

Problems and Countermeasures in the identification of poor students in Colleges and Universities

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Abstract: In recent years, the state has paid more and more attention to and funded the vulnerable group of college students with financial difficulties, and the identification of poor students is the fundamental and key to the financial support work. However, in terms of the current situation of the identification of poor students in Colleges and universities, there are common problems, such as the identification standard is difficult to define, the identification process still stays in the simple construction of data declaration and audit system, and the concept of funding affects the identification results, which has a certain impact on the funding work. This paper mainly analyzes the problems existing in the identification of poor students in Colleges and universities, and puts forward some relevant measures.

1. Problems in the identification of poor students in Colleges and Universities

The authenticity of family financial difficulties certificate and family economic situation questionnaire is not high. Colleges and universities have basically formed their own methods in identifying poor students. According to the standards, the students shall apply according to their own conditions, and submit the poverty certificate stamped with the official seal of the Civil Affairs Department of the township, town or street where the students' family is located, which shall be reviewed by the class democratic evaluation and funding leading group. If there is no objection, it shall be reported to the school and publicized.

An important material in the identification of poor students is the proof of family economic difficulties, which is also an important proof for colleges and universities to understand students' family economic situation. As the family economic situation questionnaire is issued together with the admission notice, this form needs the official seal of the civil affairs department. Because college students come from all directions, there is a big gap in the economic situation of various regions, the standards for poverty identification are different in various regions, and there is a lack of effective supervision and accountability mechanism in the actual operation process, even if some students are not poor, However, under the influence of human relations, it is easy to simply cover a chapter, which greatly reduces the authenticity of poverty proof. This brings great difficulties to the identification and audit of colleges and universities. Therefore, how to verify the authenticity of the initial application for poverty identification and poverty certificate has become a major dilemma in poverty identification.

It is determined that there is a lack of quantitative standard system, and the evaluation result of the evaluation team is unfair. When the class establishes the evaluation group for poverty identification, due to the lack of quantitative standard system, the actual identification can only be determined by the impression between students and the experience of the members of the identification organization, resulting in unfair certification results. On the basis of the written materials submitted by the students, the evaluation team evaluates the difficulty level in combination with the students' school performance and living conditions. Due to the different lifestyles and frugality of the students participating in the identification, there is no way to distinguish who is really poor and who is poorer when selecting the candidates for funding. Due to the limited number of people subsidized, most of them adopt the way of democratic appraisal and voting, which leads to the comparison of popularity among students rather than poverty. When determining the grade of poor students, some students fill in the family income as

low as possible to show that they are particularly difficult. In addition, there are some people who could have paid all the tuition fees but applied for national student loans in order to obtain subsidies. This dishonest motivation of students also leads to the difficulty of identifying work. In addition, although some students are poor and have strong self-esteem, they are unwilling to expose the actual situation of family difficulties because of their low self-esteem. Some students are identified as poor students because their family situation is not very difficult, but they are actively expressed. However, students who are familiar with their actual situation do not report the problem of emotional relationship, and various factors will lead to unreasonable final identification results, Funding has also lost its fairness.

Some students have impure application motives, which makes it more difficult to identify poverty. In recent years, in order to help poor students successfully complete their studies, the state's financial support for poor students has increased year by year, and the scope of financial support has gradually expanded. The amount of various grants far exceeds the amount of many scholarships established by the University, which has an impact on the traditional evaluation of excellence and weakens the integrity education of college students. Some students watched the students around them get all kinds of awards and grants. The students who were not poor also followed suit and joined the ranks of poor students. Many people thought that participating in the identification of poor students had many benefits. In addition, the existing identification system is not perfect, and fake poor students emerge one after another. Some students whose families are really in financial difficulties give up their application because they are timid, introverted or have low self-esteem. They are afraid of being looked down upon after applying and can't get real help.

When the relevant staff in the place of origin of students handle the poverty certificate, they lack corresponding restrictive measures and are prone to lax audit, which leads to the expansion and reduction of the authenticity of the poverty certificate, which plays a key role in the identification process. In addition, some really poor families do not apply for poverty certificates because their family members have a low educational level and do not understand the state subsidy policies or the procedures of civil affairs departments; Due to the large number of students, it is difficult for college counselors to have an in-depth understanding of each student's family economic status and daily expenses, resulting in strong subjectivity of the evaluation; It is also easy for student representatives to integrate their personal subjective feelings into the evaluation because of their different feelings.

The identification of poor students is the premise and basis for colleges and universities to carry out various funded projects. At present, based on the above problems, countermeasures are put forward, that is, strengthening the construction and application of quantitative evaluation index system for poor students, strengthening students' integrity education, establishing accountability, tracking and supervision mechanism, and building a student source, provincial funding center The funding system based on the three supports of colleges and universities makes the degree of poverty of students digitized and information dynamic, and forms a funding system for poor college students who can enter and leave, develop in an all-round way and supervise by the society, so as to truly achieve "targeted poverty alleviation".

2. Some suggestions on perfecting the identification of poverty

Establish a diversified funding system for big data. With big data as the background, build a funding system with students' origin, provincial funding center and university funding as the carrier, so as to make students' poverty degree data and information dynamic, and form a funding system for poor college students with access, all-round development and social supervision. It should be noted that the functions of each subsystem should be further developed within the domain to maximize the functions. For example, taking the University subsidy subsystem as an example, we can deeply explore the management module of poor students, set up modules such as qualification examination, training and education, supervision and tracking, and pay attention to data collection and data collection in each module, such as poverty certificate, college entrance examination, poverty level, work study program, psychological counseling, tracking of poor students, etc, In this way, it cannot only accurately identify

the qualifications of poor students and increase the understanding of the evaluation institutions to the identified objects, but also dynamically record the personal growth of the funded objects, pay constant attention to the family economic situation of the recipients, and give timely feedback on the employment situation of poor students.

Establish an ideological and political education system, and carry out material support and spiritual support simultaneously. The state's assistance to poor students mainly focuses on the economy, but often ignores various spiritual problems caused by economic conditions, family background, life experience and other factors. Therefore, colleges and universities should strengthen the ideological education and psychological counseling for poor students. They can help poor students establish self-confidence, correct their self-awareness, realize their life value with a positive and enterprising attitude by carrying out inspirational theme education and activities, and strengthen their anti-frustration ability, resolute quality and grateful attitude through individual consultation, public welfare lectures and psychological quality development, towards physical and mental health and self-improvement.

Pay attention to students' integrity education, gratitude awareness training and sense of responsibility education, improve the moral quality of poor students, carry out campus activities with integrity as the theme, eliminate students' speculative psychology of taking poor students, and treat the identification process of poor students with a realistic attitude. Enhance students' gratitude education, be grateful for the country, society and school that give them autonomy, and repay the society with their love and practical actions after they have achieved success in learning. Cultivate students' responsibility mentality of self-improvement and self-reliance, encourage students to support themselves and reduce their dependence on their families. Carry out mental health education for poor students, strengthen guidance and communication, so that they can face poverty and promote the healthy development of poor students' personality.

Improve the identification methods and standards of poor students, and establish a quantitative assessment system. On the basis of collecting information on the positive situation of poor students' families as soon as possible after students enter school, counselors can understand the performance of students' living and consumption habits during school through various channels, and comprehensively determine the identification of poor students. Those who have one of the following circumstances can be directly identified as poor students: such as the object of filing cards, martyrs' children, orphans and low-income families. For example, if it is clearly stipulated that the mobile phones and computers with more than how much money they have are identified as high-end products, understand the consumption data of students in the canteen, which can be used as the reference data for poverty identification. According to the different levels of economic development between urban and rural areas, determine different proportions and grade standards of poor students. The proportion with higher levels of economic development can be appropriately reduced, and the standards should also be higher than those in rural areas to solve the problem of inconsistent poverty standards between urban and rural areas. We can establish a relatively scientific quantitative assessment and identification system, set a certain score proportion for family income, student consumption and regional sources, and comprehensively consider the poverty level of students, which can effectively avoid the disadvantages of one size fits all and single standard.

3. Conclusions

The identification of poor students is of far-reaching significance. It is not only related to whether each poor student can successfully complete his studies, but also affects the fate of each poor family. Doing this work well is an important content of building a harmonious society. This requires the financial aid workers in Colleges and universities to seriously identify poor students with a sense of mission and responsibility.

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