

Exploring the Practice of Education Funding for Achieving Talents in Universities in the New Era

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Abstract

Financial support for education is an important means to fight poverty in education, and it is also of great significance to achieve educational and social equity. Nowadays, a certain framework has been formed for the system of financial assistance and education in universities, but there are still problems that the collaborative working mechanism is not yet sound, the dynamic management needs to be strengthened, the evaluation and supervision mechanism needs to be optimized and the level of information technology needs to be improved. In order to realise the success-oriented financial aid education in universities in the new era, it is necessary to enhance the synergy of all subjects, build an information and practice platform, and optimise the evaluation mechanism of financial aid education.

Keywords

Precision Funding; Education Funding; Education Equity.

1. Introduction

The Decision on Winning the Battle against Poverty, issued by the State Council of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China in 2015, clearly states that efforts should be made to strengthen education to eradicate poverty; accelerate the implementation of education projects to alleviate poverty, so that children from poor families can receive a fair and quality education and interrupt the intergenerational transmission of poverty. At the same time, innovative ideas and methods should be used for precise poverty alleviation. From the perspective of maintaining social equity and stability, and strengthening the system so that students from economically disadvantaged families do not miss out on school due to a lack of tuition fees and living expenses, the Party and the State have invested a lot of money and established a national financial aid system. At present, although the goal of poverty eradication has been achieved on schedule, continued investment is needed to consolidate this victory.

With the development of society, socialism with Chinese characteristics has entered a new era, and the main contradiction in our society has been transformed into the contradiction between the people's growing need for a better life and the unbalanced and insufficient development. The overall level of civilization in society has improved, and students in universities, as "social people", have strong self-awareness. With the elimination of absolute poverty, students from economically disadvantaged families at the present stage of higher education in China have shown more diversified needs for financial assistance. Technology is developing rapidly and multiple values are colliding with each other. This has raised higher requirements and standards for ideological and political work.

As a big country in education, China's government has continued to strengthen its financial support, attached great importance to financial aid and improve the financial aid system for students in higher education, so as to protect the human rights of students from economically disadvantaged families and ensure equal access to education. The Party and the State have made a series of initiatives and arrangements in the process of achieving the "two hundred

years" goal. At this turning point in history, universities have initially formed the idea of "three comprehensive education", and the needs of students have also shown a diversified development trend, so there is a rare realistic opportunity for China's financial assistance work.

2. The Meaning and Relevance of Education Funding

2.1. The Meaning of Education Funding

Education funding is an idea that applies a specific awareness and purpose of financial aid to the target audience, and ultimately realises the purpose of education, i.e. "to cultivate the scientific spirit, ideological and moral character, practical ability and humanistic qualities of the sponsored students, to guide young students to establish the correct three outlooks, and ultimately to achieve growth and success". The connotation of financial assistance to educate people should be interpreted from the following five aspects. Firstly, in the economic aspect, it cuts through economic poverty alleviation and directly solves students' difficulties in financial matters. Secondly, in terms of ideology, it has a leading role in helping students to establish the concept of actively pursuing the value of life. Among the specific financial assistance policies, such as tuition fee awards for university graduates who seek employment in grassroots units in hard and remote areas, and tuition fee compensation in lieu of military service for university students who are enlisted for compulsory military service, a large number of university graduates are guided to seek employment in poverty-stricken areas, western regions and at the grassroots level, and actively participate in national defence. These initiatives have made students aware of the superiority of the socialist system, and have greatly contributed to enhancing the sense of responsibility of university students in revitalising the country, as well as inspiring patriotism and love for the Party. Thirdly, in terms of psychological guidance, it can develop students' ability to suffer setbacks and enhance their sense of independence. For example, there are a number of work-study positions available in the school, and students are paid for their work, which can effectively enhance their sense of independence. Fourthly, in terms of character building, it cultivates the wonderful qualities of self-improvement and integrity. The basic application for the National Scholarship and National Bursary is to be "honest and trustworthy, with good moral character". The school has launched integrity education in the selection process, thus strongly shaping the quality of students' integrity. Fifthly, the comprehensive ability to broaden the boundaries of knowledge and enhance professionalism. The financial assistance work provides students with public lectures and work-study assistance, etc., laying the foundation for students' professional, practical and social skills.

2.2. The Relevance of Education Funding

Education funding is a vivid practice of ideological and political education in China's universities and one of the ways to cultivate talents. As an important means of education to combat poverty, it is, to a certain extent, of great significance in accelerating the overall building of a well-off society. The basic goal of China's financial aid policy: no student will be deprived of education due to family financial difficulties. National student loans can solve the difficulties of paying their tuition and accommodation fees, and initiatives such as work-study grants enable them to receive remuneration while enhancing their personal abilities in a comprehensive manner. The various types of financial assistance programmes have been able to train students in different ways, solving the problem of dropouts and further increasing the country's enrolment rate. The existing financial aid system in China already covers the tuition fees and living expenses of poor students. Poor students can not only rely on the policies of the Party and the State to be free from the basic worries of survival, but can also improve their comprehensive abilities through the educational environment and resources of the school.

After they have become healthy and successfully graduated, they can also take up the responsibility of their families and feed their families and benefit society.

Education funding is of great significance in achieving both social and educational equity. The special group of students from economically disadvantaged families is often a vulnerable group in universities. They are financially supported in terms of money and materially given condolences to ensure their basic living; spiritually they are taken care of in terms of self-esteem and meeting their intrinsic needs. They are nurtured with the core tenets of moral education and given the opportunity to make a difference in their lives. The extent to which equity in education is achieved is, to some extent, the extent to which financial support for nurturing people is promoted. The state's financial aid policy allows the uneven distribution of educational resources to be alleviated, realising that every student can have equal access to educational resources and thus achieving educational equity.

3. Problems with Education Funding System for Achieving Talents in Universities

3.1. Inadequate Collaborative Working Mechanisms

Along with the increasing concern of various social fields for the education of multiple financial assistance in universities, the social force invested in the work of financial assistance has been growing, but it still cannot fully meet the requirements of the education of multiple financial assistance in universities under the background of precise financial assistance in the new era. Specific performance is in the following three aspects. Firstly, This has led to a negative mentality among some students, who are not only reluctant to receive financial assistance in the form of work-study grants and student loans, but also to a lack of gratitude for the unpaid financial assistance, resulting in a lack of good qualities such as responsibility, interpersonal skills and self-confidence. Secondly, the funding for financial support and education in universities generally comes from financial resources, and the proportion of payment is on the high side, resulting in a strong reliance on the state government for financial support and education, while a community-based, diversified and social system for financial support and education has not yet been built. Thirdly, the lack of sufficient efforts in building financial aid teams and records in schools has, in a sense, adversely affected the accuracy and sustainability of diversified financial aid education, which requires schools to join hands with other forces to do a good job.

3.2. Insufficient Dynamic Management Efforts

First of all, in the specific diversified financial aid education work, most universities usually confine themselves to the implementation of financial aid tasks, neglecting the dynamic grasp of the individual and family conditions of poor students. In particular, some universities have not yet perfected their financial aid withdrawal system, which has led to some students applying for or retaining their financial aid status by falsifying or other unscrupulous methods, which not only negatively affects the precise allocation of financial aid resources, but also leads to a number of negative trends on campus. Secondly, despite the fact that in recent years, all higher education institutions in China have been emphasising and advocating the provision of spiritual support to students, there is still a lack of implementation in the concrete implementation. Some universities have not accurately grasped the different characteristics of the student population and do not have targeted and scientific solutions to the mental health problems of poor students, thus making it difficult for these students to integrate into campus life.

3.3. Evaluation and Monitoring Mechanisms to be Optimised

The development of the education funding system in universities is not only concerned with the improvement of students' financial situation, but also places high demands on the standardization and organization of the financial assistance and education work in universities, with a view to promoting the growth and development of sponsored students while protecting their personal information and self-esteem. However, in the process of the actual construction of the education funding system, first of all, the concept of the construction of the evaluation and supervision mechanism of the financial aid education work in some universities is rather full. Some universities still take the number of sponsored students and the amount of financial assistance as the main evaluation criteria when evaluating the work of financial assistance and nurturing students, and pay limited attention to the actual needs and psychological health of sponsored students. Secondly, some of the evaluation criteria for the financial aid and human development work of university students are not perfect, which may lead to the situation that students who are really in need of financial aid cannot receive it. Finally, the evaluation mode of some universities' financial assistance and human development work is relatively single, which not only fails to identify the problems in the process of financial assistance work in a timely manner, but also causes certain obstacles to the improvement of the working ability of university financial assistance staff and the quality and efficiency of financial assistance and human development work.

3.4. Information Technology to be Improved

First of all, the construction of the platform for financial aid education in some universities needs to be improved. If the function of the platform for financial aid education in universities is not sound, not only can it not meet the work needs of the staff of financial aid education in universities, but also cause certain hindrance to the information enquiry and resource acquisition of sponsored students. Secondly, the degree of importance is not high. Some of the staff members of financial aid education are not strongly aware of the Internet, and their use of Internet information technology is limited in the process of actual work, which not only causes a waste of time in financial aid education, but also has a negative impact on the realization of the goal of cultivating students' success and the cultivation of good moral quality of sponsored students in universities. Finally, information literacy needs to be improved. Some of the staff of financial aid education are not deep enough in the use of big data and cloud computing technology, and are unable to provide sufficient data support for the updating of data on sponsored students and the formulation of financial aid education work strategies.

4. The Implementation Path of Education Funding for Achieving Talents in Universities

4.1. Enhancing the Synergy of the Various Actors

We will continue to enrich the connotation and extension of financial aid work, further optimize the multi-departmental and college-led financial aid education system, which is coordinated by the university, coordinated by departments, led by colleges and dominated by students, and explore the elements of financial aid education for various groups and positions, and integrate them into the overall system design and specific operation links, so that financial aid education can better adapt to and meet the demands of students' growth, the requirements of the development of the times and the needs of social progress, and continuously improve the work Scientific level. The promotion of financial aid policies is integrated into activities that are popular among students, so that the majority of poor students can feel that the activities are carried out in a meaningful way and transform from passive participation to active participation.

4.2. Creating a Platform for Information and Practice

On the one hand, it is necessary to strengthen the construction of the information platform for financial assistance and education. First of all, universities should actively listen to the opinions and suggestions of financial aid education staff and students, and improve the functions of the platform for financial aid education work. Secondly, universities should improve the use of big data and cloud computing technology to make scientific analysis and comparison of the work of financial assistance and education, so as to provide experience and ideas for the subsequent development of financial assistance and education work. Finally, universities should optimise the working habits and working methods of financial assistance and education staff in recording work data, so as to provide a data base for the subsequent development of financial assistance and education work and further promote the overall development of sponsored students.

On the other hand, it is necessary to create a platform for students to practice innovation and entrepreneurship. Students will be guided to develop developmental learning projects that are tailored to their own studies and professions, and through creating activities with aspirations as the underpinning, more poor students will realise their aspirations, receive real benefits and eventually grow up to achieve high-quality employment. Expanding the innovative and entrepreneurial learning and practice platform for students from economically disadvantaged families and encouraging poor students to participate in innovative practical projects, so that students from economically disadvantaged families can actively participate in innovative activities and learn innovative skills while at school.

4.3. Optimising the Evaluation Mechanism of Education Funding

First of all, universities should update the construction concept of the evaluation mechanism of financial assistance and education work. In the process of actual work, universities should provide comprehensive guidance and effective solutions to the adjustment of students' psychological state and the problems existing in their study and life, and make targeted improvements to the way of financial aid education work. Secondly, universities should improve the evaluation standards of financial aid education work. It is not only the number of subsidized students and the amount of subsidies that can be used to evaluate the work of subsidized education in universities, but also the actual achievement level, psychological condition and comprehensive performance of subsidized students in universities should be included in the evaluation system of subsidized education, so as to improve the evaluation index and further promote the quality of subsidized education in universities. Finally, universities should enrich the way of supervising and evaluating the work of financial aid education for students, and make a comprehensive evaluation of the work of success-oriented financial aid education, so as to help the staff of financial aid education to improve their working ability and adjust their working strategies.

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