

Targeted Poverty Alleviation in Rural Education: A Case Study of Nanhua University's Education Poverty Alleviation in Gutang Township, Lianyuan City

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Abstract: Education is the soft power of national development, and poverty alleviation through education is an important part of rural revitalization. In recent years, as a public welfare activity to help rural education poverty alleviation and development, volunteer education has been widely concerned. Taking the university of South China's poverty alleviation project in Gutang Township of Lianyuan city as an example, this paper analyzes the current educational problems in remote areas and puts forward some suggestions on the existing problems.

Keywords: Rural education; Volunteer teaching; Fixed-point help

Publication date: October 2021; **Online publication:** October 29, 2021

1. Introduction

Since August 2019, University Of South China has carried out targeted poverty alleviation work in Gutang Township of Lianyuan City. Fortunately, the author became a member of the second session of poverty alleviation through education, caught up with the last bus of "Three branches and one support," and became a middle school teacher in Gutang Township. The author can do my best to contribute to the development the author have done. However, in the one-year volunteer teaching life, the author also found that although the country has been paying more attention to rural education and the overall education environment in rural areas has been slightly improved, there are still problems in rural education in many aspects and its development situation is still grim.

2. The current situation of rural education

2.1. The level of economic development is not high, and the concept of education lags behind

Take lianyuan City Gutang township central school as an example, most students do not pay much attention to learning. First of all, most of the students' parents are migrant workers, so students can only live with their older grandparents, which makes it difficult for them to get proper education. Besides, they have to do some housework at home. Secondly, students' parents are unable to fulfill their obligations as educators in the process of students' growth. For most parents, their own educational level does not have the knowledge reserve to educate students, and they even think that education is the teacher's business and completely push the responsibility of education to the teacher. Third, some rural parents still have some old

ideas that it is useless to study, it is better to work early to support the family. In this kind of life situation, students are easy to produce weariness, initiation of dropping out of school, many students also accepted the nine-year obligation after entering the society.

2.2. The shortage of teachers leads to difficulties in school education

In Gutang Township Central School, there are more than 400 students in 9 classes. During the volunteer teaching period, the whole school has only 30 teachers including school leaders. For junior high schools, there are more than 10 courses in each grade, which means that the teacher strength of the school is completely insufficient, each teacher undertakes the teaching task of 3 to 4 subjects, each teacher's workload is huge, for a long time, young teachers are admitted to urban schools, resulting in rural school teachers are mainly middle-aged and elderly. The number of young teachers is small. Although middle-aged and elderly teachers have some teaching experience, their educational concepts and teaching methods are outdated, the classroom atmosphere is not active, and they are less close to students, which makes it difficult to meet the needs of modern new curriculum reform.

2.3. Unreasonable distribution of educational resources and large gap between urban and rural education

In terms of the school's hardware conditions, while teaching in the teaching staff in our school arrive before multimedia equipment has been installed, but due to lack of information skills training for teachers, many rural teachers not skilled to master the use of multimedia, the multimedia as a decoration, the traditional teaching method is still being used by most of the rural teachers. The salary of teachers is meagre, and most young teachers are engaged in education in rural areas just to make a buffer for later leaving. The salary subsidy of teachers in remote villages is not enough to retain talents. In order for their children to receive better education, some families with good family conditions will send their children to nearby counties to study, which reduces the number of school students. There are some problem students, after the original coop school made some wrong, the original school education is not good, can only be transferred back to the household registration school accept education, rural school students are becoming more and more poor, home conditions generally parents that, in order not to let her children, had to turn children to county school, also affected the development of rural school scale. This has become a vicious circle for education in rural areas.

3. Solutions to existing problems

3.1. Increase farmer income, give full play to family education function

The economic development of rural areas is an important factor affecting the development of rural education ^[1]. Parents are the guide of children's growth, so parents should accompany their children's growth more. Therefore, at the national level, industrial investment in rural areas should be strengthened to provide more employment opportunities for farmers, so as to reduce the number of left-behind children, so that their parents will not worry about food, food, oil and salt at home while accompanying their children. From the perspective of schools, education forums can be held to enhance parents' attention to students' learning, change their "reading is useless" theory, so that parents can give correct guidance to their children's life, and give full play to the role of family education for students.

3.2. Improve the treatment level of rural teachers and introduce excellent teachers

An important step to improve rural education is to improve the overall quality of teachers in rural areas ^[2]. In order to retain outstanding young teachers, we should first improve the salary of rural teachers, establish a sound reward mechanism, and give corresponding rewards to outstanding teachers. Secondly,

improve teachers' working and living environment, establish and perfect teachers' management system, improve rural education conditions; In addition, fresh teachers and teaching ideas should be introduced to improve the overall education level of rural schools.

3.3. Integrate all educational resources to narrow the gap between urban and rural education

Rural education should improve the shortcomings of single presentation of class content, expand the scope of learning, enrich students' learning content, and facilitate the cultivation of students' interest. Rural schools can integrate labor education into classroom education to enhance students' labor consciousness. Education equity is the most basic social equity, the basis of social equity and justice, and the inherent requirement of social ethics^[3]. Recently, China has cracked down on online education and offline tutoring agencies, so that students are fundamentally narrowing the gap between urban and rural education.

4. Conclusion

In the one-year volunteer teaching life, the author is still full of gratitude and nostalgia for this practice, despite many frustrations. The author really benefited a lot from this practice. It not only enriched my university experience, but also made me experience many precious emotions that the author had never experienced before.

Disclosure statement

The author declares no conflict of interest.

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