

Educational Equity Assessment on the Subsidy System of under-privileged Students in the Universities in China

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Abstract: Poverty alleviation through education is an important task to comprehensively achieve the task of overcoming poverty. Colleges and universities, as the main places for training talents and scientific research in China, are crucial to the growth of poor college students. It is an important measure for the healthy growth of college students and the embodiment of social education equity. Student aid in China is mainly conducted through the China Student Aid Management Center, which is responsible for the research and implementation of student aid policies in China, promoting the implementation of student aid policies for higher education, secondary vocational education, general high school education, compulsory education and preschool education, and guiding, supervising and inspecting local and school student aid work. This paper mainly compares the data of student aid in China in the past five years through the data of Chinese student aid in the past five years, other literature data, interviews with college students, and field research. It explores the problems in student aid in China from the perspective of education equity, proposes feasible research strategies, and constantly improves the level of student aid in China.

Keywords: Chinese students; Education equity; Student funding; Universities; Student growth

1. Introduction

As an important component of social equity, education equity in China has experienced more than 70 years of development since the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949. It has always attached importance to the attention and funding of students with financial difficulties from their families, especially since the 2007 Opinions on Establishing and Improving the Policy System for Students with Financial Difficulties from Ordinary Undergraduate Colleges, Higher Vocational Schools and Secondary Vocational Schools, Significant progress has been made in student aid in China. China's student aid policy has been continuously improved. A student aid policy system led by the government and actively participated by schools and the society has been formed. Student aid investment has been continuously increased, and "three full coverage" has been achieved (namely, preschool education, compulsory education, secondary vocational education, general higher and secondary education, and general higher education are all covered, public and private schools are all covered, and students from poor families are all covered). The national funding policy is an important policy of education. The most important significance of implementing this measure is to win opportunities and time for young students' future development from the starting point. State-funded policies can help young people to complete their studies smoothly, which is conducive to improving the quality and social stability of all nationals. It is of great significance to the healthy and stable development of China's education and can improve China's education development level. Therefore, the implementation of this education policy is a very important thing for education in China. Many students in China have obtained education fairness through this policy.

At the university level, China has established a variety of funding policy systems, including national scholarships, national inspirational scholarships, national grants, national student loans, public education for normal students, freshmen admission grants, and work study programs. The number and average subsidy standard of college students have been continuously improved. For example, from 2019, the number of national scholarships will increase by 10000 to reward students in higher vocational colleges. The reward standard is 8000 yuan per student per year; From 2019, the national subsidy standard will be increased by 10%, and the average subsidy standard will be increased from 3000 yuan per student to 3300 yuan per year.

2. Methodology

This paper collected the data of China's financial aid from 2017 to 2022, including the total amount of financial aid to students at all levels and the amount of financial aid to college students in China each year, the proportion of financial aid to college students in China each year, and the proportion of financial aid to colleges and universities in China. The data source is the official website of China Student Aid Management Center.

100 college students, including 50 subsidized students and 50 ordinary students, were investigated through interviews and questionnaires. These 100 students came from different majors and classes. There are four questions:

1. Are there poor students from families in or around your class not supported?
2. Are there students from ordinary families in or around your class receiving financial aid?
3. Do you think the current identification standards or processes for poor students are reasonable?
4. If the identified standards or processes are unreasonable, what are the reasons for the unreasonableness?

Through research and analysis of the above data, analyze the situation and problems of China in funding college students.

3. Findings and Discussion

From Figures 1 and 2, we can see that from 2017 to 2021, China's student funding has maintained a high level of growth. Except for a slight decline in 2020, college students have maintained a high level of growth.

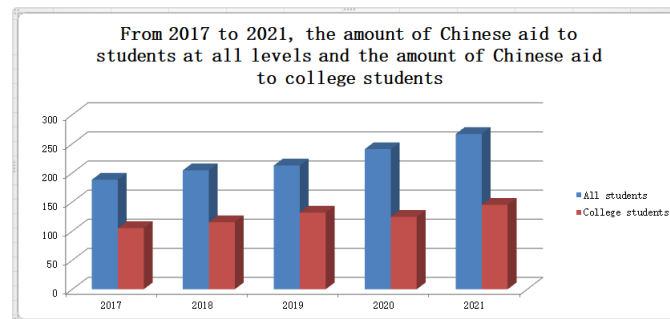


Figure1: From 2017 to 2021, the amount of Chinese aid to students at all levels and the amount of Chinese aid to college students (BillionYuan)

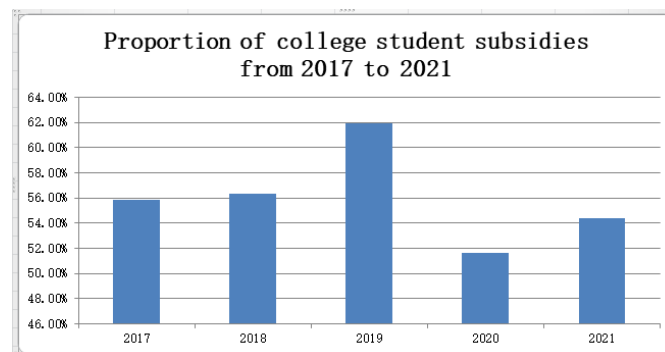


Figure2: Proportion of college student subsidies from 2017 to 2021

From 2017 to 2021, the proportion of college students' subsidy has remained above 50%, with the highest proportion in 2019, reaching 61.94%. It is understood that in response to the impact of Covid-19, China is urging all localities to ensure "non-stop funding and assistance without leaving school", and giving priority assistance to students with financial difficulties from families affected by Covid-19. In view of the difficulties encountered by some families due to Covid-19 and severe floods, China has made careful arrangements for student funding to ensure the smooth enrollment of every student from economically disadvantaged families. Add relevant statistical indicators such as "whether to suffer from Covid-19" and "Covid-19 subsidy", and start the investigation and investigation of students affected by Covid-19 and flood conditions nationwide. Through online office, online audit, classified processing and other methods, special subsidies, temporary hardship subsidies, flow subsidies, epidemic prevention materials, letters of condolence, etc. are issued to effectively guarantee the basic learning and living needs of students with financial difficulties from their families, guide students to correctly face difficulties with a rational attitude, and help students build confidence and courage. By analyzing the composition of fund sources in Figure 3, it can be seen that China has subsidized students with the government as the leading force and the active participation of schools and society. It can be seen from Figure 3 that there is still room for social participation to increase, and enterprises can improve their participation and support through greater publicity.

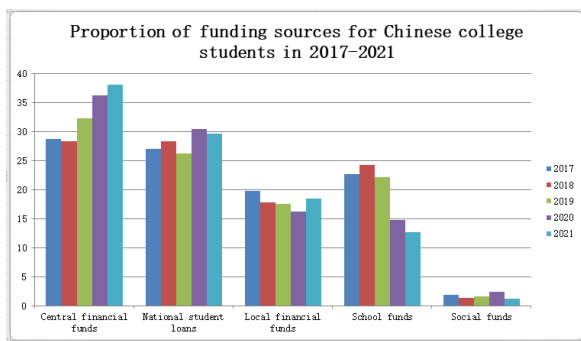


Figure3: Proportion of funding sources for Chinese college students in 2017-2021 (%)

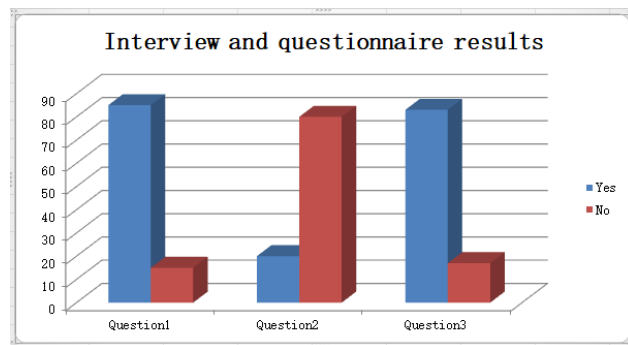


Figure4: Interview and questionnaire results (%)

It can be seen from Figure 4 that the form and mode of financial aid in China can basically meet the current financial aid situation, but there are still some problems.

According to the set question 4, most students believe that there are mainly the following problems: First, there are deficiencies in the selection of poor students, which need to be further improved, and the standard of family economic poverty is not clear, leading to omissions in the evaluation and financial aid of poor students. Second, the financial support only leads to the poor college students' psychological status can not be understood in time, which is not conducive to the healthy development of college students. The funding work for poor college students needs modern means. Through big data, we can build a platform, optimize the network working environment of the funding staff for poor college students, and lay a foundation for the improvement of the funding system for poor college students. Colleges and universities should fully integrate gratitude education into daily life and study, pay attention to and understand students' learning conditions and ideological trends in a timely manner, provide targeted help for students, and promote the all-round development of poor students.

Material and spiritual funding is the truly helping poor students. The Ministry of Education of China has long emphasized that students should avoid discussing difficulties in public, and they can adopt a relatively concealed way to avoid issuing scholarships in public. In the context of the mature big data technology, it is necessary to decisively abandon the traditional evaluation model of poor students in the public and expose scars in the public, and use big data to implement accurate identification. While properly protecting the privacy and dignity of poor students, it is free to "show the public" and take less unnecessary mental stress.

Of course, in order to avoid considering the distortion of data under the deliberate fraud, it can be comprehensively judged by collecting a variety of information such as calling costs and daily consumption. At the same time, you can also use face recognition and other methods to avoid counterfeiting and fraud, implement personal commitments and punish fraud to improve the accuracy of big data research and judgment, and then allow subsidized funds for poor students to truly receive funding. Let education fairness fall into practice.

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