

The Dilemma of Rural Education Out of Poverty in The New Era and Countermeasures

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Abstract: Rural education out of poverty is a key step to achieve rural revitalization. At present, rural education out of poverty mainly faces the problems of insufficient bottom of school software and hardware construction; indifferent villagers' learning awareness; neglecting students' all-round development, etc. For this reason, it is necessary to strengthen school software and hardware construction; create an atmosphere of universal learning with holistic thinking; and focus on students' all-round development. With education as the link, we can effectively realize the great strategy of rural revitalization.

Keywords: Rural education out of poverty, Dilemma, Countermeasures.

1. Introduction

The degree of national strength of a country is evaluated not by its prosperity at the top, but by the current situation at the lowest level, i.e., the agriculture, rural areas and farmers at the bottom of the society. Therefore, on January 2, 2018, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and the State Council issued the Opinions of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on the Implementation of the Strategy of Rural Revitalization, which proposed a three-step strategy to achieve the comprehensive revitalization of the countryside by 2050. The key to rural revitalization lies in people, and human development cannot be achieved without the support of education; therefore, education out of poverty is the most essential out of poverty. After reading a large amount of literature materials, we found that most of the current studies on education out of poverty are limited to the student level, and there are a few studies on teachers, but few studies on rural areas as a whole. As children live in the rural environment, it is only through education and a holistic perspective that rural areas can break through the barriers of poverty and avoid becoming the "Achilles' heel" on the way out of poverty.

2. Organization of the Text

2.1. Predicament of rural education out of poverty

2.1.1. The bottom of school software and hardware construction is not enough

The core competitiveness of a school lies in the quality of its teachers, and rural areas are unable to retain excellent teachers due to economic backwardness, inconvenient transportation, low staff quality and limited development space, etc. According to survey data, "the proportion of rural teachers with senior titles is only 4.2% and in In addition, because the average age of rural teachers is high, their education is generally low, they have fewer opportunities to go out for training and the level of training is low, and many teachers are still using the same old methods, fearing change and not seeking innovation. Many recent graduates choose to become teachers, but there are many who resign from their jobs due to low wages and inability to bear hardship.

"The state stipulates that the investment of rural

compulsory education funds shall be borne by governments at all levels in proportion." [2] Due to the backward economic situation in rural areas, it is not easy enough for governments at all levels to maintain basic educational inputs, let alone modern educational facilities. Many rural areas, especially remote rural areas, still maintain the traditional teaching mode of "blackboard + chalk", simple classrooms, brick paths, and dirt playgrounds are still standard in many schools, and some schools have few sports facilities, and modern equipment such as music equipment, microcomputer rooms, and libraries are even more scarce. The road to modern teaching in rural schools is still very long.

2.1.2. Villagers have little awareness of learning

The villagers' concept is deeply influenced by agriculturalization, and they regard agriculture as their main occupation, playing cards and chatting in their leisure time, and working hard when they are busy with farming, and their ancestors have been thinking in this way for generations. Influenced by this traditional thinking, villagers tend to be closed-minded and conservative, refusing to accept new things due to fear, believing that their lives are already set, living a comfortable life of living one day at a time, stable and at the same time, shielding the positive mindset of learning and seeking progress.

The generation of parents and elders is still in the transition period from material civilization to spiritual civilization, and many parents are still caught in the consciousness of looking to money, plus there are fewer cases of rural students who have succeeded in school and changed their life trajectory. In addition, some parents think that college is not only unable to earn money, but also cost a lot of money, so it is better to work to earn money.

2.2. Neglect the overall development of students

2.2.1. Emphasis on theory rather than practice

Under the pressure of exam-oriented education, society, families and schools are all blindly pursuing the rate of higher education, and everything is focused on the achievement. Nowadays, children may have good grades, but their self-care ability is weak, and many of them do not know these rural native crafts of farm work, farm tools, and utensil repair, "We have cultivated many people who can read and take exams, but not solve problems." [3]. There are a lot of rural children

who do not know the four bodies and five grains, and it is a good way to reduce the cost of education through life education, but parents and schools are not aware of this, moreover, how can the pampered children go to the society to bear hardships and work hard to make a career?

2.2.2. Test-based education is light on quality education

The general environment of looking to the score has caused the situation of disregarding quality education. First, ignore art education. The curriculum design of primary, middle and high school is still mainly based on language, mathematics and foreign language, some schools have music and art teachers who are retired teachers of other subjects, and most schools do not offer courses such as guitar and piano. Second, indifference to moral education. The Chinese people have been a nation of manners since ancient times, promoting "benevolence, righteousness, courtesy, wisdom and trust", but the mentality of achievement only makes schools and parents automatically ignore the cultivation of moral education, and children who learn well are even tacitly allowed to have privileges. Third, students' physical and mental health is neglected. On the one hand, the heavy pressure of study has caused children to suffer from poor health in general, and diseases such as cervical spondylosis and neurasthenia are becoming more and more prevalent at an early age. On the other hand, some rural children are tempted by working to earn money and become bored with school, especially left-behind children, who are more likely to form insecurity, depression, sensitivity, paranoia, extremes and other personalities. If these problems are not channeled in time, it is easy to distort the three views of children.

2.3. Countermeasures for rural education out of poverty

2.3.1. Strengthen the construction of school hardware and software

Teachers are the core of the school, and the optimization of the teaching team should be carried out from multiple perspectives. In terms of the source of teachers, on the one hand, we can adopt the way of top-up replacement, which can be replaced by volunteers who support teaching during the teachers' training outside, so as to solve the contradiction of teachers' school work; on the other hand, we can vigorously train local teachers in rural areas, because local teachers are more willing to be rooted in the countryside and contribute to their hometowns in a small way. In terms of policy, the two-way exchange system of urban and rural teachers and the training system of publicly funded teacher training students should be improved to raise the income level, social status and professional pride of rural teachers. In terms of humanistic care, schools can provide gymnasiums, reading rooms and psychological counseling rooms, organize regular medical checkups for teachers, and give a helping hand to teachers with difficult families. As for the teachers themselves, they should strive to improve their professional quality and move to a higher level. In addition, they should also develop comprehensively, improve their literary cultivation, moral cultivation, and practical ability. With the ability, there will be more choices naturally.

First, as far as physical facilities are concerned, they should be equipped with basic sports facilities, music equipment, multimedia classrooms and other modern equipment, improve the road conditions within the campus and between villages to ensure safety and convenience, and monitor the hygiene of boarding school dormitories and make timely

adjustments. Second, in terms of education funding, more coverage should be given to poor areas, and the "two free and one subsidized" policy should be further improved so that no child will drop out of school because of poverty. Education funds should be earmarked and the monitoring system should be improved. Third, in terms of environment creation, we should "create a clean natural ecological environment on campus; construct a healthy public opinion environment; build a harmonious interpersonal environment; and create a cultural environment of learning and respecting work." [4]

2.3.2. Create an atmosphere of learning for all people with holistic thinking

The reason why rural areas are prone to intergenerational transmission of poverty is because of the upward and downward effects. If there is a strong learning atmosphere in the whole village, why should the next generation born and raised in the village fail to make it? Marx once pointed out that "to change the nature of man in general, to make him acquire skills and techniques in certain sectors of labor, to become a developed and specialized labor force requires a certain amount of education or training." [5] To this end, a rich variety of learning and training activities can be carried out on a commune basis, such as: setting up adult schools to fulfill the dreams of those who dropped out of school because they could not afford to go to school at an early age; establishing entrepreneurship training courses to provide entrepreneurial guidance for business enthusiasts; creating craft learning rooms to teach handicraft making and crop cultivation; and opening employment guidance centers to answer villagers' questions and solve their problems.

In order to create an atmosphere of learning for all, it is necessary to promote the correct concept of education to the villagers and to think outside the current framework. UNESCO pointed out that "the correlation coefficient between years of education per capita and GDP per capita is 0.562." [6] Thus, the higher the level of education, the higher the corresponding income. In daily life, it is necessary to publicize the deeds of experts in various fields to the villagers, and emphasize their educational background and enthusiasm for learning at the same time, so that the villagers can develop a correct view of education, internalize the motivation for learning and externalize it into positive learning behaviors.

2.4. Focus on the overall development of students

The essence of education is to cultivate students into independent individuals who can develop comprehensively and adapt to the needs of society, while the current education only attaches importance to the inculcation of theory, which is harmful to children's future development. The countryside is a natural camp for practical education, so the classroom can be located in the countryside and hills, so that students can learn knowledge more intuitively, understand the folk culture of the countryside, and experience the hardships of labor; regular wilderness training for students will cultivate the spirit of hard work and perseverance, and in the process of training, cultivate the spirit of cooperation, endurance and perseverance, and learn to get along with others.

3. Conclusion

Test-based education may be beneficial to children in the short term, but in the long run, the practice of focusing only on results is extremely irresponsible to children, and the

learning of various types of knowledge is connected, as evidenced by the fact that most of the top students in the college entrance exams are comprehensive school bully. First of all, professional art courses should be carried out, such as piano lessons, calligraphy lessons, painting lessons, etc., not only to relieve the pressure of learning, but also to cultivate interest and refine the mind. Secondly, importance should be attached to the character development of students. Virtue is not worthy of a place, there will be planted, in order to go a long way, you must have a great righteousness. Finally, attention should be paid to the physical and mental health of students. Good health is the basis of all dreams, and practice a strong body in order to protect themselves and protect the country. Schools and parents should pay attention to the negative emotions that appear in students and guide them in time to help them establish the right three views.

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