

An exploratory analysis of the implementation of the equity of education in middle schools in xi'an, china

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Abstract: With the development of global education, the concept of inclusive education has gradually become the mainstream trend in the field of education. Based on the balanced development of basic public services, this study analyzes the influence of government public service management on the allocation of educational resources, analyzes the existing problems in several ways, collects and analyzes the actual situation of basic public education services in Xi'an, and focuses on the idea of Xi'an municipal government to promote the balanced development of compulsory education, the present situation of the obvious imbalance in the allocation of compulsory education resources and the existing problems under the current policy. This paper studies the policy formulation and implementation under the guidance of equalization of basic public services, and how the government can alleviate the excessive competition of high-quality education resources in various regions, reduce the blind spots in the layout of educational facilities, continuously expand high-quality education resources, optimize the allocation of basic education resources, and promote the balanced development of compulsory education in various regions of Xi'an.

Keywords: Educational equity; Inclusive education; Equalization

At present, the relationship between education and the public is getting closer and closer, which is related to people's survival and development. For a nation, it is the cornerstone of its revitalization and development, and for the whole mankind, it is the source of its continuous innovation and progress. In this context, 2021, as the first year of the 14th Five-Year Plan, is mentioned in the chapter of "Promoting the Equalization of Basic Public Education" in the planning outline, and it is necessary to "consolidate the basically balanced achievements of compulsory education, improve the standards for running schools, and promote the high-quality balanced development of compulsory education and the integration of urban and rural areas".

Through the practical research on the equalization of basic public education services in Xi'an, Shaanxi Province, we can deeply understand the implementation of inclusive education policy and the equalization degree of basic public education services, deeply understand the connotation and practice of inclusive education concept, provide scientific basis and policy suggestions for educational decision makers, and promote the development and progress of inclusive education and society.

1 An analysis of the fair implementation of secondary education

Charles E.Hummel pointed out that equality of educational opportunities is "the greatest concern of all countries and all people concerned with education in the world"; Coleman, an American scholar, pointed out that the concept of equal opportunity in education has four meanings. Article 46 of the Constitution of People's Republic of China (PRC); Outline of the National Medium and Long-term Education Reform and Development Plan (2010-2020); "Xi'an's" 14th Five-Year "Education Development Plan" emphasizes education equity.

On June 21, 2010, the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee held a meeting to review

and pass the Outline of the National Medium and Long-term Education Reform and Development Plan (2010-2020) (hereinafter referred to as the "planning outline"). The planning outline aims at implementing the strategy of rejuvenating the country through science and education, promoting the modernization of education, comprehensively improving people's quality and building an innovative country. The specific contents include increasing the gross enrollment rate of junior high school, promoting educational equity, optimizing educational structure and improving educational quality; Promote the development of compulsory education and improve the level and quality of popularization. We should modernize education, strengthen the construction of educational infrastructure and teaching staff, and improve the level of educational informatization and the quality of teachers. The planning outline emphasizes the key areas and tasks of giving priority to the development of education, such as promoting the balanced development of urban and rural education, improving the quality of basic education, deepening curriculum reform, and promoting the construction of lifelong learning system. It also emphasizes establishing and improving the evaluation mechanism of education reform and development, strengthening the monitoring and evaluation of the progress of education reform and development, summing up experience in time, adjusting policies, and ensuring the realization of planning objectives. Through the implementation of the Outline of the National Medium and Long-term Education Reform and Development Plan (2010-2020), China has made remarkable achievements in the field of education in the past decade, laying a solid foundation for the implementation of educational equity.

In the report of the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, it is said that in 2020, the goal of equalization of basic public services must be achieved on the whole, and at the same time, the nine-year compulsory education being implemented at this stage can be developed in a balanced way. The equalization of basic public education services specifically refers to equal

opportunities, balanced quality and balanced resource allocation in education, among which the quality of education is closely related to the quantity and structure of resource allocation. To achieve its equalization, equal educational opportunities are its important premise, and the balanced allocation of educational resources is its key.

In March, 2022, “Xi ‘an” 14th Five-Year Plan “for Education Development (hereinafter referred to as” Development Plan “) was officially issued. The development plan is clear. By 2025, the supply of educational resources will be more balanced, the quality of education will be significantly improved, the educational structure will be further optimized, the educational system will be gradually improved, the level of opening up will be further improved, and the support capacity will be comprehensively strengthened. The modern education governance system has been improved, the ability to serve the economy and society has been significantly improved, the learning city has been basically completed, the educational competitiveness has reached the leading level in the west, and a modern education system suitable for national central cities and international metropolises has been built.

At present, there are many studies on the equalization of basic public education services in counties, but the local government agencies in China implement the three-level system of province, county and township and the four-level system of province, city, county and township coexist at the same time, and the local level is a specific product of China’s administrative system. After the equalization of basic public education services in counties is realized, the equalization between counties needs to be promoted by the municipal education administrative departments. However, there is little research on the content and promotion path of equalization of basic public education services in the city; Finally, the relevant policy research is not deep and systematic, and many scholars have studied the policies of national and regional basic public education services. However, the research on policies is more confined to the introduction of policies and lacks the analysis of policy value orientation, implementation effectiveness and shortcomings. The existing policy research mainly focuses on financial investment, teacher exchange, performance evaluation, supervision evaluation and so on. Equalization of basic public education services is a comprehensive project involving many aspects, and other related policies need to be comprehensively and systematically studied.

This study puts forward four questions: the exploratory analysis of the implementation of education equity in middle schools in Xi ‘an, the similarities and differences between the practice of education equity and the Ministry of Education, the challenges and opportunities faced in the implementation of education equity, and the possible strategic management plan for strengthening the implementation of education equity, and then analyzes the current situation of the allocation of basic education resources in China, reveals the existing problems, discusses the reasons behind the problems, and puts forward targeted improvement suggestions.

2 Investigation and research on the equalization of public education services in Xi ‘an, Shaanxi Province

This study will adopt a mixed method of quantitative and qualitative methods. In the study of mixed methods, “the results

of one method can help to identify the problems raised by another method and provide the best understanding of a research problem.” In this study, quantitative and qualitative methods will be used to analyze the current situation of the allocation of basic education resources in China, reveal the existing problems, explore the reasons behind the problems, and put forward targeted suggestions.

This study will be divided into three stages: first, preliminary preparation, second, evaluation of learning practice, third, analysis of problems and suggestions. First, determine the number of participants in the study, and the license to conduct the study will be obtained from the heads of the administrative departments of Yanta No.3 Middle School and Runzhen Junior High School selected by Xi ‘an, Shaanxi Province. Once approved, a written letter of online survey will be sent to the selected participants, and the purpose of this survey will be introduced to the respondents. Participants’ privacy and anonymity will be considered in accordance with RA 10173 (Data Privacy Act of 2012).

Table 1: Number of study participants

Junior high school	teaching staff	Parents and students	Policymakers and researchers
A	30	100	20
B	30	100	20
subtotal	60	200	40
total	300		

Secondly, evaluate the learning practice. The evaluation process will begin with the distribution of questionnaires to participants. If possible and feasible, on-the-spot investigation and investigation will be conducted, and questionnaires will be distributed to students to obtain the survey data of this study.

Finally, according to the data collected from some middle school students and citizens in Xi ‘an, Shaanxi Province, on the equalization of basic public education services under the concept of inclusive education in Xi ‘an, SPSS was used for data analysis.

For SOP 1, the reliability and validity of the manager’s questionnaire will be analyzed on the data obtained in the investigation stage. Then, SPSS 18.0 and Excel software are used to calculate and analyze the formal questionnaire data. In the process of index screening, the mean and standard deviation of SPSS statistics are mainly used to calculate, and the report results are properly analyzed and discussed, and then the index judgment is made.

For SOP 2, after the investigation data is completed, frequency analysis and multiple choice analysis are carried out to understand the similarities and differences of education equity of the Ministry of Education; Chi-square test was used to analyze the differences of educational equity in the Ministry of Education.

For SOP 3 and SOP 4, qualitative research methods will be used to interview educators, parents and students, policy makers and researchers to determine the problems existing in the equalization of basic public education services in Xi ‘an. The interview content will be mainly organized by induction. The first step is to make a preliminary text organization for all interview contents. Then, by reading all the interviews, the researchers analyze, compare, summarize and extract the views of different research subjects on the same issue, and form corresponding themes. The whole inductive analysis will be a continuous process, and the previously formed viewpoints and themes may need to be adjusted and reconstructed according to the actual situation.

3 Conclusion

Through the research on the fairness of basic education in Xi 'an, the paper can be summarized as follows:

Based on the reality, Xi 'an comprehensively deepens education reform and innovation, develops quality education in an all-round way, builds an education system with all-round development of morality, intelligence, physique, beauty and labor, and constantly improves people's sense of happiness and gain. Satisfactory results have also been achieved in promoting the balanced development of basic education.

With the rapid development of Xi 'an's economy and the increasing demand for educational resources, the Xi 'an municipal government urgently needs to explore how to better develop the road of educational equity and how to realize the balanced development of basic education as a whole. At the same time, the equalization of basic education does not mean complete average, but a relative and dynamic process. In the process of promoting the balanced allocation of basic education resources, the Xi 'an municipal government should realize its objective differences and constantly optimize the existing educational resources, including the scale of running schools, financial investment, hardware

conditions and teacher allocation, especially increasing financial support for disadvantaged areas and schools, implementing reasonable public policies and establishing a sound supervision and guarantee mechanism. At the same time, improve the evaluation and compensation system, and try to narrow the gap between fairness and efficiency between the main city and the suburbs.

On the basis of analyzing the problems and causes of the balanced development of basic education in Xi 'an, this paper puts forward some opinions and suggestions to promote the balanced development of basic education: carrying out differentiated education to improve the pertinence and effectiveness of education; Strengthen the construction of teaching staff and improve teachers' teaching level and professional quality; Establish a fair enrollment policy: colleges and universities establish a fair enrollment policy to ensure that every student has equal opportunities for admission. These measures are not only aimed at Xi 'an, but also have good reference value for the balanced development of basic education in other underdeveloped areas.

Because the author's theoretical knowledge is not rich enough, it is necessary to study the balanced development of basic education according to the statistical analysis data in a certain field, which is the direction of future research work.

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