

Study on the Intergenerational Transmission of Poverty in China under the Background of Social Transformation

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Abstract: Social transformation is one of the important issues of Chinese society at the present stage. This important historical change period has brought new challenges to the problem of the people's livelihood. In this process, solving the problem of long-term poverty is the most important part of improving people's livelihood, and solving the problem of intergenerational transmission of poverty is considered as the key to poverty governance. This paper analyzes the connotation and influencing factors of the intergenerational poverty in the process of social transformation, and discusses how to cut off the intergenerational transmission function of poverty. At last, it explores the importance of education to cut off the intergenerational transmission of poverty.

Keywords: The intergenerational poverty; Social transformation; Education

1. Introduction

1.1. An overview of the intergenerational transmission of poverty

The problem of poverty has been one of the important problems that plagued the development of human society since ancient times. In the 60s of last century, American economists found that poor families have a serious intergenerational inheritance of poverty in the study of long-term poverty. In response to this phenomenon, economists have proposed the concept of "intergenerational transmission of poverty". The intergenerational transmission of poverty is a cause of poverty in poor households within the family by their parents pass on to their children, so that poor factors in family intergenerational inheritance, a state and form a vicious spiral; Also refers to in a certain social class or regional range, poverty factors or related conditions of communication continuity between generations, and the offspring of repetition of the previous generation poverty situation. With the continuous development of China's social economy, a series of major changes have taken place in the economic system, the pattern of interests and the social system. The present situation of the intergenerational transmission of poverty is not optimistic. In a family, if the parents' work income and social status are higher, their social resources will also be wider and more, so the children in this family are also more likely to get high social status and income. On the contrary, families at the bottom of the society may be increasingly stereotyped under the influence of the intergenerational problems of poverty. This group often lacks channels and opportunities to change their destinies, and

it is also difficult to improve and transform under existing living conditions, so that their upward mobility is no longer possible.

Our party and the government are always paying attention to the issue of "the intergenerational transmission of poverty". On 2006 by the national economic and social development eleventh five year plan for the resolution has clearly stated: "the implementation of technical skills training, poverty alleviation and poverty alleviation service output have the ability to work for the poor; and do not have the ability to work to implement poverty relief and assistance. More attention should be paid to the assistance to the children of poor families. Through boarding learning, family foster, social support and free vocational education, it can improve the growth environment and prevent the intergenerational transmission of poverty." This is the first time that the concept of "intergenerational transmission of poverty" was formally proposed in the party and government documents.

The poverty alleviation and prosperity of poor families means that the intergenerational communication chain of poverty is fragmented. How to cut off the intergenerational communication chain of poverty depends on the arrangement of the social structure, the national policy and the system. From the micro non policy factor, it depends on the social resources of the family and the individual's efforts in the poor group.

2. The Influencing Factors of the Intergenerational Transmission of Poverty During the Transition Period

The number of social resources that a family owns affects the continuity of the intergenerational transmission of poverty. In the process of social transformation, the transformation from the traditional society to the modern society. On the level of social form, it is embodied in the transformation from the rural society to the urban society, from the closed society to the open society. On the level of economic development, it is manifested in the transition from agricultural society to industrial society and information society. In a highly developed society, it is not hard to imagine how a child in a family lacking social resources, especially those lacking information resources, will face resistance in the process of self-improvement. For those groups who are in a state of lack of resources, they have to face the special situation of "acquaintance society" today, in addition to their resistance to material support in the original family. The disadvantages of the primordial family in the lack of social resources lie in many aspects. Such a situation often makes the children in the poorer families face more embarrassing situations in employment and job hunting. In the poor group, the generation of employment is the most effective way to cut off the intergenerational transmission of poverty. In this case, the poor family will be in a vicious intergenerational cycle for a long time, and it is difficult to break through the shackles.

The education level of the neutron generation of the poor families directly determines the development of the intergenerational transmission of poverty. In the process of social transformation, China's educational system began to change from the early 80s. In the context of the reform of public finance, the education system has taken the lead in the reform. However, in this process, the problem of uneven distribution of educational resources has gradually emerged, and the gap between students' average education expenditure is also very obvious. This is reflected in the following two aspects: on the one hand, there is a large gap between the per capita educational funds in different regions. The survey showed that in 2008, the average education expenditure of middle school students in Guizhou province was 1/7 of middle school students in Beijing, and the 1/6 of middle school students in Shanghai. On the other hand, there are also differences in the expenditure of education between urban and rural areas. Taking middle school students as an example, the average education expenditure of middle school students in the country and the average education expenditure in rural middle school students are 1.13:1. The height of the allocation of educational resources imbalance leads to poor solution almost straight hard out Takako such a state. This makes it more difficult for families in poverty to have their children to have the same educational environment as their children in the ordinary family. By accepting high quality education, children in poor families can not only help to change their own destiny, but can

also reverse the situation of poverty. For the poor, it is the most effective way to reverse the situation of poverty by allowing the offspring to achieve employment through education.

The professional status of the poor family members runs through the whole process of the intergenerational transmission of poverty. In this process, the development of market economy means that we must objectively break the status quo of regional blockade and industry monopoly, so as to create a market atmosphere for opening and competing equally. People's choice of industry is more free and extensive, but the following is the intensification of competition. Unemployment, underemployment and employment quality is low so that poor families do not have the source of sustainable income, which is the cause of the poverty of the poor families. Because members of poor families lack their comprehensive quality and professional skills, they are more difficult to show their advantages in today's job market. When a parent in a poor family has no stable source of income, he can not invest in the education of his offspring. This causes the employment situation of his children to be improved.

To sum up, the factors that affect the intergenerational transmission of poverty are complex. From the perspective of policy factors, how can we break through class barriers, achieve upward mobility and block intergenerational transmission of poverty for members of poor families? The most convenient way is to increase the investment in educational capital.

3. Solving the Intergenerational Transmission of Poverty: Education is the Key

Life is equal, but man lives in the chain. This is the enlightenment to the society against the patriarchal hierarchy. In modern society, life is equal, but it is always fighting against inequality. Life is free, but life is in the shackles. The fairness of education is also the starting point of social equity. The meaning of fair starting point is that every member of society is equal in the exchange of personal wealth and their opportunities. But there are always some members of the society who are born with different birth backgrounds and natural differences, which lead to inequities in fact. If the members of the poor families themselves have this first difference, and their differences are in the form of the origin and the weaker condition. In order to reduce the difference caused by the difference between birth and natural resources, it is more necessary to provide fair education without difference.

Children in poor families are unable to obtain the same educational resources as members of the ordinary family, and the essence of them is to strengthen the intergenerational transmission of poverty. Through education, the offspring of the poor group get the same right to receive education as the offspring in the ordinary family. This is

the most effective way to achieve the upward mobility of the class. If there is a lack of this channel, there will be some difficulties in the generation of children in the poor families, and the factors causing poverty are actually passed on to their offspring. In the long run, the unfair distribution of educational resources will eventually lead to the unfairness of the distribution of social wealth, which will also affect the stability of the society. Therefore, it is necessary to break down the unevenly distributed barriers to the distribution of social wealth caused by unfair education and to realize the possibility of the upward mobility of the poor groups in the class.

Amartya Sen described the cause of poverty as this: The reason for the existence of social poverty is not the inadequacy of the absolute amount of social wealth, but the problem of the distribution of social wealth. In order to overcome the phenomenon of social poverty, of course, social wealth can not be created. But in this process, the society should also provide an equal education in general education through effective educational input, so as to realize the economic and social development. Amartya Sen's theory can also be used to break down the intergenerational transmission of poverty. If people are born and unequal has been a factual existence, then through the effort of the day after the birth of this innate gap can be reversed. It is manifested in the real society that the children of poor families change their destiny through education and cut off the intergenerational transmission of poverty.

4. The Concrete Countermeasures of Weakening the Intergenerational Transfer of Poverty Through Educational Equity

4.1. Increasing investment in education funds and implementing a balanced policy of allocation of educational resources during compulsory education

At present, the problem of uneven distribution of educational resources has gradually emerged, and the gap between students' average education expenditure is more obvious. To increase the educational support for the backward areas and the vulnerable groups, and to give more opportunities to the children's children is particularly important. We should optimize the allocation of educational resources, and tilt the incremental part of education to the backward areas and the cluster areas of the poor. This will give equal access to educational opportunities for the poor generation, and also cut off the intergenerational transmission chain of the poor. On the basis of compulsory education, tuition fees are exempt from tuition, and subsidies to children of poor families are increased. The realization of the balance of educational resources and the implementation of this as a policy to basic education. In the specific operational level, can take as the average distribution of education funds and im-

prove the hardware facilities of the school and other measures, and in the proportion of teachers, can take a fair allocation of teachers and other measures.

4.2. Dispel social exclusion and evade the institutionalization of invisible education

The essence of intergenerational poverty caused by unfair educational resources is the result of unjust opportunity. From two aspects, on the one hand, the disadvantaged groups lack the right to speak in the formulation of national education policies and policies. Therefore, in the implementation of policies, vulnerable groups tend to be a more inferior position. At the same time, the phenomenon of the institutionalization of invisible education makes it more difficult to realize the justice of education. When a group controls educational resources, it is more difficult for disadvantaged groups to get their educational resources in the dual educational institutionalization pattern. In recent years, high fees and charges in the field of education emerge in endlessly, which is the embodiment of the institutionalization of stealth education. Therefore, listening to the voice of disadvantaged groups and letting them participate in the formulation and implementation of certain systems can help to make the existing rules more reasonable and fair. At the level of policy and system, the government should effectively promote education equity.

4.3. Reduce the difference between urban and rural areas, and ensure that children of rural residents enjoy equal opportunities for education

The survey shows that the intergenerational transmission of poverty in China is most evident in rural areas. The most effective way to cut off the intergenerational chain of poverty is to improve the level of basic education in rural areas and to realize the employment and freedom of employment of the poor families in rural areas. In the field of rural education, the investment in education is increased, because it is particularly important to eliminate the gap between urban and rural areas. We should provide fair and equitable education treatment to farmers' children, and take the guarantee of rural education development and children's education of poor families as the focus of poverty alleviation, which can reverse the poverty situation of rural families.

5. Summary and Reflection

Since the reform and opening up, the transformation of all fields of society has been carried out in an all-round way, and the economic field is no exception. But at the same time, we must also be aware of a series of problems that will inevitably bring about with the rapid development of the society and economy. In this process, the polarization of the rich and poor in Chinese society is becoming more and more intense, and the intergenera-

tional transmission of the poor groups is becoming more and more serious. Fundamentally, improving the comprehensive ability and quality of the neutron generation of poor families through education is the most powerful weapon to block the intergenerational transmission of poverty.

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