

Current situation and training strategy of rural basic education talents under the strategy of rural revitalization

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Keywords: Rural revitalization strategy; Rural basic education; Present situation and training of talents; Present situation of talents

Abstract: In recent years, China's economy has developed rapidly, but the gap between urban and rural areas is still very obvious, especially in rural areas, which is extremely unfavourable to the sustained and stable development of China. Rural revitalization strategy is the main solution to this problem. In order to improve the quality and ability of rural vocational education teachers and promote the continuous development of rural vocational education construction. This study analyses the current situation and training strategy of rural basic education talents under the strategy of rural revitalization.

1. Introduction

With the rapid development of China's economy, the economy in rural areas is also developing gradually. However, the cultivation of talents in rural areas has always been a difficult problem. As an important way to train rural talents, rural vocational education has attracted much attention in its cognition and training status.[1]. Rural revitalization is an economic and social development strategy of China, which aims to change the "urban-rural dual" development model, gradually realize the integration of urban and rural materials and culture, modernize agricultural services, continuously develop industries, optimize rural environment, and increase the income of rural population. Rural vocational education plays an important role in promoting rural modernization, increasing farmers' income and sustainable rural development. Excellent teachers are an important factor to ensure the quality of rural vocational education. The government should support, invest and guarantee it from the policy level. The core of the rural revitalization strategy is to follow the laws of rural production and promote the adjustment and upgrading of rural industrial structure. At the same time, it emphasizes the complementary role of development advantages such as agricultural modernization and new urbanization, and pays close attention to social public services and rural governance.[2].

2. Research background

2.1. Concept and content of rural revitalization strategy

The rural revitalization strategy is an important strategy put forward by the China Municipal Government, aiming at developing and strengthening the rural economy, promoting agricultural

modernization and overall rural progress, and realizing the balanced and coordinated development of urban and rural areas. The concept and content are introduced in detail below. Rural revitalization strategy refers to a major strategy to enhance the vitality of rural economic development and achieve comprehensive progress in rural economy, society and culture by improving rural infrastructure construction, strengthening rural social security system construction and increasing farmers' income. Rural revitalization aims at realizing the coordination of urban and rural development and promoting the development of new urbanization and modern agriculture. Infrastructure construction is one of the important contents of rural revitalization strategy.[3]. While strengthening the construction of infrastructure such as transportation, water conservancy, electric power and information network, it is also necessary to pay attention to improving the supply of public service facilities, strengthening the protection of ecological environment and optimizing the allocation of resources, so as to promote the modernization of rural economy and improve the quality of life of rural residents. Promoting the construction of new countryside is one of the important contents of rural revitalization strategy. Building a new rural area with livable and suitable industries, beautiful environment and distinctive culture.[4]Pay attention to the development of rural characteristic industries, increase farmers' income, expand rural employment opportunities, and improve farmers' quality of life and happiness. Improving rural social security system is one of the important contents of rural revitalization strategy. Strengthening rural medical care, education, old-age care, housing and other services, improving rural social security system, improving farmers' health level and quality of life, can also promote the balance of urban and rural public resources allocation. Promoting agricultural modernization is one of the important contents of rural revitalization strategy. By promoting the application of information technology, adjusting agricultural structure, improving agricultural production mode, changing agricultural product management mode and other means, the total factor productivity and competitiveness of China's agriculture will be improved, farmers' income will be increased, and agricultural modernization and rural economic transformation and upgrading will be promoted.



Figure 1: Relevant measures for rural revitalization

Improving rural social security system is one of the important contents of rural revitalization strategy. It is necessary to strengthen rural medical care, education, old-age care and housing services, improve the rural social security system, and improve farmers' health and quality of life. At the same time, it is also necessary to strengthen the coordinated development of urban and rural education and expand the coverage of quality education resources. Promoting the integration of urban and rural development is one of the important contents of rural revitalization strategy.[5]. Promoting

agricultural modernization is one of the important contents of rural revitalization strategy. It is necessary to promote the application of information technology, adjust agricultural structure, improve agricultural production mode, change agricultural product management mode and other means to enhance China's agricultural total factor productivity and competitiveness, increase farmers' income, and promote agricultural modernization and rural economic transformation and upgrading. Establish a cooperative relationship between cities and villages based on the mechanism of equality and mutual benefit, help rural economic development with the advantages of urban technology, finance and talents, and improve the bottleneck of rural economic development with the reference of urban planning, service and culture (Figure 1).[6].

2.2. Cognition and training status of rural vocational education

(1) Close to reality: Rural vocational education pays attention to practical operation, which is closer to production line and rural production reality.

(2) Docking the market demand: Rural vocational education pays attention to the market demand for technical talents, and chooses a major that adapts to the rural industry and employment market.

(3) Bridging the education gap in poverty-stricken areas: The rural labor market is relatively backward, and rural vocational education can make up for the regional education gap.[7].

With the development of rural economy, the demand for skilled talents in rural labor market is increasing. Rural vocational education is an educational system to meet the needs of rural economic development and cultivate professionals with practical skills and employment and entrepreneurial ability. Rural vocational education has certain training status:

The awareness of rural vocational education in rural areas is relatively low. Due to the relatively backward economy in rural areas, people's awareness of vocational education is relatively small. Many people think that vocational education is only a way of education for those students who can't get into universities, but ignore the important role of vocational education in the economic development of rural areas. In rural areas, many people have some misunderstandings about vocational education. For example, it is considered that vocational education is only to train some skilled workers, while ignoring the important role of vocational education in industrial upgrading and economic development in rural areas. In addition, some people think that the quality of students in vocational education is low and it is difficult to compare with college students. This view is also incorrect.[8].

In addition, there are relatively few vocational education institutions in rural areas, and many people do not understand the specific situation of vocational education. For example, many people don't know the curriculum and teaching quality of vocational education, which also leads to people's lack of cognition about vocational education. The number of vocational education institutions in rural areas is relatively small, and there are even no vocational education institutions in many areas. This has caused many rural students to be unable to receive vocational education, and also made it more difficult to train talents in rural areas. The teachers in vocational education institutions in rural areas are relatively weak, and many teachers lack professional knowledge and teaching experience in vocational education, which also affects the teaching quality of vocational education. The teaching facilities of vocational education institutions are relatively backward, and many schools lack necessary teaching equipment and laboratories, which also affects the teaching effect of vocational education. The employment of vocational education graduates in rural areas is also facing certain difficulties. In addition, the main training methods are as follows (Figure 1) (Table 1).[9]:

Table 1: Training Methods of Rural Vocational Education

Apprenticeship	Apprenticeship is a traditional way of training, which was widely used in handicrafts and other industries in ancient times. In recent years, the apprenticeship system has been re-excavated, and due to the actual work characteristics and regional environmental differences, there will be great diversity and a real "hundred flowers blossom".
Secondary vocational education	Secondary vocational education is the most common training method in rural vocational education. Secondary vocational schools pay attention to practical operation in teaching and combine practical skills with theoretical knowledge.
community college	Community college is one of the forms that have developed rapidly in China in recent years. Provide vocational skills training and continuing education through community education.

The specialties of rural vocational education are quite different because of different geographical location and economic and industrial characteristics. But generally speaking, it mainly includes the following categories (Table 2).

Table 2: Specialty of Rural Vocational Education

Agricultural specialty	Agricultural specialty is the most basic specialty in rural vocational education and directly related to agricultural production.
Service specialty	Service majors such as hotel management, tourism marketing and human resource management can help rural areas develop rural tourism and other service industries.
Engineering technology specialty	Because rural areas need to build roads, bridges and other infrastructure, engineering majors are very important for rural construction and development.

In addition, the quality of teachers in rural vocational education directly affects the quality of education and the effect of talent training, and the quality of teachers in rural vocational education has an important impact on the quality of education and the effect of talent training. Cultivating high-quality teachers is a key factor to ensure the effective promotion of rural vocational education and the realization of educational goals. With the increasing attention of governments all over the country to the development of rural vocational education, the tilt of national policies and the strong support of investment, rural vocational education in China has developed rapidly. But at the same time, the rural vocational education teachers have the problems show in Table 3.[10]

Establish and improve the teacher training system, provide teachers with a variety of training opportunities, enhance their teaching and management capabilities, and promote the professional level and knowledge reserve of teachers. Due to the heavy teaching tasks of rural vocational education teachers, their economic income is low, which leads to their high turnover rate. Therefore, it is the key to ensure the stability of teachers by increasing the economic incentives and improving the treatment of teachers in rural vocational education. The government should introduce corresponding policies to encourage college graduates to work in rural vocational education posts, and improve the environment of rural vocational education to provide educators with a better education and working environment. Striving for more outstanding talents to join the teaching staff of rural vocational education is the key to improve the quality of rural vocational education and the effect of talent training. By establishing an effective talent introduction system, we can attract more talents who love the countryside and are good at education, and improve the quality and ability of teachers.[11]

Table 3: Problems in Rural Vocational Education Teachers

The quality of teachers is not high.	Some teachers lack relevant skills and knowledge reserves, so they cannot effectively impart relevant skills and knowledge.
The loss of teachers is serious	As a superior labor resource, college graduates play an important role in cultivating rural modernization talents. However, in rural vocational education, college graduates account for a relatively low proportion.
The structure of teaching staff is unreasonable.	As a superior labor resource, college graduates play an important role in cultivating rural modernization talents. However, in rural vocational education, college graduates account for a relatively low proportion.

2.3. There are disadvantages in rural basic education

With the rapid economic development in China, the gap between urban and rural areas has gradually narrowed, but there are still many disadvantages in rural basic education. This paper will discuss the disadvantages of rural basic education from the aspects of educational resources, teachers and teaching quality. Compared with urban areas, educational resources in rural areas are relatively scarce, educational facilities are backward, teaching equipment is insufficient, teaching materials are incomplete and teaching resources are scarce. These are the main problems existing in rural basic education.[12]. Compared with urban schools, the teaching equipment and resources in rural schools are very limited, which makes the learning conditions and learning environment of rural students relatively poor and affects their learning effect. The instability of teachers in rural areas is also a problem in rural basic education. Due to the relatively poor economic conditions in rural areas, the treatment of teachers is relatively low, which makes many excellent teachers reluctant to work in rural areas. At the same time, there are many "three noes" teachers in rural areas, that is, there is no teacher qualification certificate, no teacher employment contract and no formal teacher title. The teaching level and quality of these teachers are difficult to guarantee. The quality of teaching in rural areas is generally lower than that in urban areas, which is mainly caused by the problems of educational resources and teachers.[13]. The poor quality of teaching in rural areas is mainly manifested in the following aspects: To sum up, there are many disadvantages in rural basic education, and the solution of these problems requires the joint efforts of the government, schools and all walks of life. The government should increase investment in rural education, improve the allocation of rural education resources, strengthen the training and management of rural teachers, and improve the treatment of rural teachers, so as to attract more outstanding teachers to work in rural areas. Schools should strengthen teaching management, improve teaching quality, innovate teaching methods and improve students' learning enthusiasm and motivation. All walks of life should pay attention to rural education, actively participate in rural education and contribute to the development of rural education.

3. The importance of rural basic education

Rural basic education is an important part of China's modernization, and it is also an important way for rural children and adolescents to receive necessary knowledge and skills. Especially for children in poor areas, remote mountainous areas and ethnic minority areas, the importance of rural basic education is more significant. This paper will discuss the importance of rural basic education from the following aspects.

In China, compared with urban students, rural students are at an obvious disadvantage in population base, economic base, family education resources and social environment. However, the proportion of students attending schools above junior high school and senior high school in rural areas is generally not high. This has brought two consequences. First, there is a lack of educational resources, few opportunities to choose, and the quality is not as good as that of cities. Second, the

lack of education has an additive effect on career development, which leads to a large number of rural teenagers unable to get rid of poverty through education. As one of the important channels to get rid of poverty and become rich, rural basic education can lay a solid foundation for rural sustainable development in the future.

Compared with cities, the degree of socialization in rural areas is lower, and there are problems of single content and strong localization characteristics in the process of cultural inheritance. The "socialization" mechanism formed in areas with equal educational resources and high education level is helpful to publicize and expand respect for universal values. By using the spillover effect of education to promote the concept transformation, rural basic education is expected to alleviate this problem, so that all ethnic groups and social groups can eliminate the gap and acquire knowledge and skills equally.

The rural education model has rich distinctive features, adapting to local conditions, so as to meet the local economic and social needs and cultivate professionals who meet the needs of local economic, industrial and social development. Through rural basic education, students can fully explore their potential, master many skills and develop in many aspects as much as possible, or have a deeper understanding and foresight in some fields. This also provides greater opportunities for rural areas to train skilled and productive talents and accelerate economic development and industrial upgrading. In the long run, rural basic education also has the nature of cultural popularization. It is not only to impart basic knowledge, but also to inject elements into the way of thinking in rural areas and the life process of adults. It is the basic stage of transforming children born in rural areas into better modern citizens. Through rural basic education, students can get in touch with more and more new fields of knowledge, and their cognitive level will continue to rise, which is very important for the people who have not received a comprehensive education and succumb to habitual thinking under various normal conditions.

Rural basic education is also one of the important means of accurate poverty alleviation. When carrying out and deploying poverty alleviation projects in rural schools, plans can be made according to poverty alleviation policies, and poverty alleviation funds can be guaranteed to optimize poverty alleviation effects. However, it is also worth noting that the implementation of this kind of education project depends on the great efforts of the education field and other members to promote the realization of poverty alleviation projects[14].

4. The training path of rural basic education under the strategy of rural revitalization

At present, there are some problems in rural basic education in China. First of all, the rural basic education teachers are weak. Due to the relatively poor economic conditions in rural areas, the teachers of rural basic education are relatively weak. Secondly, rural basic education resources are scarce. Due to the relatively poor economic conditions in rural areas, the educational resources of rural basic education are relatively scarce. Thirdly, the teaching quality of rural basic education is not high. Due to the relatively poor economic conditions in rural areas, the teaching quality of rural basic education is relatively low. In order to solve the problems existing in rural basic education, a series of measures need to be taken to cultivate rural basic education talents (Figure 2).



Figure 2: Technical support for rural revitalization

Rural revitalization is one of the important development strategies in China today, and rural basic education, as an important part of rural revitalization, is of great significance to the realization of rural revitalization. This paper will discuss the cultivation path of rural basic education under the strategy of rural revitalization from the following three aspects. To promote the development of rural basic education, first of all, we need to have high-quality education planning, combine education planning with rural revitalization strategy, and make rural education development planning through research, so as to clarify the direction and basic ideas of education development. At the same time, the government can also increase the investment in education funds, improve the educational means in the public budget such as county finance, and increase the institutional guarantee of rural education funds. On the basis of determining the education plan and education funds, it is very important to improve the teaching and management ability of rural basic education teachers. The government should increase investment to improve the quality and ability of rural teachers: establish a teacher training mechanism, provide diversified teacher training, improve the mechanism of recruitment, competition and winning, expand the scope and breadth of recruitment, let everyone learn from each other, and let one specialty and many specialties run side by side. Carrying out high-quality basic education is one of the keys to realize rural revitalization. A superior educational environment can not only stimulate children's curiosity and creative thinking, but also improve their ability of organization and execution through guidance. At the same time, the government should also pay due attention to and develop cultural resources with rural characteristics, and provide excellent cultural and artistic courses for children, so that children can master modern knowledge without losing the local soil connotation. Nowadays, there are many "Internet+Education" products in the market. The combination of modern information technology and education and teaching has opened a new urban campus for many classes. Under the promotion of poverty alleviation and rural revitalization strategy, this form of development strategy has gradually become the forerunner of the construction of rural educational facilities. The government should take the initiative to create a positive situation, expand all kinds of educational resources, and encourage and support parents to feel their children's educational situation personally. In addition to network infrastructure, the lack of rural infrastructure is also one of the important factors restricting their development. The school's hardware and equipment are weak, the educational environment is poor, and the area is isolated; These problems have become the ticket problem of rural basic education. The government should give priority to supporting the advanced evaluation of rural public schools, and upgrade the schools according to the evaluation results, implement information education means, and enhance the ability of technical

equipment. When the government's implementation has reached the limit that it can afford at present, the involvement of all sectors of society should become the key word in the new period. Parents of students, non-governmental organizations and academic institutions can help children in rural educational facilities (Figure 3).



Figure 3: Promotion of Rural Revitalization Villagers

5. Conclusion

The rural revitalization strategy is an important strategy put forward by the China Municipal Government, aiming at promoting rural economic development, improving farmers' living standards and promoting the integrated development of urban and rural areas. Among them, rural basic education is an indispensable part of rural revitalization strategy. Based on the background of rural revitalization strategy, this paper discusses the training path of rural basic education, which can provide some ideas and suggestions for the development of rural basic education.

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