Endogenous and Countermeasure Research on the Imbalance of Compulsory Education Resources Allocation in Urban and Rural Areas of China

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Abstract. Balanced allocation of educational resources in urban and rural areas between urban and rural education, is to realize the optimization of development and enhance the basic security level of education in China. At present, China's urban and rural area compulsory education resources allocation funds are not generally showing a large difference between urban and rural areas, and other issues. This paper discusses the existing problems of urban and rural compulsory education resource allocation and then from the endogenous, promote the balanced allocation of resources, protection of government financial investment, perfecting the evaluation accountability mechanism, put forward the optimization strategy and improve the supervision and management system, to promote the balanced development of urban and rural compulsory education.

1. Introduction

The State Council issued the statement on further promoting the balanced development of compulsory education opinions and requirements of the education administrative departments at all levels to fully understand the development of an important role in the construction of socialist harmonious society to promote the equalization of compulsory education between urban and rural, effectively curb the momentum, the education gap between regions and schools. The balanced allocation of compulsory education in urban and rural areas have been put on the agenda.

2. Urban and rural compulsory education resource allocation problems in China

2.1 Unequal input of funds

For the unbalanced investment to compulsory education funding, lack of funds has been restricting the development of compulsory education in rural areas in China, and the city area is relatively more adequate investment. At present, China's urban and rural compulsory education investment gap is mainly manifested in the budgetary educational funds, several budgetary and budgetary public expenditure costs. Although the rural primary and secondary public expense has been growing, but compared with the city primary and secondary schools in rural areas, there is little extra funding to organize students to promote virtue, wisdom, body, beauty, all-round development of extracurricular activities.

2.2 Differences between urban and rural areas

The running conditions of urban and rural gap of our country lies in the school buildings, sound, body, beauty, space and equipment, books per student, teaching equipment and so on. Student teaching equipment more than 1/3 of the area of the value of the gap between urban and rural areas in the city.
continues to expand, the allocation of compulsory education resources are abundant, basic operation but in many places the current level of funding for rural areas to maintain the school.

2.3 Teacher resource imbalance

The problem of teachers has become a "bottleneck" balanced allocation of educational resources. This is mainly manifested in three aspects: the first shortage, in the vast rural areas of our country, especially in public primary and secondary school teachers in a serious shortage of teachers, there are a large number of substitute teachers, teacher-student ratio is lower than the national standard. The relative surplus and city area teachers, teachers’ college graduates is difficult to enter the status of teachers in great contrast. Second. Low quality in less developed areas and remote and backward rural areas, teacher qualifications compliance rate is low, the title is low, quite a part is by the private teacher to the official teachers. These teachers, due to their own conditions. the universal education idea lags behind, the knowledge structure is relatively simple, relatively backward teaching methods, it is difficult to adapt to the requirements of the new curriculum, some even basic teaching quality is difficult to guarantee. What is more worrying is that the existing rural excellent teachers continue to flow to the city, the urban and rural education is not balanced it is one disaster after another.

3. Endogenous imbalance of allocation of compulsory education resources in urban and rural areas of China

The external effect of education policy and resource aggregation leads to the economically developed areas, urban education resources excessively, and caused a school or class size is too large; but in remote areas, resulting in low efficiency of the allocation of compulsory education resources in combination of scientific and other factors to rural compulsory education resources shortage and educational resources.

3.1 The lack of funds

The educational resources in rural areas and the average investment in education funding shortage of rural compulsory education resources significantly affect the equilibrium configuration. The shortage of funds for compulsory education in rural areas is the direct reason for the low efficiency of the allocation of educational resources. The compulsory education schools in rural areas at the school scale effective proportion is lower than the proportion of the scale of effective schools in the city area, which shows that education the funds in rural areas the lack of investment. Especially in the tax reform, government finance and obligation education responsibility does not cause the rural compulsory education resource allocation to be more balanced. In the same area of compulsory education schools, lack of educational resources in rural school .The number of schools is much higher than that of city schools. Therefore, solving the insufficient investment in educational resources is the most important part of the compulsory education development in the vast rural areas.

3.2 The scale of city running school is large

Many studies show that excessive pursuit of economies of scale, will lead to the problem of diseconomies of scale, city school continues to expand the scale economy theory and method in economics applied to the specific performance in the field of education. The school scale city area will reduce the efficiency of the educational resources allocation, as a non-profit school units in the education costs, the efficiency of resource allocation to measure income. The school scale is too large, will cause the human and material resources can not be fully utilized. The phenomenon of compulsory education resource waste of the city area.

3.3 School education resource redundancy

Redundancy refers to the school education resources into school education resources did not produce benefit phenomenon, including excessive investment, unreasonable use, wrong use of idle resources and losses, including not fully developed, caused by mining the potential of existing resources. The
loss of resources over investment is one of the leading causes of education resource redundancy. Investment is widespread over the phenomenon. There are many economically developed areas of education funds excessive lead to the low efficiency of the allocation of educational resources, increase the educational resources and no efficient conversion of educational resources, and even had a negative impact on the efficiency of resource allocation of compulsory education, compulsory education in the country. The premise of education resources is not sufficient under the total amount should be more scientific allocation of compulsory education resources.

4. Optimization strategy of allocation of compulsory education resources in urban and rural areas of China

4.1 Promoting balanced allocation of resources

On the long-term educational reform and development plan "pointed out that" national balanced development of compulsory education is a strategic task. "Rational investment in educational resources is to alleviate the uneven distribution of educational resources, improve the security level of education to promote stability, play a key role in compulsory education foundation. For the balanced development of urban and rural compulsory education guarantee the need of construction in strict accordance with the standard of resource allocation, allocation of teachers reasonably, physical and financial capital and other resources. Along with the social public to pay attention to the phenomenon of allocation of educational resources in urban and rural areas, rural compulsory education resources increased gradually, gradually narrowing the gap between urban and rural. Under this background, the agricultural; the number of village teachers is too little, the quality of teachers is low, and the conditions of running schools are backward and so on. We should try to solve them.

4.2 Guarantee the government financial investment

Financial investment is to support the sustained and stable development of education, but also to ease the imbalance between urban and rural compulsory education development is the most direct and effective way. With the increase of investment in compulsory education finance of the central region, rural finance investment has achieved remarkable results, but in rural areas, lack of financial investment growth mechanism, three growth target to complete so the situation is not optimistic. Should strengthen the role of provincial governments, in the financial investment in financial investment, promote investment move, gradually to the provincial government as the main funding mechanism, unified planning based on a standardized basis, reasonable arrangement of urban and rural compulsory education financial investment, to ensure that the education of financial resources. The increment and distribution of source can drive the overall educational level of compulsory education. The government as the main supplier of compulsory education to assess the situation, according to the development of education concept actively contribute to optimize the structure of fiscal expenditure, education as a primary consideration of fiscal expenditure. In strict accordance with the relevant laws and regulations on the "three increase" goal, implementation education finance continued steady growth, ensure the development of compulsory education follow-up forces.

4.3 Improve the supervision and management system

A low level of management and investment scale is an important factor affecting the overall efficiency. For a long time, the balanced allocation of compulsory education is lack of effective supervision and evaluation mechanism, resulting in insufficient investment in compulsory education, the gap between urban and rural areas is obvious. With the increase of input, lack of supervision and evaluation, blindly increase investment, resulting in inefficient allocation of resources, serious waste of resources aiming at the unbalanced input. Therefore, the compulsory education resources, waste of resources and the low efficiency problem, should establish a reasonable allocation of resources efficiency of compulsory education evaluation system, optimize the allocation of resources and the quality of Science education plays an important role. In addition, all kinds of schools. The school
should be based on their actual situation and development requirements of development planning, according to the rules and regulations of education and management to perform duties according to law. Finally to improve the supervision system, enlarge the supervision subject, from many aspects, all-round supervision of the angle. The governments at all levels should actively learn from the national education quality monitoring and evaluation mechanism of experience, establish a scientific evaluation system the evaluation results of evaluation activities, by extending to the whole process of the allocation of resources and educational activities, regularly submit quality evaluation results to the society to the supervision department, establish a scientific management system, supervision, evaluation and refinement, accountability mechanism into the evaluation system, promote the education resources. The allocation of efficiency improvement. For the effective allocation of effective security supervision and evaluation function and resources, education departments should improve the supervision regulations, expand the supervision evaluation subject, establish multi-subject evaluation system in addition to higher levels of government assessment supervision, and establish and improve the level of supervision mechanism and independent supervision mechanism, full range, reasonable and multi-angle of resource allocation of resources the development of compulsory education in the process of using the whims of supervision. At the same time, strengthen the social supervision, make full use of network platform, improve the education system of information disclosure, protect the public's right to know and supervise the allocation of compulsory education resources. Finally, improve the evaluation and accountability. In accordance with the compulsory education objectives and development idea, establish scientific evaluation criteria and the actual situation of education suitable for negligence. The waste problem and management of resources, in strict accordance with the regulations, the competent department for responsibility, to strengthen the departments in the allocation of resources in the process of sense of responsibility.

5. Conclusion

To realize the balanced development of compulsory education resources in urban and rural areas, go15, compulsory equalization of educational resources allocation is a feasible and effective solution. Only when the starting point and the process of compulsory education to achieve fairness, will produce equal results. First, pay attention to the advanced theory of absorption and reference, guide potential formation of advanced theoretical guidance for action. Second, talent is the key, high quality and high level teachers to cultivate excellent students. Third, economic ability is guaranteed. The development is the hard truth, each region should develop local economy according to local conditions, the formation of the local characteristics of the mode of economic development. Only do the above three points, duty education can achieve balance.

References
