

COMPULSORY EDUCATION EQUITY IN CHINA

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Abstract

After the reform and opening up, China's "first the rich lead the poor" concept has significantly improved the economy of China's coastal cities and eastern regions, attracting a large number of outstanding educational talents and schools. In contrast, due to slow economic development, the western regions and rural areas have experienced a large outflow of population, unable to attract outstanding educational talents, resulting in a vicious circle of educational problems. With the development of Chinese society, people's demand for quality education has increased, and improving educational equity has become a very important goal. The issue of educational equity is a common problem in developing countries around the world. Economically developed regions have more and richer high-quality educational resources than economically underdeveloped regions, and cities have more and richer high-quality educational resources than rural areas. At international conferences, we can discuss the policies proposed by various countries on how to solve the problem of educational equity, as well as the effects that will be achieved after the policies appear, and express their respective opinions and suggestions.

Keywords: compulsory education, educational administration, educational equity

Introduction

Educational equity is an eternal issue in educational development. The country is prosperous and the people live happily. It is very important to cultivate more outstanding talents for the country by achieving educational equity, but how to do it? And what effects may be obtained after taking measures? This article will discuss and think about how to improve the educational equity in the nine-year compulsory education stage.

Policy guarantee and system construction

To improve the educational equity policy system, the country needs to attach great importance to educational equity and take it as the basic national education policy. In combination with the actual situation of the country and the needs of the people, a series of policy documents are used to promote the implementation of educational equity.

Deepen the reform of the examination and enrollment system. After the examination every year is the key moment for enrollment, but many students and parents are not very clear about the enrollment information of the school. Therefore, we will promote the construction of an enrollment model of classified examinations, comprehensive evaluation, and diversified admissions, and continue to implement special enrollment plans for students in rural and poor areas to ensure that more rural children have the opportunity to receive high-quality higher education. (Zhao, L. 2023)

Optimize the allocation of educational resources. Economic strength is an important measure of whether a region has the spare capacity to develop high-quality education. Therefore, promoting fiscal resources to tilt toward the central and western regions, rural areas, border areas and old revolutionary areas, and supporting economically underdeveloped areas to make up for educational shortcomings is an important step in optimizing the allocation of educational resources.

Specific practical measures

Promote the integration of urban and rural education, establish a system and mechanism for the integration of urban and rural compulsory education, optimize the layout of urban and rural schools, promote the exchange and rotation of urban and rural teachers, and promote the sharing of high-quality educational resources. Accelerate the construction of rural schools and narrow the gap between urban and rural education, such as the "comprehensive improvement" plan to improve the operating conditions of weak rural schools. Eliminate large classes: optimize teacher allocation, reduce class sizes, and improve teaching quality through the construction and expansion of new schools. Implement the standardization construction project of compulsory education schools, improve the specific standards for the operation of compulsory education schools, establish a school standardization construction ledger, promote the construction of compulsory education schools, safety precautions, teaching equipment, digital basic environment, teacher allocation and other operating conditions to meet the prescribed standards, effectively improve school teaching life and safety conditions, and strengthen the construction of campus cultural environment. While promoting the standardization of school construction, various regions can support schools to appropriately expand classroom learning and activity space and sports venues based on actual conditions, and provide non-boarding schools with student dining and lunch break conditions.

Guarantee the right to education for special groups. For children of migrant workers, the local government will manage them mainly, simplify the admission procedures, and ensure that they can study in public schools or enjoy the places in private schools purchased by the government. For children with disabilities, ensure that all children of school age with disabilities can be enrolled by means of nearby enrollment and home-based education.

Improve the student aid system, establish an aid system covering all stages of education, public and private schools, and students from families with financial difficulties, and institutionally ensure that "no student will be deprived of education due to family financial difficulties" (CPC Central Committee & State Council. 2025)

Promote the digital transformation of education. Use digital tools such as the national smart education platform to promote the integration of wired, wireless, and Internet of Things networks on campus, build a high-speed campus network, promote the open sharing of high-quality course resources, break geographical restrictions, improve educational equity, and achieve class-to-class access.

Improve the construction and quality of the teaching staff, optimize the allocation of teaching resources, and accelerate the balanced development among schools. Focus on promoting the balanced allocation of teaching staff and accelerate the narrowing of the gap in school quality. Improve the management methods and operating mechanisms of group schooling and school district system, promote the close integration of management, teaching, and research among schools, strengthen high-quality promotion, complementary advantages, and resource sharing, accelerate the realization of high-quality balance among schools within the group and school district, and lay the foundation for the high-quality and balanced development of compulsory education in the county. Implement the "county-run school recruitment" reform, promote the exchange and rotation of backbone teachers between urban and rural schools, and expand the supply of high-quality teachers.

Strengthen teacher training and development, improve the teacher training system, strengthen the comprehensive quality and comprehensive education ability of normal students, and increase the training of teachers in scarce subjects. Actively explore the establishment of a training system for newly recruited teachers to practice in schools with higher levels of schooling. Focus on new courses, new textbooks, new methods, and new technologies, increase

the implementation of the "National Training Program", promote provinces, cities, counties, and schools to carry out full-staff training of principals and teachers, optimize the training program and curriculum system of normal students, carry out artificial intelligence to promote the construction of the teacher team, and comprehensively improve the principal's ability to run schools and the level of education and teaching of teachers. (People's Daily Online. 2019) Support teachers to innovate teaching methods, carry out in-depth selection of quality courses, vigorously promote and apply excellent teaching results, and improve teachers' digital literacy and information technology application capabilities. Improve teachers' treatment and professional attractiveness, Through policy incentives, improve rural teachers' treatment, enhance the attractiveness of the teaching profession, and stabilize the teaching staff.

Social collaboration and governance innovation

The realization of educational equity requires the collaborative cooperation of multiple subjects such as government, school, family, and society to form an educational pattern of co-construction, co-governance, and sharing. Condensing ideological consensus: The basis of social collaboration is to establish an efficient collective action mechanism among various subjects and form a value orientation of sharing and win-win. The education system needs to guide social members to establish correct educational concepts and handle the relationship between individuals and collectives, local and overall, and current and long-term interests. Build a collaborative platform: By building a multi-subject collaborative platform, promote cross-system, cross-departmental, and cross-industry cooperation, realize the organic connection of education chain, talent chain, industrial chain, and innovation chain, and promote the sharing of educational resources. Strengthen home-school-community cooperation: Families, schools, and society need to work closely together to form an educational synergy. For example, by holding family education lectures and parent-child activities, parents can be guided to understand and support education policies and jointly create a good learning environment for their children.(People's Daily Online,2019)Social forces participation: Encourage social organizations, enterprises and individuals to participate in education public welfare undertakings, such as the "Education Big Names Charity Tour" event, which invites education experts to provide education resources for students in remote areas to promote balanced development of education.

The realization of educational equity requires not only social coordination, but also governance innovation to improve the effectiveness of education governance. Intelligent education governance: With the development of new technologies such as artificial intelligence, the education governance model needs to be iteratively upgraded. Through education big data analysis, scientific basis is provided for education decision-making, ensuring that the supply of education resources is more transparent and fair, and improving the accuracy and scientificity of education governance. Deepen the reform of education evaluation: The traditional education evaluation system relies too much on single score evaluation, which is not conducive to the realization of education equity. It is necessary to explore the establishment of a diversified evaluation system, weaken the single score evaluation, strengthen the process evaluation and comprehensive quality evaluation, and guide the society to establish a scientific view of education. (General Office of the State Council.2023)

Governing education by law: Improve the implementation and supervision mechanism of education laws and policies, enhance the public's legal awareness, protect citizens' right to education and right to choose education, and improve the level of legalization of education governance. Optimize the allocation of educational resources: Through policy guidance and resource allocation, we will increase support for education in rural, remote and ethnic areas,

and narrow the educational gap between urban and rural areas, regions and schools. The realization of educational equity is a systematic project that requires the joint efforts and innovative practices of the whole society. (People's Forum Network·National Governance Network. 2016) Through social collaboration and governance innovation, we can better promote the realization of educational equity and make the results of educational development more and more equitable to all people.

Future Outlook

Continue to promote high-quality and balanced development, further optimize the allocation of educational resources through policy innovation and institutional guarantees, and narrow the educational gap between urban and rural areas, regions, schools and groups. (General Office of the State Council. 2023). Strengthen international comparison and exchange of educational equity, summarize the experience and shortcomings of China's educational equity from an international perspective, learn from international advanced experience, and enhance the international influence of educational equity. (Peking University News. 2024) Through the above policies and practical measures, we will gradually build a fairer and higher-quality education system, so that the results of educational development will benefit all people more and more equitably.

Conclusion

Achieving educational equity is an important challenge facing contemporary society and an important way to enhance the country's overall competitiveness and social harmony. Through in-depth analysis of the current problems of uneven distribution of educational resources, urban-rural gaps, unbalanced regional development, and diversified evaluation systems, the following conclusions can be drawn: First, the government should increase investment in education, improve the policy system, and promote the balanced allocation of educational resources between urban and rural areas and regions. This not only includes the balanced distribution of hardware facilities and teaching staff, but also involves the sharing of high-quality educational resources and information-based educational means, and effectively narrows the gap caused by family, region and economic conditions. Secondly, schools and education management departments need to actively explore diversified and differentiated teaching and evaluation models. By teaching students in accordance with their aptitude, setting courses flexibly, and respecting individual differences of students, students' learning interest and inherent potential can be effectively stimulated, ensuring that every student can get fair development opportunities in an environment suitable for their own development. Thirdly, the active participation of all sectors of society and families is also indispensable. Building a good atmosphere for the whole society to pay attention to educational equity and promoting the extensive participation of social forces in educational public welfare will help to form a joint force and jointly promote the realization of educational equity. Finally, with the rapid development of digital technology and online education, new opportunities for the realization of educational equity continue to emerge. The use of modern information technologies such as big data and artificial intelligence can not only optimize resource allocation, but also promote innovation in education methods and evaluation systems, thereby providing technical support and practical experience for achieving a higher level of educational equity. In summary, achieving educational equity is a systematic project that requires the joint efforts of the government, schools, families and society. Only by continuously advancing the reform of the education system and continuously improving the allocation of educational resources can we truly ensure that every child can enjoy fair and quality education and lay a solid foundation for



the sustainable development of society.

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