

# The Status Quo and Identification of Financial Aid for College Students

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## Abstract

**In recent years, the state has introduced a series of subsidy policies for poor students. However, the funding of poor students is still a difficult problem in the current work of college students. Therefore, colleges and teachers should pay attention to the handling of specific problems in specific work and operations. Based on its own student work experience, this paper analyzes the problems faced by colleges and universities in the funding of poor students and the process of identifying poor students, and gives some solutions and suggestions on these issues.**

## Keywords

**Poor students; funding; identification.**

## 1. Introduction

With the further reduction of college enrollment scores and the continuous reform of the education system, more and more students are able to enter the university hall, and the proportion of students from poor families has increased year by year. According to the "Government Work Report", the special programs of colleges and universities enrolled 9,500 outstanding rural students in the areas of remoteness, poverty, and ethnic minorities. The digital increase 1,380 persons by compared with 2016, and increase of 17.1%. It can be seen that "poor students" has become a common situation among college students. Therefore, how to do a good job in the funding of poor students, as well as the various difficulties faced in the work process, has become an urgent problem for colleges and counselors.

## 2. Current Status of Financial Aid for College Students

The legal basis for the subsidy of poor students in China can be traced back to the newly revised "Higher Education Law of the People's Republic of China" in 1998, which provides for subsidies or tuition fee reduction for students with financial difficulties in the family, and initially establishes financial aid for families with financial record. Moreover, with the rapid development of the economy and society, the subsidy policy system has been continuously improved, especially the channels for work-study grouping are increasing, and the green channel policy is becoming more and more perfectly.

However, colleges and universities still have many problems in poverty financing. On the one hand, the effective coordination between college and financial institutions is not enough. For many colleges and universities, the funds for student aids will not be released until the end of the semester of each semester. This not only affects the stability of college capital turnover, but also may contribute to the economic life of students. On the other hand, because some colleges and universities have failed to carry out good ideological education and guidance to the funded students, some students feel that the national poverty subsidy is a kind of unpaid behavior, and they don't need to bear any responsibility and any contribution, which causes a phenomenon that some students for the sake of state funding, fraudulent information about the family

situation, etc., It result a negative impact on the student's college life and learning atmosphere. Moreover, the education and management of poor students are not paying enough attention. Most colleges and universities only focus on the poverty-respecting of poor students, and then grant subsidies or subsidies, but fail to effectively guide and educate their outlook on life and values. They recognize that this is a paid behavior and should be rewarded by learning and helping others and guiding them to be a person who is honest and rewards society. In order to solve these problems, we can try to start from the identification, management and education of poor students.

### **3. The Identification of Poor Students**

#### **3.1. The Problem**

Since the poverty-stricken students have become a basic student work in colleges and universities, the rules and regulations for funding the work have been based on the relevant documents formulated by the Ministry of Education, and then the universities have carried out the work of identifying poor students according to the specific conditions of the school. In the process of identification, it is the biggest difficulty in identifying the arbitrariness of the subject and the lack of scientificity and innovation in the identification process.

Most of the college students come from all over the country, which makes it difficult for the relevant departments and student counselors to have a true understanding of the students' specific economic situation, especially for freshmen. Whether it is really difficult for the student's family economy, The first method is judged by the student's family economic situation questionnaire or low guarantee provided by the student. The monthly income of the parents and the annual disposable of the family are included. The income and other conditions are usually filled out by the students themselves. The other is to identify the school through some departments and counselors, mainly through the school's general understanding of the student's school consumption, the student's self-report in the application process, the reflection of the students around, etc. And the result is determined by certain procedures and standards. But this requires a lot of time and manpower to process the information, and the situation is artificially determined, especially when it is difficult to make decisions in the face of similar or similar economic conditions.

There is also a lack of certain scientific and innovative. China's current economic development still has great differences. Compared with the central and western regions, the economic level and consumption level of the eastern coastal areas are completely different. Local colleges and universities should delineate the consumption of students according to their own local consumption. In the specific poverty determination, it is usually through the provision of poor birth certificates, self-application, democratic appraisal and other processes to identify poverty and assess the level of poverty. There are certain defects in these processes. In many cases, the results will make some students dissatisfied.

### **4. The Ways of Resolution**

#### **4.1. Scientific Basis of Recognition**

The criteria for the recognition of poor students have become the biggest problem for college counselors to work in poverty-stricken students. How to accurately define the poor students and get the recognition of most students at the same time .It has become an urgent problem to be solved, and the state is facing poverty. The definition of life is that students in ordinary colleges and universities cannot afford the education expenses of students during their school years due to family financial difficulties, or students who are very difficult to pay for education. This is only a theoretical standard for the poor students in the country. The specific scope and

poverty level of the poor students cannot be determined through this. The specific implementation is determined according to the universities in different regions. Based on my personal student work experience, the author gives the following suggestions:

After the student submitted the application for poverty assistance, all the personnel should be convened to read the management methods and conditions for the identification of the poor students. In particular, they should read to the key students if they have false information or false reports. At the same time, we should carefully review the poverty application materials submitted by each individual, especially the description of the family population and their occupation; and pay attention to the family members expenses of education and medical. For most ordinary families, these two parts belong to household expenditure. Larger parts, especially those with major illnesses that require long-term treatment, should be given a focus; there is a local certificate of subsistence poverty or proof of funding. People with particularly difficult families have long been funded by local governments, especially those with established card-setting cards. Finally, the type of families suffering from sudden major natural disasters and major family accidents, such as the 2008 Wenchuan earthquake. We should be give a special attention. After considering these specific issues, we can develop a specific refined criteria to quantify, then classify and score these categories, and finally identify and classify poverty.

#### **4.2. Scientificization of the Identification Process**

The process of identifying poor students should be carried out in accordance with the requirements of the rules and regulations, in the context of “open, fair and just”, by combining democratic appraisal and self-evaluation. Before the poverty is determined, the democratic appraisal team should be selected first. The team members should be composed of class committee members and ordinary students. Students should cover most of the dormitory as much as possible, and the counselors should supervise them. In the process of self-evaluation, applicants should provide a basis for why they should apply for poverty subsidies from an individual perspective, such as personal family situation, personal living environment, etc. In the process, the statement needs to be true and effective, rather than appearing as a bursary. During the deliberation process, the review team will conduct a democratic identification of all the students in the class who need to be evaluated, according to their family composition, economic source, school consumption and peace of life, and the team will be on the class. All applicants indicated their attitudes, and finally unified the results of the assessment according to the degree of poverty, and publicized in the class for 2-3 days, during which the students accepted the opinions on the findings.

In short, as the foundation and primary work of poor students, it is conducive to the smooth development of follow-up work. Therefore, in the process of identifying poor students, we should follow the principles of “seeking truth from facts” and “openness, fairness, and justice” to scientifically identify poor students, and find a science that can reflect students’ family economy.

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