

Research on the Shortcomings and Countermeasures of Current Education Regulations and Policies

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Abstract: Education regulations and policies play an important role in education governance system, and they complement each other, providing guidance and protection for the development of the education industry. However, there are still some problems and challenges in the current education regulations and policies that need to be urgently addressed. This article will explore the theoretical basis, current situation and problems, analysis of deficiencies, and suggestions for countermeasures of educational regulations and policies.

1. Introduction

Education is the cornerstone of national rejuvenation and social progress. With the continuous development of society, education regulations and policies are playing an increasingly important role in ensuring the healthy and orderly development of the education industry. However, there are still some problems and challenges in the current education regulations and policies, such as loopholes in the formulation and implementation of regulations, deficiencies in policy formulation and implementation, and insufficient attention to special groups. These issues not only affect the fairness and quality of education, but also constrain the development of the education industry. Therefore, studying the deficiencies and countermeasures of current education regulations and policies is of great practical significance.

2. The theoretical basis of educational regulations and policies

2.1 Definition and characteristics of educational regulations

Education regulations refer to the general term for legal norms formulated or recognized by the state aimed at adjusting educational relationships and regulating educational behavior. It has national will, compulsion, and universal binding force, and is an important cornerstone for ensuring the healthy development of education. The characteristics of educational regulations are mainly reflected in the following aspects: firstly, educational regulations have authoritative characteristics. Educational regulations are legal documents formulated or recognized by the state, with high authority and legal effectiveness.^[1] Secondly, it is normative. Education regulations have clearly regulated educational relationships and behaviors, requiring relevant parties to exercise their rights and fulfill their obligations in accordance with the law. Next, it is stability. Once educational regulations are formulated, they have relative stability and cannot be changed arbitrarily. Finally, it is fairness. Education regulations emphasize fairness and justice, ensuring that the legitimate rights and interests of all subjects are not infringed upon.

2.2 The formation and implementation of educational policies

Education policies, as action guidelines set by national or local governments to solve specific educational problems and achieve educational goals, are not only related to the development direction of education, but also directly affect the learning and life of every student. The formation of educational policies usually goes through the following stages: problem diagnosis, policy planning, policy deliberation, and legalization. Firstly, problem diagnosis is the foundation and

requires in-depth analysis of current educational issues to identify the core of the problem. This stage requires a large amount of data support and in-depth investigation and research. Secondly, policy planning is based on problem diagnosis, proposing solutions, clarifying policy objectives, and formulating implementation strategies. Finally, policy review and legalization ensure the legitimacy and legitimacy of policies, laying a solid foundation for their subsequent implementation^[2].

The implementation of educational policies is the process of achieving policy objectives. Effective implementation requires attention to the following aspects: clarity, operability, coordination, and flexibility. Clarity requires clear policy objectives and specific implementation strategies. Operability emphasizes the feasibility of policies in practical operation to avoid being overly idealistic. Coordination requires policies to cooperate with other relevant policies during implementation to avoid conflicts. Flexibility requires policies to be adjusted according to actual situations to address potential issues. In the implementation process, establishing a sound policy implementation mechanism and supervision and evaluation mechanism is the key to ensuring effective policy implementation and continuous improvement. The implementation mechanism needs to clarify the responsibilities of all parties to ensure the effective implementation of policies. The supervision and evaluation mechanism is to monitor the implementation of policies in real time, and make timely adjustments when problems are found.

2.3 The interrelationship between educational regulations and policies

Education regulations and policies both influence and complement each other, providing solid support for the development of education. Firstly, educational policies are an important basis for formulating educational regulations. Policies are guidelines that guide practice, reflecting the educational goals and values of a country or region during a specific period. Legal rules are the concretization and legalization of these policies, ensuring their implementation and enforcement through clear legal provisions. This means that the process of formulating educational regulations is actually a process of in-depth research, refinement, and legalization of educational policies. Secondly, educational regulations are an important guarantee for achieving educational policy goals. The achievement of policy goals not only depends on the formulation and release of policies, but also requires strong implementation and supervision mechanisms. In this process, educational regulations play a crucial role. It guarantees the implementation of policies with the coercive force of law, ensuring the smooth achievement of educational goals. Without the protection of regulations, policies can easily deform or deviate during implementation, making it difficult to achieve the expected results. The complementary relationship between the two is not accidental, but determined by the complexity and dynamism of education. With the development of society and changes in education, education regulations and policies need to be constantly updated and improved to adapt to new environments and challenges.

3. The current status and problems of education regulations and policies

In recent years, China has made certain progress in education regulations and policies. The government has introduced a series of laws and regulations aimed at ensuring educational equity and improving the quality of education. These regulations and policies cover all stages from preschool education to higher education, striving to provide equal educational opportunities for every student. However, despite the continuous improvement of regulations and policies, there are still many problems in the implementation process. Firstly, the enforcement of regulations in some regions is insufficient, resulting in some non-compliant behaviors not being effectively curbed. Secondly, current education policies lack sufficient flexibility in addressing the issue of imbalanced educational resources. Furthermore, with the rapid development of society, some traditional educational regulations and policies are no longer able to meet the actual needs of education today. These issues have had a profound impact on educational practice^[3]. On the one hand, the uneven distribution of educational resources makes it difficult to ensure the quality of education in some regions and schools, which in turn affects the learning outcomes of students. On the other hand, the

lag of regulations and policies hinders the timely promotion and application of some emerging educational models and technologies, hindering the innovation and development of education.

4. Analysis of the Lack of Education Regulations and Policies

4.1 Vulnerabilities in the formulation and implementation of regulations

Although the current education regulations to some extent ensure the normal progress of education, there are still gaps in certain details. Firstly, for the emerging field of online education, current educational regulations seem inadequate. Due to the rapid development of technology far exceeding the updating of regulations, there are many regulatory blind spots in online education in terms of teaching content, teacher qualifications, and platform operation. For example, some online education platforms may have problems such as low teaching quality and misleading consumers, but due to the lack of regulations, regulatory authorities find it difficult to intervene effectively. Secondly, the fair distribution of educational resources is also a key focus of current regulations. Although regulations emphasize the fairness of education, in practical operation, there is still a significant gap in educational resources between urban and rural areas and different regions. Due to insufficient financial investment and policy tilt in some regions, high-quality educational resources are concentrated in certain areas or schools, which goes against the original intention of the regulations. In addition to the problems in the formulation of regulations, loopholes in the implementation process cannot be ignored. In some regions, there are problems such as insufficient enforcement of education regulations and lax supervision. For example, insufficient punishment for violations has led to some violations being repeatedly prohibited. In addition, due to imperfect regulatory mechanisms, some non-compliant behaviors may be overlooked for a long time, seriously affecting the actual effectiveness of regulations^[4].

4.2 Shortcomings in the formulation and implementation of educational policies

Although policy makers have put forward many visionary ideas and goals at the macro level, in the specific implementation process, due to the lack of clear operational rules, these ideas and goals are often difficult to implement. Education policy, as an important component of national development, aims to improve the quality of education and promote educational equity. However, in practical operation, there is often a lack of clear measures and standards to ensure the reasonable allocation of resources between different regions and schools. This has led to an excess of educational resources in some regions, while in others, there is a severe shortage of educational resources. In addition, policy formulation often focuses more on theoretical exploration and overlooks practical difficulties in operation. This has led to many unexpected difficulties encountered in the implementation process of the policy. For example, the implementation of many education policies requires cooperation from various levels of government, schools, teachers, parents, and other parties. However, in practical operation, due to different interests and demands from all parties, it is difficult to achieve unity.

4.3 Insufficient attention to special groups

In today's education system, children from special groups often face more difficulties. Children from special groups, including those from impoverished areas and disabled children, lag far behind other children in terms of educational resources and opportunities. Although they also have the right to receive good education, in reality, they are often overlooked and excluded for various reasons. Children in impoverished areas often cannot enjoy the same educational conditions as urban children due to geographical limitations. They are not only facing material scarcity, but more importantly, obstacles to acquiring knowledge. However, disabled children, despite having a desire for knowledge that is no different from that of ordinary people, often find it difficult to receive appropriate placement and attention in ordinary schools due to societal biases and institutional negligence. The education policy clearly lacks attention and support for these groups. Although there are relevant regulations that mention the protection of the right to education for all children, in

practice, these policies are often difficult to implement due to various reasons. This not only deprives these children of equal opportunities for education, but also seriously restricts the balanced development of national education.

5. Countermeasures and suggestions

5.1 Strengthen the formulation and implementation of educational regulations

In the field of education, due to inadequate regulations, problems such as overcharging, unfair educational resources, and teacher misconduct have emerged. The loopholes in educational regulations not only provide opportunities for criminals, but also seriously damage the legitimate rights and interests of students. Therefore, strengthening the formulation and implementation of educational regulations has become an urgent issue that needs to be addressed in China.

Firstly, sound educational regulations are the foundation for safeguarding the rights and interests of students. At present, there are still many gaps and ambiguities in China's education regulations, leaving opportunities for criminals to take advantage of. They take advantage of these loopholes to engage in illegal education, fraudulent enrollment, and arbitrary fees, seriously damaging the interests of students. Therefore, the government should improve education regulations as soon as possible, clarify the responsibilities and rights of various levels and types of educational institutions, and prevent the occurrence of violations from the source. The government should conduct in-depth research, understand the actual problems in the current education field, listen to opinions from all parties, and formulate more scientific and reasonable regulations. Secondly, increasing the punishment for violations is the key to safeguarding the rights and interests of students. Currently, the reason why some violations are repeatedly prohibited is largely due to insufficient punishment. For some serious violations, the existing legal sanctions are too light and cannot effectively deter them. Therefore, the government should increase its punishment for violations, not just at the level of verbal warnings or minor fines. It must make violators pay the due price, play a sufficient warning role, enhance the deterrence of legal sanctions, and make criminals pay the due price. Secondly, a sound supervision mechanism should be established. The implementation of regulations requires effective supervision, and only by establishing a sound supervision mechanism can regulations be truly implemented. And supervision requires the joint participation of the whole society. Students, parents, educational institutions, government departments and other parties should strengthen communication and cooperation, jointly supervise and promote the improvement and implementation of educational regulations. Moreover, it is necessary to strengthen publicity and education, raise the legal awareness of the whole society, make everyone understand the importance of complying with educational regulations, and create a good atmosphere of abiding by laws and regulations^[5].

5.2 Improve the mechanism for formulating and implementing educational policies

The formulation and implementation of educational policies are related to the future of the country and the destiny of the nation. At present, China is in a critical period of education reform, and how to improve the mechanism for formulating and implementing education policies has become an urgent task. It is crucial to fully listen to the opinions of all parties in the process of formulating education policies. This not only helps to improve the scientificity of policies, but also ensures their fairness. Education policies affect thousands of households and have a profound impact. Therefore, full expression and balance of opinions from all parties are indispensable. This requires us to open up our minds and listen widely to the suggestions and voices of teachers, students, parents, and all sectors of society, to ensure that policies can truly reflect the needs of the general public. Furthermore, fairness is the soul of educational policies. A fair policy can maximize the protection of every child's right to education and provide them with equal opportunities for development. When formulating policies, we need to always maintain a fair stance, be impartial, and not be disturbed by any interest groups. Only in this way can we formulate truly good policies that benefit the country and the people. Of course, no policy can be perfect. Therefore, after the

implementation of policies, it is necessary to strengthen supervision and evaluation, timely identify problems and make improvements. This requires establishing a sound feedback mechanism to encourage all parties to actively provide feedback on issues in policy implementation, in order to make timely adjustments and improvements. At the same time, it is necessary to conduct regular evaluations of policies to understand whether they have achieved the expected goals and whether necessary adjustments are needed.

5.3 Strengthen attention and protection for special groups

Special groups of children, such as left behind children and disabled children, face more difficulties and challenges. Strengthening attention and protection for this group is not only a social responsibility, but also the mission of education. Left behind children and disabled children are relatively vulnerable groups in society. They face multiple problems such as life pressure, insufficient educational resources, and psychological difficulties. In the education process, we need to pay special attention to their needs, provide targeted teaching and support, help them overcome difficulties, and realize their self-worth. The government and all sectors of society should work together to create a better learning and living environment for these special groups. The government should formulate relevant policies, provide financial support, and promote educational equity; Schools should optimize their curriculum, introduce professional teachers, and improve the quality of teaching; Social organizations should carry out caring activities, provide psychological counseling, and promote their comprehensive development. Strengthening attention and protection for special groups not only helps to improve their quality of life, but also contributes to the entire society. A fair and harmonious society requires our joint efforts to provide equal opportunities for every child to receive education and achieve their dreams. Let's work hand in hand to create a better future for children from special groups.

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