

Analysis of Welfare Model of Poor Children in Shenzhen Under Perspective of Pluralism

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Abstract. In order to improve the social participation of poor children ability and independent ability, literature analysis and participatory observation method are applied based on pluralism perspective to study the pattern for the welfare of the poor children of Shenzhen. First of all, the related concepts of diverse perspective and definition are introduced; and then the existing problems of child poverty governance mode are analyzed, the pluralist perspective to solve the problems that exists in the path of the poor child welfare model is proposed. Finally, under the perspective of pluralism of Shenzhen poverty welfare model, the related suggestions are given. Results show that the Shenzhen poor children welfare model path idea with the existing poverty under the perspective of pluralism can optimize and improve the Shenzhen children's welfare model. The existing child poverty control system is proposed and optimized with the support of pluralism, which has a good guiding significance for solving the problem of poor children in China.

Keywords: *pluralist perspective, poor children, welfare model, the child welfare*

1. Introduction

With the change and development of the times, human being has advanced from the primitive civilization to the industrial development era to the existing era of artificial intelligence, although the lifestyles of human beings have changed a lot, but there is always poverty, which has always accompanied the development of human beings [1]. However, no matter how the times change, human beings' attitude towards poverty has not changed. They have always been brave enough to challenge poverty and control poverty, so that more people can get rid of poverty [2].

For the problem of poverty, scholars have been devoted to the study of how people in a certain place can escape from poverty, but often ignore the spiritual problems of people in poverty, especially children in poverty. In recent years, more and more scholars from various countries and international children's organizations are paying more and more attention to poor children, and more and more scholars begin to study the problem of poor children. Such a problem can be equivalent to a worldwide problem, because it is a global social topic related to the whole human beings [3]. To solve this problem, countries all over the world have tried to reduce the number of poor children and adopted various strategies, means and policies [4]. Among them is the famous United Nations children's fund, which was founded in 1946 and is mainly concerned about the survival, development and rights of children. Subsequently, in order to protect the rights and interests of poor children in education, health, nutrition, safety and health, the United Nations general assembly issued the Declaration on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Rights of the Child [5]. It provides a legal basis and an external restraint mechanism for impoverished children. In addition to all kinds of protection provided by the international community, relevant government departments in China also gradually began to pay attention to problems of poor children. China has held the 6th international symposium on early development of children in poverty. The organization is nonprofit with the theme of "towards a future without future". It is mainly concerned with children education, blocking intergenerational poverty, and so on.[6]. In addition, the theme of the report on Chinese children development published by national development fund in 2017 was "anti-poverty and early development of children". According to the report, China is in the stage of building a comprehensive moderately prosperous society in all respects with the aim of realizing modernization. Investment in children's development, especially attaching great importance to the children in poor areas fundamentally eliminate the intergenerational transmission of poverty, is a major strategy to reduce the development gap

between urban and rural areas and between different regions, and realize the anti-poverty and the goal of common prosperity and modernization [7].

To sum up, at present, the number of relevant government institutions set up for children in poverty is relatively small. The attention paid to children is not enough. In order to solve the problem of the management of poor children in China, the mediation research is used for the problems of the poor children in Shenzhen area. Literature analysis, participatory observation, tracking method and qualitative analysis are applied to analyze the problem of poor children under pluralism perspective. The way mainly to optimize children governance based on diversification is proposed. The suggestions to improve children poverty quality are offered under pluralism. It is hoped that the quality of poor children in Shenzhen can be taken as an example to solve the quality problems of poor children in other areas of China.

2. Methodology

2.1 Method for Research

First, in the process of research, it adopts four methods of sociological research, including qualitative analysis method, participatory observation method, literature research method and follow-up survey method, to explore the child poverty governance model and path.

Secondly, participatory observation. Six primary school students in Shenzhen are observed, including three primary school in Shenzhen, and the other three primary schools in the remote countryside. Through the observation, it is found that the students in Shenzhen center school have parents with high cultural level, and their family condition is good. They enjoy superior education resources and have good development ability and independent ability. While for students in the remote rural primary school in Shenzhen, the family is not very rich. They don't have good education resources. The food and clothing problem cannot be solved every day and there is no way to accept education. Normal education resources are poorer. The students in the two kinds of schools have great differences in life, psychology, education and social participation.

Thirdly, the existing status and needs of children in Shenzhen and the existing problems in the governance model of poor children were analyzed, and the governance path and specific suggestions for poor children were put forward based on the perspective of pluralism.

2.2 The Main Problem of Welfare Model of Poor Children

There are four major problems existing in the current child welfare model:

Firstly, as for the coordination mechanism, the family, society and government are not coordinated and have not formed a joint force, which has not played its due role in the governance of poor children. The three major forces cannot be replaced in the process of child poverty governance, because they all have their own characteristics. At present, the government of our country is in the leading position in the process of governing the problem of poor children, so it is easy to marginalize the family role and social role. However, the governance of poor children requires the participation, coordination and joint efforts of the three main forces.

Secondly, governance framework is fragmented, and there is no child welfare system. When solving the problem of poor children, the Chinese government adopts the discovery-plus governance model, that is, both problems are found and problems are solved at the same time. In this way, due to the differences of different poor children, the governance level cannot reach the systematic framework, and the governance methods are relatively mixed. The result has been to address only the individual problem of poor children, without providing conditions for the welfare of all children.

Thirdly, the legal basis is relatively weak, and the national government does not have a unified child welfare law. The relevant laws are introduced only to protect the rights and interests of children. Relevant laws to protect children can provide legal protection for children at different levels, but this also increases the difficulty of introducing child welfare security law.

Fourthly, children in welfare institutions find it difficult to enjoy the warmth of family. According to relevant statistical data [8], in recent years, children's itch registration has shown an obvious downward trend. Children who are not adopted are basically suffering from disabilities or major diseases, which leads to the fact that children in welfare institutions cannot enjoy the warmth of family.

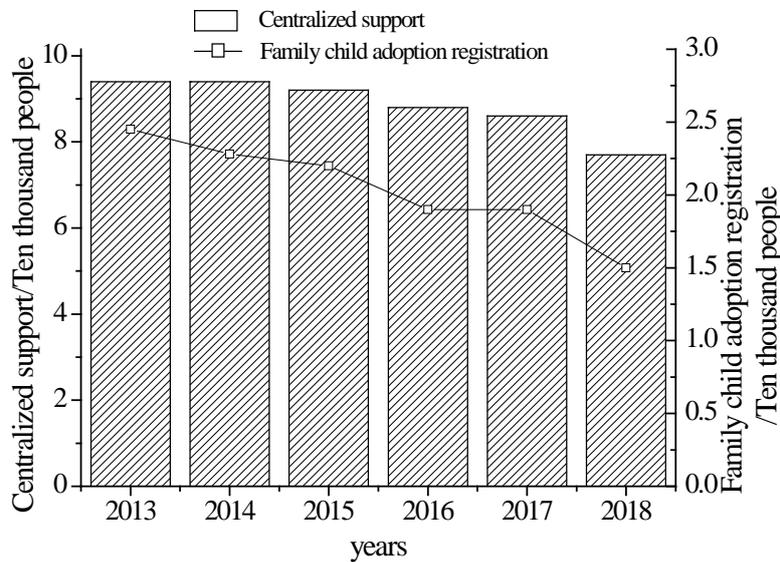


Figure 1. The situation of centralized support and family-benefited children from 2013~2018

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Restoration and Reconstruction of Family Function Based on Asset Construction

Family has the most profound influence on children, and plays a very important role in the rapid growth of children. The method based on asset construction and family function restoration and remodeling is to improve the physical and mental health of the children by improving the economic condition of the original family where the poor children live, so that the poor children can get education like ordinary families. In this way, they can change their fate through knowledge and increase the probability of leaving the poor family. It is also a way to break the myths about the age of poverty. The restoration of family function is due to the failure of family function. The main reason for the failure of family function is the instability of family income and the relatively low-income level. This kind of situation will make the family income and expenditure unbalanced and further increase the family debt. In the modern market economy, the diversity of wealth sources makes the gap between the poor and the rich in the modern market economy not only the gap caused by income factors, but also the gap in income structure between the poor and the rich families. Specifically, in the poor families, there is no other economic source except income. Compared with the rich families, they will generate additional income on assets in addition to income, and use the extra wealth to create more wealth. Michael Sherraden, a famous American scholar, mentioned two models in his book "assets and the poor". One is the "income + asset" model of the poor (figure 1), and the other is the "income + asset" model of the non-poor (figure 2). According to its two models, if a poor person has assets, he can escape poverty. In the poor "income and asset" model, it shows that the poor have only income and the income has to be used to support all the family consumption, and the income also will be affected by various influence, such as employment, family and government, and their income is relatively low. In the short run, the income of the poor only lowers household consumption. The long-term result is that there is no accumulation of assets. So the poor can only has a relatively low level of consumption. Once the family has a major change, disease and education necessity, which need more money investment, it can only let the poor family into a more impoverished situation. In the course of "income and asset" model of the non-poor, it shows that it achieved higher income through various sources of financial

support. In terms of short-term results, the money that rich families now have can't only maintain high consumption in the short term, but also create more benefits with the surplus wealth, thus expanding the accumulation of assets. In the long run, the result has been a high level of consumption for non-poor households.

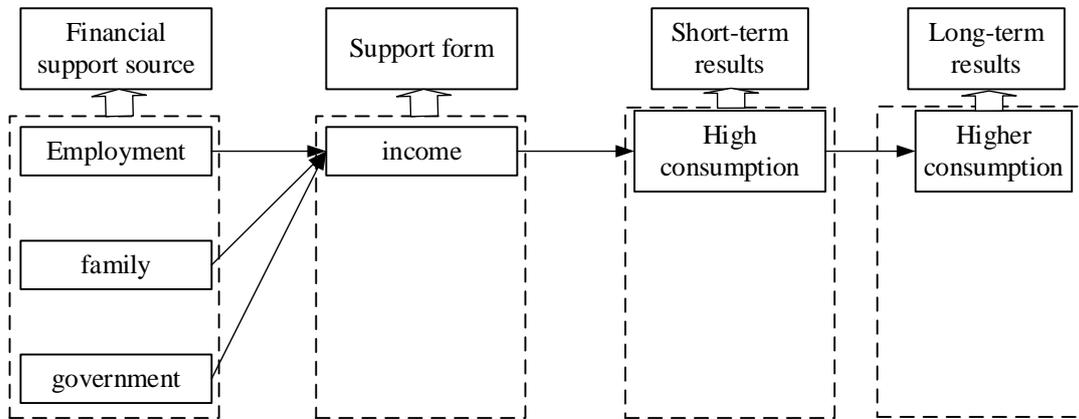


Figure 2. Income models for poor families

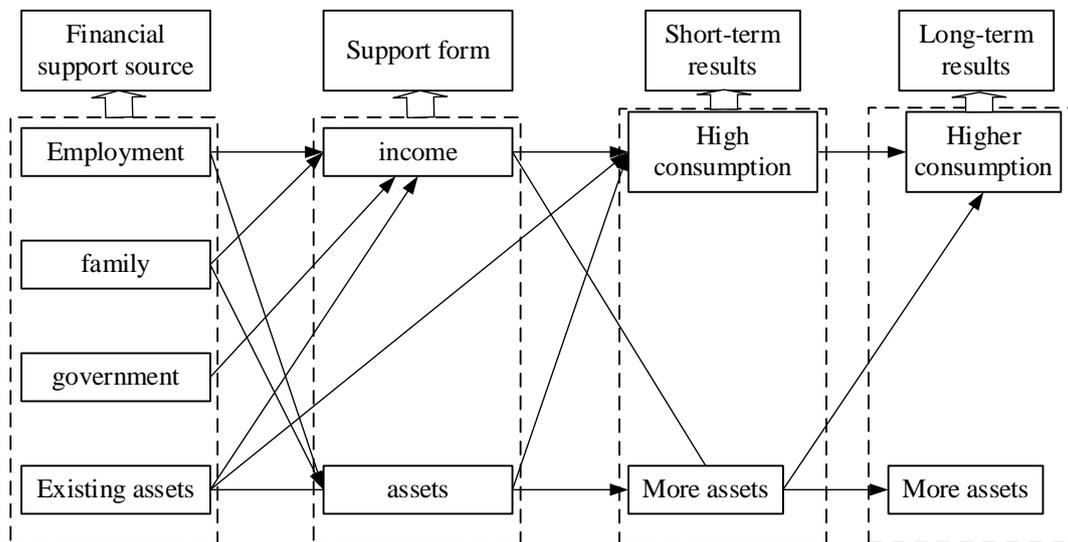


Figure 3. The "income + assets" model for non-poor people

The proposed model makes the implementation and promotion of welfare plan well applied and has a good application at home and abroad. The "employment-stock ownership plan" of the United States, the "central provident fund" system of Singapore and the "call map wall experience" of China are all based on the core concept of this model. Based on the above successful cases, this model can be applied to solve the problem of poor children in Shenzhen, establish "asset construction", and build a family risk prevention and welfare improvement model based on "income + assets" (as shown in figure 3). This set of models can provide good income security for poor children and their families, and can help poor children's families in various ways, such as providing corresponding benefits (cash, in-kind and labor services) in health care, education and services. Therefore, asset construction is the most effective means to consolidate the welfare of families of poor children. Through public assistance from the government, the assets of poor families can be improved so that their income can be freely managed, and then the economic function, raising function, educational function and maintenance function of families of poor children can be molded.

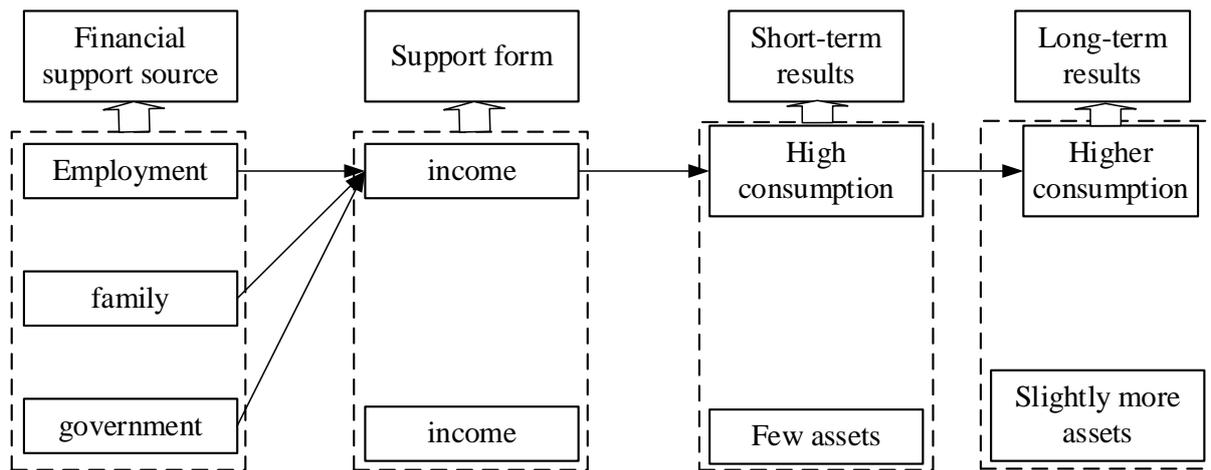


Figure 4. Welfare model construction scheme for poor families: "income + assets"

3.2 Strengthening and Improving the Top-level Design of the Welfare System for Poor Children

Firstly, the main core work to solve child poverty is to establish and improve the existing total child welfare system. At present, China's work in this respect is still insufficient, so in the future it is needed to improve the system of Shenzhen child welfare system. The research puts forward three suggestions on improving the top-level design of the child welfare system.

Secondly, a multi-dimensional poverty reduction mechanism is built for children. Five mechanisms should be established by integrating the starting point, process and results of child poverty management: the first is the rapid discovery mechanism, and the timely discovery of poor children is the most important. The second is the multi-dimensional corresponding mechanism, which is composed of government, family and society. The main body of labor division should actively respond to the actual needs of poor children. The third is accurate alignment mechanism. According to the actual needs of different poor children, develop a unique poverty alleviation program. The fourth is the ability improvement mechanism. Poor children cannot rely on the help of the society and the government for a long time. They need to train their independent development ability and social participation ability quickly. The fifth is the effectiveness evaluation mechanism. It is necessary to select a standard to evaluate the effectiveness of poor children's governance, so as to establish a scientific and reasonable evaluation method.

Thirdly, the goal-oriented governance hierarchy will be improved. In solving the problem of poor children, its ultimate goal is to improve human capital and social capital. In the process of the realization of the goal, the first thing is to solve the problem of the most basic survival for children and then improve the poor children in the family social insurance system and the construction of household assets, the second is to provide good quality education for poor children, solve the problem of the development of the poor children, the last is to improve the ability of poor children, implementation and social integration.

Fourthly, perfect the construction of relevant laws and regulations of child poverty management. Because the existing laws on the protection of children's rights are classified, there is no corresponding law on the protection of children's welfare policy, and there is also a phenomenon of fragmentation and decentralization in law. Therefore, the relevant laws on child welfare need to be improved, which mainly involves two aspects. First, the country needs to improve the system of laws and regulations as soon as possible, which is based on the change of the external environment and the evolution characteristics of poor children. The second aspect is that with the establishment of the child welfare model, there will be more and more experience in this aspect. In the face of more complex display problems, it is necessary to establish a special children's social welfare law to provide more high-level and high-quality laws and regulations for the welfare of children.

4. Conclusion

In order to study the welfare model of poor children in Shenzhen, a pluralistic perspective is adopted. Aiming at the problems existing in the existing welfare model of poor children, in this research, literature analysis method and participatory observation method are used. Based on the perspective of pluralism, the author first puts forward the way to optimize the welfare institutions for poor children based on pluralism. And some suggestions to the welfare model of poor children were put forward to improve the welfare model of poor children, so that the welfare model of poor children can be implemented quickly and effectively. It is concluded that it is necessary to restore and reshape family functions based on asset construction and strengthen and perfect the top-level design of welfare system for poor children.

The pluralism is taken as the theoretical support and obtains good research results. However, the research chooses qualitative research as the means of research without quantitative analysis, and there may be subjective assumptions. It is hoped that appropriate methods can be selected to conduct quantitative research on it in the following studies, so as to provide more favorable evidence for the research results. The results can not only be applied to the welfare model of poor children in Shenzhen, but also provide a good idea for the welfare model of poor children in China.

Acknowledgments

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