

# Study on Poverty Alleviation Engineering of Education -- Let Every Hot-Blooded Youth Take Root in the Countryside

Jiang Qi

School of Marxism, Shanxi University, Taiyuan 030000, China

**Abstract.** Since the mid-1980s, the country has carried out large-scale targeted poverty alleviation, and the poverty situation in rural areas has been getting better and better. From renovation of dilapidated buildings to self-built new buildings, from poverty relief to self-sufficiency, and from illiteracy to general understanding, it seems that the process is smooth, but in fact these prove the difficulty and danger of getting rid of poverty. In 2011, the state promulgated and implemented the Outline of China's Rural Poverty Alleviation and Development (2011-2020), which further accelerated the development of poverty-stricken areas, so as to ensure the realization of a well-off society in an all-round way by 2020. On this road of getting rid of poverty, education plays the role of "spiritual enlightenment" and leads people's thoughts to different realms. "Helping the poor first helps the mind, helping the poor must help the mind." When the villagers have scientific and cultural knowledge, they will have firmer ideals and beliefs. This situation will accelerate the narrowing of the gap between urban and rural areas and help the new countryside develop faster and higher.

**Keywords:** Rural education; Educational resources; Education assistance.

## 1. Current Situation of Rural Education

### 1.1 Staged Progress - Advancing the Goal of A Well-Off Society in An All-Round Way

China has gone through the whole urban-rural dual structure for more than a thousand years, and the gap between urban and rural areas has gradually widened during this thousand-year process. After the founding of the People's Republic of China, the planned economy system in the late 1950s directly led to the establishment of the urban-rural dual system, and served the planned economy, which seriously hindered the development of agricultural and rural farmers, especially hindered the backwardness of education, and greatly reduced the rural education rate. Therefore, the rural education problem is a livelihood issue that the country needs to pay attention to. Nowadays, in the allocation of public resources, educational resources play the most important role, and education shows the appearance and development prospect of a group in a more comprehensive, profound and detailed way. Rural education is the weakest link in poverty alleviation in rural areas, which is related to the modernization of rural areas and the overall implementation of rejuvenating the country through science and education.

At the crucial moment of building a well-off society in an all-round way, rural education has followed closely. The popularization of the policy of benefiting farmers has increased the income of rural people, and the rural people have enough money to meet their children's educational needs while satisfying their food and clothing. Since the implementation of "two exemptions and one subsidy" in rural education, students from poor families have received living allowance, and every school-age child can receive compulsory education in time. This step not only lightens the living burden of rural poor families, but also lays a solid foundation for rural poverty alleviation and prosperity. At the same time, preschool education in rural areas has been paid more and more attention. Mandarin has become a necessity for children's preschool education, and parents have gradually used mandarin to communicate with their children, thus promoting the further development of rural civilization. Nowadays, illiteracy has been basically eliminated in rural areas, and the rural education popularization rate is as high as 99%. Many poor students also have the opportunity to go to metropolis to continue their studies.

At the same time, the school conditions have been greatly improved, providing a pleasing teaching environment for rural teachers and students. With the development of rural economy, the teaching

environment in rural areas has been gradually improved. The reconstruction of dilapidated buildings, the expansion and renovation of school canteens, the old replacement of desks and chairs, and the rational planning of accommodation beds have greatly guaranteed the safe of education, and students can study at school with more peace of mind. In addition to safety facilities, in terms of teaching facilities, some rural classrooms have introduced new projectors, blackboards which are more convenient to push and pull, and other advanced electronic equipment, thus realizing rural information-based teaching and promoting the better development of rural education. During the period of great improvement in hardware facilities, the rural areas have not neglected the soft power of local education. With the full help of the government, rural schools openly recruit teachers, and normal schools have also set up special channels for training normal students in rural areas. With the government's funding, students voluntarily register to support students in remote rural areas who are in compulsory education, thus providing an effective and stable channel for fresh senior high school students who are willing to support rural education. Besides, in the information age, the layout of poverty-stricken areas is easier to be known to the public. Some caring people or organized teaching teams will donate educational materials and money to the local area, which broadens the ideological realm of rural students and ignites their expectations for a bigger world.

## 1.2 Existing Problems

Due to the weak educational awareness in rural areas, coupled with the inherent concept of self-sufficiency, rural young adults are gradually divided into two categories: one is yearning for the work and life in the city, and the other is inclined to stay in rural areas for farming. Both of them lead to the high number of dropouts and the serious hollowing out of rural areas. Young and middle-aged people in rural areas yearn to work in big cities and give their children to the elderly. However, the education level of most elderly people is generally low, and they don't pay enough attention to the basic education of children. The vicious circle leads to the widening educational gap between urban and rural areas. Secondly, due to the rural families' lack of educational experience and insufficient educational guidance in the process of children's growth, children gradually form bad behavior habits in their lives, and their character and study will also be deeply affected. Therefore, both families and schools should pay attention to the education and supervision of students.

There are also some defects in the teaching content, environment and ways of rural schools. Compared with the content of urban education, most of the books used in rural schools are gradually eliminated in cities. The untimely updating of the content leads to the lag of the learning progress and knowledge received by rural students. The limited knowledge received by students can't meet the knowledge requirements of higher-level schools. More statistics show that the different ways and systems of running schools in urban and rural areas make rural students at a disadvantage from the starting point, resulting in about 80% of rural school-age students not taking the college entrance examination. In terms of educational approaches, rural teaching forms are relatively unitary, and educational materials are weak. The ways for students to receive education mostly come from books and teachers' lectures, and the tools used are only blackboards, while urban schools have already started teaching through advanced electronic devices such as projectors and multimedia.

Students' learning must be taught by educators, and the imbalance of teachers between urban and rural areas is the main reason for the big gap between urban and rural students' comprehensive quality. In rural areas, the teachers themselves are mobile, and the development space in rural areas is limited, and the treatment is lower than that in urban areas, so the whole rural teachers are unstable. With a small number of rural teachers, a teacher often has to teach many courses, and the pressure of teaching tasks is heavy. For a long time, there is a lack of in-depth study of problems, the teaching quality will gradually decrease, and the knowledge students receive will gradually be limited.

## **2. Educational Assistance**

### **2.1 Implementation of Funding System and Policies**

The government plays the role of a runner in rural education. After the reform and opening up, the government noticed that in the process of China's modernization, rural education was one of the shortcomings in the whole social development, so it increased all kinds of investment in the hardware and software of rural education. In reality, rural education can't adapt to local conditions, and local schools often copy the advanced education system of cities. Rural students can't adapt to the exam-oriented education of cities, and gradually lose their local culture and labor skills. On the basis of this problem, the government has made great efforts to reform rural education. In 2020, the No.1 Document of the Central Committee pointed out that to improve the quality of rural education, the aim is to fill the shortcomings of rural education from all aspects. At present, rural education is mainly basic education with a wide range and heavy tasks. However, the state's investment in rural education is still insufficient. Therefore, the country has implemented rural tax and fee reform, which has reduced various economic burdens in rural areas. Not only in pre-school and compulsory education, but also the government has invested heavily in teachers' living allowance. In order to retain rural teachers, both the government and schools have made efforts to improve teachers' salaries, change the structure and content of education, and organically combine rural areas with education.

Donation is also an important source of funds for the development of rural education. Building teaching buildings, dormitory buildings, canteens and other buildings in rural areas all need financial support. However, the government's procedures for approving funds are complicated, which often requires layers of checks, and the timeliness is low. In comparison, the channels of donated funds for public welfare are wider, and the implementation of funds is more convenient. At present, there are more and more Hope Primary Schools donated by social welfare in rural areas. Not only that, rural students have also received books, clothes, fitness equipment, school supplies, electronic equipment needed by schools donated by the society, which brings new hope to rural education and teaching and the healthy growth of students. At the same time, all sectors of society have jointly set up the Rural Education Poverty Alleviation Fund, which is specially set up for rural students who need to go to school but can't afford the tuition fees. It not only ensures the healthy development of rural education, but also sets an example for the whole society.

### **2.2 Internet Distance Education**

The popularity of the Internet makes the development of education more rapidly, a large number of famous teachers can conduct distance education through the Internet, educational resources can be effectively allocated and planned for use, and students can receive better education. In terms of teaching, using Internet distance technology can carry out better education like students in cities. Online tutoring and online answering questions have become the new features of new rural education. Some special teachers can also prepare lessons online according to the actual situation in rural areas, which saves the distance problem and the process of adapting to the environment. More and more teacher groups participate in online teaching. These new teaching methods stimulate students in rural areas enthusiasm for learning, and at the same time, they will be aware of the best way to make proper use of the Internet in the current rural environment. With the development of Internet, information dissemination is more rapid and convenient, and rural education can be made known to the public in a timely manner. Netizens can pool their ideas, put forward suggestions and improvement methods, and make online donations, so that rural education is full of vigor and vitality.

### **2.3 Vocational Skills Counterpart Training**

The economic pressure of rural families is great, and parents usually have to farm during the day, so the responsibility of taking care of their families falls on the older children. Children who are in school can't take care of their families and study, and their grades naturally can't reach the expected value. Therefore, nine-year compulsory education can't guarantee that most rural students can go to

high school. Therefore, due to some drawbacks of rural education, more rural students can't keep pace with the learning progress of urban students, and the admission rate of rural students to high school is not high. For the students who have just become adults, they should consider whether to continue their studies or plan a job.

In order to solve such problems of rural students, and to enable rural students who are confused about the future to continue their studies and learn more vocational skills, the state supports, encourages and guides rural students to learn vocational skills, which can not only improve their academic qualifications, but also enhance their own abilities, and facilitate their skills in familiar fields in the future. At present, the demand for vocational and technical talents in the society has greatly increased, which has stimulated the higher and faster development of vocational education. The national and local governments have successively issued various policies to vigorously develop vocational education, and implemented preferential policies for students in vocational schools to reduce and exempt educational expenses, so as to ensure the students' continuing re-education, and the students gradually made clear their plans for the future road. For rural junior high school graduates who are about to face employment, vocational education is a more appropriate choice.

## 2.4 Supporting Education

In order to improve the present situation of rural education poverty in China, the state plans to send 22,842 outstanding teachers to support poverty-stricken areas, border ethnic areas and old revolutionary areas in 2020-2021, and carry out a one-to-two-year teaching task. Besides, in 2003, the state launched the "College Students' Volunteer Service in the West", which aims to inject new vitality into the west and rural areas. The state-sponsored teaching program lasts for a long time. Teachers in all classes are strictly screened and have detailed education and teaching management plans. It helps students to learn knowledge systematically, broadens their horizons, stimulates students to explore the future unremittingly, and has a positive impact on improving the education and teaching system in rural and remote areas. Not only that, there are voluntary education organizations in all walks of life, among which college students are the majority. These fresh "bloods" has brought the latest information to rural students, and the small age gap also narrows the distance between teachers and students, making students full of longing for a bigger world.

Agriculture plays an important role in China's national economy and social development, and all aspects of rural areas are of great significance for China to build a well-off society in an all-round way. The first step towards a modern rural area is to pay full attention to rural education. With the constant attention of the Central Committee of the Party, rural vocational education has begun to take shape, which has played a positive role in cultivating new farmers and promoting better and faster rural development. The popularization of rural education is undoubtedly an intangible wealth of life for hundreds of millions of working people, so that the vast majority of rural people in China can truly understand China's rapid development in all aspects and the policies implemented by the government, and they can clarify their life direction and value, make greater contributions to promoting social harmony and unity, and let every hot-blooded youth take root in the countryside

## References

- [1] Liu Yanlin, Guo Jianru. Policy Design and Educational Poverty Alleviation Rural Revitalization Effect: Taking Provincial Educational Poverty Alleviation Policy as an Example [J]. Journal of Nanjing University (Philosophy Humanities and Social Science), 2022,21(03):103-114+116.
- [2] Gao Yimei. Interrelationship Between Rural Revitalization and Poverty Alleviation through Rural Education [J]. Agriculture and Technology, 2022,42(07):165-167.
- [3] Yi Xiaoyi, Li Zhijun. The Path Turn of Poverty Alleviation through Rural Education under the Background of Rural Revitalization [J]. Journal of Southwest Guizhou Teachers College for Nationalities, 2021(05):46-50.

- [4] Zhou Xianglan. The Path Choice of Poverty Alleviation through Rural Education from The Perspective of Marxist Humanism [J]. Public Relations World, 2021(05):41-43.
- [5] Zuo Xiaoyuan, Zhong Shan. Analysis on the Predicament and Path of Rural Education Development from the Perspective of Targeted Poverty Alleviation-Based on Giddens' Social Action Theory [J]. Journal of Hubei Open Vocational College, 2021,34(04):118-119+127.
- [6] Yang Xue. Research on the Construction of Rural Teachers in Poverty-Stricken Areas Based on Poverty Alleviation Policies through Education [J]. Society and Public Welfare, 2020(07):31-32.