

# *Rural Education in the Perspective of Rural Revitalization Strategy Value Analysis*

**Guanxiu Wang**

*Jiangxi University of Science and Technology, Ganzhou, Jiangxi, 341000, China*

**Keywords:** Rural Revitalization; Rural Education; Value

**Abstract:** The most arduous and arduous task of building a socialist modern country in an all-round way is still paying for agriculture. Rural revitalization requires rural education. With its "rural" nature and ultimate goal of "educating people", rural education provides a unique educational environment and children's growth space, trains human talents, and inherits traditional culture, so as to revitalize rural culture, and provide an endogenous driving force for sustainable rural development.

## **1. Introduction**

The report of the Twentieth National Congress pointed out that "the most arduous and arduous task of building a socialist modern country in an all-round way is still in the countryside", and it is necessary to "accelerate the construction of a powerful agricultural country, and firmly promote the revitalization of rural industries, talents, culture, ecology and organizations" [1]. At present, our rural areas have completed poverty alleviation and are on the road of rural revitalization. Rural revitalization is to bring rural development into the process of national modernization. The countryside is the foundation of society, and the transformation of society must start with the transformation of the countryside, while the transformation of the vast countryside must start with the development of rural education. With its essential characteristics, rural education can stimulate the endogenous power of rural areas, provide education with a unique educational environment and a diversified space for children's growth, so as to cultivate human talents, and revitalize rural culture with its heritage.

## **2. The unique "rural nature" and "educating people" goals of rural education stimulate the endogenous power of rural development**

### **2.1. The value orientation of rural education should be "rural"**

"The essence of rural education is based on the uniqueness of the field of 'village', that is, the village is the first, and rural education grows in the village, depends on the village, serves the village, and develops in the village" [2]. The uniqueness of rural education lies in the countryside. In addition to learning knowledge and skills, the uniqueness lies in the rural experience and inheritance.

The countryside is the best teaching material and curriculum. First, for rural children at the compulsory education stage, they should make full use of their spare time after school, participate in

rural production and labor, participate in the governance of rural landscapes, forests, fields, lakes and grasses, feel the gifts of the earth, the greatness and hardship of labor in the field, feel the majesty of the mountain in the work in the mountain, and learn the diversity and uniqueness of biology in the cognition and perception of natural creatures. In the change of the four seasons in the countryside, the changes of rural creatures experience the magic of the four seasons, the great power of time and space, and so on; Second, for the adult rural people, we should enhance their participation and awareness of rural revitalization. Actively guide the villagers to practice a new way of production and life, explore a new path for scientific and rational transformation of rural ecological resources into economic advantages, and pass on the concept of green life, in order to build a harmonious development pattern between man and nature, establish a healthy and economical lifestyle, and actively participate in the modernization of rural beauty.

## **2.2. The ultimate goal of rural education is "educating people"**

Rural education has unique advantages. The diversity of rural space gives rural children a free, safe and healthy growth experience. First of all, the countryside gives children a safe space to grow up. "In a familiar society, we will get the freedom to do what we want without exceeding the rules" [3], "Rules are not laws, rules are etiquette and customs that are 'learned'. To follow the customs is to follow the heart. In other words, society and individuals have a home here". We should get familiar with rural land, mountains, rivers, trees, villagers, work, life, etc. in daily contact to achieve a place of peace of mind, that is, "my heart is at home". Spiritual pleasure and physical relaxation are the difficult environment for children's growth. Secondly, there is a unique place for the growth of rural children: humanistic space. Humanistic space is a unique space produced by the mutual effect between man and nature, and between man and man. Its main component is rural traditional culture. Natural culture, family culture (self-cultivation, family governance and world peace), etiquette and custom culture (morality) "China's local society originally contains habits, systems, ethics, and talents to maintain its integrity", "people and land have emotional ties in the local society, a kind of mulberry and catalpa friendship, and the spirit cultivated in the organic cycle of returning to their roots" . "People also have roots". He grew up in the "root", flourished in the "root", and his mission is to strengthen this root. "This root is to provide him with growth materials, and provide him with a society of education and culture: a small family, a village, a large township, a country". We must give back to the countryside when we take it from it. This is our root culture, and the root feelings are the basis of our family and country feelings. Thirdly, the personnel space in the countryside gives children a sense of security. Both the left and right neighbors are relatives. They enter and leave together, cultivate the same kind of land, share the same frequency of life style, familiar faces, friendly partners, and appropriate intimate relationships between people, all of which give children a sense of security in their growth. Children in the countryside grow up like grass in the wind. They are healthy, free and happy, safe and happy. This is a unique personnel space that urban life does not have. It gives rural children a free, safe and healthy growth experience. In addition, under the implementation of the education policy of urban-rural education integration and the appeal of education equity, small-scale schools are repairing the lack of rural education in the past decade. The obvious advantages of "small classes and small schools" compared with "large classes and large schools" in cities (towns): attention can be paid to every student in management, and teaching resources can meet personalized guidance.

## **2.3. Rural education provides human support for rural revitalization**

Rural revitalization should be the responsibility and obligation of all rural people. Rural education should be a multi-level and open education system covering adults and children. Rural general education, vocational education, skills training, and public cultural publicity and education are spread

in rural areas at various levels, providing human support for rural revitalization and backbone for rural cultural revitalization.

The times are developing and knowledge is updating. The dominant role of rural education is to update the knowledge of rural people. The knowledge that children learn in school will also fall in every corner of the village unintentionally with the hidden transmission of rural children in life. While updating the knowledge of rural children, it also deeply affects their psychology and ideas, thus changing their way of thinking and behavior, shaping a new generation with the awareness of the times and cultural character, and becoming the backbone of rural cultural inheritance and innovation. After more extensive knowledge, culture and spiritual freedom, this new generation of rural people has their own understanding of rural culture and individual development, and is full of natural, healthy, happy and affluent new generation of rural people, so as to reform the spiritual outlook, values and moral foundation of the countryside.

In the experience of being close to the countryside and embracing the nature, rural children love the land, love their hometown, and be close to the countryside, so as to complete the identity and personality integrity of rural teenagers, and thus grow into confident rural teenagers, confident Chinese teenagers.

The "rural nature" of rural education and the ultimate goal of "educating people" provide endogenous impetus for rural development.

### **3. Rural education promotes the inheritance of traditional culture and the prosperity of rural culture**

#### **3.1. Rural education promotes the inheritance of traditional culture**

Many excellent elements in the traditional rural lifestyle reflect the survival wisdom of the working people. "The village is formed according to people's needs and feelings, and is a compound and orderly space". People living in the countryside can meet many needs, and many needs are irreplaceable.

"Industrialization" and "urban centralization" make rural people lack confidence in rural culture. Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, especially after the proposal of the rural revitalization strategy, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China has attached great importance to the construction of rural culture. The government has continuously increased its guidance and support for the construction of rural culture. The goal is to enable rural people to enhance their recognition of rural social culture, cultivate cultural self-confidence, and develop advanced socialist culture. "Since ancient times, education has shouldered the responsibility of cultural enlightenment, inheritance and innovation, and rural education is an important carrier to promote the development of rural culture" [4]. Now, rural children have left the countryside for most of their time because of the withdrawal and school integration, while most of the young people have entered the city. Many villages have lost their natural features, folk culture has not been passed on, rural handicrafts have not been inherited, and the apprenticeship system has gradually lost its soil. These rural characteristic cultures do not show up in the countryside, and the development of rural culture is facing a severe situation. Rural education is an important carrier for the development of rural culture. Rural children can learn a healthy way of life in rural areas by staying in rural schools and living in rural areas. Fresh food and vegetables, fresh air and production labor corresponding to the four seasons, and the life rhythm of working at sunrise and resting at sunset are conducive to life and human health. Rural children can be integrated into the complete rural complex ecosystem. The countryside exists in the embrace of nature. Mountains and rivers, dawn and sunset, flowers and wild forests, insects and animals, and the countryside is a system of symbiosis between biology and the environment. The countryside is the carrier of traditional culture. There are cultural entities in the

countryside, such as ancestral tombs, ancestral halls, buildings, genealogy, and corresponding ritual activities, such as ancestor worship, social drama, festival celebrations, which have a strong role in regulating human behavior; Traditional culture is bound to exert a subtle influence on people in the environment, forming social pressure, public opinion guidance, moral foundation and code of conduct in production and life, and becoming the recessive gene of culture. Therefore, the rural children and the rural people can be educated by the local culture. Infused with local culture in life, in order to establish rural children's recognition of rural culture, so that rural culture can be inherited.

### **3.2. Rural education promotes the innovative development of rural culture**

Rural culture is marginalized in the current "urban center" culture, and the urbanization tendency of the grass-roots government has destroyed the excellent traditional rural culture to a certain extent. The original rural cultural pattern is broken, the public cultural products are lacking, and the cultural life is monotonous. Various negative cultures take advantage of the situation, erode the excellent rural cultural traditions. The feudal superstition culture is becoming increasingly serious, and even the spread of cult culture has violated the values of rural people. At present, the main body of rural cultural inheritance is broken, urban cultural assimilation and foreign cultural challenges coexist, and rural culture is in urgent need of inheritance and innovation.

When rural schools stay in the countryside, they retain the main body of rural cultural inheritance. When rural education catches farmers, it catches the main body of rural cultural construction.

Rural school education should promote the development of rural culture, innovate the rural education model, update the rural education goals, and integrate rural cultural knowledge and life experience as much as possible, so as to actively explore the campus rural culture integration and open rural education, connect the inside and outside of the school, and form the core of rural culture. In all kinds of training and education for rural people, we should integrate the education of rural local culture, tap the culture with rural characteristics and traditional moral resources, and build the main body of rural culture inheritance based on the existing village style and features, combined with the presentation of rural history; We will promote cultural governance, carry out actions to change customs, vigorously promote excellent traditional culture, and build a new mechanism for the development of rural culture. "Rural culture, with its unique way of existence, affects people's ideas, values and behavior. The inheritance and innovation of rural culture is the key to realizing the strategy of rural revitalization, and is the foundation and guarantee of rural revitalization."

### **3.3. Rural education enhances cultural cohesion**

The essence of education is to spread culture, to educate people with culture. "Rural education is an important social mechanism through which excellent traditional culture can come down in one continuous line in the spiritual world of generations of rural children. It is also an important force for traditional culture to keep pace with the times and make innovations. It shoulders the sacred mandate to guide and cultivate the firm and profound cultural self-confidence of rural teenagers, and is an effective way to promote Chinese excellent traditional culture to enter the daily life world of the people and gain widespread recognition."

Rural education strengthens the traditional cultural beliefs of rural society. "As the origin of the culture in rural areas, rural education, rooted in the countryside and based on education, pre-constructs hope and provides impetus for the development of rural society. First, rural education promotes rural cultural identity, which can enhance the centripetal force and cohesion of rural social development, and is an indispensable condition for the pursuit of a better life in the countryside. Second, rural education awakens people's inner "rule of etiquette" consciousness, and maintain the rural social order ". Most of the traditional rural culture is the legal basis, and they coexist harmoniously. The traditional

rule of etiquette and the rule of law jointly regulate people's behavior and ensure the healthy development of rural society.

## Acknowledgment

Jiangxi University Humanities and Social Sciences Project "Research on Rural Education in the Central Soviet Area in the View of Rural Revitalization Strategy" (Project No.: MKS19209); General Project of Ganzhou Municipal Social Federation "Research on the Mobilization of Rural Education Revolution in Central Soviet Area" (Project No. 2021-004-0013).

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