

## **Parallel Talk: National public services for smart learning promoting equality education: Evidence from China**

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### **Abstracts**

The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic had a considerable impact on education, and billions of students could not return to school. Countless students learn online through national public services for learning, and the national public service for learning has made significant contributions during the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, smart learning has the characteristics of individualization, flexibility, and intelligence. National public services for smart learning effectively achieve inclusive, fair, and high-quality education, especially in crises. National public services for smart learning can provide more people obtain high-quality education resources in a low-cost way; it also ensures inclusive and equitable quality education and promotes lifelong learning opportunities for all. The construction of the national public services and platform for smart learning is conducive to improving public education services, assisting in the formulation of macro policies, and improving the efficiency, quality, and level of education management. The national public service for smart learning is the national education management department to meet the smart education (smart learning) needs of citizens and educators in the country's jurisdiction. It can be led by governments, schools, enterprises, social organizations, and other entities. Provide education infrastructure, digital education resources, learning and teaching support, education information management, capacity development, and other services in line with national strategies.

By analyzing the national public services for smart learning in China, the project team concludes with four typical public services (1) Provision: Providing the necessary digital resources of compulsory curriculum for all schools, and supporting active learning both in school and at home. (2) Evolution: Developing the platform of sharing ideas, resources, experiences for differentiated teaching and professional development; (3) Collaboration: Converging digital educational resources across schools and regions, including rural areas and big cities, domestic and international; (4) Innovation: Innovating the supply and sharing mechanism of educational resources among all the stakeholders, including assessment, copyright, cost-sharing, distribution, etc. These cases and experiences will provide for the wisdom of learning and the role of national public services in promoting equality and high-quality of education.