry data can be instantly supervised to guarantee the security of cultural industry data.

Secondly, on the construction of digital governance policy of cultural industry, the digital governance policy of cultural industry should be combined with the actual situation of Shandong, and follow the principle of openness, fairness and impartiality to set up the digital governance policy of Shandong's cultural industry, and the governance system should embody the characteristics of regional differences, and promote the construction of the core function gathering area of the regional cultural industry with the integration of Taishan Mountain, Nishan Mountain, the Yellow River, and the Canal cultural resources and the digital governance policy, and form a policy of Digitalisation of cultural public services to lead the direction of cultural industry development.

Again, the construction of cultural industry network security, specifically including the ideological security of the cultural industry, commercial secret security and personal privacy security, etc., should be through the application of Internet security technology, through the establishment of Shandong cultural industry network security organisation, to carry out regular monitoring of the security of the ideology, commercial secret and personal privacy involved. The construction of cultural industry network security is a fundamental facility to guarantee the construction of digital element market of Shandong cultural industry, and the construction of network security should be designed from two aspects, blockchain technology and industry management. From the technical level, the cultural industry data-based common platform and cultural enterprises digital access, according to the cloud storage, etc. need to be protected by digital security systems, the establishment of a digital transformation security index system, to guide the security system service providers to provide standardised digital security services. From the level of industry norms, the digitisation of the cultural industry requires unified action by the industry, so as to maintain synergy, give full play to the self iterative function of digitisation, and promote the leapfrog and convergent development of the cultural industry, the industry digital norms are a guide to the commercial behaviour of the cultural industry, through which the industry regulates the commercial behaviour of cultural enterprises, and makes clear the industry's behaviour such as plagiarism of information and unauthorised copying of information in the digital transformation of cultural enterprises. penalty system. The construction of cultural industry network security is a fundamental facility to guarantee the construction of digital factor market of Shandong cultural industry, and the construction of network security should be designed from both blockchain technology and industry management. The construction of digital governance policies for the cultural industry should meet the short board of the data element market of the cultural industry, one is to promote the cognitive level of the market players of the cultural industry in the process of the flow of digital elements, to establish the market-based pricing regulation of data elements under the application of big data and other technologies, to solidify the technical foundation of data rights confirmation, transaction and circulation through blockchain, Internet of Things, cloud computing and other technologies, and to form the Shandong cultural industry's relevant institutional documents. Secondly, accelerate the research on the accounting method of data elements of Shandong's cultural industry, and reduce the cost of cultural data circulation. Thirdly, through the application of digital technology, the digital platform of Shandong's cultural industry should be effectively supervised and regulated, preventing its platforms from implementing unfair competition through data monopoly, promoting orderly and reasonable flow of data elements, eliminating illegal data transactions, maintaining fair order in the market, and protecting the legitimate rights and interests of all kinds of subjects.

Finally, the cyberspace community of destiny of Shandong's cultural industry specifically includes cultural government administration, cultural industry associations, cultural enterprises and other industries and individuals such as cultural empowerment. The cyberspace community of destiny requires that the relevant stakeholders of Shandong cultural industry should start from the fundamental interests of cultural industry development, and should give full play to the advantages of digitally-enabled cultural industry through creative technology research and development and standardised policy implementation and application management, and promote the digital empowerment of cultural

industry through digitally-enabled cultural industry, and promote the digital empowerment of cultural industry to achieve the cultural industry to play the significant role of culture in leading the fashion, educating the people, serving the society, and promoting the low-carbon transformation of Shandong's socio-economic. Society, promote the service of low carbon transformation of Shandong society and economy plays a significant role. The construction of the cultural industry cyberspace community of destiny is not only limited to the cultural industry itself, but also covers the whole field of cultural empowerment, therefore, the construction of the cultural industry cyberspace community of destiny should be institutionally designed in three aspects, namely, laws and regulations, industry self-discipline and individual self-discipline. Through the construction of the cultural industry cyberspace community of destiny, it should distinguish the legal rights and obligations between different subjects, clarify its own economic and social responsibilities, and promote the high-quality development of the cultural industry community of destiny.

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INFLUENCING FACTORS AND PROMOTION PROGRAMS OF CAREER EXPLORATION OF NURSING INTERNS IN VOCATIONAL COLLEGES

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Abstract: This study aims to evaluate the relationship between core self-evaluation, perceived social support, career decision-making self-efficacy and career exploration among intern nursing students in vocational colleges, and to propose a Career Exploration Enhancement Program. The researcher utilized sequential explanatory mixed research methodology to determine the influencing factors of career exploration among intern nursing students in vocational colleges and proposes a Career Exploration Enhancement Program. This study selected the research respondents based on the inclusion and exclusion criteria from intern nursing students at Taishan Nursing Vocational College, Tai'an City, Shandong Province, China. In the quantitative phase, the researcher used the respondents' demographic information and core self-evaluation scale, perceived social support scale, career decision-making self-efficacy scale and career exploration scale as research tools. In the qualitative stage, the researcher conducted a series of interviews with the interviewees to understand their experiences of career exploration during their internship. The quantitative data revealed a lack of significant correlation between self-evaluation and career exploration, perceived social support exhibits a strong positive correlation with career decision-making. However, the lack of correlation between perceived social support and career exploration, as well as between career decision-making and career exploration. The qualitative data enriched the understanding of the dynamic and multifaceted nature of career exploration. The challenges, strategies, and personal development aspects highlighted by respondents resonate with the broader themes found in career exploration research. Based on the research findings, this study created a Career Exploration Enhancement Program, focusing on self-awareness, continuous learning, and strategic decision-making for long-term success. The program serves as a roadmap for intentional and holistic career development, aligning personal aspirations with professional demands.

Keywords: Nursing intern; Career exploration; Core self-evaluation; Perceived social support; Career decision-making self-efficacy

1 INTRODUCTION

A survey on the employment situation of nursing students in a vocational college showed that 86.79% of the nursing students in vocational colleges chose to engage in nursing-related jobs. Affected by various social factors, the current contract signing rate of nursing students is only 30.36%. The severe employment situation has led to increased employment pressure [1]. Nursing students in vocational colleges have been facing the problem of "educational discrimination" in their employment [2]. Nowadays, the employment difficulty of nursing students in vocational colleges is not caused by a single factor, but can be analyzed from two aspects: internal factors and external factors.

From the perspective of the external environment, with the popularization of higher education, the number of doctors, masters, undergraduates and vocational college students trained by various schools in various places is increasing. The employment pressure in various industries is gradually increasing, and the competition for various positions is becoming increasingly fierce. The employment issue of college students has always been a hot topic in the field of education. With the continuous development and popularization of higher education, the number of graduates has increased year by year. The resulting problems include difficulty in finding employment, high turnover rate, and low employment satisfaction [3]. Moreover, most of the relevant social and government departments focus on the employment of nursing students in undergraduate colleges, but do not pay enough attention to the employment of nursing students in vocational colleges.

Drawing on self-determination theory, a study initially demonstrated the protective effect of positive psychological capital on employment anxiety among recent graduates [4]. From the perspective of the students themselves, many nursing students in vocational colleges lack a correct and comprehensive analysis of the social environment, and they also lack an accurate and proper positioning of themselves. Therefore, there is a lot of blindness and conformity in employment⁵. These phenomena have had a significant negative impact on the employment efficiency and employment quality of nursing students in vocational colleges. In the long run, it will definitely affect the timely employment of more nursing students in vocational colleges on a larger scale, and bring unnecessary burdens and difficulties to the families of more nursing students in vocational colleges. Therefore, Analysis of the influencing factors of career

exploration behavior of vocational college students and construction of program to improve career exploration ability can improve vocational college students' career exploration behavior to a certain extent, help them establish a correct outlook on employment, improve their employability, and then improve vocational college nursing students' sense of career accomplishment and job satisfaction.

2 METHODS

2.1 Research Design

This study utilized sequential explanatory mixed design to determine the influencing factors and promotion program of career exploration of nursing interns in vocational colleges. It was designed using a mixed method of quantitative research and qualitative research, which was divided into three stages. In the initial stage, questionnaire survey was used to understand the current situation of exploration and influencing factors of nursing students in vocational colleges during their practice. For the second stage of the research, in-depth interviews were conducted on nursing students' experiences during internship through semi-structured interviews, and Colaizzi's phenomenological analysis was used to explore the impact of experiences during internship on nursing students' career exploration. The results of the two phases of the study were examined and combined for the third phase of the study. Analyze the elements of promotion strategies for nursing students' career exploration; use literature research and interviews with nursing students to construct career exploration promotion strategies for nursing students in vocational colleges in a form of career exploration program.

2.2 Participants of the Study

Research participants in this study was selected through purposive sampling selection in the first phase to select nursing students of Taishan Nursing Vocational College who are interns at various hospitals. The first phase of the research involved 315 nursing trainees who was asked to complete an online questionnaire. The second phase was selected research subjects by convenience sampling. In the second phase of the study, in-depth interviews were conducted with 15 nursing interns. Inclusion criteria: (1) Nursing students of Taishan Nursing Vocational College who are doing clinical practice in the hospital; (2) Agree to participate in this study and sign the informed consent form. Exclusion criteria: (1) Part-time specialist nursing students; (2) Nursing students who did not practice in the research hospital during the investigation period (sick leave, etc.).

2.3 Research Instrument

In this study, the researcher was used the following data measurement tools:

Data for the first phase of the study was obtained using a four-part scale. The first scale, consisting of 10 items, was designed to collect the self-perception level of nursing practicum students in vocational colleges. The second scale, consisting of 12 items, was designed to capture the perceived social support of vocational school nursing students. The third scale, consisting of 27 items, aiming to collect the career decision-making self-efficacy of nursing students in vocational colleges. The fourth scale, consisting of 12 items, was designed to collect information on career exploration among vocational school nursing practicum students.

2.3.1 Core self-evaluation scale

The Core Self-Evaluation Scale (CSES) compiled by Du Jianzheng was adopted, which is a unidimensional scale⁶. Using Likert 5-point scoring method, each item is scored from 1 to 5 points from "totally disagree" to "totally agree". The Cronbach's alpha coefficient for this scale is 0.83 and in this study it is 0.759.

2.3.2 Perceived social support scale (PASS)

The scale was first compiled by Zimet et al., and later revised by Jiang Qianjin⁷. The scale emphasizes the individual's self-understanding and feeling of social support, measures the support that the individual perceives from all aspects of society, and includes 12 items in 3 dimensions (support within the family, support from friends, and other support). The options for each item transition from strongly disagree (1 point) to extremely agree (7 points), all items are positively scored, and the higher the score, the higher the social support felt. In order to facilitate the practice nursing students to fill in, this study referred to the literature, and changed the original scale from "leadership, relatives, colleagues" to "teachers, relatives, classmates". The research shows that the modified scale has good reliability and validity, and the Cronbach's α coefficients are: 0.83 for the overall scale, 0.85 for the family support subscale, 0.91 for the support from friends subscale, and 0.88 for the other support subscale.

2.3.3 Career decision-making self-efficacy scale (CDMSE)

This study used the Nursing Career Self-Efficacy Questionnaire compiled by Hao Yufang in 2010 for nursing students⁸. It includes 6 dimensions and 27 items: career attitude and belief, problem-solving ability, career information collection and career planning ability, career cognition, career value, and career choice. Each item adopts a five-level Likert scoring method, with a score of 1 to 5. The higher the score, the stronger the professional self-efficacy. The Cronbach's α coefficient of the questionnaire is 0.841.

2.3.4 Career exploration scale

This study adopts the Career Exploration Scale compiled by Stumpf et al. ⁹. The scale is divided into two dimensions: environmental exploration and self-exploration, with a total of 12 items. The scale was compiled by Liu Wansha and

tested for reliability and validity. In this study, the Cronbach's coefficient of the questionnaire was 0.839. The questionnaire adopts the Likert five-point scoring method, and the scores range from 1 to 5, which represent "almost never", "rarely", "generally", "more" and "often". A higher score indicates a higher level of career exploration. For the second phase, a semi-structured interview questionnaire was developed to further seek explanations and identify students' experiences of career exploration during their internships and the factors they believed affected their career exploration.

2.4 Data Gathering Procedure

The data collection procedure was divided into two phases. First, the researchers requested approval and permission from the Head of nursing of school and then requested the participation of nursing intern respondents. Informed consent was attached before the questionnaire for the respondents to read and understand. Respondents were informed about the anonymity and confidentiality of the data before continuing the process. Respect for human dignity includes respondents' right to self-determination, and respondents have the freedom of control to monitor their activities. The right to full disclosure also requires respect for human integrity, ensuring that future respondents understand their rights and the full scope of the research. Then distribute questionnaire link. Respondents took about 15-30minutes to answer the questionnaire. In process of answering the tool, the researcher can always answer the questions and concerns of the respondents.

The second stage is to develop semi-structured interview guidelines to further explore students' career exploration experiences and influencing factors during their internship. The researcher contacted the teachers of the nursing department of the research school to see which students were interested in face-to-face interviews to determine the interviewees. Respondents who agree to participate in the second phase was scheduled for an interview. Dates and times were chosen with the consent of the participants and based on their availability and convenience. The researcher asked questions through a semi-structured interview questionnaire to guide the participants to freely express their opinions and experiences, thereby obtaining in-depth information. Face-to-face interviews were conducted with the consent of the participants and video-recorded.

2.5 Statistical Treatment of Data

The information gathered from the online survey was coded into spreadsheets and will be processed with the help of statistical tools. Data was treated with descriptive and inferential statistics. The demographic profile of intern nursing students in higher vocational colleges was statistically processed using frequency, percentage distribution, grade, and other data, using the average of frequency and standard deviation. The scores of each scale questionnaire were obtained using weighted average and standard deviation to determine the current status of core self-evaluation, perceived social support, career decision self-efficacy, and career exploration of nursing interns. This study used Pearson correlation analysis to determine the relationship between core self-evaluations, perceived social support, career decision-making self-efficacy, and career exploration among nursing interns in vocational schools. In order to identify the elements of the career exploration program of nursing interns in higher vocational schools, the interview transcripts of the respondents were analyzed using the seven steps of the Colaizzi phenomenological method.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Quantitative Data

3.1.1 Demographic Profile of Participants

Table 1 presents the respondents' demographic profile. A total of 315 participants successfully answered and submitted the questionnaire with valid data in the prescribe time.

Table 1 Demographic Profile of Respondents

Profiles		N	Percentage
Age	19 and Below	116	36.83%
	20 and Above	199	63.17%
	Total	315	100%
Gender	Male	38	12.06%
	Female	277	87.94%
	Total	315	100%
Whether you are an only child	Yes	255	80.95%
	No	60	19.05%
	Total	315	100%
Types of student origin	Urban	71	22.54
	Rural	244	77.46%

	Total	315	100%
Whether nursing is the first choice when filling in the volunteer	Yes		
	No	193	61.27%
	Total	122	38.73%
		315	315
Whether have join student union member or serve as a student leader	Yes		
	No	201	63.81%
	Total	114	36.19%
		315	100%

In the demographic analysis of the participant profiles, the age distribution revealed that 116 individuals (36.83%) were aged 19 and below, while 199 (63.17%) were aged 20 and above, contributing to a total of 315 participants. The gender breakdown indicated that 38 (12.06%) were male and 277 (87.94%) were female, making up the complete participant pool. In terms of being the only child, a significant majority of 255 participants (80.95%) affirmed this status, whereas 60 (19.05%) indicated otherwise. The analysis of student origin showcased that 71 (22.54%) hailed from urban areas, while 244 (77.46%) came from rural backgrounds, summing up to the total participant count. Respondents were also questioned about nursing being their first choice during volunteer sign-ups, with 193 (61.27%) confirming this preference, while 122 (38.73%) stated otherwise, totaling 315 participants. Regarding involvement in student unions or leadership roles, 201 participants (63.81%) responded affirmatively, while 114 (36.19%) indicated non-participation. These comprehensive statistics provided a nuanced understanding of the diverse characteristics within the surveyed group.

3.1.2 The status of core self-evaluation, perceived social support, career decision-making self-efficacy and career exploration among nursing interns in vocational colleges

A combined questionnaire of four scales was used to investigate the status of core self-evaluation, perceived social support, career decision-making self-efficacy and career exploration among intern nursing students in vocational colleges.

Table 2 Core self-evaluation status of nursing interns in vocational colleges

Variables	Mean	Interpretation
1 I believe I can succeed in life	3.70	Agree
2 I often feel down	2.71	Disagree
3 When I fail, I feel worthless	2.62	Disagree
4 I can successfully complete various tasks	3.58	Agree
5 I feel confident about work and study	3.51	Agree
6 I am generally satisfied with myself	3.65	Agree
7 I doubt my own efforts	2.67	Disagree
8 I feel insecure about my career success	2.79	Disagree
9 I am able to handle most of my problems	3.70	Agree
10 Many things I feel terrible and hopeless	2.59	Disagree

Scale and Description: 5.00 (Fully agree), 4.00 (Agree), 3.00 (Not sure) 2.00 (Disagree), 1.00 (Disagree completely).

In the examination of core self-evaluation, participants responded to a series of statements, each associated with a numerical mean and an interpretation. The first statement, "I believe I can succeed in life," garnered a mean score of 3.70, indicating an overall agreement among respondents. Similarly, statements 4, 5, 6, and 9, which respectively assessed the participants' confidence in completing tasks, confidence in work and study, overall satisfaction with themselves, and their ability to handle problems, yielded mean scores of 3.58, 3.51, 3.65, and 3.70, all leaning towards agreement. On the contrary, statements 2, 3, 7, 8, and 10, which delved into feelings of melancholy, worthlessness after failure, doubts about personal efforts, insecurity regarding career success, and experiencing hopelessness, had mean scores of 2.71, 2.62, 2.67, 2.79, and 2.59, respectively, indicating a prevailing disagreement among the participants. This comprehensive analysis of core self-evaluation sheds light on the participants' varying perceptions and attitudes towards aspects of self-confidence, worth, and efficacy.

Table 3 Perceived Social Support status of nursing interns in vocational colleges

Variables	Mean	Interpretation
1 Some people (teachers, classmates, relatives) will appear beside me when I encounter problems	4.81	Agree Slightly
2 I can share happiness and sorrow with some people (teachers, classmates, relatives)	4.84	Agree Slightly
3 My family can give me concrete help	5.01	Agree Very Much
4 I am able to get emotional help and support from my family when needed	5.08	Agree Very Much
5 There are people (teachers, classmates, relatives) who are my real source of comfort when I am in trouble	4.94	Agree Very Much
6 my friends can really help me	5.04	Agree Very Much

7 I can rely on my friends in times of trouble	4.86	Agree Slightly
8 I can talk to my family about my problems	4.95	Agree Very Much
9 My friends can share my joy and sorrow with me	5.05	Agree Very Much
10 There are people (teachers, classmates, relatives) in my life who care about my feelings	5.04	Agree Very Much
11 My family is willing to assist me in making decisions	4.84	Agree Slightly
12 I can talk about my problems with my friends	5.13	Agree Very Much

Scale and Description: 7.00 (Agree strongly), 6.00 (Agree very much), 5.00 (Agree slightly) 4.00 (Neutral), 3.00 (Disagree slightly), 2.00 (Disagree very much), 1.00 (Disagree strongly)

In the examination of perceived social support, participants responded to a series of statements, each associated with a numerical mean and an interpretation. The first statement, "Some people (teachers, classmates, relatives) will appear beside me when I encounter problems," garnered a mean score of 4.81, indicating a slight agreement among respondents. Similarly, statements 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, and 12, which respectively assessed participants' ability to share happiness and sorrow, receive concrete help from family, get emotional support from family, find real comfort from certain individuals in times of trouble, receive help from friends, talk to family about problems, share joy and sorrow with friends, experience care from people in life, and discuss problems with friends, yielded mean scores ranging from 4.84 to 5.13, all leaning towards agreement, with some rated as "Agree Slightly" and others as "Agree Very Much." Conversely, statements 7 and 11, exploring participants' reliance on friends in times of trouble and the willingness of family to assist in decision-making, had mean scores of 4.86 and 4.84, respectively, indicating a slight agreement among participants. This comprehensive analysis of the Perceived Social Support Scale sheds light on the participants' varying perceptions of the support available to them from different sources in their social networks.

Table 4 Career Decision-Making Self-Efficacy status of nursing interns in vocational colleges

Variables	Mean	Interpretation
1 I already have ideas for future work	3.27	Moderately Confident
2 Nursing would make it easier for me to find a job in a big city	3.01	Moderately Confident
3 Focusing on career goals, I selectively participate in club activities and social practice activities	3.13	Moderately Confident
4 I am confident that I can effectively deal with unexpected events at work	3.35	Moderately Confident
5 When I encounter difficulties in my career, I tend to think positively and never give up easily	3.48	Moderately Confident
6 Nursing work can enable me to have an annual salary higher than the average income level of people with the same education level	3.04	Moderately Confident
7 I don't have a firm idea about my career future yet	3.15	Moderately Confident
8 When I encounter setbacks in my career, I see them as steps to climb toward higher goals	3.42	Moderately Confident
9 Nursing enables me to achieve my personal ambitions and goals	3.25	Moderately Confident
10 When I have trouble at work, I can usually think of some ways to deal with it	3.46	Moderately Confident
11 Nursing work allows me to display my personal abilities and strengths	3.34	Moderately Confident
12 I like my major and am ready to actively develop in this direction	3.38	Moderately Confident
13 No matter what happens to me at work, I can handle it with ease	3.35	Moderately Confident
14 I am proud to be in the nursing field	3.35	Moderately Confident
15 My understanding of career is entirely based on the indoctrination from my parents, teachers or other authorities, and I have not seriously considered it	3.1	Moderately Confident
16 I have tried to understand the situation in various career fields in order to strengthen my professional beliefs	3.38	Moderately Confident
17 Nursing work allows me and my family to have valuable medical resources	3.39	Moderately Confident
18 I very much identify with the nursing profession	3.51	Moderately Confident
19 I can face difficulties at work calmly because I rely on my ability to handle problems	3.44	Moderately Confident
20 Nursing allows me to use my creativity	3.4	Moderately Confident
21 I pay close attention to the courses and training on the theme of "determination", and actively look for opportunities to participate and learn relevant concepts and methods	3.37	Moderately Confident
22 The severe employment situation forces me to accept my current chosen career	3.35	Moderately Confident
23 I consult with professionals or institutions engaged in career design for professional guidance and help	3.3	Moderately Confident
24 I often pay attention to the social development situation and talent market information, research my nursing employment direction, and understand its quality requirements	3.33	Moderately Confident
25 When choosing a job, in addition to considering your own ideals,	3.43	Moderately Confident

it is necessary to consider the influence of the external environment		
26 I enjoy working as a nurse	3.13	Moderately Confident
27 I'm sure I can succeed in a nursing career	3.36	Moderately Confident

Scale and Description: 5.00 (Completely confident), 4.00 (Somewhat confident), 3.00 (Moderately confident) 2.00 (Little confident), 1.00 (Not at all confident)

The Career Decision-Making Self-Efficacy Scale provides insights into individuals' confidence and beliefs regarding their career choices. On the various scale items, respondents express a moderate level of confidence in their career decision-making self-efficacy. They already have ideas for future work (Mean = 3.27, Interpretation: Moderately Confident) and believe that nursing, as a career, would make it easier for them to find a job in a big city (Mean = 3.01). Actively focusing on career goals, participating in club activities, and engaging in social practices are undertaken with a moderate level of confidence (Mean = 3.13). Respondents demonstrate confidence in dealing with unexpected events at work (Mean = 3.35) and maintaining a positive outlook when facing career difficulties (Mean = 3.48). While they see nursing work as potentially providing a higher annual salary than the average income level for individuals with the same education (Mean = 3.04), there is a moderate level of confidence even in the face of setbacks (Mean = 3.42). Respondents express moderate confidence in their ability to handle troubles at work, find ways to deal with challenges, and display personal abilities and strengths in the nursing field (Means ranging from 3.34 to 3.46). Additionally, they have a moderately confident identification with and pride in being part of the nursing profession (Mean = 3.51). Despite this confidence, there is acknowledgment of external influences in their understanding of career (Mean = 3.1), suggesting a nuanced perspective. Overall, the respondents demonstrate a moderate level of confidence in their self-efficacy related to career decision-making across various dimensions of the nursing profession.

Table 5 Career Exploration status of nursing interns in vocational colleges

Variables	Mean	Interpretation
1 Experience a variety of career activities	2.47	Rarely
2 Look for opportunities to test your capabilities in a specific area	2.74	Rarely
3 Try to complete some tasks to see if you like a job	2.88	Rarely
4 Take the initiative to communicate with people who are familiar with the major you are interested in	3.04	Fairly
5 Get information about today's job market and career opportunities	2.82	Fairly
6 Find information about careers you are interested in	2.97	Fairly
7 Reflect on whether past experience has influenced your career choice	2.96	Fairly
8 Reflect on what makes you unique, who you are	2.94	Fairly
9 Reflect on your past achievements and current challenges	2.93	Fairly
10 Consider the impact of your educational background on career choices	3.08	Fairly
11 Carefully consider whether your career and educational choices meet your family's expectations	3.08	Fairly
12 Try to imagine yourself taking on different career roles	3.11	Fairly

Scale and Description: 5.00 (Often), 4.00 (Quite), 3.00 (Fairly) 2.00 (Rarely), 1.00 (Not at all)

In the assessment of career exploration using the Career Exploration Scale, various dimensions shed light on individuals' engagement with their career paths. Participants reported relatively infrequent experiences with a variety of career activities (Mean = 2.47, Interpretation: Rarely). Similarly, they seldom sought opportunities to test their capabilities in specific areas (Mean = 2.74, Interpretation: Rarely) and rarely attempted tasks to gauge their job preferences (Mean = 2.88, Interpretation: Rarely). However, a moderate level of proactive behavior emerged, as participants fairly took the initiative to communicate with individuals familiar with their chosen majors (Mean = 3.04, Interpretation: Fairly). They also demonstrated a moderate degree of information-seeking behavior by fairly acquiring information about the current job market and career opportunities (Mean = 2.82) and exploring details about careers of interest (Mean = 2.97). Reflective practices were apparent, with participants fairly pondering the influence of past experiences on their career choices (Mean = 2.96) and contemplating personal uniqueness and identity (Mean = 2.94). Additionally, they considered past achievements and existing challenges (Mean = 2.93) and pondered the impact of their educational background on career decisions (Mean = 3.08). Family expectations played a role, as participants fairly weighed the alignment of their career and educational choices with familial expectations (Mean = 3.08). The exploration extended to envisioning oneself in diverse career roles (Mean = 3.11, Interpretation: Fairly). The nuanced responses on the Career Exploration Scale provide insights into individuals' varying levels of engagement and reflection in the process of exploring their career paths.

3.1.3 Test for Relationship between core self-evaluation, perceived social support, career decision-making self-efficacy and career exploration of nursing interns in vocational colleges

Table 6 Correlations between core self-evaluation, perceived social support, career decision-making self-efficacy and career exploration of nursing interns in vocational colleges

		Core self-evaluation	Perceived social support	Career decision making	Career exploration
Core self-evaluation	Pearson Correlation	1	.041	.010	.019
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.466	.856	.731

	N	315	315	315	315
Perceived social support	Pearson Correlation	.041	1	.601**	-.009
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.466		.000	.879
	N	315	315	315	315
Career decision making	Pearson Correlation	.010	.601**	1	.002
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.856	.000		.966
	N	315	315	315	315
Career exploration	Pearson Correlation	.019	-.009	.002	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.731	.879	.966	
	N	315	315	315	315

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

The correlation analysis was conducted to explore the relationships among core self-evaluation, perceived social supports, career decision-making self-efficacy, and career exploration in a sample of 315 participants. The results indicated that core self-evaluation exhibited a negligible correlation with perceived social support ($r = 0.041$, $p = 0.466$), career decision-making ($r = 0.010$, $p = 0.856$), and career exploration ($r = 0.019$, $p = 0.731$). The lack of statistical significance in these correlations suggests that core self-evaluation did not demonstrate a substantial linear relationship with perceived social support, career decision-making, or career exploration in the studied sample.

Perceived social support, on the other hand, showed a significant positive correlation with career decision-making ($r = 0.601$, $p = 0.000$) but did not exhibit a significant correlation with career exploration ($r = -0.009$, $p = 0.879$). The robust positive correlation between perceived social support and career decision-making suggests that individuals who perceived higher social support were more likely to report increased confidence and efficacy in making career decisions. However, the lack of a significant correlation between perceived social support and career exploration suggests a nuanced relationship that requires further investigation.

Furthermore, career decision-making did not show a significant correlation with career exploration ($r = 0.002$, $p = 0.966$). This result implies that individuals' confidence and effectiveness in making career decisions did not necessarily translate into a heightened engagement in career exploration activities. The lack of a significant correlation challenges previous literature suggesting a close relationship between career decision-making self-efficacy and career exploration, underscoring the need for a more detailed examination of these constructs.

In summary, the correlation analysis revealed varied relationships among core self-evaluation, perceived social support, career decision-making, and career exploration. While core self-evaluation exhibited minimal correlations with the other variables, perceived social support demonstrated a significant positive association with career decision-making. However, the lack of a significant correlation between perceived social support and career exploration, as well as between career decision-making and career exploration, indicates a complex interplay among these psychological constructs that merits further exploration and nuanced understanding.

3.2 Qualitative Data

For the second phase, after interpreting the findings from the first phase, a semi-structured interview questionnaire was used to further seek explanations and identify factors that students believed influenced their career exploration. To process qualitative data, we use Amedeo Giorgi's qualitative framework. By discovering significant themes, Georgia's qualitative analysis method attempts to uncover the meaning of events experienced by a person. The researchers conducted a search among participants willing to undergo the first phase of the study and sought nursing trainees with extensive experience with the phenomena and the ability and disposition to express them. From the transcript of interviews among fifteen nursing interns in vocational colleges, the researchers identified three central themes, namely: Challenges and Frustrations in Meeting Job, Strategies and Adaptation in Job Search, and Personal Development and Passion for Nursing.

3.2.1 Theme 1: Challenges and Frustrations in seeking employment

An intern nursing student facing challenges and frustrations in seeking employment refers to an individual who is currently in the process of completing their nursing internship or clinical training and is encountering difficulties and setbacks in securing a job within the nursing profession. These challenges could include factors such as a competitive job market, limited available positions, lack of experience, or barriers in the application and interview process. Frustrations may arise from the perceived gap between the skills acquired during education and the expectations of potential employers. It's a transitional phase where the individual is striving to transition from a student role to a professional nursing position but is encountering obstacles in the job-seeking journey.

Requirements: Many respondents faced challenges in meeting the academic and qualification requirements of hospitals. Tertiary hospitals, in particular, often demanded a bachelor's degree and a nurse qualification certificate. Some respondents had only a junior college degree, leading to difficulty meeting these criteria. The frustration of not meeting the requirements for desired positions in hospitals was a common theme.

Academic Qualifications and Job Options: Several respondents faced challenges related to academic qualifications. Tertiary hospitals often required a bachelor's degree or higher, and some respondents with junior college degrees explored opportunities in secondary hospitals and community settings.

Recruitment Examinations: Candidates encountered difficulties in hospital recruitment examinations, which included written tests and interviews. Emphasis was placed on basic theoretical knowledge and practical nursing skills. Repeated attempts were sometimes necessary to progress through the recruitment stages.

Self-Reflection: Through the job search process, respondents gained clarity about their academic limitations in relation to certain hospital requirements. This self-awareness led to a focus on opportunities in secondary hospitals, nursing homes, or community settings, with an understanding of the competitive nature of the job market.

"My biggest feeling is that I can never find a job that suits me. If I want to work in a hospital, academic qualifications are really important, as is the nurse qualification certificate."(NO.1)

"The biggest feeling when looking for a job is confusion. Ultimately, the failure of finding a job is due to the lack of solid professional knowledge learned in school."(NO.2)

"If I want to work in a tertiary hospital, my biggest feeling is that academic qualifications are too important."(NO.6)

"I took the exam 3 times and only got into the interview once."(NO.10)

"Before I took the fourth exam, the community hospital where I was interviewed for the third time informed me that I could go to work. However, I declined the invitation..."(NO.11)

"Academic qualifications are the stepping stone for entering a hospital. Although I regret that I could not get into an undergraduate college through hard study, the status quo is already like this and cannot be changed." (NO.13)

"I want to improve my academic qualifications first. Getting a bachelor's degree has been my goal since I entered school." (NO.14)

3.2.2 Theme 2: Strategies and Adaptation in Job Search

It involves the intentional and proactive efforts made by intern nursing students to position themselves effectively, showcase their qualifications, and successfully navigate the job search process in order to transition from the academic setting to a professional nursing role. This process often requires flexibility, resilience, and a willingness to learn and grow in response to the evolving demands of the job market.

Respondents adopted various strategies to overcome challenges, such as seeking employment in secondary hospitals, considering non-traditional nursing roles, and enrolling in tutoring classes to improve exam performance. Some engaged in part-time work while preparing for nurse qualification exams or explored opportunities in other industries.

Diverse Job Search Strategies: Respondents employed various strategies in their job searches, including attending job fairs, exploring online platforms, and direct communication with hospitals. The importance of monitoring official hospital websites and proactive inquiries about recruitment plans were highlighted.

Preparation for Recruitment Exams: To navigate the recruitment process, candidates emphasized the need for thorough preparation, encompassing basic theoretical knowledge and hands-on nursing skills. Strategies included reviewing textbooks, practicing common interview questions, and seeking feedback from failed attempts.

Persistence and Learning from Setbacks: The respondents demonstrated resilience by persevering through multiple recruitment exams. Setbacks were viewed as opportunities for growth, and the experiences contributed to increased confidence and adaptability.

"I contacted an Internet company - Baidu. I have passed the interview with this company and I plan to go to this company to do customer service work first."(NO.1)

"If I take this kind of recruitment exam in the future, I will also sign up for a tutoring class to systematically review professional knowledge, which can increase the success rate of the exam."(NO.2)

"I also do a good job at the hotel front desk. I can also work at the hotel front desk as a transitional job, which at least will not affect my normal life."(NO.4)

"The employment standards of each hospital are different, and the format of the recruitment examination is also different. So be sure to submit more resumes and try more."(NO.5)

"Even if I cannot successfully enter the hospital to work in the future, I can still support myself through working in the basketball gym."(NO.7)

"So far, I have participated in the recruitment examinations of four hospitals, including a township health center and a psychiatric hospital."(NO.11)

"At that time, I searched online for ideas about starting a business every day, and finally I settled on Internet entrepreneurship."(NO.15)

3.2.3 Theme 3: Personal Development and Passion for Nursing

Personal Development aspect involves the continuous enhancement of various skills, attributes, and knowledge relevant to nursing practice. It may include refining clinical skills, fostering effective communication, developing critical thinking abilities, and cultivating a deeper understanding of patient care. Personal development also extends to the nurturing of qualities such as resilience, adaptability, and empathy, which are crucial for success in the nursing field. The passion for nursing reflects the deep-seated enthusiasm, dedication, and genuine interest that intern nursing students have for their chosen profession. It goes beyond the acquisition of technical skills and encompasses a genuine commitment to providing compassionate and high-quality patient care. This passion serves as a driving force, motivating individuals to overcome challenges, stay abreast of advancements in healthcare, and contribute positively to the well-being of patients. In summary, the personal development and passion for nursing of intern nursing students represent a dynamic process of continual self-improvement and a profound commitment to the principles and values of the nursing profession.

Despite facing challenges, many respondents expressed a passion for nursing and a commitment to continuous learning and improvement. The experiences of finding a job served as a catalyst for personal and professional development. Some shared their love for nursing and the satisfaction derived from helping patients.

Clear Career Goals: Some respondents expressed a desire to improve their academic qualifications, recognizing the value of higher education in accessing better job opportunities. The pursuit of continuous learning and improvement was a recurring theme.

Passion for Nursing: Despite challenges, the love for nursing emerged as a common thread. Experiences during internships, including patient care and recovery, strengthened the commitment to the nursing profession. The respondents envisioned using their knowledge to contribute positively to patient outcomes.

Family and Peer Support: The support of family and friends played a crucial role in the job search process. Financial assistance, emotional support, and the exchange of job-related information were highlighted as forms of support.

Diversification of Career Paths: Not all respondents expressed a strong desire for traditional nursing roles. Some considered entrepreneurial paths, such as starting online businesses. The pursuit of challenging and fulfilling work was a common motivation.

"She recognized my work ability very much, so she asked me if I would like to work in Beijing after graduation. She said that if I wanted, she could give me a letter of recommendation for Beijing 999 Hospital."(NO.3)

"The internship gave me a better understanding of nursing work, and I am very determined to engage in nursing work in the future."(NO.4)

"I love nursing. I hope to become a nurse if I have the opportunity. I also believe that I am qualified for nursing."(NO.7)

"I really enjoy working as a nurse, so I don't want to miss any opportunity to become a nurse, even if it's a clinic job. I feel happy when I help patients. I like the working atmosphere of the third clinic very much."(NO.8)

"Interest is the best teacher, so no matter what job you do, you must first love it."(NO.9)

"During my internship, I often communicated with my teachers to understand the current development trends of the nursing industry and prepare for my next job search."(NO.12)

4 DISCUSSIONS

In this specific study, the evidence suggests insufficient support for a meaningful association between self-evaluation and career exploration. This underscores the need to explore other factors that contribute to the complexity of this relationship. The correlation data among the variables core self-evaluation, perceived social support, career decision-making, and career exploration-provides valuable insights into the interrelationships among these psychological constructs. Core self-evaluation, a measure of individuals' overall self-worth and self-efficacy, shows no significant correlations with perceived social support, career decision-making, or career exploration, indicating that one's self-evaluation is not strongly associated with perceived social support, career decision-making, or career exploration. This aligns with existing literature that acknowledges core self-evaluation as an intrinsic and relatively stable personal attribute, suggesting that individuals' self-perceptions may not be directly linked to their perceived social support or career-related behaviors [10].

The correlation between perceived social support and career decision-making reveals a significant positive association. This finding supports the literature suggesting that individuals with higher perceived social support tend to exhibit greater confidence and effectiveness in their career decision-making processes [11]. The positive correlation underscores the role of social support in shaping individuals' career-related beliefs and decision-making self-efficacy.

However, perceived social support shows no significant correlation with career exploration. This result, while unexpected, highlights the complex and multifaceted nature of the relationship between perceived social support and career exploration. The literature has emphasized the importance of further research to elucidate the impact mechanism of perceived social support on specific career-related domains, and this finding underscores the need for nuanced exploration in this area [2].

Additionally, the correlation between career decision-making and career exploration is not statistically significant. This lack of correlation suggests that individuals' confidence and efficacy in making career decisions may not directly translate into increased engagement in career exploration activities. This result contradicts existing literature that posits a close relationship between career decision-making self-efficacy and career exploration [12-13], emphasizing the need for further investigation into the nuanced dynamics between these two constructs.

In summary, the correlation data provides mixed findings regarding the interplay among core self-evaluation, perceived social support, career decision-making, and career exploration. While core self-evaluation does not significantly correlate with the other variables, perceived social support exhibits a strong positive correlation with career decision-making. However, the lack of correlation between perceived social support and career exploration, as well as between career decision-making and career exploration, prompts further inquiry into the nuanced dynamics of these relationships. This analysis aligns with the broader literature on these psychological constructs, emphasizing the need for context-specific investigations and a comprehensive understanding of their interrelationships [10,14].

The extensive literature on career exploration provides valuable context to the quantitative findings. Career exploration is portrayed as a dynamic and continuous process involving active behaviors such as questioning, experimenting, and identity weighing. The literature emphasizes the multifaceted nature of career exploration, dating back to the 1960s, where it was categorized as a form of exploration activity in career decision sociology theory.

From the qualitative data gathered on challenges and frustrations, respondents faced hurdles in meeting academic qualifications and job requirements, particularly in tertiary hospitals. The emphasis on academic qualifications and the competitiveness of recruitment exams led to self-reflection, with individuals adapting their strategies and exploring opportunities in secondary hospitals or community settings.

The qualitative data on strategies and adaptation in job search aligns with the literature on career exploration. Respondents demonstrated diverse job search strategies, including attending job fairs and engaging with online platforms. The importance of preparation for recruitment exams and the resilience to persist through setbacks are reflected in the literature's emphasis on continuous exploration as a lifelong process.

Personal development and passion for nursing, evident in the qualitative responses, align with the literature's focus on career exploration as a process that enhances self-awareness and fosters personal career development. Respondents expressed a clear passion for nursing, and their experiences served as a catalyst for continuous learning and development.

In conclusion, while the quantitative findings suggest a lack of significant correlation between self-evaluation and career exploration in this study, the qualitative data, supported by extensive literature, enriches the understanding of the dynamic and multifaceted nature of career exploration. The challenges, strategies, and personal development aspects highlighted by respondents resonate with the broader themes found in career exploration research. This integrated perspective calls for a comprehensive examination of the interplay between various factors influencing career exploration in the specific context of nursing students during their internship period.

5 CAREER EXPLORATION ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM

Rationale: The revealing path of the Career Exploration Enhancement Program is to explore the complex interplay of Core self-evaluation, Perceived Social Support, Career Decision-making, and Career Exploration.

Description: This comprehensive training program delves into the intricate web of psychological constructs influencing individuals' career trajectories. Focused on core self-evaluation, perceived social support, career decision-making, and career exploration, the correlation analysis conducted on a sample of 315 participants illuminates nuanced relationships that challenge traditional notions in the field.

Core self-evaluation, reflective of individuals' intrinsic self-worth and efficacy, emerges as a somewhat isolated factor, exhibiting negligible correlations with perceived social support, career decision-making, and career exploration. This implies that one's fundamental self-perceptions may not strongly dictate their engagement in career-related behaviors or be significantly linked to their perceived social support. These results align with existing literature, positioning core self-evaluation as a relatively stable, intrinsic trait.

Contrastingly, perceived social support demonstrates a robust positive correlation with career decision-making, suggesting a pivotal role for external influences in shaping individuals' confidence and efficacy in making career choices. However, the absence of a significant correlation between perceived social support and career exploration adds complexity to this narrative, underscoring the need for deeper exploration into the multifaceted nature of these relationships.

Equally intriguing is the lack of a significant correlation between career decision-making and career exploration, challenging established beliefs about the direct translation of decision-making self-efficacy into increased engagement in exploration activities. This unexpected finding prompts a reevaluation of existing literature and calls for a more nuanced examination of the dynamics between these two constructs.

In summary, this training program offers a journey into the intricacies of self-perception, social support, decision-making, and exploration within the context of career development. The mixed findings challenge conventional wisdom, emphasizing the need for context-specific investigations and a holistic understanding of the interrelationships among these psychological constructs. Participants will gain valuable insights to inform their approaches to career exploration and decision-making, recognizing the complexity inherent in these processes.

5.1 Participants

1. **Nursing Students:** Those currently enrolled in nursing programs who are at various stages of their education and may be contemplating their future career paths. The program can provide them with insights into the psychological factors influencing career decisions and exploration.

2. **Nursing Educators:** Instructors and faculty members involved in nursing education can benefit from understanding how psychological constructs impact career-related behaviors among nursing students. This knowledge can inform their teaching methods and career guidance efforts.

3. **Clinical Nurses:** Practicing nurses who are navigating their careers and seeking opportunities for professional growth. The program can offer them insights into the role of self-evaluation, social support, and decision-making in shaping their career trajectories.

4. **Nursing Managers and Administrators:** Professionals responsible for managing nursing teams and departments can use this program to gain a better understanding of the factors influencing the career development of their staff. This knowledge can be applied to create supportive work environments that foster career exploration and decision-making.

5. Career Counselors in Healthcare Settings: Counselors or advisors specifically focused on providing career guidance within healthcare and nursing contexts. The program can equip them with additional insights into the psychological aspects of career development in nursing, enabling more tailored support for their clients.

6. Researchers in Nursing and Healthcare: Scholars and researchers in nursing and healthcare fields interested in exploring the psychological dimensions of career development. The program can serve as a foundation for further studies and investigations into the nuanced relationships between psychological constructs and career outcomes in nursing.

5.2 Budget

1. Venue Rental: RMB 3000- RMB 6000

- Consider the cost of renting a venue suitable for the number of participants, equipped with necessary audiovisual facilities.

2. Materials and Supplies: RMB 1000- RMB 2000

- Budget for training materials, stationery, name tags, and any other supplies needed for the program.

3. Trainers' Fees: RMB 1000- RMB 10,000

- If hiring external trainers or experts, budget for their fees, travel, and accommodation expenses.

4. Catering: RMB 2000- RMB 3000

- Consider the cost of providing meals, snacks, and beverages for participants.

5. Marketing and Promotion: RMB 1000- RMB 2000

- Budget for promotional materials, online advertisements, and any other marketing expenses.

6. Administrative Costs: RMB 1000- RMB 2000

- Include costs for registration systems, administrative staff, and other miscellaneous expenses.

7. Audiovisual Equipment Rental: RMB 1000- RMB 3000

- If the venue does not provide adequate equipment, budget for renting audiovisual tools like projectors, microphones, and speakers.

8. Transportation: RMB 1000- RMB 2000

- If participants or trainers need to travel, budget for transportation expenses.

9. Contingency: RMB 1000- RMB 3000

- Set aside a contingency fund for unforeseen expenses or last-minute adjustments.

Total Estimated Budget Range: RMB 10,000- RMB 30,000

Table 7 Career Exploration Enhancement Program

Key Results Areas	Objective	Content	Strategy	Time Allotment	Expected Outcome
Session 1: Introduction	Introduce participants to the program's focus and objectives	- Overview of the psychological constructs explored	Presentation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engagement: A presentation offers a structured format to introduce participants to the program, capturing their attention through visual aids, graphics, and key points. • Clarity: It allows for a clear and concise delivery of information, ensuring that participants grasp the fundamental concepts and objectives of the training program. • Accessibility: A presentation format enables the incorporation of multimedia elements, making the introduction more dynamic and accessible to participants with diverse learning preferences. • Interaction: The presenter can engage participants through questions, polls, or interactive elements within the presentation, fostering an immediate connection and active participation. 	1 hour	Participants understand the purpose of the program and the significance of psychological constructs in career development.
Session 2: Core self-evaluation	Explore core self-evaluation and its implications	- Definition and measurement of core self-evaluation	Lecture and interactive discussion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In-depth Understanding: A lecture provides a structured format for presenting the definition and measurement of core self-evaluation, ensuring participants gain an in-depth understanding of the concept. • Expert Insight: The lecture allows an expert to share insights, research findings, and 	1.5 hours	Participants comprehend the concept of core self-evaluation and its role in shaping intrinsic self-worth.

				nuances related to core self-evaluation, providing participants with a comprehensive overview.		
				<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Interactive Discussion: Following the lecture with an interactive discussion encourages participant engagement, allowing them to ask questions, share perspectives, and deepen their understanding through dialogue.• Application: The combination of lecture and discussion enables participants to apply the concept to real-life scenarios, fostering practical comprehension.		
Session 3: Perceived Social Support	Examine the influence of social support on career decisions	- Understanding perceived social support in career contexts	Case studies and group activities	2 hours	Participants recognize the impact of social support on career decisions and gain insights into its nuances.	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Real-world Application: Case studies provide real-world scenarios, allowing participants to analyze and understand how perceived social support operates in different career contexts.• Interactive Learning: Group activities encourage collaboration and discussion, enabling participants to share perspectives, explore diverse viewpoints, and collectively deepen their understanding of the role of social support in career decision-making.• Practical Insight: By engaging in case studies and group activities, participants gain practical insights into the complexities of social support dynamics and its impact on shaping career decisions.• Skill Development: The combination of case studies and group activities enhances critical thinking skills, decision-making abilities, and the application of theoretical knowledge to practical situations.			
Session 4: Career Decision-making Self-efficacy	Investigate the intricacies of decision-making in careers	- Factors influencing career decision-making Self-efficacy	Role-playing scenarios and discussions	2 hours	Participants analyze the factors affecting career decision-making Self-efficacy, fostering a nuanced understanding of the process.	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Interactive Engagement: Role-playing scenarios immerse participants in realistic decision-making situations, promoting active participation and engagement.• Experiential Learning: Through role-play, participants can experience the complexities of decision-making, enhancing their understanding of the various factors that influence career choices.• Applied Knowledge: Role-playing allows participants to apply theoretical knowledge to practical situations, bridging the gap between conceptual understanding and real-world decision-making.• Facilitated Discussions: Following role-play sessions, structured discussions provide opportunities for participants to reflect on their experiences, share insights, and gain multiple perspectives on the decision-making process.• Skill Enhancement: The combination of role-playing and discussions enhances critical thinking, problem-solving, and interpersonal communication skills.			
Session 5: Career Exploration	Explore the dynamics of career exploration	- Methods and barriers in career exploration	Interactive exercises and group reflections	1.5 hours	Participants gain practical insights into career exploration, recognizing the complexities	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hands-On Exploration: Interactive exercises provide participants with practical experiences, allowing them to actively engage in various methods of career exploration.• Identifying Barriers: Through group reflections, participants can collectively identify			

			and discuss potential barriers to effective career exploration, fostering a comprehensive understanding of challenges.		involved.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharing Insights: Group reflections facilitate knowledge-sharing, enabling participants to learn from each other's experiences and perspectives in the realm of career exploration. • Applied Learning: Interactive exercises simulate real-world scenarios, enabling participants to apply different methods of career exploration and gain insights into their effectiveness. • Holistic Understanding: The combination of interactive exercises and group reflections ensures a holistic exploration of both effective methods and potential obstacles in the career exploration process. 		
Session 6: Synthesis and Discussion	Integrate key findings and encourage participant discussion	- Review of correlations among constructs	<p>Panel discussion and Q&A</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive Understanding: A panel discussion allows experts or facilitators to provide a comprehensive review of correlations among core self-evaluation, perceived social support, career decision-making, and career exploration. • Diverse Perspectives: A panel can bring together professionals from various fields, providing diverse perspectives on the interplay of psychological constructs in career development. • Interactive Dialogue: Q&A sessions foster an interactive dialogue between participants and panelists, allowing for clarification of concepts and deeper exploration of nuanced topics. • Application to Real-world Scenarios: The session encourages participants to connect theoretical knowledge with practical scenarios, enhancing their ability to apply key findings to real-world situations. • Facilitated Discussion: The Q&A format facilitates open discussion, ensuring that participants actively engage with the material and have the opportunity to seek insights tailored to their specific contexts. 	1 hour	Participants engage in thoughtful discussions, synthesizing their learnings and addressing queries.
Session 7: Application to Nursing	Relate psychological constructs to nursing careers	- Application of learning to nursing contexts	<p>Case studies and real-world examples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Practical Application: Case studies provide a platform for participants to apply the learned psychological constructs to real-life nursing scenarios, fostering practical understanding. • Critical Thinking: Analyzing real-world examples encourages critical thinking, enabling participants to connect theoretical knowledge with the complexities of nursing practice. • Collaborative Learning: Group discussions allow participants to share insights, perspectives, and potential solutions, promoting collaborative learning among nursing students, educators, clinical nurses, and managers. • Relevance to Nursing Careers: The session emphasizes the direct relevance of core self-evaluation, perceived social support, career decision-making, and career exploration to the nursing profession, enhancing participants' ability to navigate their careers effectively. 	1.5 hours	Participants understand how psychological constructs apply to nursing careers, fostering relevance and applicability.
Session 8: Personal Reflection	Encourage participants to reflect on	- Guided reflection exercises	<p>Journaling and small group discussions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-awareness: Guided reflection 	1 hour	Participants engage in self-

	their own career journey		exercises facilitate self-awareness, helping participants explore their personal values, goals, and experiences in the context of their nursing careers.		reflection, applying the concepts learned to their personal career aspirations and decisions.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interactive Learning: Journaling and small group discussions offer interactive platforms for participants to share insights, challenges, and successes, fostering a sense of community and mutual support. • Application of Learning: Participants apply the psychological constructs explored in earlier sessions to their individual career journeys, reinforcing the practical relevance of the training program. • Personalized Insights: Through personal reflection, participants gain personalized insights into their core self-evaluation, social support networks, decision-making processes, and approaches to career exploration. 		
Session 9: Action Planning	Facilitate the creation of personalized career action plans	- Goal-setting and action planning for career exploration	<p>Individual and group goal-setting activities</p> <p>Practical Application: This session translates theoretical insights into actionable steps by guiding participants in creating concrete plans for their career exploration.</p> <p>Empowerment: Goal-setting empowers participants by providing a structured approach to navigate their nursing career paths, fostering a sense of control and direction.</p> <p>Collaborative Learning: Group goal-setting activities encourage collaboration and idea exchange, allowing participants to learn from each other's perspectives and strategies.</p> <p>Customization: Individual goal-setting ensures that participants tailor the action plans to their unique aspirations, taking into account their core self-evaluation, social support networks, and decision-making styles.</p>	1.5 hours	Participants develop actionable plans for their career exploration, incorporating insights gained from the program.
Session 10: Closing and Resources	Summarize key takeaways and provide additional resources	- Recap of program highlights	<p>Distribution of resource materials and references</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consolidation: This strategy reinforces key program learnings by providing participants with tangible materials for future reference and reflection. • Empowerment: Participants leave the program with a toolkit of resources to support ongoing career exploration, fostering a sense of empowerment and autonomy. • Holistic Understanding: Resource materials offer additional readings, case studies, and tools to encourage a deeper, more comprehensive understanding of the psychological constructs discussed. • Sustainability: Providing resources ensures that participants have continuous support and guidance beyond the program, promoting sustained career development. 	1 hour	Participants leave with a clear understanding of key concepts, additional resources, and a sense of empowerment in their career exploration.

6 CONCLUSION

Career exploration is a lifelong journey, it is crucial to understand its multifaceted nature and the evolving contexts within which individuals make career decisions. The synthesis of findings and the development of the career exploration program underscore the dynamic and interconnected nature of career development. By recognizing the significance of self-awareness, continuous learning, and strategic decision-making, individuals can navigate the complexities of their careers, adapt to changing environments, and cultivate a fulfilling professional life. The program

serves as a roadmap for individuals seeking intentional and holistic career development, aligning personal aspirations with the evolving demands of the professional landscape.

7 RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Recommendations for School Administrators

Tailored Career Guidance Workshops: Develop and implement tailored career guidance workshops that address the diverse needs identified in the demographic analysis. Customize workshops to focus on self-awareness, career exploration, and decision-making, considering the varied backgrounds and preferences of nursing students.

Integrated Career Development Courses: Integrate career development courses into the nursing curriculum, emphasizing core self-evaluation, career decision-making self-efficacy, and practical career exploration skills. Empower students with the necessary skills and knowledge for successful career development, aligning coursework with real-world applications.

7.2 Recommendations for Hospital Managers and Administrators

Mentorship Programs: Establish mentorship programs connecting nursing interns with experienced professionals to enhance perceived social support. Provide a valuable resource for interns to navigate challenges, make informed career decisions, and gain insights from real-world experiences.

Career Exploration Initiatives: Launch initiatives that promote active career exploration, such as career fairs, industry talks, and internships. Expose nursing interns to diverse career options, enabling them to make more informed decisions about their professional paths within the healthcare setting.

7.3 Recommendations for Nursing Students

Active Participation in Workshops: Actively participate in tailored career guidance workshops to gain insights into self-awareness, career exploration, and decision-making. Leverage these opportunities to assess personal preferences, strengths, and goals for a more informed career path.

Engagement in Mentorship Programs: Engage proactively in mentorship programs to benefit from experienced professionals' guidance and support. Seek advice, share concerns, and use mentorship as a resource for personal and professional development.

7.4 Recommendations for Career Counseling Teachers

Facilitate Tailored Workshops: Develop and facilitate tailored career guidance workshops that align with the diverse needs of nursing students. Address specific psychological constructs such as self-perception, social support, and decision-making in counseling sessions.

Promote Career Exploration Initiatives: Encourage students to actively participate in career exploration initiatives, emphasizing the importance of gaining diverse experiences. Providing guidance on utilizing these initiatives to make informed decisions about future career paths.

7.5 Recommendations for Future Researchers

Explore Nuances in Career Development: Conduct further research to explore nuances in the relationship between self-perception, social support, decision-making, and career exploration. Investigate contextual factors that may influence these constructs differently across diverse populations.

Longitudinal Studies: Conduct longitudinal studies to track the long-term impact of tailored career guidance workshops, mentorship programs, and career exploration initiatives on nursing students' career trajectories. Explore how interventions can contribute to sustained career satisfaction and success in the nursing profession.

COMPETING INTERESTS

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EXPLORING TRANSLANGUAGING IN CHINESE AS A SECOND LANGUAGE CLASS AMONG INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS IN CHINA

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Abstract: This paper reports on the results of a survey investigating translanguaging in Chinese as a second language class among 121 international students in China. The collected data were processed by means of descriptive analysis via SPSS 26.0 so as to explore the perceived attitudes, motivation and influencing factors of translanguaging among the participants. The results revealed that the participants believed in the effectiveness of translanguaging even though they are cautioned to some degree in this regard, their perceived motivation towards translanguaging includes assisting classroom learning, facilitating classroom participation, and promoting classroom interaction, and their perception of translanguaging is mainly influenced by such factors as needs to participate in classroom, affect needs, and convenience of translanguaging space. This study shall provide implications for Chinese language teaching to international students in China and beyond.

Keywords: International students in China; Chinese as a second language; Translanguaging

1 INTRODUCTION

Translanguaging refers to the concept of language use in foreign language class that is blending and creative. Translanguaging is a kind of complex social and cognitive activity which is mediated by the use of multiple language resources by multilinguals, through which knowledge is acquired, information is retrieved, and social relations as well as identity are expressed [5]. In recent years, translanguaging in second language class has been drawing increasing attention, mainly focusing on the perceived attitudes among the learners [1], motivation [1] and influencing factors [6]. However, these studies mainly paid attention to translanguaging in English as a second language contexts, little attention is paid to contexts of other languages. Meanwhile, in contrast to studies abroad, research in China on translanguaging is relatively late with a focus on the introduction and review of studies on translanguaging [11]. It can be found that research on translanguaging in China is inadequate.

In the past decade, the Belt-Road initiative policy of China promoted the heat of learning Chinese abroad. More and more international learners come to China to learn Chinese. International students are diverse in terms of language, culture and educational background. Therefore, it is unavoidable for translanguaging to take place in class of Chinese as a second language. In light of that, the present study aims to explore the translanguaging in Chinese as a second language class among a group of international students in China.

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

Since its appearance, the concept of translanguaging has been drawing attention from the scholars. Existing research on translanguaging has mainly explored the attitudes towards translanguaging[1], the perceived motivation for translanguaging [1, 7], and the influencing factors on translanguaging [6].

Research has revealed that learners displayed positive or neutral attitudes towards translanguaging in second language class. For instance, Adelia [1] found most of the surveyed students believed that translanguaging could exert a positive influence on their foreign language learning. By contrast, Rivera & Mazak [6] found that learners are reserved towards the influence of translanguaging in class. With regards studies in this aspect in China, it is often reported that Chinese learners of English as a foreign language (EFL) are open to translanguaging in their English learning. Wang [9] reported that most learners surveyed tend to use more than one language in their language learning.

Translanguaging is reported to be of multiple functions. It has been found that translanguaging could promote the cognitive development of the learners [1]. Translanguaging is also conducive for knowledge construction in second language class. It could promote deep learning, and harmonious teacher-learner relationship [3]. Translanguaging could help learners more master the knowledge learned from the class [7]. These findings are also reported in studies in China. For example, translanguaging is found to be facilitative in helping learners comprehend the newly learned content and task requirements [4]. It could also help the learners express themselves and interact with others [4]. Translanguaging could promote teaching innovation, and the learning of language and context [10].

Translanguaging is influenced by multiple factors. It has been reported that language policy, language attitude and ecological factors could exert certain influences upon translanguaging [6]. Such ecological factors as harmonious teacher-student relationship, language awareness of the learners, language attitudes at school and community all are influential on translanguaging [2]. Meanwhile, translanguaging is also influenced by learner needs and language

competence and others. Cognitive needs of the learners, expression of thoughts, classroom participation as well as affective needs are found to be determinants of translanguaging [4]. Additionally, translanguaging is also constrained by foreign language proficiency of the teacher [9].

All in all, existing research on translanguaging has been developing rapidly. However, the research mainly explored translanguaging in the English as a second language or foreign language contexts, with limited attention paid to the translanguaging of learners of other languages. Meanwhile, research on translanguaging in China is relatively late and mainly introduces the research state of translanguaging abroad. There is limited empirical research on translanguaging among international students of Chinese as a second language in China [8]. Therefore, this study aims to explore the translanguaging in Chinese as a second language among international students in China.

3 RESEARCH DESIGN

3.1 Research Questions

This study intends to explore the translanguaging in Chinese as a second language among international students in China. Specifically, it aims to investigate the perceived attitudes towards, motivation for, and influencing factors for translanguaging among the learners of Chinese as a second language in China. It aims to answer the following three questions:

- (1) What are the attitudes towards translanguaging among international students of Chinese as a second language in China?
- (2) What are the motivations for translanguaging among international students of Chinese as a second language in China?
- (3) What are the influencing factors for translanguaging among international students of Chinese as a second language in China?

3.2 The Participants

The present study involved 121 international students of Chinese as a second language in China. They were 89 males and 32 females. Of these learners, 27 were at the preliminary Chinese class and 94 degree learners. The youngest was at 17 years old, while the oldest was at 30 years old, with an average age of 22.16 years. These learners had a background of multiple languages, with 10 monolinguals, 57 bilinguals, 30 trilinguals, 19 quadrilinguals, and 4 pentlinguals. They were from such nations as Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Ghana, Laos, Zimbabwe, Kazakhstan, Zambia, Rwanda, Tanzania, and others.

3.3 Instrument

This study used a self-designed questionnaire adapted from previous studies [9, 10]. After a pilot study, the finalized instrument included two parts: the first part inquired the background information of the participants like their gender, class, age, and nationality. The second part of the questionnaire investigated the following three dimensions with 25 items: attitudes towards translanguaging (Item 1-5), motivation for translanguaging (Item 6-14), and influencing factors for translanguaging (Item 15-15). The instrument followed the Likert-5 scale, from strongly disagree (1) to strongly agree (5). The reliability of the questionnaire was measured by means of Cronbach's Alpha. The Cronbach's Alpha of the questionnaire was 0.797, indicating a sound reliability of the questionnaire.

3.4 Data Collection and Analysis

After getting consent from the teachers of the international students, the questionnaires were distributed to the participants during the class break time. Before the participants answered the questionnaire, the objectives of the survey as well as methods to answer the questionnaire were briefed to them. The participants were also made sure that their response would be kept confidentially and would be no threat to the final scores of their class. Altogether, 150 copies of the questionnaire were distributed, with 146 ones returned. After removing the invalid ones, 121 valid ones were obtained for later analysis.

The collected data were firstly processed with EXCEL. Then, the data were computed into SPSS 26.0 for descriptive analysis so as to explore the attitudes towards translanguaging, motivations for translanguaging, and influencing factors for translanguaging among the international students of Chinese as a second language in China.

4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Attitudes towards Translanguaging among the Participants

Table 1 Attitudes towards Translanguaging among the Participants (N=121)

Item	Min.	Max.	Mean	SD
1. I hope to only use Chinese to teach in my class	1.00	5.00	2.6198	1.30548
2. I hope to only use Chinese in my class	1.00	5.00	2.6529	1.29557
3. To use another language instead of Chinese to teach is acceptable	1.00	5.00	3.2314	1.19555

4. To use another language instead of Chinese could promote classroom interaction.	1.00	5.00	3.3967	1.13636
5. To use another language instead of Chinese could facilitate my study.	1.00	5.00	3.5372	1.19053

Table 1 presents the attitudes towards translanguaging among the participants. The mean value for Item 1 is 2.6198, for Item 2 is 2.6529. These two mean values both are between 2.5 to 3.0, indicating that those students seemed to be reserved to some degree in their attitudes towards translanguaging. Besides, the mean values for Item 3 and Item 4 are 3.2314 and 3.3967 respectively, both above the level of 3.0-3.5, which indicate that the participants were positive towards the effectiveness of translanguaging in their Chinese as a second language class. The mean value for Item 5 is 3.5372, higher than the 3.5 threshold level, indicating that the participants were positive about using translanguaging to facilitate language learning in Chinese as a second language class. These results echo the ones of previous studies [9, 10].

4.2 Motivation for Translanguaging among the Participants

Table 2 Motivation for Translanguaging among the Participants (N=121)

Item	Min.	Max.	Mean	SD
6. Chinese and other languages are the ones that are actually used.	1.00	5.00	2.4876	1.13369
7. What my teacher uses in class are Chinese and mother tongue.	1.00	5.00	2.2562	1.30083
8. Though I am required to only speak Chinese, I would still speak other languages.	1.00	5.00	3.2810	1.05058
9. I mixed Chinese and other languages in class to ask questions.	1.00	5.00	3.3058	1.16793
10. I often use other languages instead of Chinese to ask questions.	1.00	5.00	3.2810	1.17773
11. I use other languages instead of Chinese in group activities.	1.00	5.00	3.5785	.98109
12. I use other languages instead of Chinese to deal with unfamiliar topics.	1.00	5.00	3.7438	1.05300
13. I use other languages to interact with others.	1.00	5.00	3.8099	.93376
14. I tend to interact with those who share the same language.	1.00	5.00	3.9587	.97807

Table 2 reports the results of the motivation for translanguaging among the participants. The mean values for Item 6 and Item 7 are 2.4876 and 2.2562 respectively, both under the range of 2.5-3.0. This result suggests that the participants had a medium to low level of motivation for translanguaging. They seldom used Chinese and their mother tongue in Chinese as a second language class. The mean value for Item 8 is between 3.0 and 3.5, indicating that the participants were motivated for translanguaging at a medium to high level. They revealed a certain degree of motivation for translanguaging. They were clear to use translanguaging to assist their classroom learning. Besides, the mean value for Item 9 is 3.3058, and that for Item 10 is 3.2810. These two mean values are between the range of 3.0-3.5, suggesting that the participants had a medium to high level of motivation for translanguaging to promote their participation into group activities. The mean value for Item 11 is 3.5785, suggesting that the participants were strongly motivated for translanguaging in group activities. They made use of translanguaging to assist their participation into class. Last, the mean values for Item 12, 13 and 14 are 3.7438, 3.8099, and 3.9587 respectively, all above 3.5. These results revealed that the participants had a strong motivation for translanguaging to facilitate their interaction with others in class. These results to some degree agree with previous studies [4, 10].

4.3 Influencing Factors for Translanguaging among the Participants

Table 3 Influencing Factors for Translanguaging among the Participants (N=121)

Item	Min.	Max.	Mean	SD
15. I use other languages to complete group activities.	1.00	5.00	3.7355	.98123
16. I use more than one language to better interact with others.	1.00	5.00	3.7686	.82422
17. I switch languages to better comprehend the teacher.	1.00	5.00	3.9008	.85054
18. I use other languages instead of Chinese to help me participate in class when there are important topics.	1.00	5.00	3.7438	.84191
19. I use all my language resources to help me participate in classroom activities.	1.00	5.00	3.9008	.99503
20. I would become less anxious when the teacher uses other languages instead of Chinese to explain her points.	1.00	5.00	3.4628	1.09576
21. I would become less anxious when communicating with other languages instead of Chinese.	1.00	5.00	3.0909	1.00830
22. I would have a better sense of self value when communicating with other languages instead of Chinese.	1.00	5.00	3.6033	.94410
23. Using other languages instead of Chinese would improve my confidence.	1.00	5.00	3.5455	.97468
24. I tend to use the language that is shared by peers around me.	1.00	5.00	3.3140	1.11828
25. I tend to other languages instead of Chinese because I have experience of learning other languages.	1.00	5.00	3.4793	1.05751

Table 3 presents the influencing factors for translanguaging among the participants. The mean values for Item 15-19 are 3.7355, 3.7686, 3.9008, 3.7438, and 3.9008 respectively. These five mean values are all above 3.5, indicating that the participants were deeply influenced by these factors. A further analysis of these items revealed that these items were all related to the needs to participate in class among the participants, suggesting that the translanguaging among the international students of Chinese as a second language is strongly determined by their needs of participating in class [4].

Besides, the mean values for Item 20 and Item 21 are 3.4628 and 3.0909, both between 3.0-3.5, implying that the participants were influenced by these two factors at a medium to high level. The mean values for Item 22 and Item 23 are 3.6033 and 3.5455, both above 3.5, implying that the participants were strongly influenced by these two factors at a high level. A further examination of these items revealed that these items were all about the affective needs of the participants, suggesting that the translanguaging among the international students of Chinese as a second language is strongly impacted by their affective needs. At last, the mean values for Item 24 and Item 25 are 3.3140 and 3.4793, both between 3.0-3.5, indicating that these two factors exert their influence on translanguaging among the participants at a medium to high level. These two items pertain to the convenience of translanguaging space, suggesting that translanguaging among the international students of Chinese as a second language was constrained by the convenience of translanguaging space [9].

5 CONCLUSION

The present study conducted a questionnaire survey to investigate the perceived attitudes towards, motivation for and influencing factors for translanguaging among a group of international students of Chinese as a second language in China. It has been found that the participants were overall positive towards translanguaging, even though some of them were reserved. Their motivation for translanguaging in Chinese a second language class includes translanguaging for class learning, for facilitating class participation, and promoting classroom interaction. Their translanguaging was influenced by their needs to take part in class, affective needs, and convenience of translanguaging space.

This study to some degree confirmed previous studies, revealing the similarities of learners of Chinese as a second language with learners of English as a second language, thus providing empirical evidence to previous studies. Meanwhile, the present study expanded the research participants from learners of English as a second language to learners of Chinese as a second language, thus enriching existing literature. The results could help us better understand the ecology of the Chinese as a second language class, providing insights into the teaching of Chinese to speakers of other languages and thus improving the effectiveness of the teaching of Chinese to international students.

This study has its limitations. For example, its sample is relatively small, and the data were only obtained by means of questionnaire. Future research is suggested to include more methods of data collection with large sample population when further exploring the translanguaging of Chinese as a second language learners.

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COMPETING INTERESTS

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REFLECTION ON STRENGTHENING THE GOVERNANCE OF NEW CYBERCRIME IN THE CONTEXT OF DIGITAL SOCIETY

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Abstract: In the context of the digital society, new types of cybercrime continue to breed and spread rapidly. The proportion of cybercrime cases in the total number of criminal cases is increasing year by year, making strengthening the governance of new types of cybercrime a key task for the development and stability of the current digital society. At present, research on new types of cybercrime mainly focuses on laws, regulations, and investigation techniques, lacking research on diverse integration mechanisms. Therefore, it is necessary to explore new ways to strengthen the governance of new types of cybercrime from the aspects of improving the legal system for the governance of new types of cybercrime, constructing cooperation mechanisms for the governance of new types of cybercrime, and innovating technological means for the governance of new types of cybercrime. The digital society is composed of a system of institutional guarantees at the upper level, an organizational management system at the middle level, and a technical system at the basic level. The governance of new types of cybercrime in the digital society also requires the joint efforts of three systems: a sound legal system guarantee, an active multi-party cooperation system, and effective governance technology support.

Keywords: New type of cybercrime; Governance; Digital society; Electronic data

1 INTRODUCTION

With the development of the information technology revolution, today's society is gradually moving into the era of a digital society, where digital technology has fully penetrated socio-economic life and become a new driving force for economic growth and social evolution. However, the rapid development of digital technology has also provided a unique breeding ground for cybercrime. The structural change of cybercrime is almost synchronized with the change of the status of the Internet in social development [1]. In the digitalized society, new types of cybercrime are constantly breeding and rapidly spreading, and the number of cybercrime cases in the total number of criminal cases is increasing year by year [2]. Unlike traditional crimes, cybercrime has moved from "face to face crime" to "digital crime", which is mainly manifested in the non-contact type of precise crimes, cross-border concealment with the support of science and technology, continuous renovation of deception techniques, industrial chain of criminal organizations and the trend of youthfulness of the subjects and victims of crimes. Victims show a trend of youthfulness, greatly increasing the difficulty of solving cases and making the social harm more and more serious. Therefore, strengthening the governance of new cybercrime has become an important factor affecting the transformation, development and stability of the digital society, and the governance of new cybercrime has a certain legal, technical and research basis. Based on the perspective of digital society, this paper puts forward the following thoughts on strengthening the governance of new cybercrime.

2 ANALYSIS OF NEW TYPES OF CYBERCRIME

Maintaining social security and stability requires making "severe punishment of cybercrime" an important task. This includes severely punishing crimes of stealing and trafficking personal information through fraudulent use of malicious programs, illegal intrusion into monitoring systems, and pursuing criminal liability for infringement of personal information and incitement to cyberviolence, insults, and defamation. This will create a clear cyberspace. New cybercrime is a prominent problem of the digital society, forming a "black and grey industrial chain" and criminal interest association in its development. Its manifestations are not limited to infringing property rights and personal safety, such as telecommunication fraud and gambling, but also include new economic and computer crimes. These pose a great threat to social order and stability.

2.1 Overview of New Types of Crime

The term "new cybercrime" has become a common phrase in media reports, especially in those related to the public security industry, in recent years. At present, there is no standard definition of "new type of cybercrime" in legal norms, but there are concepts such as "information network" and "information network crime" in the criminal law and network security law. The term "cybercrime" has become an important concept in legal norms. Additionally, there are numerous scholars researching and discussing new network crimes from perspectives such as judicial application, crime management, and development trends. Many police authorities have also established special new network crime investigation teams to conduct electronic forensics and crime management. Overall, cybercrime continues to evolve

alongside the development of network technology and changes in scholars' and the public security industry's understanding.

Early cybercrime referred only to the use of networks to commit crimes against the security of computer information systems, while with the development of Internet technology, new types of cybercrime emerged based on traditional cybercrime [3], manifesting in the use of information networks to commit a large number of hazardous behaviors [4], with cumulative hazardous consequences reaching the severity level of penalties imposed [5]. Entering the digital society, new cybercrime presents obvious features of grouping, industrialization, and intelligence, forming a black industrial chain of cybercrime with intertwined links [6]. At the level of judicial practice, cybercrime refers to crimes committed against information networks, crimes committed using information networks, and other upstream and downstream related crimes [7]. Based on the characteristics of cybercrime in the digital society, this paper generally describes new cybercrime as: a general term for actors or industrial chains using digital technology and digital devices to attack or destroy systems or information, or to commit other non-contact crimes, including mainly: new types of online fraud and gambling, new types of economic crimes and data theft crimes.

2.2 Dilemmas in the Governance of New Types of Crime

China Judicial Big Data Research Institute released a special report on "Characteristics and Trends of Information Network-related Crimes," mentioning that the total number of information network-related crime cases from 2017 to 2021 was more than 282,000, with the volume of cases showing a year-on-year increase. In 2022, the national police authorities continued to organize cluster battles and carry out intensive and concentrated operations, and successively carried out special operations such as "Cloud Sword", "Broken Card" and "Broken Flow". That year, a total of 464,000 cases of telecommunication network fraud were cracked. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Supreme Court, the Supreme Prosecutor's Office, and the Ministry of Public Security jointly deployed the "Pulling Out the Nails" operation, and 240 leaders and backbones of wire fraud syndicates were successfully apprehended. The Supreme Prosecutor's Office released the "Work of Procuratorial Organs in Combating and Managing Telecommunications Network Fraud and Its Related Crimes (2023)," mentioning that from January to October 2023, procuratorial organs nationwide prosecuted more than 34,000 people for crimes of telecom network fraud, a year-on-year increase of nearly 52%. It can be seen that in a digitalized society, new types of cybercrime are developing rapidly and growing at an extremely fast rate. Although obvious results have been achieved in the fight against new cybercrime, the form of crime is severe and complex, and the fight against new cybercrime continues to be long-term, complex, and arduous.

New cybercrime has become a mainstream crime, with accelerated iterative changes in fraudulent techniques, intensified and upgraded offensive and defensive confrontations, and increasingly obvious transnational organized features. From the perspective of combating and governance practice, new cybercrime is a complex social governance problem. Due to its non-contact characteristics, new cybercrime is fundamentally different from traditional contact cases and has now developed into black and gray industry chains, terrorist activity crime networking, fourth-party payment problems, major public events, transnational cybercrime, which makes governance of new cybercrime face heavy challenges.

First, cybercrime is difficult to prevent. In many cybercrime cases, the education, knowledge, and social experience of perpetrators appear inferior to victims, but victims are actually facing a vast black and gray industry chain possessing broad knowledge and technology including psychology, economics, and new network technologies. As long as certain knowledge or technology exceeds victim cognition, criminals can defraud victims. Second, combating cybercrime is technically challenging. Some scholars analyzing authoritative data summarized cybercrime situations in various countries as "quadruple" - high-end technology, behavioral grouping, industrialized division of labor, and cross-border activities [8]. New cybercriminals leverage latest network communication technologies, black and gray industry chain support, and systematic division of labor and cooperation to set obstacles for tracking and conviction through cross-border, making timely, accurate governance harder. Third, cybercrime is hard to tackle. In actual case handling, criminals are organized, intelligent teams, and crime subjects are digital products, data systems, and other virtual objects, requiring inter-departmental public security cooperation and external carrier, bank, etc. data. Work barriers and procedural conflicts between units hinder efficient collaboration. In contrast, criminal gangs quickly accomplish goals via simple internet division of labor with no rules. Thus, case teams and criminal gangs exhibit stark efficiency and execution contrasts.

2.3 Significance of Cybercrime Governance

In a digitalized society, the network has evolved from an object and tool of crime to a space for crime, inevitably involving traditional crime in the network and increasing cybercrime frequency. The frequent occurrence of new types of cybercrime violates the legitimate rights of citizens, brings adverse effects to society, and induces other associated crimes, seriously jeopardizing social stability. Telecommunication network fraud and cross-border gambling account for a high proportion of new cybercrime. In October 2020, the Kunming Public Security Bureau in Yunnan Province successfully cracked a case supervised by the Ministry of Public Security, where Ms. Li's online dating partner, Wang Mou, introduced an investment app, initially promising high returns and inducing her to invest all savings, then losing her job and swindling her cash. The case is a typical example of online fraud in the name of love, where gambling sites and "investment platforms" promise "sweeteners" to lure victims into investing large sums and transferring funds. In

February 2020, police in Guangming District, Shenzhen City, Guangdong Province, cracked a burglary case leading to major cross-border online gambling criminal activities behind it. Burglar Li Mou was caught in a live game gambling scam, purchased coins to enter online gambling, owed high debt, and resorted to burglary unable to repay. The case shows internet gambling triggering associated criminal loan sharks and home invasion robbery, with great harm from cross-border gambling. According to police, offshore casinos and gambling sites increase recruitment of gamblers within countries, some criminals implementing telecommunication network fraud, the two criminal types colluding, even inducing kidnapping, detention, violence, and debt collection, with more prominent harm.

New cybercrime has brought many adverse effects to citizens and society, and its governance is of great practical significance. First, strengthening the governance of new cybercrime is an important guarantee of digital social stability. A large number of new types of cybercrime wandering in the gray zone and the edge of the law impact social governance and seriously threaten social stability. Some telecommunication fraud and illegal fund-raising on the Internet involve huge amounts of money and many people. Therefore, the governance of new network crime is not only related to the rights and interests of individual citizens but also closely related to social stability. Second, strengthening the governance of new cybercrime is an important foundation for developing a digital society. The development of a digital society involves the economy, culture, education, and other aspects, all moving forward on the road of digital transformation. Amid digital transformation, big data has become the main target of new cybercrime. Criminals steal, destroy, and misappropriate commercial data and citizen information, cheating money and controlling public opinion, seriously affecting social development.

3 NEW CYBERCRIME GOVERNANCE TECHNOLOGY

The techniques in the governance of network crimes refer to the application of cutting-edge technologies such as artificial intelligence, big data, and blockchain, combined with legal, social, and management approaches, to construct a comprehensive network security protection system. The aim is to prevent, detect, respond to, and recover from network criminal activities.

3.1 Big Data Analysis Technology

In today's digital age, big data analytics [9] stands out as a powerful and revolutionary tool, enabling precise and rigorous analysis of a vast ocean of diverse network data. This sophisticated technology has the capacity to uncover subtle hints of potential network crimes, deepening our understanding of the potential risks and characteristics of cyber attackers. For instance, we can harness the power of advanced machine learning algorithms and artificial intelligence technologies to conduct comprehensive and in-depth analyses of user behavior patterns. This helps us trace the origins of suspicious events and identify possible warning signs of criminal activity in a timely and efficient manner. Furthermore, Big Data Analytics can seamlessly integrate data from an array of sources and formats, constructing sophisticated crime prediction models. These models can forecast potential network crimes and provide invaluable insights for effective prevention strategies. The utilization of this cutting-edge technology significantly enhances our cybersecurity protection capabilities, safeguarding our digital assets and infrastructure.

3.2 Blockchain Technology

Blockchain [10], a unique technology with features such as decentralization, immutability, and traceability, is highly suitable for investigating and tracing network crimes. Its application can to some extent change the current situation of network security. By leveraging blockchain technology, network events can be recorded in real-time, accurately reconstructing the course of a case and providing law enforcement agencies with strong evidence. This also provides new possibilities for investigating network crimes. Furthermore, blockchain has applications beyond just this, such as in digital asset management and identity authentication. This "one stone, two birds" approach undoubtedly enhances network security protection capabilities and raises security levels in the network environment. Overall, blockchain's diversified applications bring more possibilities and expectations to our work in network security.

3.3 Internet of Things Security Technology

The widespread application of Internet of Things (IoT) security devices brings great convenience to our work and daily life [11], but also poses a novel and severe challenge to the field of cybercrime governance. Due to the relatively weak security protection capabilities of IoT devices, they are vulnerable to cyber attacks such as data theft or remote control. In this context, research and application of new network crime governance technologies has become essential and urgent. By establishing a comprehensive and efficient IoT security framework, these technologies aim to significantly enhance the security protection capabilities of IoT devices, thereby creating a more secure IoT environment. These technologies employ a series of innovative methods and measures to strengthen the security of IoT devices. For instance, by introducing advanced device authentication mechanisms, they ensure that only authorized devices can access the network, effectively blocking unauthorized access. Simultaneously, they adopt powerful data encryption techniques to ensure that the communication between IoT devices is not intercepted or tampered with during transmission, guaranteeing the integrity and security of the data. Furthermore, by utilizing edge computing technology, these

governance techniques can process and analyze data locally on IoT devices, not only reducing potential security risks during data transmission, but also enhancing the speed and efficiency of data processing.

3.4 Network Situational Awareness Technology

Network situational awareness technology [12] acts as a vigilant eye, constantly monitoring the rapidly changing network environment and promptly identifying abnormalities. It provides solid support for security alerts and emergency response execution, enabling effective network environment maintenance and protection. For example, leveraging artificial intelligence's powerful analytical capabilities for deep interpretation of various complex network traffic information, subtle access patterns not easily detectable can be identified. This allows for prompt warnings and blocking potential network attacks with decisiveness - a sharp sword, swiftly cutting through network crime threats. Additionally, network situational awareness technology can be deeply integrated and shared with cutting-edge technologies like big data and geographical information, constructing a comprehensive, three-dimensional network situational awareness system. This system, like a sturdy defense line, significantly enhances prevention and response to network crimes, making the network environment more secure and better protecting user information.

3.5 Intelligent Threat Perception

Intelligent threat detection technology [13], a core component of novel cybercrime governance technologies, harnesses advanced machine learning and deep learning algorithms to enable real-time analysis of massive network traffic and user behavior data. This enables identification of anomalous activities and potential threats. Compared to traditional methods primarily relying on preset rules, this technology demonstrates significantly higher accuracy and flexibility. For instance, APTs often conceal themselves in normal network traffic, making traditional detection methods difficult to detect their presence. However, by leveraging the capabilities of pattern recognition and behavior analysis offered by Intelligent Threat Detection technology, these concealed threats can be detected and pre-warned. This not only underscores the significant value of Intelligent Threat Detection technology in the field of cybersecurity, but also highlights its critical role in combating increasingly sophisticated cybercrimes. By deeply mining subtle features and behavior patterns of network activities, Intelligent Threat Detection technology provides a more efficient, intelligent solution for cybersecurity defense, significantly enhancing the security and stability of the network environment.

4 EFFECTIVE MEASURES TO PREVENT NEW CYBERCRIME IN DIGITAL SOCIETY

The digital society comprises an upper-level institutional safeguard system, an intermediate-level organizational and management system, and a basic-level technological system. Governance of new types of cybercrime in the digital society requires combined efforts of all three systems: a sound rule of law institutional safeguard, an active multi-party collaborative system, and effective governance technology support.

4.1 Strengthening Legislation and Improving the Legal System

Many countries have made many efforts to combat cybercrime by introducing targeted laws and regulations for corresponding cases. These laws and regulations, ranging from the security protection of information systems and the management of Internet security to the high incidence of telecommunication network fraud in recent years, as well as the recently introduced comprehensive legislation on cyber-protection for minors, have laid the legal foundation for cybercrime governance. In order to adapt to the development of a digitalized society and safeguard the rights and interests of citizens and social order, it is necessary to continuously improve the legal system for cybercrime governance in accordance with the development trend and characteristic laws of new types of cybercrime. However, although countries have been gradually improving laws and regulations involving cybercrime, the virtualization of cybercrime subjects, the cross-border of criminal groups, and the protection of information and conflicts of interest remain the greatest obstacles to combating and managing cybercrime and e-discovery, and the use of the inadequacy of the foreign-related legal system and the use of virtual IPs and cross-border crimes to carry out cybercrime in an organized manner and transfer assets abroad have become the focus of cybercrime governance. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen the development and improvement of international cybercrime legislation in order to combat cross-border cybercrime and safeguard the rights and interests of citizens in accordance with the law.

4.2 Pluralistic Integration and Cooperative Mechanisms for Governance

The governance of new cybercrime in a digitized society is not limited to real space or cyberspace, but requires facing a "double-layer society" formed by the real and network societies, making cybercrime governance diversified and requiring joint cooperation from all parties. First, supervision should be combined and strengthened across networks, finance, and other industries, with strict control of capital flow and real-time monitoring of network information to create a clean network environment. At the same time, publicity on network security prevention should be increased, and the ability of the masses to prevent cybercrime improved. Public opinion media should be mobilized to remind network users of potential traps in online transactions, dating, and voice/video calls, which may involve AI-altered voices and faces. Users should always remain vigilant. The source of the criminal subject and victim should be killed.

Second, prevention and control should progress together, combining combative and defensive measures to maintain a severe stance on cybercrime punishment, especially for high-incidence, new types of cybercrime. Full-chain and specialized punishment should be adhered to, and typical cybercrime case reviews strengthened, optimizing wind control strategies in a timely manner through individual case investigations and forensics technology. Third, social co-rule requires regulatory authorities and enterprises to form linkages. Police internal network security and technical investigation departments should cooperate externally with operators, banks, third-party payers, network service providers, etc. on cases, building a mechanism for information interoperability and providing effective electronic data evidence. Intelligence on black and gray production, personnel, and technical databases should be shared.

4.3 Data Empowerment and Innovative Governance Technology Methods

New types of cybercrime in a digitalized society are characterized by digital technologies such as big data and artificial intelligence, so detection and governance means should be cut from their characteristics to empower the digital transformation of new cybercrime governance with data. First, strengthen the construction of technical capacity for investigation and forensics. New cybercrime is characterized by high intelligence, high technology, and high concealment, necessitating increased forensic capacity for new media and case-related software/APPs and expanded development of research and judgment application models for forensic data. Second, focus on innovating governance means ahead of time. Given the complexity of new cybercrime, governance means often lag behind crime technology, so strengthen forward innovation in governance means using data analysis to prejudge cybercrime means. Third, build a digital ecosystem. Realize intelligent networking of laboratory and forensic equipment networks, build a forensic knowledge ecosystem, upload existing forensic methods to the data center as reference methods for subsequent forensics, and realize the combination of individual ability and collective wisdom to improve crime governance efficiency. Finally, increase cultivation of high-level professional talents in network attack-defense and electronic forensics through targeted internal training and external introduction to expand the professional level of cybersecurity and technical investigation, combating new types of cybercrime from the source of technology.

5 CONCLUSION

In the rapidly evolving digital landscape, the emergence of new cybercrime has brought about a plethora of adverse effects on citizens and society at large. The governance of this new wave of cybercrime assumes immense practical significance. In the context of digital transformation, big data has emerged as the principal target of new cybercrime, exerting a profound impact on social development. The governance of this novel form of cybercrime encompasses not merely individual rights and interests but bears a direct correlation to social stability. Consequently, the fortification of new cybercrime governance assumes a pivotal role in the stability of the digital society, necessitating a perfect rule of law, active multi-party collaboration, effective technical support, and extensive media and public opinion propaganda, thereby instituting a transparent cyberspace.

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COMPETING INTERESTS

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RESEARCH ON THE DEVELOPMENT STATUS AND STRATEGIES OF SMART TOURISM: TAKING "ONE MOBILE PHONE FOR TOURING YUNNAN" AS AN EXAMPLE

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Abstract: This study takes the "Yunnan Tourism" platform as a typical case to delve into the current development status and strategies of smart tourism in Yunnan. As an important tourist destination in southwestern China, Yunnan has actively responded to the national smart tourism development strategy in recent years. Through implementing a series of innovative measures, it has significantly improved the quality and efficiency of tourism services. Among them, the "Yunnan Tourism" platform, as a representative of smart tourism in Yunnan, has become an important force driving the transformation and upgrading of Yunnan's tourism industry due to its convenience, comprehensiveness, and interactivity. This study first analyzes the concept, characteristics, and platform construction of smart tourism, describing the development overview and construction of the "One Phone for Yunnan Tourism" platform, and then explores its unique role in smart tourism. At the same time, this paper also points out the challenges currently faced by the development of the "Yunnan Tourism" platform and proposes corresponding countermeasures and suggestions, aiming to provide theoretical support and practical guidance for promoting comprehensive, coordinated, and sustainable development of smart tourism in Yunnan.

Keywords: Smart Tourism; Yunnan; Development Strategies; "Yunnan Tourism"

1 INTRODUCTION

During the "12th Five-Year Plan" period, the continuous construction of tourism informatization projects was initiated [1]. In 2011, the concept of "smart tourism" was proposed and gained prominence (https://www.gov.cn/jrzq/2011-07/12/content_1905019.htm). In 2015, the China National Tourism Administration issued the "Guiding Opinions on Promoting the Development of Smart Tourism," which defined the construction goals, implementation pathways, and other aspects of smart tourism. During the "13th Five-Year Plan" period, smart tourism in China encompassed various aspects including smart tourism services, tourism big data mining, and data analysis. Fundamentally, the infrastructure for smart tourism had been completed in most 4A-level and above tourist attractions across cities of all sizes in China [2]. The smart tourism policies during the "14th Five-Year Plan" period aim to comprehensively enhance the level of intelligence and development quality of the tourism industry through multiple measures such as digital transformation, strengthened supervision and protection, and promotion of industrial integration and development [3]. Smart tourism is a product of the deep integration between the contemporary tourism industry and information technology. It leverages advanced technologies such as big data and cloud computing to provide tourists with more personalized and convenient services. As a renowned tourist destination in China, Yunnan Province has actively explored the field of smart tourism in recent years. The "One Phone for Yunnan Tourism" (hereinafter referred to as "Travel Yunnan") platform, through its mobile application, aims to achieve a high level of integration of tourism resources and comprehensive optimization of service processes. This paper analyzes the current development status of smart tourism in Yunnan using the "One Phone for Yunnan Tourism" project as a starting point, and proposes corresponding countermeasures and suggestions to promote the healthy development of smart tourism in the province. At the same time, it provides new perspectives and ideas for research in related fields.

2 THE CONCEPT AND PLATFORM CONSTRUCTION OF SMART TOURISM

2.1 The Concept of Smart Tourism

2.1.1 The development of smart tourism as a new tourism paradigm: academic perspectives on definition

As a novel tourism paradigm, smart tourism has elicited diverse definitions within the academic community. Phillips was the first to propose the concept of smart tourism, defining it as the sustainable, long-term, and comprehensive approach to developing, marketing, planning tourism products, and operating tourism businesses [4]. Molz defined smart tourism as the use of mobile network technology to develop sustainable and more intelligent forms of tourism that connect tourists with cities and represent extensive civic engagement in tourism [5]. Li Yunpeng et al. interpreted the concept of smart tourism from the perspective of business centers and information services [6]. Zeng Xianghui et al., basing their definition on smart technology, viewed smart tourism as a form of tourism that efficiently utilizes tourism and information resources to satisfy tourists' personalized needs [7]. Further, Li Jingyi et al., from a rational choice

perspective, proposed that smart tourism is a more rational and user-friendly technological approach that enhances tourist experiences and improves the operational efficiency of the tourism industry [8]. It refers to the utilization of modern information technologies such as cloud computing, the Internet of Things, and big data, through the internet or mobile internet, aided by portable terminal devices, to achieve intelligent perception and utilization of various tourism information. Its core characteristic lies in "smartness" [9], which entails the ability to actively perceive information about tourism resources, tourism economics, tourism activities, and tourists, and to release such information promptly, enabling people to understand it in a timely manner and arrange and adjust their work and travel plans accordingly, thereby achieving the effects of intelligent perception and convenient utilization of various tourism information.

This paper argues that the significance of developing smart tourism is mainly embodied in several aspects: first, it is centered on tourists [10], providing more personalized and humanized services; second, it is based on informatization [11], realizing the optimal allocation and efficient utilization of tourism resources [12]; third, it is driven by innovation, promoting the transformation and upgrading [13] of the tourism industry and sustainable development [14].

2.2 Smart Tourism Platform Construction

As the development carrier of smart tourism, the construction of smart tourism platforms will effectively promote the development of the tourism industry [15]. Firstly, the construction of smart tourism platforms enhances the quality and efficiency of tourism services. Through information technology means such as big data and cloud computing, tourism enterprises can more accurately understand tourists' needs and preferences, thereby providing more personalized and precise services. At the same time, smart tourism platforms can also optimize the sharing of tourism resources and social resources [16], improve resource utilization efficiency, and reduce waste and redundant construction. Secondly, the construction of smart tourism platforms drives the innovative development of the tourism industry [17, 18]. With the continuous advancement of information technology and the application of artificial intelligence, the tourism industry is undergoing unprecedented changes. The construction of smart tourism platforms not only transforms traditional tourism service methods, enhances tourist satisfaction, and improves tourism marketing methods [18], but also brings new business models and profit points to the tourism industry. For example, through big data analysis, tourism enterprises can conduct more precise market positioning and product development, enhancing market competitiveness. Finally, the construction of smart tourism also promotes the sustainable development of the tourism industry [19]. Driven by smart tourism platforms, the tourism industry places greater emphasis on ecological environmental protection and social responsibility. Through intelligent management methods and green tourism practices, it can reduce damage and pollution to the natural environment and achieve sustainable development of the tourism industry. At the same time, the construction of smart tourism platforms can also enhance tourists' awareness of environmental protection and social responsibility, promoting sustainable development across society. Currently, various provinces in China are advancing the construction of smart tourism platforms. For example, Zhejiang Province, Fujian Province, and Yunnan Province have launched "One Mobile Phone for Travel" smart tourism platforms. Among them, Yunnan Province, as a typical representative of smart tourism, provides certain reference significance for the development of smart tourism in other regions.

3 OVERVIEW OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF "TRAVEL YUNNAN"

3.1 Introduction to the "Travel Yunnan" Platform

"Travel Yunnan" is a comprehensive smart tourism platform jointly developed by the Yunnan Provincial Tourism Development Commission and Tencent under the strong impetus of the Yunnan Provincial Government in 2017. Tengyun Company is responsible for the construction, development, and platform operation of the "Travel Yunnan" project. Since its initiation in 2017, the project has undergone four stages: project establishment and initiation, opening and trial operation, official launch and continuous optimization, and becoming a benchmark and expansion of smart tourism (as shown in Figure 1). Currently, it has initially established "one center and two platforms," including a comprehensive management platform for the government, a comprehensive service platform for tourists, and a tourism big data center (as shown in Figure 2). The platform aims to utilize advanced technology to address the requirements of Yunnan's tourism transformation and upgrading. By employing technological means to rectify irregularities in the tourism industry, it strives to create a comprehensive ecological platform for smart, convenient, and healthy tourism across Yunnan. This platform has become a new engine for the transformation and upgrading of Yunnan's tourism industry and a significant marker of the development of smart tourism in Yunnan.

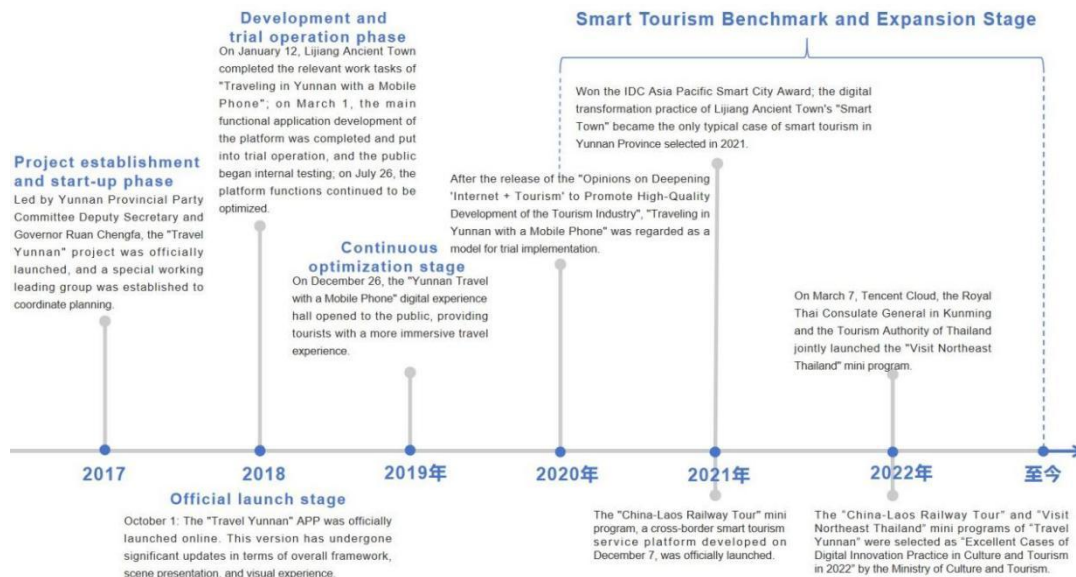


Figure 1 Development history of Yunnan's "Visit Yunnan" platform



Figure 2 "One Center and Two Platforms" in the "Travel Yunnan" platform

3.2 Construction of the "Travel Yunnan" Platform

As a typical representative of smart tourism, Yunnan's "Travel Yunnan" platform has achieved remarkable development in recent years. By deeply integrating information technology with tourism services, this platform provides tourists with a brand-new travel experience and simultaneously promotes the digital transformation and upgrading of Yunnan's tourism industry.

(1) In terms of technology application, the "Travel Yunnan" platform fully leverages advanced technologies such as cloud computing, big data, and the Internet of Things (IoT) to achieve digitalization, networking, and intelligent management of tourism resources. By establishing a tourism big data center, the project team is able to collect, analyze, and process various types of tourism data in real-time, providing tourists with more precise and personalized service recommendations. Furthermore, with the assistance of IoT technology, tourists can easily access various types of information within the scenic areas, such as parking spaces and public facilities, greatly enhancing the convenience of tourism. Additionally, the technology application of "Travel Yunnan" in the Erhai Ecological Corridor has contributed to improving the water quality of Erhai, enhancing its biodiversity and ecological stability, serving as the last line of defense for protecting Erhai.

(2) In terms of service content, the "Travel Yunnan" platform offers a wide range of tourism services. Tourists can easily book hotels, purchase tickets, and access travel guides through the mobile app. At the same time, the platform also provides innovative services such as smart navigation and virtual reality experiences, enabling tourists to gain a deeper understanding of Yunnan's culture and history. Furthermore, the implementation of the "one-click complaint,

one-day resolution" system and the establishment of a comprehensive tourism complaint acceptance and handling mechanism with a "1+16+129+X" structure (province, prefecture, county, tourism-related businesses) have enhanced the tourist experience. The province-wide promotion of "30-day no-reason return policy" and the addition of a feedback function have further improved tourist satisfaction. Lastly, "Travel Yunnan" integrates and promotes the tourism resources of Nujiang Prefecture, as well as promotes the Nujiang Lisu "Kuoshi" cultural festival, further enriching Yunnan's tourism product line.

(3) In terms of promoting industrial development, the implementation of the "Travel Yunnan" platform has had a profound impact on Yunnan's tourism industry. Firstly, it has facilitated the digital transformation of the tourism industry, driving tourism enterprises towards intelligent and networked development. Secondly, through big data analysis, the government and enterprises can gain a more accurate understanding of market demand and tourist behavior, enabling them to formulate more scientific tourism development plans and marketing strategies. Thirdly, the platform implements the "Double Zero Strategy" for tourism-related enterprises in Yunnan, which involves permanent 0% commission and the shortest "T+0" settlement, allowing for transactions to be made on the same day and withdrawals on the next day, achieving cost reduction and efficiency enhancement. Lastly, based on the "Travel on the China-Laos Railway" and "Travel Northeast Thailand" mini-programs of "Travel Yunnan," the platform explores industrial strategies for cross-border smart tourism and cross-border trade, promoting the development of the "Internet + Tourism" industry in South and Southeast Asia.

3.3 Problems in the Development of the "Travel Yunnan" Platform

The "Travel Yunnan" platform, while having promoted the intelligentization process of tourism in Yunnan and improved the tourist experience to some extent, still faces some urgent issues that need to be addressed in its development process.

(1) User positioning and service group segmentation are unclear. The "Travel Yunnan" platform seems to attempt to serve all users related to tourism, including tourists, local residents, and tourism professionals, in its positioning. However, this broad positioning has led to a certain degree of mixed content and services on the platform. For example, the platform includes both tourist-oriented travel guides and information services, as well as some local resident-oriented lifestyle service content. This lack of clarity in user positioning may affect user experience and reduce the professionalism and specificity of the platform.

(2) The promotional channels are relatively limited. Currently, the promotion of the "Travel Yunnan" platform mainly relies on offline government administrative efforts, and the promotional methods are also unsatisfactory. Firstly, poster promotion is only arranged in scenarios where there is a concentration of passenger flow, such as airports, high-speed trains, hotels, and scenic spots within Yunnan Province, to display promotional posters for the "Travel Yunnan" APP and guide users to download and use it. However, there is no detailed promotional material available. Secondly, SMS promotion involves sending messages about the "Travel Yunnan" APP to tourists when they enter Yunnan or various prefectures and cities, but the promotional content is not reasonable as it only emphasizes the "30-day no-reason return policy," which can easily mislead tourists into thinking that the software has limited applicability. Thirdly, social media marketing involves creating a dedicated social media account to update articles about the beautiful scenery, delicious food, travelogues, etc., of various places in Yunnan every day, along with a QR code for the APP. This type of promotional post lacks innovation and is prone to causing aesthetic fatigue. However, in terms of online promotion, especially on search engines and major tourism platforms, the exposure of this project is relatively low. This may result in potential users being unable to learn about and use the platform in a timely manner when planning their travel itineraries, thereby limiting the expansion of its user base.

(3) User-friendliness needs to be improved. Although the "Travel Yunnan" platform aims to provide tourists with comprehensive tourism services through a single mobile phone, in practice, some users have reported that the interface design is not intuitive, there are numerous functional areas, and the operation process is relatively complex. Users find it difficult to quickly locate the functions they need, resulting in a poor user experience. Additionally, due to the distinct regional and functional attributes of "Travel Yunnan," it does not possess nationwide service capabilities. The scope of use is limited, leading to a decrease in usage frequency and difficulty in retaining users.

(4) Insufficient integration of online and offline resources. For offline resources, a systematic system for the industrial chain of the six major tourism elements has not yet been formed. The supply of resource elements on the "Travel Yunnan" platform is not sufficiently diversified, such as limited options for accommodation, dining, and transportation prices, the absence of live streaming from popular scenic spots, and the inability to make reservations for some scenic spots, making it difficult to meet the varying consumption levels and experience needs of different tourists. Tourism-related businesses are unaware of the process for joining the platform, and joining the "Travel Yunnan" platform is relatively difficult, resulting in a small number of businesses overall and an inability to compete with more mature platforms in the market, such as Meituan, Ctrip, and Fliggy. For online resources, the analysis and application of tourism big data on the platform are inadequate, and the collection, integration, analysis, and other functions of data are not fully utilized, which restricts the efficiency of data utilization and leads to insufficient predictive capabilities of big data. This makes it difficult to effectively provide precise recommendations to tourists, and the value of big data is not fully leveraged.

(5) Privacy protection and data security face challenges. With the continuous accumulation of user data, the "Travel Yunnan" platform is confronted with increasing risks in privacy protection and data security. Ensuring the secure

storage and transmission of user data, preventing data leaks and misuse, are important issues that the project must address. At the same time, as relevant laws and regulations continue to improve, the platform also needs to strengthen compliance to ensure the legal use and processing of user data.

(6) The platform system functions are not sufficiently complete, which is mainly reflected in four aspects. Firstly, the APP permission settings are overly complex, with audio, video, images, and other promotional materials in the system requiring unified uploading by provincial-level business departments, leaving prefectures and counties without autonomous uploading permissions. Secondly, the live streaming images of scenic spots in the APP are poor, the network is unstable, there is no barrage function, and the camera angles are too uniform, with low switching frequency between shots, which does not adequately showcase the overall scenery of the scenic spots, leading to short user dwell time and a lack of motivation for forwarding and sharing. Thirdly, there is a lack of free scenic spot sections, which cannot meet the diverse tourism needs of all users. Fourthly, the return and complaint processes are not sufficiently refined, with no introduction to the specific procedures for returns and complaints within the software, and frequent errors in the return system, such as displaying a successful return even when the tourist has not yet shipped the item.

3.4 Development Strategies for the "Travel Yunnan" Smart Tourism Platform

Yunnan, as a major tourist province in southwest China, continues to attract a large number of tourists with its unique natural scenery, rich ethnic culture, and warm and pleasant climate. In recent years, the tourism industry in this province has developed rapidly, and tourism revenue has continued to rise, making it an important pillar of Yunnan's economy. Smart tourism, as a key force driving the transformation and upgrading of Yunnan's tourism, is of great significance for enhancing tourist experience, optimizing tourism management, and promoting high-quality economic development. Among them, the "Travel Yunnan" smart platform, as a model of smart tourism in Yunnan, is crucial for the sustainable development of Yunnan's tourism industry due to its healthy development and continuous improvement. Therefore, in response to the existing issues of the "Travel Yunnan" platform, this paper proposes the following development countermeasures and suggestions.

(1) Identify and segment the core user groups. Through market research and data analysis, clearly define the primary service targets of the platform, whether they are tourists, local residents, or tourism professionals. Adjust the content and service focus of the platform based on the needs and preferences of the core user groups. On the basis of identifying the core users, further segment the user groups, such as dividing tourists into family tourists, backpackers, high-end tourists, etc., and provide customized content and services for different segmented groups to meet their unique and diversified needs.

(2) Implement a diversified promotion strategy. Strengthen online promotion efforts, especially by increasing advertising on mainstream search engines and tourism platforms, to enhance the brand exposure and user awareness of "Travel Yunnan". At the same time, it is also necessary to optimize the design and production of offline promotional materials, ensuring that attractive promotional posters and brochures are fully displayed in key locations such as airports, high-speed rail stations, hotels, and scenic spots, thereby stimulating the interest and willingness of potential users to download and use the platform. Additionally, leverage the interactivity and dissemination capabilities of social media platforms to conduct diverse online activities that attract user participation. Through multimedia formats such as short videos and live broadcasts, vividly showcase the unique charm and tourism resources of Yunnan, enhancing users' favorability and stickiness towards the "Travel Yunnan" brand. Furthermore, actively seek cooperation with various tourism-related enterprises and institutions to jointly promote the "Travel Yunnan" APP. By integrating resources and pursuing mutually beneficial cooperation, broaden promotion channels and enhance market influence. Of course, it is essential not to neglect data analysis in the promotion process. Establish a comprehensive data tracking and analysis system to continuously monitor the effectiveness of various promotion channels and user feedback, so that promotion strategies can be timely adjusted and optimized to ensure that invested resources yield the best market returns.

(3) Enhancing the user-friendliness of the platform involves several key aspects. Firstly, it is essential to optimize the interface design and interaction methods of the platform to ensure that users can easily and intuitively understand and operate it. By simplifying operational processes and providing personalized content recommendations, users can more efficiently locate the functions they need, thereby enhancing their overall user experience. Secondly, to break through geographical restrictions and expand the scope of services, active collaboration with more partners should be sought to integrate various tourism resources and provide users with a richer and more diverse range of service options. Additionally, regularly updating platform functions and providing comprehensive user training and support are crucial. This not only maintains the platform's timeliness and competitiveness but also enhances user satisfaction and loyalty. Thirdly, by establishing an effective user feedback mechanism and encouraging active user participation, user needs and suggestions can be promptly collected and addressed, thereby continuously improving the platform and achieving sustained enhancement of user-friendliness.

(4) Strengthen the comprehensive integration capabilities of online and offline resources. Offline, establish and improve the industrial chain of the six major tourism elements to ensure the systematic integration of resources in accommodation, dining, transportation, tourism, shopping, and entertainment, providing one-stop services for tourists. Increase the diversity of resource supply, such as introducing accommodation and dining options at different price points, to meet the needs of tourists from various consumption levels. At the same time, simplify and clarify the process for enterprises to join the platform, publish joining guidelines through official websites, social media, and other channels, and facilitate tourism-related enterprises to understand and operate the process. Provide consultation and

support services for joining the platform, establish a dedicated customer service team to assist enterprises in successfully completing the joining process. Lower the barriers for joining the platform, such as offering preferential policies or fee waivers and other incentive measures, to attract more enterprises to join the platform. Strengthen cooperation with well-known enterprises in the industry to enhance the platform's brand influence and market competitiveness. Online, improve the data collection mechanism to ensure the comprehensiveness and accuracy of tourism-related data, providing a solid foundation for big data analysis. Strengthen data integration capabilities, effectively integrate data from different sources, and improve data quality and usability. Introduce advanced big data analysis techniques to deeply mine valuable information from tourism data and provide personalized recommendations and services for tourists. Regularly publish big data analysis reports on tourism to provide decision support for governments and enterprises and promote the sustainable development of the tourism industry.

(5) Strengthen privacy protection and data security. Firstly, by enhancing data encryption technology, the security of user data during storage and transmission can be ensured, preventing unauthorized access and disclosure. Secondly, implementing strict access control mechanisms can ensure that only specific individuals can access sensitive data, further reducing the risk of data leakage. Additionally, regular security audits are essential as they can promptly identify and repair potential security vulnerabilities, ensuring the robustness of the entire system. At the same time, to address possible data loss or corruption, it is necessary to establish a comprehensive data backup and recovery mechanism. Furthermore, enhancing employees' security awareness is crucial. Through training and education, data security issues caused by human operational errors can be prevented. In addition to the above measures, close attention should be paid to updates in relevant laws and regulations, and continuous improvement of the platform's compliance should be ensured to guarantee the legitimate use and handling of user data. To further protect user privacy, users should be clearly informed about the collection, use, and protection of their data, and convenient channels should be provided for users to manage their personal information. Lastly, considering the introduction of third-party regulatory agencies to supervise and evaluate the platform's privacy protection and data security efforts will help increase the platform's transparency and credibility. Through this series of comprehensive countermeasures, the "Travel Yunnan" platform will be able to more effectively protect user privacy and data security, providing users with safer and more reliable services.

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COMPETING INTERESTS

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DISCUSSION ON THE MODE OF PRODUCTION TRAINING IN NEW UNDERGRADUATE COLLEGES UNDER THE BACKGROUND OF INTEGRATION OF PRODUCTION AND EDUCATION

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Abstract: This paper takes the development and practical analysis of production training in newly established undergraduate colleges and universities under the background of industry-education integration as the research object, aiming to explore the challenges and countermeasures brought by the post-epidemic to the steady advancement of higher education training. Through combing the current research status at home and abroad, this paper investigates the development of practical training in new undergraduate colleges from the perspectives of practical training mode, practical training content and practical training effect. And further from the training platform construction, teaching methods, quality assurance and other aspects of practical analysis, summed up the experience and shortcomings of the training work during the epidemic period. The study found that the combination of online and offline hybrid training mode, the use of virtual simulation training platform and the comprehensive monitoring and evaluation of the training process have become the key factors to ensure the quality of training. However, there are still some problems such as insufficient training resources, weak teachers, imperfect training system and imperfect evaluation system. Taking the electrical specialty of Minjiang University as an example, this paper puts forward the development direction of strengthening resource construction, improving teachers' level, perfecting training system and establishing and perfecting training evaluation system. This study provides a theoretical basis and practical guidance for the new undergraduate colleges to effectively carry out production training under the epidemic situation.

Keywords: Integration of production and education; Newly established undergraduate colleges; Production training; Model exploration; Multi-party collaboration

1 INTRODUCTION

Since the introduction of the policy of integration of industry and education, it has had a profound impact on all walks of life in the world, and the field of higher education is no exception. Especially for newly-established undergraduate colleges, their production training has undergone a huge test. Production training is usually an important practical teaching link in undergraduate education. It not only helps students consolidate theoretical knowledge, but also improves students' practical operation ability and problem-solving ability. However, during the epidemic period, due to changes in economic, social and educational policies in various regions, the traditional training teaching mode is difficult to continue, and the shortage of training resources and the weakness of teachers are becoming more and more serious. Therefore, how to effectively carry out production training under the epidemic situation has become an important issue to be solved urgently. With the rapid development of information technology, the introduction of some new technical means, such as online training platform and virtual simulation training platform, provides a new path for the development of production training. Practice has proved that these technical means can help overcome the limitations of the traditional training mode in the epidemic situation. For example, online training platform can break the geographical and time constraints, provide a flexible learning and training environment; the virtual simulation training platform can simulate the real production environment, so that students can practice in a safe virtual environment.

In order to carry out and practice online and virtual training teaching, a series of new problems need to be solved, such as how to ensure the training effect and teaching quality, how to monitor the training process and evaluate the training results. This not only requires the school's investment in technology and facilities, but also needs to make corresponding adjustments and innovations in the teaching system and evaluation standards. At the same time, for the new undergraduate colleges, due to their limited development stage, there is still much room for improvement in effective teacher training and resource allocation.

In summary, starting from the impact of the epidemic on higher education, this paper discusses the characteristics and challenges of production training in newly-established undergraduate colleges, and puts forward the concrete practice

plan and development direction of how to effectively carry out and optimize production training in the new coronavirus epidemic environment. It is hoped that this study can provide some useful references for the teaching practice of new undergraduate colleges in special periods.

1.1 The Characteristics and Challenges of Production Training in New Undergraduate Colleges under the Background of Integration of Industry and Education.

Under the background of the integration of production and education, the production training of newly established undergraduate colleges has distinct characteristics and faces many challenges[1-4].

First of all, due to the short establishment time, new undergraduate colleges often start late in school-enterprise cooperation and integration of industry and education, but because of this, they have certain flexibility and innovation. One of the characteristics of the new undergraduate colleges in the production training is closely integrated with the local economy and industry. Through cooperation with local enterprises, these new institutions can quickly build training bases, so that students can get exercise in the real production environment. In addition, because the cooperative relationship between universities and enterprises has not been solidified, the cooperation between universities and enterprises in the way of problem orientation, project management and collaborative innovation can better meet the needs of both sides.

Secondly, new undergraduate colleges usually pay more attention to the exploration and practice of diversified training mode. Combined with the development of modern information technology, the mixed training mode of online and offline combination is gradually popularized. New technical means such as online training platform, virtual simulation system and remote laboratory have been fully utilized in new undergraduate colleges, which not only improves the vividness and interactivity of training, but also breaks the limitation of time and space and provides students with a more flexible learning environment. However, new undergraduate colleges also face many challenges in production training.

1.2 The Purpose and Significance of the Research on the Increase of Practical Class Hours and the Decrease of Theoretical Class Hours

At present, with the deepening of higher education reform, especially in the context of "integration of industry and education, "new undergraduate colleges pay more and more attention to practical teaching. However, too many theoretical courses in the traditional teaching mode often lead to students' lack of practical operation experience, which can not meet the requirements of employers for graduates' practical ability. Therefore, the research on the increase of practical class hours and the decrease of theoretical class hours has important practical significance and far-reaching academic value.

First of all, increasing the practice class hours helps to improve students' comprehensive ability and professional quality. By adding practical links, students can not only apply theoretical knowledge to practical operations, but also cultivate practical ability, problem-solving ability and teamwork spirit. These are indispensable skills in the modern workplace, in the long run, help to improve students' employment competitiveness.

Secondly, the reduction of theoretical class hours does not mean that the quality of theoretical teaching is weakened. On the contrary, the reasonable adjustment of the theoretical class can make the theoretical teaching more streamlined and efficient. Teachers can focus on explaining the core knowledge points, and make students understand the theoretical knowledge more deeply through practical cases and project-driven teaching methods. This kind of teaching method not only enhances the classroom teaching.

Third, the increase of practical class hours is conducive to the in-depth cooperation between schools and enterprises. Through the linkage with enterprises, schools can provide students with a real production and working environment, so that students can be exposed to the latest industry trends and technological trends during school. In addition, enterprises can also find and cultivate the talents needed by enterprises through cooperation with schools to achieve a win-win situation.

Finally, it is of certain academic significance to study the increase of practical class hours and the decrease of theoretical class hours. Through systematic research and exploration, we can summarize the practical teaching mode and system that adapt to the characteristics of new undergraduate colleges, and provide reference for other educational institutions. At the same time, it can also provide a scientific basis for the formulation of education policies and promote the healthy development of higher education.

In a word, in the context of the integration of production and education, increasing the research of practical class hours and reducing the research of theoretical class hours will not only help to improve students' professional ability, promote the in-depth cooperation between universities and enterprises, but also promote the innovation and reform of the teaching mode of higher education, and provide strong support for the cultivation of high-quality and applied talents. This research direction has important practical needs and broad development prospects, which is worthy of in-depth exploration and continuous attention.

2 CURRENT SITUATION OF PRODUCTION TRAINING IN NEW UNDERGRADUATE COLLEGES UNDER THE BACKGROUND OF INTEGRATION OF PRODUCTION AND EDUCATION

2.1 The Contradiction between General Education Curriculum and Professional Quality

With the deepening of the integration of production and education, the production training of new undergraduate colleges has become an important part of improving students' professional quality. However, the contradiction between the current general education curriculum and students' professional quality has gradually become prominent. General courses aim to broaden students' knowledge and improve their comprehensive quality, but their effects are often limited in cultivating specific vocational skills.

First of all, (high standards and long-term investment of the pro-industry model in general education courses): The original intention of general education courses is to cultivate students' comprehensive literacy, including critical thinking, social responsibility and interdisciplinary knowledge reserve. These qualities are extremely important for students' personal development and future career. However, in the new undergraduate colleges, due to the limited teaching resources and teaching time, it is sometimes difficult for general education courses to take into account the cultivation of vocational skills, resulting in students' lack of skills after entering the workplace.

Secondly, the production training course emphasizes practical operation ability and pays attention to students' adaptation and performance in the real working environment. It requires students to master specific vocational skills and can effectively solve practical problems. However, this practical training mode often ignores the students' comprehensive ability. In foreign countries, many scholars and educational institutions have been aware of this contradiction. For example, colleges and universities in the United States actively introduce industry cooperation while promoting 'comprehensive education', and strive to find a balance between general education and vocational education. Enterprises and universities jointly develop courses so that students can master the necessary vocational skills while receiving comprehensive quality education. The German 'dual system' education model also focuses on cultivating students' vocational skills and comprehensive quality through the combination of school learning and enterprise practice. The domestic situation is more complicated. On the one hand, with the deepening of education reform, more and more new undergraduate colleges begin to pay attention to the establishment of production training courses. On the other hand, the contradiction between general education courses and professional quality training still exists. In recent years, some domestic colleges and universities have begun to learn from foreign experience and try to integrate the content of general education courses into the curriculum system of vocational education, such as adding critical thinking training and team cooperation projects to practical training courses, and adding practical content to general education courses.

In general, to solve the contradiction between general education courses and professional quality, it is necessary for new undergraduate colleges to innovate in curriculum design and implementation. First of all, the design of the curriculum system should comprehensively consider the overall development needs of students, not only pay attention to the breadth of knowledge, but also emphasize the depth of skills. Secondly, the implementation of practical training courses should be flexible and diverse, and the close combination of theory and practice can be realized through school-enterprise cooperation and project-based teaching. In addition, the improvement of the evaluation system is also the key to solving this contradiction. Through a scientific and reasonable evaluation mechanism, students are promoted to comprehensively improve their comprehensive quality and professional skills.

2.2 The Double-sided Effect of Enterprise Resources on General Education Curriculum

Under the background of the integration of industry and education, enterprise resources have a significant double-sided effect on general education courses, bringing positive and negative multiple effects.

First of all, from the positive point of view, enterprise resources provide rich practical cases and practical opportunities for general education courses, so that the course content is more in line with the actual needs. By introducing the actual projects and problems of enterprises into teaching, students can better understand the practical application of theoretical knowledge and improve the pertinence and practical ability of learning. For example, business cases, technical equipment and industry expert lectures provided by enterprises can enable students to have access to the real workplace environment on campus and adapt to future work requirements in advance. In addition, internship programs and project courses carried out in cooperation with enterprises can also help students accumulate valuable work experience and enhance their employment competitiveness.

In order to balance the dual role of enterprise resources in general education courses, universities and enterprises need to establish a closer and long-term cooperative relationship, while maintaining the independence and academic nature of educational institutions. Colleges and universities should strengthen the evaluation and selection of enterprise resources to ensure that the introduced resources can truly promote the overall development of students, rather than being limited to meeting short-term skill needs. In the course design, it is necessary to maintain the core concept of general education, taking into account the cultivation of theoretical knowledge and practical skills. In addition, the government and education management departments should also play a regulatory and guiding role in formulating relevant policies to promote the fair distribution and coordinated development of educational resources.

To sum up, the application of enterprise resources in general education courses is not only conducive to improving the practicality and employment orientation of the discipline, but also may bring about the deviation of educational objectives and the problem of uneven resources. Through scientific resource integration and policy guidance, the integration of industry and education can better serve the long-term goal of general education and achieve a win-win situation among education, enterprises and students.

2.3 Construction of off-campus practice base for electrical engineering of Minjiang University (Fujian Electric Power Survey and Design Institute, Automation Electric Power Technology Co., Ltd., Shengxing Group Co., Ltd., Fuda Automation, Zhongneng Electric Co., Ltd., Shichuang Electronics)

As an important part of electrical engineering major in Minjiang University, the construction of off-campus practice base plays a vital role in the process of student training. These practice bases not only provide students with the opportunity to directly contact the cutting-edge technology of the industry and practical engineering projects, but also effectively promote the integration of production and education between schools and enterprises, and improve the pertinence and practicability of talent training. In this process, enterprises such as China Power Construction Fujian Electric Power Survey and Design Institute, Aotong Maisheng Electric Power Technology Co., Ltd., Shengxing Group Co., Ltd., Zhongneng Electric Co., Ltd. and Shichuang Electronics Co., Ltd. played a key role.

First of all, China Electric Power Construction Fujian Electric Power Survey and Design Institute, as an enterprise with high influence in the field of electric power survey and design, its powerful technical force and rich project experience provide a broad practice platform for students. Here, students can be exposed to the complete process from survey and design, system planning to project management, and comprehensively improve their practical ability and engineering literacy.

Secondly, Aotong Maisheng Power Technology Co., Ltd. provides students with opportunities for hands-on experiments and project development with its advanced technology in power technology research and development and application. Through the practice in the enterprise, students can deeply understand the research and development process and market application of power equipment, and cultivate their innovative thinking and ability to solve practical problems. As a leading enterprise in the field of smart grid and power automation, Shengxing Group Co., Ltd. provides students with the opportunity to participate in smart grid projects. During the internship, students can learn about smart grid architecture, power automation control system and new technology application, and deepen their understanding of modern power system.

The construction of the practice base of China Energy Electric Co., Ltd. is focused on power quality management and power system maintenance and optimization. During the internship here, students can participate in the actual power quality solution development and system optimization work to improve their professional skills and practical experience. Finally, Guorui Zhongke Co., Ltd. provides students with practical opportunities in power engineering construction, installation and commissioning. Through personally participating in the work of the construction site, students can understand the whole process of the power engineering project from design to implementation, and constantly practice their skills in actual operation.

To sum up, the off-campus practice bases constructed by these enterprises not only provide rich practical resources for students majoring in electrical engineering in Minjiang University, but also bring new impetus to the talent training and technological innovation of enterprises. Through school-enterprise cooperation, resource sharing and complementary advantages are realized, which provides a successful example for the production training of new undergraduate colleges.

3 THE DEVELOPMENT OF ELECTRICAL PRODUCTION TRAINING IN NEW UNDERGRADUATE COLLEGES

In recent years, with the deepening of China's higher education reform, the production training of new undergraduate colleges has received more and more attention. Under the background of the integration of production and education, how to effectively carry out production training has become an important issue to be solved urgently in new undergraduate colleges. Taking the electrical specialty of Minjiang University as an example, this paper will discuss the development of production training in newly established undergraduate colleges from three aspects: training mode, training content and training effect.

In terms of practical training mode, various newly established undergraduate colleges and universities have explored a variety of innovative practical training modes to meet the needs of the integration of production and education.

The first is the school-enterprise cooperation model. By building a training base with the enterprise, students can directly participate in the real project of the enterprise and improve their practical operation ability. For example, some schools have established off-campus practice bases in cooperation with well-known enterprises, and students enter enterprises under the guidance of instructors for months of practical training. This model not only enhances students' practical ability, but also cultivates their professional quality and teamwork ability.

The second is the simulation model. Through the virtual simulation training platform, students can carry out operation exercises in a realistic simulation environment, which makes up for the shortcomings of field training.

In addition, there is also a project-based teaching model (scientific research back-feeding teaching). By setting up specific project tasks, students learn and practice in the process of completing the project, and improve their comprehensive ability.

3.1 The Practical Characteristics of Minjiang University

In terms of practical training content, each newly established undergraduate college has set up a variety of practical training courses in combination with its own subject characteristics and enterprise needs.

First of all, the basic skills training should be combined with soft and hard, with sufficient credits, enough class hours, and training in place: this type of training mainly covers the basic operational skills that students need to master before entering the professional field, such as engineering training, machining, 3D printing, MATLAB programming, etc. Secondly, professional skills training is the core part of the training content. For different majors, there are corresponding professional training courses, such as programming training for computer science and technology majors, material testing training for material engineering majors, etc. These courses directly correspond to the actual work content in the industry and are highly practical. In addition, there are comprehensive quality training, through some comprehensive projects or tasks, to cultivate students' innovative thinking and problem solving ability.

3.2 Training Mode

Under the background of the integration of production and education, the production training mode of new undergraduate colleges is an important means to cultivate students' practical ability, improve their professional quality and realize the combination of theory and practice. The construction of electrical production training mode should pay attention to the following aspects:

First, the school-enterprise cooperation model. The newly established undergraduate colleges and universities should actively establish long-term and stable cooperative relations with local and surrounding power enterprises, jointly formulate training programs, and clarify the training objectives and contents. Through the training equipment and technical support provided by the enterprise, students can personally participate in the design, installation, commissioning and maintenance of power projects, so as to improve their practical operation ability.

Secondly, task-driven mode. Integrate the actual project tasks into the training process, task-oriented, and promote students' active learning. Each training task has a clear goal, content and steps, and is completed through teamwork. In the process of completing the task, students not only learn the relevant professional knowledge and skills, but also cultivate the ability of teamwork and problem solving. Third, the mentoring model. During the training period, enterprise tutors with rich practical experience and on-campus teachers should be arranged to guide together. The enterprise tutor is mainly responsible for practical operation guidance, teaching application technology and experience ; on-campus teachers are responsible for theory and practice.

Fourth, diversified evaluation model. The evaluation of students' practical training results should be carried out in a diversified way, including the usual operation assessment, task completion, comprehensive project defense and personal summary report. Through multi-angle and multi-dimensional evaluation, the performance of students in practical training is comprehensively measured, so as to improve the effect of practical training and the enthusiasm of students.

Finally, step by step mode. Production training should be designed from easy to difficult, from single to comprehensive training projects according to students' learning process and ability level. The training project in the primary stage focuses on the mastery of basic operational skills, the project in the intermediate stage focuses on the combination of practical operation and theoretical knowledge, and the project in the advanced stage requires students to complete more complex comprehensive projects independently or in teams. This step-by-step approach can effectively help students improve their ability in practice.

In a word, the development of electrical production training in new undergraduate colleges needs to be closely combined with the actual situation of the integration of production and education. Through the exploration and application of diversified training modes, students' application ability and professional quality should be comprehensively improved, so as to lay a solid foundation for their future career development.

3.3 Content Integration of Practical Training Courses

The content of electrical production training in new undergraduate colleges mainly focuses on the practical operation skills and engineering application ability that students can master in the process of practice. The following is a detailed description of the training content:

3.3.1 Electronic process practice and PCB principle design drawing (Jingjing Su, Zhenhua Shao)

Students need to design and draw electrical schematic diagrams through professional software, including but not limited to single-line diagrams, system diagrams, power distribution diagrams, etc. In this process, students not only need to master the use of software, but also need to understand and apply electrical design standards and specifications.

3.3.2 Medium voltage switch technology and related training (Zhenhua Shao, Xuhai Chen)

Students will learn how to operate and maintain common electrical equipment, such as transformers, high and low voltage switch cabinets, motors and control equipment. Through hands-on operation, students can understand the working principle of the equipment and master the daily inspection and maintenance skills of the equipment.

3.3.3 Electrical engineering construction and installation (Zhenhua Shao, Lilin Lin)

The training content also includes 3d printing and model installation of electrical equipment. Students need to carry out cable laying, pipeline laying, positioning and installation of electrical equipment, etc., to cultivate team spirit and on-site construction ability.

3.3.4 Electric comprehensive training and on-site debugging (Zhixiong Zhong, Wenying Huang)

Students need to carry out electrical system debugging and troubleshooting exercises. In a real or simulated engineering environment, students need to find and solve problems in the circuit and cultivate their ability to analyze and solve practical problems.

3.3.5 PLC programming and control system (Dongliang Lin)

Practical training requires students to master the basic knowledge and programming skills of programmable logic controller (PLC). The content includes the application of PLC software, the use of programming language, the design and implementation of actual control system, etc., so that students can independently complete simple automatic electrical control projects.

3.4 Safety Procedures and Standard Specifications

In electrical training, the learning and application of safety operating procedures and standard specifications is very important. Students need to master relevant national and industry standards, learn safety protection measures in electrical construction and operation, and strictly abide by them in practical training to ensure personal and equipment safety. On the basis of theoretical teaching, through specific projects and experimental operations, the above training content enables students to apply the knowledge they have learned to practical projects, improve their engineering practice ability and professional quality, and lay a solid foundation for future career development.

4 DEVELOPMENT DIRECTION OF PRODUCTION TRAINING IN NEW UNDERGRADUATE COLLEGES UNDER THE EPIDEMIC SITUATION

Under the background of the new coronavirus epidemic, the production training of new undergraduate colleges is facing unprecedented challenges. Therefore, in the future development direction, it is necessary to start from the following aspects:

4.1 Strengthen the Construction of Training Resources.

Due to the limitation of offline training caused by the epidemic, the construction of online training resources is particularly important. Schools should actively cooperate with enterprises and other educational institutions to develop and share online training platforms and virtual simulation software. This can not only make up for the shortage of offline resources, but also simulate the real production environment through technical means, so as to improve the training effect of students. In addition, it is necessary to pay attention to the update and maintenance of hardware resources to ensure the balance and complementarity of online and offline resources.

4.2 Improve the Strength of Training Teachers

In order to cope with the challenges brought by the epidemic, it is necessary to strengthen the construction and training of practical training teachers. On the one hand, schools should provide various forms of training opportunities to improve the online teaching and virtual simulation teaching ability of existing teachers; on the other hand, part-time teachers with rich practical experience in enterprises can be introduced to improve the professionalism and practical application of practical training guidance through the way of 'school-enterprise cooperation'. At the same time, establish and improve the teacher incentive mechanism, encourage teachers to actively participate in training courses.

4.3 Improve the Training System

The epidemic situation has promoted the reform of practical training teaching mode, so it is particularly important to build a flexible and sustainable practical training system. Schools should actively promote the mixed training mode of online and offline combination, and form a diversified training teaching system through the combination of online courses, virtual simulation and offline operation. In addition, it is necessary to strengthen the connection between the curriculum system and industry standards, ensure that the training content keeps up with the development trend of the industry, meet the actual needs of enterprises, and enhance students' employment competitiveness and job adaptability.

4.4 Establish and Improve the Training Evaluation System

In order to comprehensively evaluate the training effect of students, it is necessary to establish a scientific and perfect training evaluation system. The evaluation system should include process evaluation and result evaluation. It should not only pay attention to students' participation, performance and problem solving ability in the training process, but also pay attention to the final training results and application level. The introduction of multiple evaluation subjects, including enterprise tutors, school teachers and students self-assessment, through multi-dimensional evaluation methods to ensure the objective, fair and comprehensive evaluation results. At the same time, the big data analysis technology is used to continuously monitor and feedback the evaluation data, adjust the training teaching strategies and contents in time, optimize the training teaching process, and improve the overall training quality.

Through the above measures, the newly-established undergraduate colleges can still effectively carry out production and training activities under the limitation of the epidemic situation, ensure the quality of practical training teaching, and thus transport applied talents with high quality and practical ability for the society.

5 CONCLUSION

This paper makes an in-depth discussion on the production training mode of new undergraduate colleges under the background of the integration of industry and education, and puts forward specific suggestions on the existing problems and future development direction based on the actual cases and the training practice under the epidemic situation. The following are the main conclusions of our research and prospects for the future: First of all, this paper summarizes the current situation of production training in newly established undergraduate colleges under the background of integration of industry and education, and focuses on the analysis of the training mode, content and effect of electrical engineering specialty. The research shows that the integration of industry and education promotes the sharing of resources between schools and enterprises and improves the practical training effect of students, but there are also problems such as the contradiction between general education courses and professional quality. In addition, the construction of online and virtual simulation training platforms during the epidemic period has innovated the training mode and teaching methods, but it still needs to be further improved in terms of training resources, teachers and system construction.

Secondly, in view of the problems exposed by the epidemic, such as insufficient training resources, weak training teachers, imperfect training system and imperfect evaluation system, we put forward the corresponding development direction. It includes strengthening the construction and strengthening of training resources, improving the strength of training teachers, improving the training system and establishing a sound training evaluation system. Looking forward to the future, with the development of industry and the continuous demand for education.

1) Deepen the cooperation between industry and education: further strengthen the cooperation between schools and enterprises, build a long-term and stable cooperation mechanism, ensure the timely updating and optimization of training resources and contents, and promote the diversification and practicability of training mode.

2) Improving the level of teachers: Through teacher training, further education and enterprise practice and other ways, teachers' practical training guidance ability and professional technical level should be continuously improved to ensure the quality of practical training teaching.

3) Improve training facilities: increase investment in training facilities and platforms, especially in the construction of information technology and virtual simulation training platforms, to meet the needs of different training content and forms.

4) Improve the evaluation system: Establish a scientific and systematic training evaluation system, covering the training process and results, and objectively evaluate the training effect and ability level of students through diversified evaluation methods.

Through in-depth analysis of the existing problems and solutions, we hope that the new undergraduate colleges can better cope with the challenges in the future practical teaching, give full play to the advantages of the integration of production and education, and cultivate more high-quality and practical talents for the society. We also hope that these studies and practices can provide useful reference for other colleges and universities to jointly promote the reform and development of higher education.

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THE DEVELOPMENT OF RESIDENTIAL CARE FOR THE AGED IN CHINA: FROM SOCIAL RELIEF TO SOCIALIZATION

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Abstract: The rapid growth of aging populations in many countries has led to a new academic and professional interest in gerontology. There is a widespread concern among policy-makers and care professionals about the growing number of older persons in the society and the rising challenges of providing care or services for older persons. The increasing inadequacies of family care, eroding family support and the rising costs of institutional care, are often discussed but insufficiently addressed. The residential homes for the aged has experienced great changes from the role of social relief to supplementary supply of care for the aged on the background of rapid ageing trend and socialization of institutional care for older persons. This study conducts a historical policy review on the change of residential homes for older persons and its impacts on development of caring for older persons in China on the background of transition of population structure and society.

Keywords: Residential care for the aged; Social Relief; Socialization

1 INTRODUCTION

Aging trend in China is so rapid that not only the proportion of the elderly population but also the proportion of the old-old persons increase at a high speed since late 1970s. The 2000 census showed that the number of older persons aged 65 or above was 88.11 million, representing 6.96 percent of total population. And about 9.6 percent of older persons were at the age of 80 or above (National Bureau of Statistics of China, 2001). In the 21st century, China is far ahead in lowering its fertility rate due to the one child family planning policy since the 1980s. Declining birth rate will speed up the aging trend in 21st century. It is recently reported that by the end of 2004 the number of older persons aged 60 or above reached 143 million, representing 10.97 percent of total population[1]. After population growth has been slowed down, the emergent issue is how to provide care to the rising number of older persons.

Traditionally, older persons are cared within the family. Family relatives and friends are main sources of caregiving for older persons. However, with the transformation of the family and society and population migration, great challenges are brought to family caregivers because of smaller family size, more women participating in employment, high migration of youth generation, etc. These factors have led to the increasing demand for formal services, notably residential care for older persons, which has long tended to be the responsibilities of family relatives and friends. There is a widespread acceptance of residential care. Some investigations conducted among older persons show that residence in residential home has been accepted by more older persons in recent years, about 13.22 percent in 1998 [2] and 17.5 percent in 2000[3]. The increasing proportion of older population who are more likely to accept to live in institutions for their later life means that demands for residential care are escalating. It is therefore necessary for the Chinese government to re-evaluate the role of institutional care for older persons. Not only the number of residential beds for older persons increased to 1,467,542 in 2004[4], but also socialization of residential care forms a new pluralistic system of residential homes. Within this system, target groups of residents include both traditional residents-'Three Nos' persons, and fee-paying older residents. Not only government and collectives, but also non-governmental organizations, private organizations and individuals are involved in providing residential care for older persons. Considering the increasing role played by residential care, it is timely to re-examine the development of residential care for older persons from the perspective of historical development and related policy transition.

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

Residential care has been acknowledged to be a complex phenomenon which defies simple explanation. Until now there is no complete agreement on defining residential care. Residential care commands little popular support, and public interest is not aroused. Studies on residential care often concentrate on care delivery or assessment, rather than on defining residential care. Residential care is always explained in terms of regulations and codes of states or countries. In some documents or studies, definitions on residential care are not directly provided. Instead it may be understood through clarification of other related terms, such as residential care facilities, residential services, long-term care, etc. Often, a definition of residential care is explained through the functions, categories, or contents of residential care. Definitions of residential care can be understood through a review on standards of residential care facilities provided by local or national regulations, laws and policies. Official documents defining residential care can be dated back to the nineteenth-century, Poor Law in UK and the associated workhouses, regarded by latter-day social commentators with a mixture of fear and loathing[5]. Currently, with the development of social policy and increasing demand for residential

care, definitions on residential care are always explained or implied in various official documents, including regulations, codes, and laws. However, because legislation and regulation may be different in different states and countries, definitions of residential care may vary. For example, Boulder City Code in the U.S. defines residential care facility which provides social services in a protective living environment[6]; or provides incidental medical services under special care plans, which are also known as assisted living facilities, retirement homes and board and care homes[7]. Although definitions of residential care mentioned above are flexible and broad, and categories of residential care homes may be varied in countries and provinces, some generalization can be made. First, residential care is regulated to provide for specific target groups, who are elderly, developmentally delayed or suffer from mental illness or brain injuries. Second, residential service provides both accommodation and health or social services, although contents of residential care services vary in categories of residential care homes. Third, care delivered sites are accommodation sites where are distinct from resident's own home. The boundaries of residential care are difficult to clarify because of constantly updating social policies and strategies of health care delivery. It may bring changes to definitions of residential care because of the change of social policies and strategies of care delivery. Thus, there still exist gray area in defining residential care because of the dilemma of definition arisen from changes in the nature of residential care itself. To make clear the definition of residential care, reviews should not neglect the context of the policies and services related to it, because categories and contents of residential care may be transformed with the changing social policy. For example, in Hong Kong, the 'continuum of care' has been affirmed as central to the policy on care for the elderly. Under the concept of continuum of care, residential care homes should be provided with the appropriate facilities and staffing, so that they can meet the health care needs of the elderly residents whose health conditions change constantly[8]. Finally, definition on residential care should be learned from the views and experiences of those for whom life in residential care becomes significant: present and potential residents and their carers.

3 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF RESIDENTIAL CARE FOR OLDER PERSONS IN CHINA

It is accepted that residential care was delivered in 'total institutions' in the early stage of development. Goffman introduced the concept of 'total institution' in his work and defined it as 'a place of residence and work where a large number of like-situated individuals, cut off from the wider society for an appreciable period of time, together lead and enclosed, formally administered round of life'[9].

3.1 Social Relief

China has a long history of group living of frail older persons, which may be dated back to about fifth century A. D.[10]. After new China was founded in 1949, social welfare system was delivered through state-owned enterprises or work units on the basis of employment. One main target group of residential care was persons with special needs, specifically, the 'Three Nos', those with no legal supporter, no source of income, and no working ability. 'Three Nos' older persons are cared in social welfare home and homes for the aged for older persons in rural areas[11]. Another major group of target of residential care was disabled veterans or persons who had made contribution during the Chinese civil wars. Both groups of persons were cared in institutions free of charge[11]. These two groups of persons had been the main target groups of residential care until the process of socialization began in the mid-1980s, which attempted to involve all needy population into the target groups of residential care, on the basis of user payment.

In Chinese history, residential care was delivered by many forms of institutions, which had been renamed for many times. Residential care in China was originated from Qing dynasty, historically delivered through institutions called *Cijiyuan*. After new China was founded, residential care was delivered as part of the work of social relief. Residential care facilities included production reformatory, where residents were involved in economic production. Production reformatory was renamed into other names in later days, such as social welfare home, and home for the aged[12]; Honor home, provided residential care for special care receivers in rural areas from the 1950s. Honor home was renamed as home for the aged in rural areas [13], which is still the main form of residential care facility currently in rural areas. The home for the aged in rural area is a type of collective organizations, where economic resources are mainly from collectives and partly from government and society. The initial aim of establishing home for the aged in rural area is to provide care for older persons according to the "Five Guarantees" policy. Honour home is a kind of social welfare institution which collectively provides care to older person who needs special care, according to the special care policy.

3.2 Socialization

Social welfare socialization is developed after the Chinese economy transformed into a mix system of the planned and market economy in the 1990s [11]. Target groups of residential care include the 'Three Nos', special care receivers and all other needy persons who pay service fees out of their pocket. Providers of residential care extend from state and local governments, to collective organizations, non-government organizations, individuals and private enterprises or organizations. Residential care delivery system is described as a combination of state welfare provision and society contribution[14].

In the late 1970s and early 1980s, social welfare institutions for older persons began to provide fee-charging services for all older persons in need. This has been viewed as the first step of socialization. In 1979, The Ministry of Civil Affairs held a national conference on social relief work in urban areas and approved social welfare institutions to admit older

persons if they could pay for their service fees out of pocket.

After 1990s, the reforms of social welfare system proceeded rapidly. Social welfare institutions were well developed in terms of expanding the scope of social welfare. The government decentralized the rights and responsibilities to develop social welfare. Communities, collectives and other organizations in the society were added into the system of socialization of social welfare. Socialization of social welfare institution happens when both the economy and the population are under transformation. Social welfare institutions have changed in the following aspects:

Firstly, the target group of service is expanding. Social welfare institutions are providing services not only to "Three Nos" older persons, but also older persons who may pay service fee out of their pockets. The government subsidies are provided for "Three Nos" older persons to live in institutions. Fee-charging services can also be provided to other older persons who need residential care. The criteria of admitting "Three Nos" older persons is based on the approval of the Ministry of Civil Affairs and local authorities to identify their status of 'Three Nos'. For users of fee-charging services in residential home in China, the admission is based on their own or their family's payment ability. On the contrary, health status is not a main criterion to admit older persons who pay service fee out of pocket.

Secondly, investors for socialized service system are expanded. In the period of the planned economy, the investor of social welfare institutions was the government. After socialization trend of social welfare institutions, investors of socialized service system include government, collectives, non-governmental sectors and individuals.

Thirdly, the policy directions for social welfare institutions providing care for older persons were revised after 1978. In 1978, the policy direction was "care for the aged, through their participation in suitable work, education, and recreational activities, keep older persons healthy, as well as maintaining a good mood, and having a better life in later years". After the Third Plenary of the 11th Party Congress, the policy direction was changed to "care for the aged, good arrangement for their later life." After 1984, the policy direction was "both care and rehabilitation are essential for older residents". Compared with the former policy direction, this policy direction indicates more comprehensively than before. This change is catered for different categories of needs of older persons. Participation in rehabilitation activities and recreational activities will prolong the life of the older persons, as well as keep them healthy. Currently, the policy direction for social welfare institution for older persons is "Five Targets" (to provide caring, medical services, recreation, education and sense of belonging and worthiness for older persons) [15]. Under this policy direction, the function of residential care has changed rapidly from supporting older residents, to rehabilitation, as well as good quality of life. From 1990s, social welfare institutions become an institution which provides caring, medical services, rehabilitation, recreation and education for older residents. All of those services are helpful for older residents to extend life expectancy. The average life expectancy of older residents in institutions was between 70-80[16]. It is shown that older residents may enjoy their later lives in social welfare institutions.

Fourthly, the operational mechanism of social welfare institution is under market orientation. As the reform further develops, the role of the government's plan in the economy is weakened, while market is taking charge of some roles that have been taken by the government under the planned economy. Social welfare institutions are beginning to be managed according to market principles. Social welfare institutions are well designed, managed and operated in terms of principles for operating enterprises. The management plan is designed to get maximum profits, which is different from traditional social services. Both public and private capital investments are accepted in developing social welfare institutions. The economic benefits have alleviated the fiscal burden of the government.

Fifthly, people employed in social welfare institutions for older persons are becoming more professionalized. Carers for older persons are those who provide services and care for older persons who live alone at home, in communities or institutions. Carers should receive professional training before delivering services in order to reduce risks of accidents in caring for older persons.

Sixthly, the management of social welfare institutions for older persons is to be standardized. The promulgation and implementation of policies, regulations and laws on social welfare and social welfare institutions for older persons are viewed as guidelines for developing institutions. Besides some local policies and regulations, laws and regulations on social welfare system contain four levels: 1) laws promulgated by National People's Congress and its standing committee, "Social Welfare Law" clarify the rights, duties and responsibilities of society, family and individuals in providing or receiving social welfare. 2) laws and regulations promulgated by State Council, "Rules for 'Five Guarantees' work in rural areas" standardizes how to provide caring services for 'Five Guarantees' receivers in rural areas, as well as to improve service quality. 3) regulations promulgated by local departments, "Administrative Measures of social welfare institutions" provides guidelines to stipulate the main body of service objectives, responsibilities and service contents. The procedures of application and approval for social welfare institutions is also clarified in these measures. "Basic Rules for Social Welfare Institution for Older Persons" promulgated by The Ministry of Civil Affairs, provides professional standard to serve older persons. 4) The Ministry of Construction and The Ministry of Civil Affairs informs all institutions for older persons to implement the "Code for the design of buildings for elderly persons", which provides standards to build public service facilities for older persons. The implementation of laws and regulations does speed up the development of social welfare by maintaining rights of older persons and standardizing administration of social welfare institutions for older persons. Operation system of administering social welfare institutions should be based on policies, regulations and laws.

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RESEARCH ON INNOVATIVE TOP-NOTCH TALENT TRAINING METHODS FOR LOCAL UNIVERSITIES

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Abstract: The cultivation of innovative top-notch talents is crucial to solving the problem of foreign countries imposing their necks in certain key fields. Currently, in the process of cultivating top-notch innovative talents in my country, there are rigidity in the education system, insufficient interdisciplinary cooperation and practical experience, and a lack of international vision. and the singleness of the evaluation system. In view of the above shortcomings, this article studies innovative top-notch talent training methods in local universities in terms of curriculum design and teaching methods, innovative practice and internship opportunities, academic tutors and other mentor systems, interdisciplinary and multi-field cooperation, and international perspective and social responsibility.

Keywords: Innovation at the forefront; Interdisciplinary; International perspective; Social responsibility

1 INTRODUCTION

On April 16, 2018, the U.S. Department of Commerce issued a notice prohibiting the supply of sensitive products to some high-tech companies in my country. The U.S. government has successively introduced a series of measures to restrict the development of certain fields in my country, such as lithography machines, core industrial software, chips, operating systems, and high-end capacitors and resistors. In other words, my country lacks innovation in key core technologies, and innovative talents are the key [1]. In today's rapidly changing global society, innovation is the engine that drives social progress and economic development. In order to gain an advantage in this highly competitive era, countries are actively exploring effective ways to cultivate innovative and outstanding talents. Innovative and outstanding talents, as individuals with outstanding creativity and leadership, are the backbone of promoting social, scientific and cultural progress [2]. The rapid development of science and technology has led to the emergence of emerging fields, and outstanding talents with innovative thinking are needed to cope with unknown challenges. Local universities encourage students to conduct innovative research in scientific research to serve local economic development and innovation achievements.

2 THE BACKGROUND AND SIGNIFICANCE OF CULTIVATING INNOVATIVE AND OUTSTANDING TALENTS

Innovative talents play a key role in the field of science and technology. They promote the development of science and technology by proposing new ideas, developing new technologies, and promoting scientific research. The close relationship between science and technology and innovative talents drives the continuous progress of society in science and technology and innovation [3]. The progress of science and technology provides a broader stage for innovation, and innovative talents play a key role in this stage through their unique insight and creativity.

2.1 Innovation and Top Talents

Innovative top talents Innovative top talents are individuals who demonstrate outstanding creativity and leadership in a specific field or interdisciplinary field, and can make outstanding contributions to society and the country in a certain field or industry. Such talents have deep professional knowledge and comprehensive ability structure in a specific field, can think independently, put forward novel ideas, have firm beliefs and social responsibility, and can promote innovation in science and technology, culture, society or business.

2.2 The Significance of Cultivating Innovative Top Talents

Innovative top talents play a key role in promoting technological innovation, industrial upgrading and business model innovation. Their innovative ability and entrepreneurial spirit help to cultivate emerging industries and promote the development of the entire economic system to a higher level. In the field of science and technology, the cultivation of top talents is the key to achieving technological and industrial upgrading [4]. They drive the entire industry forward by proposing new ideas, developing new technologies, and promoting scientific research. Innovative top talents are often pioneers of entrepreneurs. Their innovative spirit and entrepreneurial experience promote the prosperity of the entrepreneurial ecosystem and help start-ups succeed.

Global issues such as climate change, public health crises and food security require top talents with innovative thinking and interdisciplinary cooperation to find innovative solutions to complex global challenges. A country with a training

system for innovative top talents will gain higher competitiveness internationally. These talents not only have an impact domestically, but also lead the innovation trend on the international stage. Innovative top talents play a leading role in promoting changes in social culture, politics and social systems. Their independent thinking and leadership help shape the future direction of society.

Innovative and outstanding talents are the cultivation of future leaders. This training system helps to cultivate future leaders with leadership, teamwork and strategic thinking. They will be able to play a leading role at all levels of organizations, enterprises and society. Innovative and outstanding talents also play a unique role in cultural inheritance. They can inherit and innovate traditional culture and promote cultural development.

In short, exploring a mechanism for cultivating innovative and outstanding talents for local universities is an important requirement for building an innovative country and realizing the great rejuvenation of our Chinese nation. It is also an urgent need for current education reform.

2.3 Cultivation of Innovative and Outstanding Talents at Home and Abroad

At the National Science and Technology Conference in 1985, President Deng stressed that “we must create an environment that allows outstanding talents to stand out” [1]. In 1996, my country promulgated the “Ninth Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development of the People’s Republic of China and the Outline of the Long-Term Objectives for the Year 2010”, which once again stressed the importance of the strategy of building a strong country through talent and strengthening the country through science and education, and the necessity of cultivating urgently needed innovative talents for the Party and the country. At the suggestion of Chinese-American physicist Tsung-Dao Lee, the University of Science and Technology of China established the “Junior Class” in 1978 in order to cultivate outstanding talents in the fields of science and technology, marking the first time that my country has cultivated outstanding talents [5]. Peking University established the Yuanpei Plan Experimental Class in 2001. Students of the Yuanpei College can freely choose courses and majors of their interest at Peking University, and determine their major direction in their sophomore year. Yuanpei College “strengthens the foundation, de-emphasizes the major, and teaches students in accordance with their aptitude to cultivate talents with international competitiveness. Yuanpei College respects students’ free choice and allows them to freely choose any course from all majors in the school under the conditions that the school’s teaching resources allow. Students trained by Yuanpei College have strong patriotic feelings, a pioneering and innovative spirit, strong practical ability, and a broad international perspective, and are high-quality leading talents in the new era [6]. Zhejiang University’s Zhu Kezhen College implements an excellent education plan for undergraduate education in philosophy and mathematics and science ability training, which has laid a solid foundation for cultivating high-quality, top-notch innovative talents with global competitiveness and future leaders in various fields in related fields [7]. Wuhan University Hongyi Academy relies on its strong disciplinary advantages and high-level faculty to implement the policy of broad caliber, solid foundation, and strong ability, and boldly explores and gradually forms a training model with distinctive characteristics [8].

The United States, Europe and other countries have always had strong advantages in cultivating innovative and outstanding talents. Their universities and research institutions not only have abundant resources, but also focus on cultivating students’ practical and innovative abilities. The Center for Talented Youth (CTY) of Johns Hopkins University in the United States has established a method of cultivating innovative and outstanding talents from primary and secondary schools to university systems to “help talented people take off” [2, 9]. In order to discover gifted students early, the top 5% of outstanding students recommended by teachers and principals from grades 2 to 8 in 15,000 primary and secondary schools sign up for examination selection (high-ability test) for admission. CTY has created a supplementary summer education for the Gifted Education Center, allowing outstanding primary and secondary school students to go to university campuses in advance to contact masters, learn knowledge, and get in touch with well-known teachers. Teaching and modern laboratories, feeling the atmosphere of the university, and inspiring their strong desire for knowledge. Germany cultivates top innovative talents, respects the individual differences of gifted students, implements differentiated teaching models based on students’ talents and interests, provides targeted adaptive learning arrangements, carries out personalized teaching, promotes the integrated cultivation of top innovative talents in primary, secondary and tertiary schools, and forms cross-grade study groups based on the same interests. Achieve specific learning goals through teamwork. Encourage gifted students to choose exploratory questions, collect relevant information, coordinate learning progress, encourage gifted students to face challenges with a positive attitude, overcome difficulties, and improve their cognitive and innovative abilities [10]. France, as a major European country, attaches importance to cultivating top innovative talents in the basic education stage and promotes elite education like Germany. Instead of enrolling students in nearby schools, France selects talents in primary and secondary schools based on personal talents, learning interests and other factors, accurately selects highly gifted students, allows gifted students to enter elite education, and provides high-quality educational resources. France pays attention to the effective connection of gifted education at different stages [3, 11]. The United States has established a diversified curriculum system and carried out personalized education based on the individual circumstances of outstanding students, thus forming a systematic education system for outstanding innovative talents [15].

In order to cultivate more comprehensive innovative talents, many schools at home and abroad are emphasizing interdisciplinary education and encouraging students to accumulate knowledge and experience in different fields. Schools and research institutions promote an innovative culture, encourage students to come up with new ideas, solve practical problems, and cultivate innovative thinking and entrepreneurial spirit. The specific situation of cultivating

innovative talents varies among different countries, regions, disciplines, and institutions, and the education system and training model may also change in the future [16].

3 THE CURRENT SHORTCOMINGS IN THE TRAINING OF TOP INNOVATIVE TALENTS

Some significant achievements have been made in cultivating innovative and top-notch talents, but there are still some shortcomings in practice. The following are some possible problems:

3.1 Rigidity of the Education System

The traditional education system may be rigid and difficult to flexibly adapt to the needs of cultivating innovative and top-notch talents. Reform and innovation in the education system may be limited by administrative levels and curriculum settings. In addition, students face long-term pressure from standardized tests, causing them to focus more on test-taking skills and less on cultivating innovation and independent thinking. Innovation ability is difficult to comprehensively evaluate through the traditional examination system [12].

3.2 Insufficient Interdisciplinary Cooperation and Practical Experience

Innovation often occurs at the intersection of different subject areas, but the boundaries between disciplines in the traditional education system limit interdisciplinary cooperation opportunities for innovative top talents. In addition, the training program may focus too much on the transfer of theoretical knowledge and lack practical projects and practical experience. Practical problem-solving experience is crucial to the cultivation of innovation capabilities [13].

3.3 Lack of International Vision

In the era of globalization, top innovative talents need to have an international vision. Some schools or training programs focus too much on local educational resources [14] and lack content covering international issues and cases in their curriculum. The lack of exchange opportunities with international students, scholars, and practitioners makes it difficult for students to be exposed to innovative ideas and practices in the international field [16].

3.4 Singleness of the Evaluation System

Academic evaluation systems usually place too much emphasis on academic papers and research results, while under-evaluating actual innovation projects and social impact [17]. Aspects such as innovation ability, interdisciplinary cooperation, practical experience, international vision and social influence are ignored, which affects the comprehensive development of innovative top-notch talents [15].

3.5 Insufficient Connection between the Social Environment and Industry

Some training programs may lack in-depth connection with the social environment and industry, resulting in students' limited understanding of practical applications and industrial needs [18-19].

4 LOCAL UNIVERSITIES INNOVATE THE MODEL OF CULTIVATING TOP TALENTS

To improve the deficiencies in the training of innovative and outstanding talents, it is necessary to comprehensively consider factors such as curriculum design, teaching methods, and innovative practices, so that the training model can better meet the actual needs of innovative talents.

4.1 Increasingly Improve Curriculum Design and Teaching Methods

To improve the training of innovative and outstanding talents, it is necessary to adopt diversified and flexible curriculum design and teaching methods to stimulate students' creativity, problem-solving ability, and motivation for independent learning. With projects as the core, students can learn theoretical knowledge and practical skills in the process of solving practical problems, and cultivate students' teamwork and problem-solving abilities. By asking open-ended questions, students are encouraged to work together in groups to solve problems, which encourages them to explore independently, think critically, and actively participate. Design thinking methods allow students to iteratively propose, test, and improve solutions by observing and understanding the essence of the problem. Provide learning resources in advance, and use class time for discussion, practice, and problem solving. This method emphasizes that students actively learn outside of class and that they actively participate in class.. In-depth discussion and practice.

4.2 Focus on Innovative Practice and Internship Opportunities

The cultivation of innovative talents needs to focus on innovative practice, so that students can learn knowledge in practical application and cultivate practical ability and innovative thinking by solving complex problems. Design projects in the training process and require students to solve engineering projects, scientific research projects and social

service projects to cultivate students' team collaboration and innovation ability. Through entrepreneurial experience, let students participate in the whole process of entrepreneurial market research, business model design and financing to cultivate students' innovative thinking and entrepreneurial experience. Encourage students to participate in innovation competitions such as "Internet +" and "Challenge Cup" to exercise their innovative ability.

4.3 Promote the Mentor System Such as Academic Mentors

The mentor system plays a key role in cultivating innovative talents. A good mentor system can provide personalized guidance, professional support and motivation to help students better develop their innovative ability. Students can be equipped with academic mentors, career mentors and industry mentors. Academic mentors are responsible for academic research and project guidance, career mentors focus on students' career planning and market adaptability, and industry mentors assist students in setting project goals, providing advice and solving problems.

4.4 Promote Interdisciplinary and Multi-Field Cooperation

Interdisciplinary cooperation is an important part of cultivating innovative talents. By collaborating with professionals in different disciplines, students can gain a more comprehensive knowledge perspective, broaden their thinking boundaries, and play a synergistic role in solving complex problems. Design professional interdisciplinary courses, invite experts from different disciplines to conduct joint teaching, improve students' ability to use knowledge from different fields when solving practical problems, and encourage students to participate in interdisciplinary teams, such as natural sciences, social sciences, and humanities, to discuss problems in a unified manner and give full play to their respective professional advantages. Encourage students to cooperate with the industry and carry out interdisciplinary industry-oriented projects. Better meet the needs of practical problems and cultivate students' ability to carry out interdisciplinary cooperation in actual work scenarios.

4.5 Cultivate International Vision and Social Responsibility

Cultivating innovative and outstanding talents requires focusing on international vision so that they can better adapt to the challenges and opportunities of globalization. Create conditions to establish international exchange programs and encourage students to participate in overseas internships, exchange studies or research projects, so that they can have a deep understanding of different cultures, academic systems and working environments, and improve their cross-cultural communication skills. Encourage students to participate in international academic conferences and seminars to enhance their influence in the international academic field and expand their professional horizons. At the same time, guide students to pay attention to global issues such as climate change and sustainable development, and cultivate students' ability to solve global problems and social responsibility.

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