

The Reinforcement of the Supply-side Reform of Public Services to Address the Educational Challenges of Migrant Children

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Abstract: The supply-side reform provides a new way to solve the educational dilemma of migrant children. Based on literature research, this paper analyses the key points of deepening the supply-side reform of public services: To meet the actual needs of public services as the first premise, to reasonable allocation of public service resources as the basic idea, to public service multi-subject supply as an important means, to public service supply legal system construction as a necessary guarantee. Measures to deepen the supply-side reform of public services and crack the education dilemma of migrant children are put forward: Do a good job of "adding", make up for weaknesses, and actively expand effective supply. It needs to do a good job of "subtraction", reduce costs, and strive to prevent ineffective supply. It needs to do a good job of "doubling", innovative ideas, and accelerate the realization of supply doubling. It needs to do a good job of "division of labour", clear obstacles, and effectively break the supply bottleneck. It needs to do a good job of "mixed computing", overall consideration, to achieve innovative development.

Keywords: Public Service; Supply-side Reform; Migrant Children; Education Dilemma; Measures

1. Introduction

Supply-side structural reform is to start from improving the quality of supply, promote structural adjustment through reform, improve the adaptability and flexibility of supply structure to changes in demand, effectively resolve structural contradictions caused by insufficient supply, and stimulate innovation vitality to the maximum [1]. Promoting supply-side structural reform is a major decision made by the country in response to the domestic and international economic development situation, a concrete practice to implement the "five development concepts", and a good way to promote the overall improvement of social productivity. The core of education supply-side reform is to expand the supply of high-quality resources, guide and strengthen the effective allocation of educational resources by the market mechanism, promote the optimization of the education system and improve the operational efficiency, and then provide more high-quality, balanced and diversified educational resources and services, and provide more and better educational choices for the educated. Enriching public goods and improving public services is not only an important starting point to transform government functions and build a service-oriented government, but also one of the "twin engines" to help China's economy achieve medium-to-high growth through comprehensively deepening reform and improving the quality and efficiency of the supply system.

Migrant children are a special group born in the process of social development and urbanization in China. They cannot enjoy the same educational opportunities as urban children of the same age, and are excluded from the formal education system in rural areas, becoming a large group that is marginalized. Solving the education dilemma of migrant children is a practical problem that needs to be solved urgently. If these problems are not fundamentally valued and effectively solved, the solution of the education problem of migrant children may become a mere formality. The supply-side reform provides a new idea for solving the education dilemma of migrant children. Deepening the supply-side reform of public services and expanding the supply of public services has become the key to solving the educational dilemma of floating children.

2. The Significance of the Research on Solving the Educational Dilemma of Migrant Children

The education of migrant children is not only a problem that the government pays close attention to and urgently needs to solve, but also an important problem that the academic research cannot avoid.

2.1 Theoretical Significance

Deepening the research on the issue of migrant children's right to education and paying more attention to the process of migrant children's education integration will help to enrich the theoretical vision of the research on children's right to education of disadvantaged classes in China. It reveals the internal operating mechanism of the process of migrant children's education integration, and provides a valuable theoretical basis for constructing a reasonable and scientific management system of migrant children's compulsory education. It lays a valuable basis for constructing the participation of multiple subjects such as government, society, family and individuals to jointly solve the problem of education integration, provides theoretical support for the state and government to rethink the top-level design and formulate relevant policies, and improves the relevance of relevant theories to solve practical education problems.

2.2 Practical Significance

This research is an empirical study of real problems rather than a purely speculative theoretical study. It provides practical basis and policy support for formulating educational plans and improving policies and measures for migrant children's education, so as to further promote the realization of educational equity and social justice. It will help improve the construction of the compulsory education governance system, improve the overall quality of the urban population, promote the development of migrant children, improve the stability of the migrant population, and further promote the development of new urbanization. It provides a decision-making reference for constructing the model of multi-subject participation in the comprehensive management of migrant children's education, and provides methodological guidance for deepening the practice of comprehensive management in the field of compulsory education.

3. The Key Point of Deepening the Supply-side Reform of Public Services

In the field of public services, the demand side is the people's life needs and development pursuit, which reflects different characteristics in different periods. Supply-side reform is the only way to reform public services. Under the guidance of the concept of shared development, we should grasp the key points of the supply-side reform of public services, expand the effective supply, improve the adaptability and flexibility of the supply structure to changes in demand, and improve the co-construction capacity and sharing level of public services.

3.1 To Meet the Actual Needs of Public Services as the First Premise

Public service demand management is an activity that carries out all-round management of people's public service needs under the guidance of people-oriented development ideology [2]. The key to realize the procedure and rationality of public service demand management lies in the system guarantee of legal authority. The government should timely understand the diverse needs of the people, especially pay attention to the expression of public service needs of backward areas, rural areas and vulnerable groups.

3.2 To Reasonable Allocation of Public Service Resources as the Basic Idea

Public service resources refer to the complex of education, medical care and other public facilities scattered and serving the public. The government plays an important guiding role in optimizing the allocation of public service resources. The government needs to determine the goals and directions of public services, clarify the priority areas and key projects of public service resources, break the urban-rural dual structure, and improve the ability to jointly build and share public services.

3.3 To Public Service Multi-subject Supply as an Important Means

At present, there are still problems such as insufficient total supply, low efficiency and structural imbalance in the field of public services, and an important way to solve these problems is to build a multi-subject supply model [3]. Compared with government departments, social forces are more flexible and professional in the production of public services, and the introduction of market mechanisms can help the government choose higher quality public services with limited financial resources.

3.4 To Public Service Supply Legal System Construction as a Necessary Guarantee

Only in a standardized and stable institutional environment can the public service supply system run effectively and sustainably. Therefore, the reform of the supply side needs the hard guarantee of law and system. At the legal level, new forms of supply such as government purchase of public services will be incorporated into the legal track. At the institutional level, we will continue to promote the reform of public institutions, standardize and establish various standards for public services, and accelerate the innovation of the public service supply system.

4. Deepening the Supply-side Reform of Public Services Measures to Solve the Educational Difficulties of Migrant Children

The key to solving the education dilemma of migrant children is to expand the supply of public services, start from the supply side, and consolidate the supply foundation, but it cannot be separated from the support of the demand side, and the coordination and balance between the supply side and the demand side are needed. The four operations of "addition, subtraction, multiplication and division" have laid out the supply-side reform easily and easily [4]. Based on the full study of existing literature, this paper proposes specific measures from these four aspects: do a good job in "addition", "subtraction", "multiplication", "division" and "mixed operation".

4.1 Do a Good Job of "Adding", Make up for Weaknesses, and Actively Expand Effective Supply

To do a good job of "addition" of supply-side reform, the core is to make up for weak areas and expand effective supply.

(1) Improving the quality of supply. We should take improving quality as the main direction of supply-side reform, improve the adaptability of supply structure to changes in demand, prevent confusion and disorder, pay attention to heuristic, interactive and inquiry teaching mode, promote the integration of information technology and education and teaching, and ensure that migrant children meet the academic quality standards stipulated by the state.

(2) Make up the short board. It is necessary to adhere to the goal orientation and problem orientation, and comprehensively improve the basic level of education for migrant children and the level of educational resources allocation. It is necessary to achieve upgrading in the construction of school functional areas, the renovation of ancillary facilities, the shaping of campus environment and culture, the conditions for education informatization, the allocation of educational equipment, and the improvement of teachers' educational abilities, so as to better serve the comprehensive development of education, teaching and students.

(3) To meet diverse needs. The education of migrant children should not only meet the most basic educational needs of migrant children, but also take into account the needs of migrant children for higher education. We will continue to ensure that the largest group of migrant children can receive education in their host countries, and ensure that they can receive education in public schools to the maximum extent possible. We must ensure that education for migrant children is fair and that migrant children receive the same education as local children in schools.

4.2 Do a Good Job of "Subtraction", Reduce Costs, and Strive to Prevent Ineffective Supply

To do a good job of "subtraction" of supply-side reform, the core is to reduce costs and prevent ineffective supply.

(1) Improve the top-level design. Top-level design is the overall planning from the perspective of

the whole, from the source to resolve the long-standing problems, make an overall plan, efficient and fast to achieve the goal. The problem of left-behind children is not only an educational problem and a social problem, but also an economic system problem. Relevant government departments should focus on improving the top-level design from the overall perspective, on the basis of full investigation and research, support social organizations and private capital to participate in the supply of public services through the government's purchase of public services, and promote the better development of "agriculture, rural areas and farmers".

(2) Eliminate duplicate construction. The government attaches more and more importance to education, and the investment in education is increasing. On the one hand, the shortage of educational funds and the blind and unreasonable use of funds on the other hand. The legal effect of the budget plan of education funds is not guaranteed, and the phenomenon of misappropriating, intercepting and squeezing education funds is repeated. The problems of lack of planning, lack of continuity, repetitive construction, demolition and reconstruction exist in the construction of migrant children's school projects. If the number of floating children and students in a certain period is blindly optimistic, it will lead to repeated construction of campus projects cannot play a beneficial role.

(3) Improving policies and regulations. From the perspective of developmental social policies, migrant children's education policies should be more diversified in terms of policy objectives, policy values and policy subjects, so as to establish a developmental migrant children's education policy concept.

4.3 Do a Good Job of "Multiplication", Innovate Ideas, and Accelerate the Realization of Supply Doubling

To do a good job of "multiplication" of supply-side reform, the core is to innovate ideas, tap the driving force for development, and achieve supply multiplication.

(1) Create equal admission conditions. For a long time, the household registration system has played a role in controlling population, balancing urban and rural development and coordinating social resources. Under the urban-rural dual education system based on the household registration system, the reason why migrant children's educational needs are difficult to meet is that the household registration is linked to the school status, which makes migrant children's right of residence, migration and education cannot be unified in the population flow. It is necessary to abolish the restrictions of the household registration system and establish a household registration system based on the status of residents. It is necessary to establish the school enrollment system for school-age children to adapt to the problems existing in the education of floating children. Only in this way can we fully meet the educational needs of migrant children.

(2) Adhere to a diversified school system. Most public and private schools are still in the fierce competition for exam-oriented education, and in order to increase the enrollment rate, the education needs of such special groups as migrant children cannot be taken into account. From the perspective of cultural integration, public schools mainly enroll children with urban household registration, and the dual structure of urban and rural areas has existed for a long time, resulting in cultural differences between registered population and non-registered population. Migrant children study in public schools, which will inevitably lead to their psychological deviation, cultural adaptation and social integration problems. Migrant children are more eager to find a learning environment with similar cultural background to reduce inferiority and increase the sense of belonging. Therefore, it is necessary to fully meet the educational needs of migrant children, provide diverse educational choices, adhere to a diversified school system, and support social forces in running schools.

4.4 Do a Good Job of "Division", Clear away Obstacles, and Effectively Break the Supply Bottleneck

The core of supply-side reform is to clear obstacles, improve the quality of supply, and remove supply bottlenecks.

(1) Enhance public awareness. With the advent of the knowledge era, "knowledge can change destiny" has become more important. Acquiring knowledge and mastering skills is the way to a happy life, and receiving equal compulsory education has become a basic human right. Even migrant workers and their children belonging to marginalized groups should enjoy this basic right. From the perspective of system construction, it is the natural right of citizens to receive equal compulsory education, and it is

also a category that must be realized when the government and the state make laws. Children from rural areas are already in a relatively disadvantageous position, and the society should create an equal compulsory education environment to compensate migrant children for education. If the system cannot protect the interests of vulnerable groups, it will inevitably weaken the fairness and effectiveness of the system [5].

(2) Eliminating excess resources. Supply-side reform requires the elimination of excess supply, restraint of vulgar supply, and reduction of resource waste. The number of births fell off a cliff, causing a lot of panic and anxiety [6]. The realistic dilemma of "excess demand and excess capacity" in higher education has become prominent. With the continuous improvement of the level of urbanization, the number of school-age children in rural areas has plummeted, the natural scale of rural education has declined, and the rural compulsory education resources have shown a surplus. We must focus on solving the mismatch between supply and demand, resolve the excess capacity in the existing education supply, and transfer excess education resources to cities, especially cities with a large influx of migrant workers, so as to solve the education problem of more migrant children. By optimizing the allocation of existing educational resources and expanding the increment of high-quality educational resources, the sustainable dynamic balance between supply and demand can be ensured.

4.5 Do a Good Job of "Hybrid Computing", Overall Consideration, to Achieve Innovative Development

To do a good job in the "hybrid computing" of supply-side reform, the core is to take overall consideration, give play to the role of the market, and achieve innovative development.

(1) Cultivating high-end talents. Talent is the first resource to promote development, and high-end talent is the basis for doing a good job in the "four mixed operations" of supply-side reform. We will accelerate the distribution of high-end talents, introduce a team of professionals, combine institutions of higher learning with social training, and combine pre-job training with local and vocational training, and improve the education and training system. It is necessary to formulate and improve the performance appraisal index system, establish the concept of attracting and gathering people, and provide a broader stage for high-end talents to display their talents.

(2) Draw on international experience. The experience of rural migrant children education in the United States is worth learning from. Schools and society should provide stable learning environment for migrant children, including providing school bus service and setting up boarding schools. The government and society provide support to families of migrant children, including measures such as family education subsidies and family education seminars. Schools and society should pay attention to migrant children's mental health, organize related mental health lectures and activities to help them build self-confidence and integrate into the new social environment.

(3) Deepening the supply-side reform of education [7]. Only by improving the concept and behavior of the education supply side and investing in education according to laws and standards can we really promote the basic equity and balanced development of education. It is necessary to focus on the distribution of new educational resources in areas where educational resources are relatively scarce, properly control the scale of schools, improve the allocation of resources, strengthen the construction of hardware conditions, improve the effective utilization of resources, provide diversified choices, meet social needs, standardize school-running behaviors, and ensure that the starting point of compulsory education for migrant children is fair.

5. Conclusions

We will eliminate institutional obstacles that impede the social flow of labor and talent, so that everyone has the opportunity to achieve their own development through hard work. For a long time, the problem of migrant children getting into schools in cities has been a top priority for many migrant workers. China's migrant children's education is still facing a series of outstanding problems, some of which are fundamental and directional problems, but have not caused the necessary attention, with a great hidden. This topic is based on the perspective of deepening the supply-side reform of public services, adhering to the people-centered development thought, and providing more and better education opportunities through deepening the supply-side reform of public services, so as to fundamentally solve the education dilemma of migrant children.

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