

# Analysis of Problems and Countermeasures in the Allocation of Educational Resources in Urban and Rural Areas of China

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**Abstract:** At the present stage, the scatter of basic education resources between urban and rural areas is extremely unbalanced, and the gap between development levels is large, which has seriously affected the development of China's education and the construction of a harmonious society. Based on the reality of unbalanced allocation of urban and rural education resources, we should propose to re-integrate town teaching resources according to the development trend of education urbanization, implement the principle of paying attention to equity and giving consideration to efficiency, and provide higher quality education for rural children. Take the scientific unity of education quality, efficiency and equity as the strategic goal, focus and breakthrough of reallocation of education resources, fundamentally reverse and eliminate the differential allocation of rural educational materials, ensure the full investment of financial resources for rural compulsory education, and accelerate the balanced development of urban and rural compulsory education. This paper aims to come true the sharing of town teaching resources, deepen the reform of town and country education system, and broaden the financing channels for town and country education.

**Keywords:** Urban and rural education, Resource allocation, Coping strategy.

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## 1. Introduction.

Looking at the urbanization progress in various places, it is accompanied by the development of education [1]. China's social development and economic growth have not removed obstacles [2]. The public education resources in rural areas are less than those in cities. Urbanization at this stage has not narrowed the gap between town and country education quality, but has expanded it [3]. With the rapid development of urbanization, a series of social contradictions are gradually highlighted, especially the deviation between resource distribution and actual demand caused by urbanization construction [4]. The unbalanced investment of study funds in rural areas at once affects the optimization of education resources and the improvement of efficiency, and aggravates the inequity of education in the process of urbanization [5]. As the basis and core of social equity, teaching justice is an indispensable part of a harmonious society [6]. At present, China's basic education should aim at balanced development. Education resources are the basic support for education development. In fact, the whole education resources are regarded as a scarce resource. Since education resources are also scarce, they include human, material and financial resources to support education development [7].

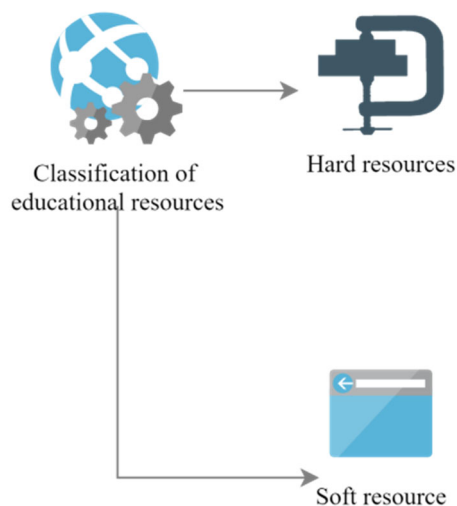
It has become the focus of educational economics research in China to improve the allocation of existing educational materials, effectively use limited materials, improve the utilization rate of materials, and adapt to the needs of educational reform and development [8]. The urban and rural allocation of educational resources needs to be coordinated. Public services should be optimized from the perspective of urban-rural integration to solve problems in the process of education urbanization [9]. By analyzing the differences between urban and rural areas in terms of the total amount of education, average student volume and other relevant indicators, the allocation of financial resources in urban and rural compulsory education is taken as the research object.

Through comprehensive analysis, the reasons for the imbalance and unreasonable allocation of urban and rural compulsory education are summarized, and the solutions are finally sought. To reasonably solve the issue of educational resource allocation and seek solutions and countermeasures are the basis for coordinating multi interests and building a harmonious society. Urbanization also needs the support of education. Urbanization goes hand in hand with the development of education and is an important place of realizing modernization.

## 2. Urban and Rural Educational Resources Allocation

### 2.1. Correlation between urbanization and education

Urbanization refers to the process of changing rural population into urban population, or the process of changing agricultural population into non-agricultural population, which indicates the proportion of urban population in the total social population of a country or region. In this process, education, as the core element of population change, faces both opportunities and challenges. Urbanization provides opportunities for the development of education, and the development of education also provides cultural support for the development of urbanization. The two are interrelated and interact. From the perspective of the national urban-rural development process, urban-rural development provides a huge potential opportunity for the all-round development of people, including promoting economic development and improving people's living standards. Educational methods are the basic conditions and guarantee for the development of education. Educational resources are divided into hard resources and soft resources. The category of educational resources is shown in Figure 1:

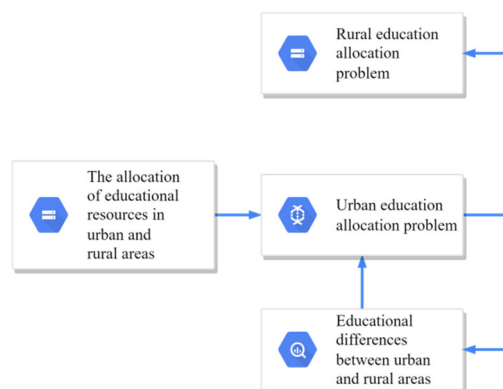


**Figure 1.** Classification of educational resources

Hard resources refer to the valuable resources that can be directly used or developed in the development of education; soft resources refer to the value shown in the use of hard material in the development of study. Education material usually refer to how to allocate the limited mankind, material and financial resources among the of sorts components of the education system or among different subsystems in order to make full and effective application of data invested in education and try to meet the needs of all sectors of society in the face of education. The balanced assign of educational resources is an ideal state, which means that the provision of educational resources just meets the needs of various schools at all levels, and the two match each other. The educational methods should be configured reasonably to optimize their benefits.

## 2.2. Problems in the allocation of educational resources in urban and rural areas

With the accelerated pace of urbanization, the impact and impact on education is very obvious. The allocation of educational resources is faced with a series of problems, such as unfair distribution between urban and rural areas, unfair distribution between schools, and low utilization of resources. The increasing proportion of rural population in cities and towns has brought great pressure on urban education, and has also brought great impact on rural education. Due to the long-standing town and country structure of the country, the education policy has always been inclined to the city, emphasizing the city over the countryside, and the unbalanced development of educational materials allocation between urban and rural areas is more top-notch. The investment in rural study has been impacted, resulting in the waste of rural educational resources, but at the same time, due to the shortage of funds, it is unable to equip some necessary educational materials. As shown in Figure 2, the allocation of urban and rural educational resources:



**Figure 2.** Allocation of urban and rural educational resources

For schools, excellent teachers are the primary guarantee of teaching quality. The loss of excellent teachers makes the quality of rural education impossible to be guaranteed. With the continuous advancement of urbanization, a large number of rural school-age children have flooded into cities and towns, and the number of students in rural schools has been decreasing, which has brought low efficiency to rural education. The low efficiency of rural education and the low utilization rate of educational resources will become increasingly prominent. Rural education is mainly moral education. Rural teaching belongs to public investment, and all citizens are beneficiaries, which is fair. With the cancellation of some schools, some outstanding problems have emerged. Rural areas are characterized by scattered living, rugged roads and long distances. The combination of schools is also not conducive to education, teaching and student management. It not only has hidden dangers for students' safety, but also increases the difficulty of school management.

## 3. Optimization of Allocation of Urban and Rural Educational Resources

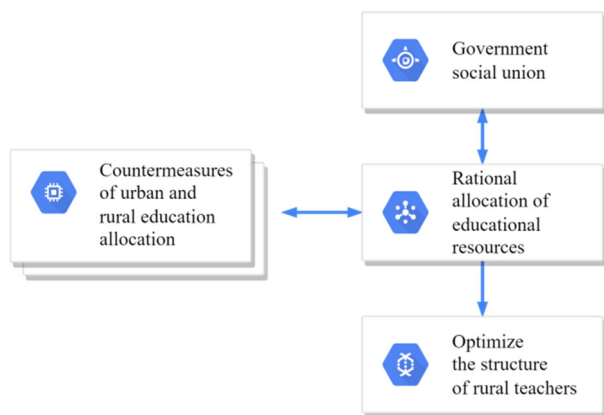
### 3.1. Integrated allocation of educational resources between urban and rural areas

The inherent nature of urban-rural integration requires that residents' demand for services should be planned as a whole as possible while promoting wide coverage of public services and equal rights and interests. In terms of the main body of urban and rural resources distribution, we should treat them fairly, closely connect them in space, treat them equally in quality and in sequence, so as to truly achieve the homogenization, equalization and balance of urban and rural public services. The allocation of social welfare should follow the optimal principle. Only the relatively fair distribution of resources can meet the requirements of more efficient resource allocation. The principles, opportunities and results of public resources and public services enjoyed by urban and rural residents should be roughly equal. In order to coordinate the development of urban and rural education, rural education will not be "hollow" due to rapid contraction, and urban education will have a relatively loose environment to improve the quality of education. The merging and merging of schools are both necessary and effective for the preservation of rural education resources. This layout adjustment, in combination with the measures of balancing town and country education, really promotes the improvement of rural education. We will

increase public services to rural areas, accelerate the generation of rural education methods, and share high-quality urban education materials with rural areas through the overall coordination of urban and rural integration. Take a positive view of the coordinated education demand of rural transformation, accept rural students through the education supply side reform, and improve the actual teaching efficiency allocation.

### 3.2. Suggestions on the allocation of educational resources in urban and rural areas

We should encourage social funds to invest in rural education, and the government and society should jointly run schools. We will strengthen the construction of education information infrastructure, promote the upgrading and transformation of school information infrastructure at all levels and in all types of schools, and provide schools and education administrative departments at all levels with high-speed, safe, dynamic, and open intelligent services. Expand social resources into education channels, absorb social capital to solve the shortage of teaching funds, and truly realize the diversification of education funds. It is conducive to fundamentally eliminating the gap between urban and rural areas and between schools due to the level of economic development and historical reasons. Reasonably allocate limited educational resources and promote resource sharing between urban and rural areas. We should allocate educational resources in a balanced way, regulate the layout of schools, and expand the coverage of high-quality educational resources. As shown in Figure 3, the countermeasures for the allocation of urban and rural teaching materials are as follows:



**Figure 3.** Countermeasures for the allocation of urban and rural educational resources

We should promote the standardization of compulsory education schools. Establish mutual trust relationship between schools, strengthen mutual assistance and cooperation, encourage urban superior schools to provide financial support and superior equipment support for disadvantaged schools, strengthen the construction of education informatization, open communication channels, and promote balanced distribution of education methods. We will optimize the structure of rural teachers and build a contingent of high-quality teachers. Teachers' information is the top priority of the whole educational materials, and the key point of reasonable allocation of educational materials is

to reasonably allocate teachers' resources. Rural education play an important role in the process of realizing a harmonious society. Optimize urban-rural differences education material is an important measure to build a new socialist countryside and an effective way to bring rural education into a healthy and sustainable development track.

## 4. Conclusions

For the balanced development of voluntary education, the first thing is to solve the problem of distribution of educational resources in compulsory education between urban and rural areas, and the balanced distribution of financial resources in compulsory education between urban and rural areas is the most important. The allocation of compulsory education in urban and rural areas is a cross disciplinary topic. Due to the inseparable relationship between education and society and the complexity of education itself, the problem of education balance needs to be solved jointly by all sectors of society. We will focus on expanding the scale of central schools in villages and towns to meet the needs of the rural school-age population. If the investment in indirect education is too large, the funds left for direct education will inevitably decrease because of the scarcity and limitation of educational resources. We must adjust and optimize the expenditure structure within the education system. We will improve the current system of fund input that is not centralized enough, and adjust the proportion at all levels based on the actual situation of each province and region. In the process of setting up schools, full consideration should be given to rural traffic conditions and village distribution to facilitate students' schooling and solve the problem of urban-rural differences. We should also reform the weak schools in rural areas, prevent the gap between education levels from further widening, fully realize the sharing of advantageous educational materials, give play to the leading role of central schools, and explore a new model of education management.

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