

Summary and response

[Linguistics](#), [English](#)



Summary and Response Buckley Chris, the of the article, shows that the delegates from Henan province are dissatisfied with the regional discrimination during the recruitment of the students to join the universities. Specifically, rural areas such as the Henan province in China have been neglected, and the quotas target the students from the big cities. The big cities that have the highest number of students joining renowned universities include Beijing and Shanghai. Regional discrimination is rampant, and poor funding of the children from the rural areas such as Henan province reduce the number of the students who join the prestigious universities.

The delegates argue that the rural areas receive fewer funds as compared to the big cities such as Beijing and Shanghai. Notably, the allocation of funds has been discriminating against the students who come from the neglected areas including Henan province. The poor funding of the university education in the remote regions has attracted complaints from the residents. In fact, people have demanded equality in the allocation of the funds for higher education. Such inequality resulted in delegates demanding for the equal treatment of the students from all the regions.

The quota system of recruiting students to join the universities is discriminating. Primarily, the quota targets the students from the rich areas such as Beijing and Shanghai. According to the article, the political interference in the process of distributing the quotas tends to disadvantage the students from provinces with a large population such as Henan. The household registration that restricts free movement from one region to the other has advanced the discrimination against students from the rural areas (Buckley). The implication of the restriction in movement is that the students

cannot acquire the best education in prestigious universities located away from the rural areas. Hence, students from the remote areas are victims of the unequal allocation of slots in the universities.

The system of recruiting students to join the universities continues to widen inequality gap in education. Majorly, political favoritism affects the efforts of the China's government to ensure all the students enjoy fair recruitment in the universities. The university entrance exams tend to reduce the number of the students joining the higher education. According to the article, Henan received 85 positions out of the 758, 000 students who attempted the entrance examinations (Buckley). In contrast, students from Beijing got 226 slots out of the 73, 000 students who sat for the university entrance exams. The disparity in the slots indicates that the regional discrimination in the recruitment of students to enter universities exists in China.

In conclusion, the regional discrimination in the recruitment of the students to join the universities is widespread in China. The remote areas such as Henan province are victims of the discrimination that emanate from the quota system, unfair recruitment system, and inadequate funding. In contrast, wealthy cities including Shanghai and Beijing benefit from the large number of students enlisted to the universities. It is important for the recruiting authorities to ensure equal selection of the students to enter the universities. Such harmonization in the recruitment will make sure all students get a sound university education.

Work Cited

Buckley, Chris. " Henan delegates protest inequality in University Admissions." New York Times.