

Solving the Educational Dilemma of Migrant Children Based on Expanding the Supply of Public Services

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Abstract: Mobile children are in a relatively disadvantaged position in both school and urban life, and their education issues have always been a focus of attention for the government, society, and researchers. Based on literature research and survey research data, this article analyzes the main manifestations of the educational difficulties faced by migrant children from three aspects: educational inequality, educational discontinuity, and poor social adaptability; Analyzed the reasons for the educational difficulties faced by migrant children from three aspects: family, school, and society. The key to solving the education dilemma of migrant children is to expand the supply of public services, play the role of social organizations, and propose effective paths to expand the supply of public services from four aspects: cultivating a cooperative supply mechanism with multiple subjects, innovating the cooperation mechanism between the government and social capital, improving the mechanism of government purchasing public services, and improving the guarantee mechanism of public service supply.

Keywords: Migrant Children; Education Dilemma; Main Performance; Cause of Occurrence; Public Service Supply

1. Introduction

With the development of the economy and society and the transformation of the urban-rural dual structure, an increasing number of mobile populations are shifting from individual mobility to family mobility. A large number of underage children are following their parents and families to migrate to cities for learning and living, resulting in a huge group of mobile children. With the continuous promotion of urbanization in the new era, the number of migrant children and migrant families will continue to grow on the basis of the existing large scale for a long time in the future[1]. In the process of migrating from rural areas to cities, migrant children carry the feeling of leaving their familiar rural environment and have a new need to integrate into the unfamiliar urban environment. On the one hand, they have the opportunity to enjoy better educational conditions, stronger teachers, and better development of urban education resources. On the other hand, it also leads to practical difficulties for migrant children in terms of educational growth, physical and mental health, personal development, and social integration.

The compulsory education of migrant children has achieved great results in solving the problem of "having access to education", but still faces the problem of "having good education", which is fundamentally caused by the insufficient supply of high-quality educational resources. In the field of public services, the demand side is the people's living needs and development pursuits, reflecting different characteristics in different periods. Supply side reform is a necessary path for public service reform. Under the guidance of the concept of shared development, we should grasp the key points of public service supply side reform, expand effective supply, improve the adaptability and flexibility of supply structure to changes in demand, and enhance the capacity and level of public service co construction and sharing. The key to solving the education dilemma of migrant children is to expand the supply of public services, deepen the supply side reform of public services, provide better educational opportunities, and fundamentally solve the education dilemma of migrant children.

2. The Main Manifestations of the Educational Difficulties Faced by Migrant Children

Based on literature research and survey research data, the main manifestations of the educational difficulties faced by migrant children are summarized into three aspects: educational inequality, educational discontinuity, and poor social adaptability [2,3].

2.1 The Unfairness of Education

Although the country has established the principle of prioritizing compulsory education for migrant children in their hometowns and public schools, there are still a considerable number of migrant children who cannot enter public schools. According to the relevant spirit of the State Council, the funding for compulsory education for migrant children is fully borne by the local government, and the enormous financial pressure makes some underdeveloped cities unable to truly achieve full responsibility. The number of eligible children who should receive compulsory education among migrant children is huge, and the supply of public education resources in most areas is in short supply, making it difficult to fully recruit migrant children in the short term.

2.2 The Discontinuity of Education

Most of the migrant children who follow their parents into the city are school-age children studying in rural schools, and their family migration has interrupted their ongoing education. The differences in school education between urban and rural areas make it difficult to adapt to new learning, resulting in various discontinuity issues in the education of migrant children, which seriously affects normal learning. Due to the entry threshold and procedures, some migrant children are unable to guarantee a normal enrollment time. The instability of migrant worker work causes their children to move and transfer between different regions with the change of their workplace, resulting in discontinuity in their education.

2.3 Poor Social Adaptability

Maladaptation refers to the inability to maintain coordination and consistency between individuals and the environment due to changes in the environment and personality disorders. Migrant children who come from rural areas to cities and face a completely unfamiliar world may find it difficult to adapt after a brief period of novelty and excitement, leading to confusion, helplessness, and even tension and fear. Although migrant children can identify with urban life to a certain extent and are willing to live in the city for a long time, due to psychological stereotypes and personality inertia, they are still obsessed with the living environment in their hometown, accustomed to their original way of life, and unable to integrate into normal urban life.

3. The Reasons for the Education Dilemma of Migrant Children

The reasons for the educational difficulties faced by migrant children come from multiple aspects, and this research mainly analyzes them from three aspects: family, school, and society [4,5].

3.1 At the Family Level

Family education is the place where children receive the most basic education. Mobile children integrate into the city with their families, and when faced with unfamiliar environments, most can only seek comfort and encouragement within their families. Therefore, for migrant children, good family education can not only promote physical and mental health development, but also improve academic performance and promote integration with schools. Parents of migrant children spend most of their energy on work, without the time and energy to accompany their children, and have very few opportunities to communicate with them. Most parents lack a high level of knowledge and cultural literacy, their own cultural level is limited, their family education awareness is weak, their education methods are simple, and their educational role in their children is limited.

3.2 At the School Level

Most of the migrant children who migrate to cities attend schools for the children of migrant

workers, which charge lower fees. Compared to public schools in cities, migrant children are also more likely to enroll in these schools. However, the educational resources, teaching staff, infrastructure, and teaching environment of schools for children of migrant workers are significantly different from those of public schools. Although the country has established the principle of "focusing on the destination and public schools" to ensure that migrant children can receive better compulsory education, compared to urban children, migrant children do not enjoy fair education. Most schools only focus on academic performance and do not pay attention to mental health education, making it difficult for migrant children to adapt to the new environment, which is a flaw in school education.

3.3 Social level

Social education resources are relatively scarce, and the living environment of migrant children is mostly in remote or poorly situated communities, making it difficult to receive excellent community education in such places. Urban residents show an unwelcome attitude towards migrant children. Many urban residents do not have a tolerant and accepting attitude towards migrant children and the floating population. Urban residents have a sense of superiority and are very resistant to migrant children and the floating population, which can have a negative impact on their psychological well-being. Some media describe migrant children as marginalized individuals who are difficult to discipline, leading to a fixed mindset in society towards them. The situation of migrant children is even more difficult, and it is even more difficult for them to grow up healthy in cities.

4. The Key to Solving the Educational Dilemma of Migrant Children is to Expand the Supply of Public Services

The provision of public services is the fundamental responsibility of local governments and the core content of current innovation in local government governance. An effective model of public service supply is often seen as the specific manifestation and implementation path of a service-oriented government[6].

4.1 Cultivate a Cooperative Supply Mechanism with Multiple Stakeholders

With the deepening development of globalization, informatization, and marketization, the trend of diversified development of public service providers in the new public management reform is increasingly evident worldwide. The diversified supply model of public services, with the government, market organizations, and social organizations as the main supply entities, effectively alleviates the contradiction between the diversified and refined public service demands of the public and the single and extensive supply content and management methods of local governments. It has gradually become an important measure to compensate for the supply problems caused by a single supply entity, such as government failure, market failure, or volunteer failure. The rise of governance theories represented by the concept of multi center collaborative governance has promoted innovation in local governments and reform of social governance mechanisms, making improving the fairness and responsiveness of public service supply an effective path to improve the quality and efficiency of public services, and setting a theoretical tone for diversified development in the research of public service supply models.

In addition to playing the role of policy formulation, mechanism construction, and supervision and management, the government also needs to encourage and guide the private sector and social organizations to work together as the main providers of education for migrant children, participate widely, and form a joint force. All participants in the education of migrant children are constrained by policy mechanisms, subject to market competition, and subject to public supervision, in order to improve the quality and efficiency of education for migrant children through collaborative efforts from all parties. And only when multiple parties participate and leverage their unique advantages in human, material, and resource aspects to form effective complementarity, can we achieve shared responsibility and benefits[7]. The government, market, and enterprises have constructed diversified subject cooperation relationships in the supply of education for migrant children, which also reflects the process of transforming from competitive relationships to cooperative relationships.

4.2 Innovative Government and Social Capital Cooperation Mechanism

The cooperation model between the government and social capital is a significant innovation in the public service supply mechanism. The government adopts a competitive approach, selects social capital

with investment and operational management capabilities, and both parties enter into contracts based on the principle of equal consultation, clarifying the relationship of responsibility and rights. Social capital provides public services, and the government pays corresponding consideration to social capital based on the performance evaluation results of public services, ensuring that social capital receives reasonable benefits. The cooperation model between the government and social capital is conducive to fully leveraging the role of market mechanisms, improving the quality and efficiency of public service supply, and achieving the maximization of public interests. The cooperation between the government and social capital is an important reform measure to accelerate the transformation of government functions, stimulate market vitality, and create new economic growth points. It is also a system and mechanism reform to promote the modernization of the national governance system and governance capacity.

In order to fully meet the educational needs of migrant children and ensure their fair access to education, it is necessary to mobilize all sectors of society and call on them to take the initiative to share the country's worries and create a favorable external environment for the education of migrant children. The relevant government departments should actively take corresponding measures and develop and implement work plans and plans to care for migrant children. The government guides and encourages social capital to establish private schools and solve the problem of migrant children's enrollment. All sectors of society should increase their publicity efforts and call for the integration of family, school, and social forces to build a "trinity" education model.

4.3 Improve the Government's Mechanism for Purchasing Public Services

Government purchase of services refers to the act of transforming the way public services are provided in order to meet the needs of realizing or strengthening public service functions. By leveraging the role of market mechanisms, the government entrusts public services that are suitable for market-oriented provision to qualified business units or social organizations in a certain way and procedure, and pays them fees based on the quantity and quality of services, thereby achieving the maximization of government financial effectiveness. Simply put, government purchases of services refer to "spending money to buy services." The government purchases services by leveraging market mechanisms, entrusting a portion of the public services directly provided by the government, as well as the services required for government performance, to qualified social forces and public institutions, and the government pays fees to them according to contract agreements.

In terms of procurement management, government departments at all levels implementing procurement services should fully consider the characteristics of public service projects, optimize the workflow of government procurement service project application, budget preparation, organizational procurement, project supervision, and performance evaluation, and improve work efficiency[8]. At present, limited public schools in big cities are unable to accommodate all migrant children. Many migrant children attend schools for the children of migrant workers, which have rudimentary facilities, weak teaching staff, multiple safety hazards, and poor educational quality. These self-operated schools at least prevent many children from dropping out of school and ensure the most basic educational opportunities. In the case where public education resources cannot be increased in the short term, the government can completely upgrade and transform schools for working children by purchasing public services, striving to improve the level of education. This not only achieves the goal of improving education and ensuring the enrollment of migrant children, but also avoids the repeated waste of commissioned education.

4.4 Establish a Sound Mechanism for Ensuring the Supply of Public Services

With the increasingly sound and perfect public service system, the basic bottom line of people's livelihood is constantly being strengthened and consolidated, the level of public service supply is comprehensively improving, and multi-level and diversified needs are better met. During the 14th Five Year Plan period, promoting the development of public services, improving the public service system, continuously promoting the equalization of basic public services, focusing on expanding the supply of inclusive non basic public services, and enriching the supply of multi-level and diversified life services is a major measure to implement the people-centered development concept and improve the quality of life of the people. It is a necessary measure to promote social fairness and justice and solidly promote common prosperity. It is an important part of promoting the formation of a strong domestic market and building a new development pattern, which is of great significance in enhancing the sense of gain, happiness, and security of the people, promoting comprehensive human development and social

progress.

Building a complementary mechanism for the diversified development of public service providers, breaking the monopoly of government mechanisms, and fully leveraging the advantages of the market and society can make up for the shortcomings of the government in providing public services, thereby achieving complementary advantages between the government, the market, and society in the supply of public services; Building an incentive and constraint mechanism for the diversified development of public service providers, the government can stimulate the enthusiasm of market and social organizations to produce public services through tax incentives, subsidies, and franchising; To build a supervision mechanism for the diversified development of public service supply entities, it is not only necessary to supervise the government that holds public power, but also to supervise the private sector and social organizations that directly engage in public service production[9].

5. Conclusions

Increasing the supply of public services is an important way to adhere to shared development, promote social fairness and justice, and enhance people's well-being. Migrant children are in a relatively disadvantaged position in both school and urban life, and their education issues have always been a focus of attention for the government, society, and researchers. The key to solving the education dilemma of migrant children is to expand the supply of public services, play the role of social organizations, guide social forces to participate widely, achieve a positive interaction between government governance and social regulation, and provide more convenient and efficient public services for the education of migrant children.

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