

Study on the path of vocational education helping rural revitalization

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Abstract: With the rapid development of rural economy, China's rural areas began to vigorously develop leisure agriculture, tourism and e-commerce industry, and as a link, try to integrate the rural one, two and three industries, which have an impact on the subsequent development of vocational education. Vocational colleges, as the cradle of training cutting-edge technology talents, should focus their attention on serving "three rural areas", assume the historical heavy responsibility of promoting rural revitalization, and play its unique role and advantages in assisting rural revitalization.

Key words: Vocational education; Rural revitalization; Current situation; Path

Introduction

In the report to the 19th CPC National Congress, the issue of agriculture, rural areas and farmers has been placed in a prominent position in the work of the whole Party, which is a fundamental issue concerning people's livelihood and development. According to the national strategy for the development of agriculture, rural areas and farmers, as the backbone of education, vocational colleges should base on their own characteristics and talent advantages, actively open up their minds, contribute to rural economic construction and ecological civilization, promote rural development, enhance farmers' happiness, and contribute their own strength to rural revitalization. In the report of the 20th National Congress of the Party, it is mentioned that we should comprehensively promote the process of rural revitalization strategy, speed up the construction of China into an agricultural power, achieve revitalization in all aspects, consolidate the foundation of food security, and firmly hold the red line of 1.8 billion mu of arable land. The report made the people concerned much encouraged and full of fighting spirit. Rural and rural workers also expressed that they would take the lead in studying and propagating the spirit of the Party's 20 Major Congress, provide guidance for rural and rural work, and promote rural revitalization in this regard. Based on the actual situation of Taizhou, this paper discusses how vocational education can help rural revitalization, hoping to boost the pace of rural revitalization.

I. The current situation of vocational education to help rural revitalization

Although vocational education plays an important role in the practice of rural revitalization, it also faces a series of challenges, as follows:

1. Insufficient financial investment

The development of vocational education is never an empty word, but needs sufficient financial support. China's current investment in "agriculture, rural areas", infrastructure and so on is large, but the investment in vocational education is relatively small. This causes the shortage of funds in vocational education, and the teaching quality can not be guaranteed.

2. The shortage of teachers

At present, there is a shortage of teachers in China's vocational education, and many teachers' teaching level needs to be improved, which is difficult to meet the needs of rural economic development. At the same time, some excellent teachers choose to "leave their hometown" because of low salary, which also restricts the sustainable development of vocational education.

3. The education system is not perfect

At present, China's vocational education system is not perfect, and the majors offered by vocational colleges in some areas do not meet the needs of local economic development, and the adaptation degree of market demand is also low.

II. Vocational education helps rural revitalization opportunities

1. Policy support

The overall solution of the problems of agriculture, rural areas and farmers has always been a constant goal of our Party in the new historical period. Therefore, we have continuously carried out targeted poverty alleviation for the poor population, and invested in vocational education. The implementation of the rural revitalization strategy has opened a new round of mobilization order for China to build a moderately prosperous society in an all-round way. In the Government Work Report of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, rural real action was taken as one of the ways to effectively solve the problems of agriculture, rural areas and farmers, and the Strategic Plan for Rural Revitalization (2018-2022), jointly issued by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and The State Council, further clarified the educational goals.

2. Social development needs

As an agricultural country, whether rural areas can successfully build a well-off society and build a powerful modern socialist country is an important strategic issue. In the new period, we should take the handling of people's most basic social contradictions as the basic starting point for the overall implementation, which is an important strategic arrangement for the realization of the "two centenary goals", and has very far-reaching historical and practical significance.

3. The development needs of colleges and universities

Vocational colleges are mostly based on industry categories and industrial clusters, and the boundaries of industry fields are relatively clear. Under the background of the country's implementation of the rural revitalization strategy, higher vocational education has a new development direction, and its most significant feature is to provide comprehensive service for "three rural areas". Vocational and technical colleges take the initiative to participate in the rural revitalization, which is a major measure for higher vocational schools to create a "world-class" university. It not only provides a good opportunity for teachers to use their knowledge to serve the society, but also provides an opportunity for students of vocational schools to participate in the rural revitalization.

III. Vocational education to help rural revitalization measures

1. Clarify the orientation of vocational education and update farmers' awareness

The National Program for the Development of Vocational Education defines China's higher vocational education as a type of education of equal importance with ordinary higher education, and establishes the importance of higher vocational education in China's education. The National Plan for the Implementation of Vocational Education Reform, introduced in 2019, proposes to further improve the vocational education system, build a standard system of vocational education, improve the system of vocational education, and strengthen the construction of vocational education talents. In 2021, the National Higher Vocational Work Conference convened by the CPC Central Committee and The State Council put forward new requirements for the development of vocational colleges. In practical work, it is necessary to give full play to the great significance and unique significance of higher vocational education for China's industrial transformation and upgrading, precision poverty alleviation and rural revitalization and other major strategies, strengthen the renewal of the people's vocational education concept, so that the whole society can fully realize that the key to China's economic development and rural revitalization is the development of science and technology and the improvement of the cultural quality of workers.

2. Build a new field of vocational education and open up the "last meter"

French sociologist Pierre Bourdieu put forward the concept of "field". He regarded "field" as an object composed of different places, and then connected to form a network structure. From the perspective of "field" theory, the overall rural revitalization is a systematic project with its own "field", which refers to the interaction and interaction between the government, enterprises, vocational education institutions, labor market and other participants. Strengthen the overall coordination and comprehensive utilization of vocational education resources, establish a vocational education and training system for rural talents with agricultural vocational colleges and training institutions as the main body and a variety of subjects participating, so as to provide talent support for promoting the development of rural economy. In 2017, the landing and application of the "National Agricultural Science and Technology Cloud Platform" by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of China opened up the "last meter" and formed the "National Community Education Digital Learning Alliance", which laid a solid foundation for promoting the deep integration of information technology and community teaching. Through the construction of multiple online teaching resource sharing platforms such as universities and research institutes, it provides strong support for the strategy of "rural revitalization".

A famous French sociologist took the lead in putting forward the concept of "field". Combining rural revitalization and development with vocational education, from the perspective of "field" theory, the overall rural revitalization is a systematic project with its own "field", that is, the interaction and interaction between the government, enterprises, vocational education institutions, labor market and other participants. In order to build a new field in line with the development of vocational education and open up the "last meter", the author believes that relevant departments should vigorously integrate vocational education resources, and make full use of these resources to build a vocational training system for rural talents with vocational colleges and training institutions as the main body and other departments participating, so as to train more agricultural talents and help rural economic development. In 2017, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of China launched the "National Agricultural Science and Technology Cloud Platform", which has played a positive role in promoting the integration of information technology and community teaching. Through the construction of multiple online teaching resource sharing platforms such as universities and research institutes, it has provided strong support for the implementation of the rural revitalization strategy.

3. Improve the suitability of education and rural development to help rural revitalization

The 14th Five-Year Plan calls for strengthening the adaptive capacity of vocational colleges and universities. At present, we should focus on improving the agriculture-suitability of higher vocational education, strengthen the understanding of "three rural" services, carry out a reasonable layout and orientation of higher vocational education, do a good job in the construction of agricultural professional groups, and make the professional construction of vocational colleges more deeply into the rural economic development. With "village" as the main body, "village as the unit" and "joint construction", we should strengthen the integration of "three rural areas" and promote the integrated development of agriculture, culture, sports and tourism. The 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China clearly pointed out that it is necessary to cultivate a team of "agriculture, rural areas and farmers" who understand agriculture, love rural areas and love farmers, and promote the comprehensive revitalization of rural areas, modernization of agriculture and rural areas, and the integrated development of urban and rural areas. This is the urgent need of outstanding talents with the feelings of "agriculture, rural areas" in our country and society. In particular, agriculture-related vocational colleges should give full play to one, two and three classes to carry out "three rural feelings", innovation and entrepreneurship education for college students, cultivate practical skills talents with "three rural" vocational feelings and innovative and entrepreneurial spirit, solve the problem of "can not go down, can not stay", and enhance the effective supply capacity of

vocational colleges to serve the rural revitalization strategy.

4. Carry out training projects for vocational farmers to improve human capital

The new type of professional farmers refers to those who regard agriculture as a job, know how to manage it, and are willing to participate in the implementation of the “rural revitalization” strategy. As an important part of the 13th Five-Year Plan for Cultivating and Developing New Type of Professional Farmers, we will vigorously carry out the “Training Project for a New Generation of professional Farmers”. The training of new professional farmers should be “talent-centered, demand-centered, capability-oriented, and in accordance with the idea of serving rural revitalization, the economic transformation and upgrading in the development of rural industries in the new era and the development of new forms of business have a precise grasp of the new demands for workers’ knowledge, skills and comprehensive quality. By carrying out professional training in job training, technical guidance and exchange, technical demonstration and results demonstration, a large number of new business subjects and modern farmers of agricultural production focusing on grain and other key agricultural products are cultivated. Based on “Internet Plus” and other new economic forms, such as leisure agriculture, rural e-commerce, agricultural super supermarkets and agricultural tourism, China will cultivate a large number of new business leaders and professional managers with independent intellectual property rights, improve their scientific and humanistic qualities and industrial development capabilities, and provide new impetus for “rural revitalization”.

5. Carry out HP sexual skills training to improve the comprehensive quality of farmers

In addition to the above measures, Taizhou, Zhejiang Province, in order to enable vocational education to help rural revitalization, carried out HP skills training based on local conditions. The training is based on the local reality and conforms to the basic situation of Taizhou. In order to improve the effectiveness of the training, the relevant institutions in Taizhou are also constantly improving. The improvement mainly starts from the following points: First, the skills training system and courses must be suitable for local needs. Rural areas should establish skills training systems and courses suitable for local rural characteristics, needs and resources, especially in combination with local key industries, key industry chain related enterprises and the needs of the masses, according to demand; Second, skills training should be well designed at the top level. In 2022, Taizhou, Zhejiang Province planned to launch the “Cultivating new Farmers and Promoting Common Prosperity” and the Action Plan for the training of millions of farmers, and achieved good results. In 2023, on this basis, combined with the construction action of the whole city and the United States countryside and the requirements of the municipal government’s livelihood practical projects, the farmers’ training will be more practical and effective, forming a closed loop of work and effectively promoting farmers’ prosperity and income. Accelerate the cultivation of new farmers with professional literacy, professional skills and professional feelings, play a good combination of “standard implementation + certificate recognition”, “farmer training + employment promotion”, “farmer training + education promotion”, comprehensively improve farmers’ ability to start a business and get rich, promote “stock enhancement”, “successor”, and solably promote the revitalization of rural talents. In addition, there are adequate financial support, urban and rural talent sharing, and measures such as strengthening the Open University education and giving play to the advantages of the Open University system, so as to improve the quality of vocational education and steadily cultivate the local compound talents who are “useful, can be used and can be retained”.

Concluding Remarks

Rural revitalization is a major deployment in the new era of our Party. In order to achieve the goal of rural revitalization, vocational education needs to accurately connect with the transformation of agricultural economy, the upgrading of rural industries and the low quality of rural personnel, which has become an inevitable choice for the realization of rural revitalization strategy. Based on the current situation of Taizhou City, Zhejiang Province, this paper proposes to clarify the orientation of vocational education and update farmers’ consciousness; Construct a new field of vocational education and open up the “last meter”; Improve the suitability of education and rural development to help rural revitalization; And suggestions such as carrying out HP style skills training and improving the comprehensive quality of farmers, hoping to contribute to local rural revitalization.

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