

Research on University Funding Education Work based on Ability Poverty Theory

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Abstract : This article starts with the concept and meaning of the ability poverty theory, analyzes the current situation of the ability of poor students in colleges and universities, and proposes countermeasures for college funding and education for reference.

Keywords : Ability Poverty Theory; University Funding; Educational Model

Poverty is a relatively broad concept, and the current understanding of poverty still focuses on the economic and material aspects. It is usually classified based on the fact that family income cannot meet the minimum production needs. With the development and progress of society, the understanding of poverty has also changed. In addition to the economic level, the level of education, health, ability, etc., are covered. Based on the theory of ability poverty, it is necessary for the times to do a good job of funding education for colleges and universities.

1. Concept and significance of capacity poverty theory

1.1 Concept

The ability poverty theory is different from the traditional poverty standard, and its core idea lies in “feasible ability”. The so-called feasible ability refers to a variety of possible functional activities that an individual can achieve. The feasible ability in the ability poverty theory can also be said to be a kind of substantial freedom. The freedom here includes freedom from poverty (hunger), alleviation of suffering from disease, and freedom of literacy and arithmetic.

The core value of Amartya Sen’s feasible capability theory is to try to integrate poverty and capability into the poverty and anti-poverty system. Thinking from the perspective of ability, simply increasing income cannot completely improve the poverty situation of the poor. The improvement of self-capacity is the key to overcoming poverty.

1.2 Significance

On the one hand, it has deepened the understanding and understanding of the connotation of poverty. Looking at poverty from the perspective of ability, it provides people with the latest outlook on poverty and deepens people’s understanding of the connotation of poverty. In addition, looking at poverty from the perspective of ability poverty, the pen used to treat poverty from the economic level has more advantages, expanding the true meaning of poverty and shifting the focus from economy to ability. On the other hand, innovative methods of research on poverty issues. The reanalysis of poverty issues from the level of ability breaks through the shackles of people’s obsession to study poverty issues from the economic level, and highlights the role of ability in the poverty system. This expert and scholar’s research on poverty issues provides a brand new perspective.

2. Analysis of the current situation of the ability of poor students in colleges and universities

Most of the poor students come from rural areas, remote mountainous areas, poor economic conditions, and limited educational conditions, which makes them weaker than non-poor students in many aspects. It is embodied in the following aspects: First, the psychological endurance is poor. College students are generally around 20 years old, their thinking is not particularly mature, they are very sensitive, and they are easily affected by the surrounding environment. At this age, it is extremely prone to psychological

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problems, and for poverty, it is also subject to pressure from all quarters. You can self-adjust to various pressures and some poverty, and you can face various problems or predicaments optimistically and positively. But there are also some poverty, unable to adjust in time, there will be a lot of psychological problems. Second, the practical application ability is poor. Due to the influence of various factors such as the area where poverty is located, many schools lack good conditions to carry out social practice activities, let alone implement quality education. Third, poor employability. Nowadays, the overall employment form of college students is relatively severe. Poor students face great employment pressure. According to relevant surveys, the employment situation of poor students in colleges and universities is lower than that of non-poor students in terms of lower employment rates and lower salaries. On the one hand, the poor students themselves are facing economic pressure and have not participated in vocational skills training. They are relatively weak in various aspects such as computer application ability and are in a disadvantaged position in employment. On the other hand, poor students lack “personal connections” and generally work alone. In addition, some poor students have relatively high expectations for their own employment, are eager to get out of poverty, and want to get a higher income. They will face difficulties in finding a job. Many bottlenecks.

3. Countermeasures for college funding and education based on the theory of ability poverty

3.1 Colleges and universities should establish a platform for the psychological ability education of poor students

The so-called psychological ability refers to the emotional control ability and the ability to resist frustration that an individual shows when facing various competitive pressures and difficulties. Good psychological quality is the key to the growth and development of poor students. Based on the current mental state of poor students, colleges and universities should do a good job of mental health education for poor students, update the system of psychological poverty alleviation for poor students, and improve their mental abilities. The details are as follows: First, it is necessary to build a complete psychological counseling system. Colleges and universities should build mental health counseling institutions for colleges and universities, build a mental health counseling team composed of psychology teachers and counselors, set up office space and special funds, build a special website, and conduct psychological counseling on a regular basis. Second, strengthen mental health education. Colleges and universities should carefully investigate the psychological characteristics or problems of poor students, construct a mental health education model composed of psychological counseling, health lectures and other methods, and accurately control the psychological problems of poor students. Third, establish a model and implement frustration education and inspirational education. Colleges and universities should effectively use various propaganda media such as school newspapers and radio stations to commend poor people with good performance, excellent grades, and strong will, and set an example to encourage them to view poverty in a correct way and strive to become strong in difficult situations.

3.2 Colleges and universities should establish a training platform for the practical ability of poor students

At present, the practical ability of college students is generally not strong. For poor students, the strength of practical ability is related to the question of whether they can really get out of the predicament. Therefore, improving the practical ability of poor students is an important part of college funding. The specifics are as follows: First, according to the characteristics of poor practical application ability of poor students, free courses in various aspects such as oral English classes and computer practical classes can be set up to improve their comprehensive skills. Second, strengthen school-enterprise cooperative education. The advantage of school-enterprise cooperation is that colleges and universities can understand the ability needs of employers for college students at any time, provide opportunities for poor students to participate in practice, and improve their practical ability and job adaptability. Third, organize poor students to conduct social practice based on their professional characteristics, set practical credits, increase the proportion of experimental and practical classes, and exercise the practical ability of poor students. It is also necessary to encourage poor students to consciously participate in social surveys, technology research and development, entrepreneurship practices and other activities.

3.3 Colleges and universities should pay attention to the cultivation of the employability of poor students

Employability refers to the ability of college students to adapt to social needs and realize self-worth acquired through knowledge learning and quality improvement during their studies at school. To cultivate the employability of poor students, we can start from the following aspects: First, update the employment thinking. Teachers must strengthen the guidance of poor students, let them put their mentality, precise positioning, and scientifically adjust their employment outlook. Second, we must strengthen

employment guidance. It is necessary to implement employment guidance for poor students as soon as possible. From the beginning of school, it is necessary to carry out activities such as knowledge lectures on employment, career planning competitions, etc., to strengthen the professional awareness of poor students and improve their professional quality. Classroom teaching content should be scientifically arranged, and a variety of teaching methods such as case teaching can be used to mobilize students' awareness of participating in learning. In addition, employment guidance can be implemented based on the specific conditions of poor students, and simulated interviews can be used to improve the success rate of poor students in employment.

3. 4 Colleges and universities should pay attention to the cultivation of technological innovation capabilities of poor students

The so-called innovation ability refers to the comprehensive ability of poor students' technological level and adapting to social changes, including innovative thinking and innovative methods. The details are as follows: First, improve the innovation support system for poor students. Colleges and universities should set up special funds for the innovation of poor students, update the relevant innovation guarantee system, and support the participation of poor students in scientific and technological innovation activities. Second, strengthen innovative education and training. Colleges and universities must strictly follow the requirements of innovative talent training, set up innovative education courses in the talent training plan, and encourage students to carry out innovative activities. In addition, colleges and universities can also provide free innovation training to poor students to improve their innovation ability.

4. Conclusion

In a word, the ability poverty theory provides a theoretical foundation for the colleges and universities to carry out the work of supporting and educating poor students. To this end, colleges and universities should analyze the current situation of poor students' abilities, and establish a platform for the psychological ability education of poor students and a training platform for the practical ability of poor students. At the same time, we must also pay attention to the cultivation of the employability of poor students and the cultivation of scientific and technological innovation capabilities in order to achieve the goal of subsidizing and educating poor students.

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