

Rural education as strategic support and its development path

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Abstract: Rural education is the foundation of the development of rural areas. Only when the foundation is firmly laid can rural areas develop and progress steadily. At present, there are many disadvantages in the education of rural areas in China. The existence of these disadvantages leads to the fact that rural areas must change these disadvantages as soon as possible.

1. Introduction

With the rapid passage of time, China's urbanization process is like a booster, which promotes the development of most parts of China. However, a considerable number of rural areas in China are still in a very backward situation. These areas cannot get better development due to various reasons. Promoting the development of these regions is one of the development goals of China in the new era. China must adopt effective ways to promote the progress of these regions in all aspects, and developing their education is one of the effective measures. China should promote the development of education in these regions.

2. Analysis of the Reasons for the Development of Education in Rural Areas

2.1 Forced By the Development Requirements of the Times

China put forward the development strategy of building a well-off society in an all-round way long ago. Building a well-off society in an all-round way means that all regions of China can develop to a well-off level. All regions in China have reached the predetermined level of comprehensive well-off development in economy, culture, transportation and other aspects. However, as far as the current situation is concerned, the vast majority of China's regions have reached the requirements of all-round well-off life, but there are still some relatively backward rural areas that have not kept pace with the pace of development of The Times, which is easy to cause the unbalanced development of various regions. The unbalanced development of different regions will produce many disadvantages to the development of Chinese society: economic development is difficult, and residents in each region have a strong sense of disparity. China does not allow unbalanced regional development, but tries to take various actions to pull in the

development gap between different regions. Facing the relatively backward rural areas, China has adopted the same attitude and approach. It does not want these settled rural areas to maintain their original appearance and have no way to move forward. In order to better solve the difficulties in rural areas, China has put forward the rural development strategy, and the development of education is one of the strategic means.

2.2 The value of education

For the whole human society, the transformation value of education is infinite. Therefore, mankind must fully realize the value of education and promote education. The value of education is mainly reflected in the following aspects:

Change backward thought, propagandize civilized thought. Thought is the front of action, it has a strong leadership role, good thought can guide the right behavior, and backward thought will only make people stay in place, unwilling to move forward. But education can propagate civilized ideas and make people realize the backwardness of their own thinking.

Second, learn advanced knowledge and increase opportunities for life development. For students in rural areas, receiving a better education can enable them to see a larger development world, and a good education can also help them establish a correct three outlooks and view their life correctly. By receiving better education, they will have more opportunities to get out of backward rural areas, go to the outside world and find their own development opportunities.

2.3 Disadvantages of education in rural areas

There are many disadvantages in education in rural areas: lack of complete educational resources, scarcity of rural teachers and small enrollment of rural schools. There are two main reasons for these phenomena

Rural areas generally have a common feature: economic backwardness. In order to earn more money, they think that only continuous work can change their poverty, so many rural children are forced to stay at home as family labor.

Second, ideological imprisonment. Thought has blocked the progress of rural people. They do not see the value brought by education. They can only develop and advance according to their original outlook on life and values.

3. Analysis of Specific Means of Developing Education in Rural Areas

3.1 Integration of rural education resources

Educational resources are the foundation of educational development, which is like the relationship between root and leaf. Educational resources are the root and educational undertakings are the leaves. Only when the roots grow solid can leaves have enough strength to grow. This situation also means that only with a certain basic educational resources, China's educational cause can have the basis for development and promotion. Lack of educational resources is one of the disadvantages of education in rural areas. Because of this disadvantage, many rural areas have no foundation to carry out local education. In this case, it is very necessary to allocate certain educational resources for rural areas. To allocate educational resources for rural areas, rural education departments can start from the following aspects: First, rural education departments need to apply for a certain amount of funds from the national financial department, so that rural areas have enough funds to build schools. The educational construction funds allocated by the national financial department should have clear data records, and each expenditure should be recorded by

special data recording personnel. The way to do this is to prevent some illegal personnel from stealing education construction funds. Strict data records can track the source of each education construction fund. Secondly, rural education departments should provide rural schools with basic library, gymnasium, classroom building and other educational resources. The construction scale and facilities of rural schools should meet the unified national construction standards. Finally, rural education departments can apply to their superiors for regular educational exchanges between rural schools and urban schools. Compared with urban schools, rural schools have backward educational resources, while urban schools have surplus educational resources. In view of this situation, the national education department should focus on allocating educational resources to rural schools and allocate appropriate educational resources according to the educational needs of schools in different rural areas. The purpose of regular educational exchanges is to ensure that rural schools can absorb advanced educational methods and ideas in time. In the process of educational exchanges between rural schools and urban schools, they can learn the educational methods, educational culture and educational concepts of urban schools.

3.2 Deliver excellent Rural Teachers

Rural teachers are the soul of rural education, rural education must have a number of excellent rural teachers, only in this way, the quality of rural education can be effectively guaranteed. Many rural teachers are forced to choose to teach in urban areas or leave their beloved education career, because the unsatisfactory education environment and job security cannot make them continue to face the cruel life. Faced with this situation, education departments in rural areas should address the shortage of rural teachers. First of all, the rural education department should protect the rights and interests of rural teachers and provide them with unified salary and performance incentives. The national education department should give bonuses to teachers who take the initiative to teach in rural areas, and include the supporting age of some teachers in their teaching age. Only by providing the most basic wage guarantee for rural teachers can they invest in rural education without worries. Then, the national education department needs to train a group of special rural teachers for rural areas, who need to have extra patience, a high degree of affinity, and profound teaching strength.

3.3 Strengthen education and publicity and change the useless backward thought of education

Although the 21st century is a civilized society, the backward idea that education is useless still exists, which is still retained in many rural areas. The backward idea of useless education will make people in rural areas stay in place, following the way of work and life of the older generation, and the younger generation's vision of life cannot be broadened. In view of this situation, rural education departments should adopt flexible publicity methods to change the idea that education is useless in these areas. First of all, rural education departments should use various publicity methods to let local residents understand the importance of developing education in today's era and the changes and progress brought by receiving education. For example, the staff of the education department in rural areas try to let the people in rural areas see the outside world through some video displays, examples of development facts and discourse encouragement. Secondly, rural education departments should make efforts to persuade children from left-behind families or poor families to receive education, so as to avoid their fate as family labor force. Finally, rural education departments need to organize all kinds of educational activities so that students in rural areas can understand the fun of education.

4. Conclusion

Promoting the development of rural areas is one of China's development goals in the new era, and education is the foundation of promoting the development of rural areas. The transformative power of education is beyond people's imagination. The country needs to make full use of the value of education to promote the development of rural areas.

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