

On the Path Selection of High-quality Development of Rural Compulsory Education under the Background of Rural Revitalization

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Abstract: The realization of education modernization is the important foundation of our country's realization of the modernization, the rural compulsory education is an important part of the education system in our country and plays an irreplaceable role in the process of advancing the rural modernization. With the implementation of the rural revitalization strategy, the development of rural compulsory education also ushered in new opportunities. However, at present, China's rural compulsory education is still faced with outstanding problems such as insufficient supply of high-quality educational resources, difficult to meet the practical needs of fund investment, and a large gap in school-running conditions, which restricts the high-quality development of rural compulsory education. The rural revitalization strategy provides a new opportunity for the development of rural compulsory education and points out the direction for the high-quality development of rural compulsory education in China. From the aspects of education resource allocation, fund investment, school-running conditions and teachers, the paper puts forward the path selection to promote the high-quality development of rural compulsory education in China.

Keywords: Rural revitalization; Rural education; Education modernization; Education balance

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1. Increase Investment in Educational Resources and Improve the Funding Guarantee Mechanism

Rural compulsory education is the basis of realizing the modernization of education in our country and an indispensable part of our education system. The rural revitalization strategy provides a new opportunity for the high-quality development of rural compulsory education, and also puts forward new requirements. Firstly, the government should increase financial investment in rural compulsory education and gradually narrow the gap between urban and rural compulsory education. Setting up special funds in cities for rural education and improving the Transfer Payment System between the central and local governments ensure that financial funds are tilted toward rural compulsory education. Secondly, we should actively expand the source of funds and form a multi-channel investment mechanism. The government should give full play to its own functions and actively encourage and guide social capital to invest in the field of rural compulsory education. Social organizations are encouraged to subsidize students from poor families to complete their studies through donations, scholarships, work-study opportunities and other forms, and give them material and spiritual rewards. Finally, we should improve the financial transfer payment system and optimize the rural compulsory education fund guarantee mechanism. On the basis of the financial transfer payment system between the central and local governments, we should establish a transfer payment system shared by the central and provincial-level governments. Provincial governments should assume the main responsibility in accordance with the principle of matching fiscal powers with expenditure responsibilities to reasonably divide the proportion of transfer payments at the provincial, city and county levels. On the basis of local governments fulfilling their

responsibilities, we will establish a transfer payment system with central finance as the mainstay and local finance as a supplement. Local governments should incorporate education funds into budget management and ensure that the proportion of investment is not lower than the national average level. At the same time, we must increase the guarantee of teachers' salaries in rural compulsory education.

2. Accelerate the Standardization Construction of Schools and Improve the Conditions for Running Schools

Accelerating the standardization construction of rural compulsory education schools and improving the conditions for running schools are the basis and prerequisite for promoting the balanced development of compulsory education. At present, the weak conditions of rural compulsory education schools are still very prominent, and the equipment and facilities of education and teaching are far from meeting the needs of education and teaching. Firstly, the standardization construction of rural compulsory education schools should follow the principles of government leadership, social participation, standard guidance, being in line with local conditions, and classification guidance, be consistent with the national unified standards, plan and implement synchronously with the improvement of school conditions, fully consider the changing trend of the number of students. To ensure the right of school-age children and adolescents to receive education in the compulsory education stage as the fundamental starting point and goal, it should be based on the current needs and consider the future development needs. Secondly, the division of responsibility Subjects and departments should be clarified, and all departments should formulate plans and programs according to their respective responsibilities, and form a working mechanism in which each performs its own duties and responsibilities and works together. Local governments should play the role of policy guidance and financial guarantee, and integrate the construction of educational infrastructure into local economic and social development plans and urban-rural construction plans for overall consideration.

The construction of beautiful countryside is an important part of the implementation of the rural revitalization strategy. The construction of beautiful countryside is a comprehensive environmental improvement project for rural communities with the improvement of living environment as the core and the equalization of public services as the goal. Its purpose is to improve the living environment and quality of life in rural areas and promote the overall improvement of the material and spiritual life of farmers. As an important part of it, the village school is indispensable. We must vigorously promote the standardization of school construction, improve the infrastructure, improve the school-running conditions.

3. Optimize the Structure of Teaching Staff and Improve the Level of Teaching Staff

The rural revitalization strategy puts forward higher requirements for rural compulsory education and provides a new opportunity for the high-quality development of rural compulsory education, which requires rural compulsory education to "make up for its shortcomings, do a good job of education that the people are satisfied with", improve the quality of education, and realize the transformation from "having schools to attend" to "being able to attend good schools". However, the current rural teachers are faced with severe challenges, which are mainly manifested in: Firstly, outstanding young talents are reluctant to teach in the countryside. Secondly, the rural teachers are unstable and most of them move to cities. Thirdly, the discipline structure of some rural teachers is unbalanced, there is an urgent need to supplement high-quality professional teachers. The problem of aging teachers is serious, and their educational background is generally low. These problems cause the poor quality of rural school education and hinder the development of rural education.

The general Secretary Xi Jinping pointed out that it is necessary to build a good team of rural teachers and attract outstanding talents to the team of rural teachers. The implementation of rural revitalization strategy provides an important opportunity to optimize the structure of rural teachers. Firstly, in the process of implementing the rural revitalization strategy, we should establish the correct development concept of rural education, cultivate teachers' belief in taking root in the cause of rural education, and ensure that they are willing to work as a teacher in the countryside". Secondly, we should attach great importance to the construction of rural teachers, pay attention to attracting outstanding talents to engage in education in rural areas, promote the high-quality development of rural compulsory education, improve the treatment of teachers to keep them here. Thirdly, we should pay attention to optimizing the structure of rural compulsory education teachers. In terms of scale, we should continuously optimize the scale of teachers and gradually increase the proportion of teachers; In terms of academic qualifications and majors, we should work with colleges and universities to recruit talents in corresponding majors with high academic qualifications, encourage and support existing teachers to improve their academic qualifications through various channels, strengthen teachers' professional knowledge education and training, and pay attention to cultivating and improving teachers' educational and teaching abilities. In terms of professional titles, we should amend the regulations on professional titles to establish a teacher mobility mechanism, encourage the exchange of excellent teachers in urban

and rural areas, and give preference to rural schools in the allocation of professional titles. In short, a variety of channels to enhance the professional quality and professional ability of teachers should be used to achieve the goal of "teaching well". Through various measures, the teaching quality and running level of rural compulsory education are constantly improved, and every rural compulsory education student can enjoy fair and quality education.

4. Strengthen the Supervision to Promote High-quality Development of Education

Under the background of rural revitalization strategy, it is very important to select the path of high-quality development of rural compulsory education. In order to achieve this goal, we need to conduct in-depth discussions from many aspects, such as funding, school-running supervision, and school teaching management and supervision.

Firstly, we need to pay attention to the outlay for development of compulsory education in rural areas. Under the rural revitalization strategy, the government should increase the investment in rural education to ensure that the basic conditions of rural schools are improved. At the same time, we will encourage social forces to participate in rural education and provide financial support for rural education through public donations and corporate sponsorship. In addition, the efficiency of the use of rural education funds can be improved by means of government purchase of services and public fund subsidies.

Secondly, strengthening the supervision of schools is also the key to the high-quality development of rural compulsory education. The government should strengthen the supervision of rural schools to ensure that they carry out education and teaching activities in strict accordance with school standards and education and teaching laws. At the same time, it is necessary to strengthen the training and guidance of school management personnel to improve their management level. In addition, rural schools can be comprehensively evaluated through regular inspections and special supervision so that problems can be found and rectified in a timely manner.

Thirdly, the management and supervision of school teaching is also an important way to improve the quality of rural compulsory education. The government should carry out "performance management" and "multiple evaluation" and other systems to carry out scientific management of school teaching. Through quantitative and qualitative evaluation methods, the teaching quality of teachers is comprehensively evaluated to stimulate the enthusiasm of teachers and the spirit of innovation. At the same time, we should strengthen the care and guidance for rural students to help them overcome their learning difficulties and improve their academic performance.

In short, under the background of the rural revitalization strategy, the high-quality development of rural compulsory education needs to take the synthesized measures from many aspects, such as funding, supervision of school running and management and supervision of school teaching. Only in this way can we truly realize the high-quality development of rural compulsory education and provide strong talent support for the implementation of the rural revitalization strategy.

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