Suggestions on the implementation of the special planning of rural teaching network - Taking Xiushui County as an example

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Abstract: The report of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China puts forward "giving priority to the development of education". Building a strong education country is a basic project for the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. We must give priority to the cause of education, speed up the modernization of education, and run education to the satisfaction of the people. The planning of rural teaching network in Xiushui county is of great significance to other rural areas in China. In order to speed up the solution to the current problems of "difficulty in entering the kindergarten" of preschool education in Xiushui County, the problems of "large school size" and "large class size" of primary and secondary schools, improve the layout of campus, promote the healthy and sustainable development of basic education, and promote the integrated development of urban and rural education as a whole, this project is carried out in accordance with the unified layout of Xiushui county Party committee and government, and in accordance with the planning requirements of education development, urban and rural planning and other industries suggestions for implementation are prepared.

1. Introduction
In recent years, the basic education of Xiushui county has achieved coordinated and rapid development. The 13th five year plan of Xiushui county education was issued and implemented to provide solid guarantee for the accelerated development of preschool education, the comprehensive popularization of compulsory education, the consolidation and improvement of nine-year compulsory education, and the sustainable development of high school education. At the same time, there are also some problems such as unreasonable distribution of urban and rural education network, insufficient education resources, and the problem of large class size. In order to speed up the solution of the current problems of preschool education, Xiushui county is taken as an example to put forward a research report on the special planning of rural education outlets.

2. Planning background
China's basic education includes early childhood education, primary education and general secondary education. Basic education is the foundation project of talent training and the accumulation of human capital to promote social and economic development. As the basic education right that people enjoy and the basic condition of personal development, basic education concerns the vital interests of "students" family and society. It is one of the important goals of modern education to realize the efficiency, quality and opportunity equity of basic education development.

The report of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China puts forward "giving
priority to the development of education". Building a strong education country is a basic project for the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. We must give priority to the cause of education, speed up the modernization of education, and run education to the satisfaction of the people. We need to fully implement the party's educational policy, implement the fundamental task of Building Morality and cultivating people, develop quality education, promote educational fairness, and train socialist builders and successors with all-round development of morality, intelligence, body and beauty. We should promote the integrated development of urban and rural compulsory education, attach great importance to rural compulsory education, do a good job in preschool education, special education and online education, popularize high school education, and strive to make every child enjoy fair and quality education. We will improve the student funding system so that the vast majority of new urban and rural labor force will receive high school education and more higher education. We will support and standardize the establishment of education by social forces. We should strengthen the construction of teachers' morality and style, train high-quality teachers, and advocate that the whole society respect teachers and attach importance to education. We should do a good job in continuing education, speed up the construction of a learning society, and vigorously improve the quality of the people.

3. planning status

3.1 overview of Xiushui County

Xiushui County, a county under the jurisdiction of Jiujiang City, Jiangxi Province, is known as Fenning in ancient times. It is located in the northwest of Jiangxi Province, the west of Jiujiang City, the upper reaches of Xiuhu River, and between Mufu mountain and Jiuling mountain range. It is the junction of nine counties in three provinces (Jiangxi, Hunan, Hubei) (Jing'an, Fengxin, Yifeng, Tonggu, Pingjiang, Tongcheng, Chongyang, Tongshan); the center of three provincial capitals (Changsha, Wuhan, Nanchang), forming the trend of stars and the moon.

Xiushui county is the county with the largest area and the largest population of Jiujiang City in Jiangxi Province. It is also the sub central city of Jiangxi Province and the sub central city of Jiujiang City. The whole county covers an area of 4504 square kilometers and has jurisdiction over 18 townships and 18 towns. The terrain of the county is high, middle and low in the week, high in the West and low in the East, with an altitude of 1715.5 meters at the highest point. Xiushui flows into Poyang Lake through Ganjiang River from west to East, with an annual average temperature of 16.5 ℃, annual precipitation of 1580 mm, and sufficient sunshine. In Song Dynasty, Huang Tingjian's poems and books were both unique, which was as famous as sushi. Taoli Chen's "one door, five heroes" (Chen Baozhen, Chen Sanli, Chen Yinque, Chen hengque, Chen fenghuai) are famous at home and abroad. In the modern revolutionary history, the Autumn Harvest Uprising broke out first in Xiushui, which is the center of Hunan, Hubei and Jiangxi Revolutionary Base and the key forestry county in the south.

3.2 current situation of education in Xiushui County

There are 393 schools and kindergartens at all levels in the county. There are 38 public kindergartens, including 34 villages and towns, 4 counties; 320 primary schools, including 303 villages and towns, 17 counties; 27 junior high schools, including 19 villages and towns, 8 counties; 14 nine-year consistent schools, including 13 villages and towns, 1 county; 4 general high schools, 1 vocational high school. There are 3291 kindergarten children, 71389 primary school students, 41959 junior high school students, 18628 junior high school students and 6067 vocational high school students. There are 6839 teachers and workers in the county, including 192 full-time teachers in public kindergartens, 2607 full-time teachers in primary schools, 1983 full-time teachers in junior high schools, 809 full-time teachers in general high schools and 248 full-time teachers in higher vocational schools.

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Table 1-1 statistics of students in Xiushui County in 2019

| type                | Number of schools | Number of students (person) | Number of faculty (person) | Teacher student ratio | Number of classes | Average class size (student/class) | Area used (㎡) | floor space (㎡) | Land area per student (㎡/person) | Per student building area (㎡/person) | remarks                                 |
|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| kindergarten        | 38                | 3291                        | 192                       | 1/18                  | 144              | 23                                  | 78533          | 52650                      | 23.86                              | 16.00                                  | 229 of them are up to standard and 74 are not up to standard |
| Township Primary School | 303            | 38983                       | 2216                      | 1/18                  | 1439             | 27                                  | 1231551        | 300598                      | 31.59                              | 7.71                                   | Among them, 3 are up to standard and 14 are not up to standard |
| County Primary School | 17              | 26472                       | 1026                      | 1/26                  | 462              | 58                                  | 306009         | 99131                      | 11.56                              | 3.74                                   | 29 failed to meet the standard          |
| junior middle school | 27              | 36016                       | 1670                      | 1/22                  | 544              | 66                                  | 864130         | 330695                      | 23.99                              | 9.18                                   | All 4 fail to meet the standard          |
| Nine year school    | primary school   | 14                          | 5934                      | 1/16                  | 169              | 35                                  | 290357         | 141778                     | —                                  | —                                     |                                      |
|                      | junior middle school | 5943                  | 313                       | 1/19                  | 103              | 58                                  | 290357         | 141778                     | —                                  | —                                     |                                      |
| high school         | 4                | 18628                       | 809                       | 1/23                  | 263              | 71                                  | 611240         | 249199                     | 32.81                              | 13.38                                  |                                      |
| Secondary vocational school | 1           | 6067                        | 248                       | 1/24                  | 107              | 57                                  | 156745         | 72980                      | 25.84                              | 12.03                                  | Not up to standard                     |

3.3 main problems

3.3.1 school construction lags behind urban development speed
The surrounding land of the old county school is in short supply and it is difficult to expand. At present, most of the schools are overloaded with large classes. The school in the new county also has the phenomenon that the average class size exceeds the standard, which is mainly because the school construction in the new county is not synchronized with the development of the new residential area, and the large-scale residential buildings rise, while the planned school investment construction is slow, resulting in the school-age students in the new County concentrated in a few schools, leading to the large class running and the overload operation and use of educational facilities.

Township schools are mainly small villages and middle villages with insufficient average class size, which is lower than the requirements of relevant standards. The main reason is that with the acceleration of urbanization construction, a large number of rural population transferred to the county, leading to the loss of students.
3.3.2 imperfect education system  
At present, the vocational education system is not perfect, the current vocational education can not meet the needs of the county's economic and industrial development, there are difficulties in recruitment, lack of professional and technical personnel and other phenomena, affecting the economic development of Xiushui county.

3.3.3 high density of students in the county  
At present, there are 26943 primary school degrees in the county, and the supporting educational facilities such as schools can not meet the demand, resulting in overload operation and large class size problems of the county schools. As a result, the land for rural education facilities is abandoned, while the land for county education facilities is insufficient, which results in the low utilization rate of land.

3.3.4 the quality of preschool education needs to be improved  
At present, the number of public kindergartens in the county is seriously insufficient, and the proportion of public kindergartens and private kindergartens is unbalanced.

3.3.5 mismatch between social and economic development and investment in educational facilities  
With the support of the national macro policy, Xiushui county's economic and social development has been rapid. In recent years, Xiushui County keeps GDP growth at a rate of about 9% every year. In 2018, the total fiscal revenue of the county was 2.389 billion yuan, up 9.6% year on year, including 1.568 billion yuan of local general budget revenue.

According to the 13th five year plan for education in Xiushui County, it is necessary to improve the system of raising education funds mainly through government investment and multiple channels, and increase the investment in education. We should give priority to education as a key area of fiscal expenditure, ensure that the growth of fiscal allocation for education is significantly higher than that of regular fiscal revenue, ensure that the per student educational expenditure increases year by year, and ensure that teachers' salaries and per student public expenditure increase gradually. In order to ensure that the proportion of fiscal transfer payments at all levels used for education shall not be less than 65%, and on the basis of the full collection of 3% of value-added tax, business tax and consumption tax, the urban education surcharges shall be used exclusively for education. We will improve preferential policies on finance, taxation, finance and land, and encourage and guide social forces to donate money and invest in running schools.

It can be seen that the basic investment in the field of education in Xiushui county is far from meeting the actual needs of education development, and the situation of educational facilities needs to be further improved.

4. Conclusion

4.1 planning and implementation policy mechanism

4.1.1 clear planning status, emphasizing its legal and mandatory nature  
As an important part of urban and rural planning, the layout planning of primary and secondary schools is a regulatory document of urban construction. However, in the actual construction process, there is often a phenomenon of ignoring the legal effect of planning. By changing the planning, the school construction land is occupied or misappropriated at will, resulting in a series of social problems such as the school has no land to build, the student service radius is enlarged, and the students are difficult to go to school, large class size and so on. Therefore, the planning suggests that the government departments should further clarify the legal effect of planning and strengthen this regulation The compulsion of plotting. Those who violate the planning shall be investigated and punished according to law in accordance with the acts that seriously affect the urban planning, and the planning contents shall be adjusted without authorization, and they must bear the corresponding
administrative responsibility.

4.1.2 formulate supporting policies to ensure that the layout of primary and secondary schools is implemented according to the plan

First of all, the administrative department of urban and rural planning should conform to the layout plan of primary and secondary schools when preparing and reviewing the detailed plan for the reconstruction and expansion of new and old districts, and obtain the consent of the administrative department of education to ensure the smooth implementation of the layout plan of primary and secondary schools.

Secondly, the administrative department of urban and rural planning should obtain the approval of the administrative department of education when examining and approving the location selection of supporting kindergartens, primary and secondary schools, the campus planning and design scheme and the school building design scheme. After the acceptance is qualified, the development and construction unit shall, within 90 days from the date of completion acceptance, deliver the property rights and relevant construction materials of the built primary and secondary schools to the county education administrative department for management. The county administrative department of education shall go through the formalities of taking over in time.

4.1.3 strengthen the orientation of enrollment policy and guide students to enter nearby

According to the determined scheme of school district division, the existing enrollment policy shall be reviewed, the specific implementation measures for degree application and student residence review shall be formulated, and detailed implementation rules for admission permission shall be issued to ensure the basic correspondence between students in the school district and the school, to form a joint force between education resource allocation and space resource allocation, and to ensure the effective use of planned basic education facilities To promote the fair and balanced development of education.

4.2 planning and implementation guarantee measures

4.2.1 enhance publicity and awareness

It is necessary to strengthen the propaganda of the development trend and goal of education, and make clear that basic education, especially primary and secondary education, is an important position in the lifelong education system. At the same time, we should improve people's awareness of the importance of planning, so that all the people care about primary and secondary education.

4.2.2 explore diversified school running mechanism and increase education investment

First of all, the government and the competent department of education should establish a more reasonable and effective budget allocation system. The financial department should increase the investment in education in strict accordance with the requirements of the education law, ensure the "three growth" of education funds, and not reduce the investment in education due to the adjustment of school layout. According to the plan, it is suggested that the proportion of the recent financial and educational expenditure to GDP in Xiushui county should be between 5% and 8%, and the proportion of the long-term financial and educational expenditure to GDP should be over 8%.

Secondly, through the investment of the state, society and individuals, social forces are encouraged to participate in school running, fund-raising efforts are increased, and market-oriented operation is strengthened, so as to ensure that primary and secondary schools can be equipped with modern teaching facilities and realize the construction goal of education modernization in Xiushui county. For example, in the preschool education facilities of kindergartens, private kindergartens in the "1 + 4" layout mode are suggested. As a precondition for developers, the construction, operation and running of the developers shall be supervised by the education department.
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