The Thought on the Motive Force for Poverty Alleviation to Get Rich

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Abstract. Science and education is a long-term motive factor to achieve poverty alleviation. Nowadays, in the poor areas of China many serious problems will be faced, such as lack of vocational education, shortage of professionals, less of basic education resources, especially the mechanism of science and education for the poverty alleviation is not mature. Therefore it is necessary that the environments on the technological application will be improved, and financial investments in science and education should be more added. It is considered that it is necessary to increase the allocation of educational resources in poverty-stricken areas, to promote the development of the poverty-stricken areas through the vocational training, the technology promotion, the introduction of professional talents and the mechanism of the poverty alleviation, so as to enhance the development of their production capacity out of poverty.

Introduction

"13th Five-Year Plan" is the grand blueprint for China's economic and social development between 2016 to 2020, setting the target and direction for the national economic development prospect. The main goal is to improve the urbanization rate of our country on the basis of improving the balance, inclusiveness and sustainability of economic development, and finally to realize the poverty alleviation of the rural poor people. "13th Five-Year Plan" clearly put forward "the First Batch of Five", "Six Precise of Poverty Alleviation" to come true. The strategies for the poverty alleviation will shift from a single national economic relief model to enhancing their own levels for science and education in poor areas, so that the development of science and technology can effectively improve the social competitiveness and productivity of the poor areas, which will promote the economic development of the regions, and ultimately achieve the purpose of poverty alleviation. Currently, through the investigations, it is founded that the poverty problems in some remote areas become more prominent.

Analysis of Backward Internal Causes in Poor Areas

It has been proved that the excessive population in poor areas is an important factor leading to the increasing poverty in the region. According to the statistics from the Report on the Development of China Education, the number of children in the family is closely related to the education level of their children. To some extent, the two has been shown with an inverse proportion. [1] It is followed by the factors that the backward in poor areas is relative to education.

First, because of the backwardness of economic foundation and the difference of cultural quality, fertility concept of most of the poor families is very backward, such as serious patriarchal ideology. As a result, girls do not get access to normal education, which is undoubtedly an important factor leading to the low cultural quality of the people in poor areas.

Secondly, it is followed by the lack of attention to education. With the development of urbanization, a large number of labor in poor areas put into the cities, their children have to stay at home themselves or only stay with their grandparents. However, the children staying at home, generally grow up with the "Stocking" mode taken by the elderly, who only pay attention to feeding the children without paying attention to the education of the children, which is very common phenomenon. These problems lead to the development of science and education is not optimistic.
about the status quo. On the one hand, the poor living standard in the poor area, the burden of life, the influence of the useless ideas of reading and the inability of the parents to bear the educational cost, do not attach importance to the education itself. On the other hand, insufficient investment in education, poor quality of workers, difficulty in employment, low income, fall into the state poverty of this vicious circle. At the same time, due to the deficiency of the economic output of the poor areas, the enthusiasm of the masses in the poor areas to learn science and technology is very low. [2]With the present content, rigid thinking patterns and stubborn and old-fashioned ideas, which makes it difficult for them to get out of the difficult position.

Thirdly, according to the investigation of education in poor areas it is found that the problems exist in China’s underdeveloped areas such as the shortage of financial investment, education resources and talent, especially infrastructure and public service and the poverty alleviation mechanism is not perfect. The lack of basic education and education resources in poor areas is backward so that children of poor families can not get fair quality education, and teachers in poor areas are weak, the professional level of teachers are often uneven, who have to take several teaching roles with the heavy pressure. All these have resulted in the difficulty of education poverty alleviation in poor areas, resulting in poverty from generation to generation.

Finally, the level of public services is lagging behind. Owe to the backwardness of information technology in poor areas, the poor areas have weak awareness of the creation and development of science and technology. [3] There is the lack of the scientific management way and imperfect development mechanism in production enterprises. The disconnection between production, teaching and research results in the decrease of the enthusiasm of scientific research personnel and the difficulties in the spread and promotion of science and technology. The backward development of vocational education and skill training in poor areas and the low quality of labor force are the reasons that leads to the backward production of science and technology in poor areas.

**Effective Measures to Enhance the Inner Motive Force of Poverty Alleviation**

The General Secretary of the Communist Party of China Comrade Xi Jinping has mentioned in the Forum Speech on poverty alleviation that poverty alleviation must depend on education. It is an important task to let the children in poor areas to receive good education, and it is also an important way to block the intergenerational transmission of poverty. The words of the general secretary give us the direction of poverty alleviation. In order to solve the problems of poverty in the region, besides the government carrying out the financial assistance, it is necessary to promote the internal development ability of the poor areas. That is more, we must take a variety of measures in parallel and pertinence to deal with various problems in poverty alleviation work.

First of all, the government can carry out technical training and occupation education for people in poor areas, which help the poor region people have a stable life skills, play an exemplary role or become a capable person to take the lead, to improve the comprehensive quality of work forces. We should strengthen the support of vocational and technical schools in poverty-stricken areas, enhance the training and construction of double qualified teachers, and promote the development of the vocational education in poor areas. By constructing a training network combining pre-service education and post-job training, the system of vocational training education should be improved. Of course, the training courses must be adapted to the local economic development, or to adapt to the vocational and technical training. Through technical training and the regional advantages of industry, public services link, the local economy will be further improve and the aims will become true to get rid of poverty.

Secondly, if we want to solve the problem of regional poverty in the long run, we must pay attention to the education trouble in the poor areas, and consciously turn the basic educational resources to the poor areas, so that the continuity of poverty can be cut off. To solve the problem of poverty, it is necessary and sufficient by optimizing the allocation structure of educational resources, improving the educational foundation in the poor areas, with which the goal of strengthening the
endogenous power of poverty alleviation can finally be achieved. In view of the present situation, we also have to consider the problems of unreasonable school layout in poor areas. Based on it, we must solve the problem of the difficulty for the children to get to school in poor areas and ensure that they can attend school easily. In addition, the construction of the teaching staff is an important link to improve the quality of education in poor areas, we must help the teachers in the poor areas with funds and intelligence to improve their salaries, to establish a sound system of teachers' salary guarantee, and to ensure that wages are paid in full and on time. At the same time, we should strengthen the cultivation of teachers in specific areas, and select high-quality teachers from higher normal colleges to work in poor areas, and help cultivate excellent teachers who are rooted in rural areas.

Thirdly, talent is a very important factor in local development, and the development of the local needs a capable cadre team, so the introduction of talents is of great importance. For this reason the government should set up the group of the poverty alleviation and combine the government affairs with the science and technology in the poor areas. For example, the establishment of the deputy mayor of science and technology and other measures. Moreover, rural working group will be set up and stationed in poor hamlets and villages, to encourage cadres to carry out the assistance for one to one, to target to the transfer of professional talent to poor areas, and to make them take the responsibility for helping poor households and implementing aid work. It is more, we should unswervingly perform the policy of college students as village officials, and clearly divide the duties of village officials. Of course, college students have unique advantages in the information and knowledge reserves, but the abuse of talents should be avoided in the process of appointment. In the meantime, the government should increase subsidies and wages for the persons who work for poor areas, improve and implement their social insurance and welfare guarantee corresponding to the rich areas, and make sure they could put themselves into surmounting difficulties without misgivings to let the poverty people out of poverty.

Finally, the government should increase financial input to science and education for poverty alleviation, and strengthen the integration and supervision on poverty alleviation funds, so as to ensure that the funds of the poverty alleviation could not be patched, to further improve the operation efficiency of the funds in poverty alleviation work, and to fully protect the orderly and healthy development of poverty-stricken areas of science education.[4] We should perfect the operation mechanism of funds for science and education in poor areas of poverty alleviation, give adequate and stable funding for science and technology development in the impoverished areas, and provide subsidies for the development of scientific and technical education. The effective supervision of the poverty alleviation funds should be establish, including comprehensive supervision system in the beforehand and afterwards situation, which will never allow the use of funds with corruption, to effectively ensure the transparency and openness of the use of funds to prevent the loss of funds. At the same time, we should strengthen the ideological consciousness of the poor people's use of poverty alleviation funds and policy trends, and seriously implement the right of supervision, the right to know and the right to choose indirect, We should take effective measures to implement the poverty alleviation resources, maximize its role, make it truly implement poverty alleviation, and solve the urgent needs of people living in poor areas.

**Conclusion**

Science and education is an important way to get rid of poverty and lead to affluence. Science and education can not only make people have stable jobs, have a good living treatment, but also is the basis for more long-term economic development. Before 2020, under the leadership of the party and the government, we should build a well-off society in an all-round way. To achieve this goal, poverty alleviation is the key link, and science and education is of great significance to enhance the internal motive force of poverty alleviation. Giving full play to the importance of science and education in poverty alleviation is a powerful guarantee for the road to poverty alleviation. Poverty alleviation through science and education is not only the only way for poverty stricken areas to get rid of poverty,
but also the most strategic development policy. The lack of cultural education is an important problem faced by poor areas, and also an important factor leading to economic backwardness in the region. In order to change the poverty situation in underdeveloped areas, we must improve the cultural and educational development in the region. Therefore, with the combination of science and education to poverty alleviation, with the improvement of the culture education level and the effective promotion of the quality of the population in the increased, and with the support of science and technology for the vulnerable groups to develop production, the poor population will ultimately realize the affluent.

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References


