

## **The realistic path of Rural Vocational Education Development — from the perspective of China's new urbanization**

**Hao Tao**

*(Anyang Normal University, China)*

*Corresponding Author: Hao Tao*

---

**Abstract:** The new urbanization takes the integration of urban and rural areas as the development mode and breaks the disadvantages of the dual structure of urban and rural areas, which is a new strategy and means for the development of rural social economy in China. It requires that we must improve the modernization level of farmers, improve their professional quality, cultivate "new type of professional farmers", and increase the transfer of rural surplus labor. Therefore, it is necessary to analyze the trend of economic and social development, grasp the new opportunity of rural vocational education development, readjust the direction of rural vocational education personnel training, strengthen the construction of multi-level rural vocational education personnel training system, promote the "three in one" rural vocational education personnel training mode of students, schools and enterprises, and improve the quality of personnel training and service. It is of great significance to promote the healthy, coordinated and sustainable development of new urbanization construction.

**Key words:** new urbanization rural vocational education new ideas for development

---

Date of Submission: 13-05-2020

Date of Acceptance: 25-05-2020

---

### **I. INTRODUCTION**

New urbanization is an important strategic task to promote the economic and social development of our country and to coordinate the urban and rural development. According to the report of the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, we should adhere to the path of new industrialization, informatization, urbanization and agricultural modernization with Chinese characteristics. Among them, rural vocational education is an important force to boost the construction of new urbanization, improve the socialization degree and vocational skills of rural labor force, and shoulder the important tasks of promoting the development of rural social economy, improving people's livelihood and solving the "three rural" problems. Therefore, in the process of new urbanization, it is of great practical significance to explore new ideas for the development of rural vocational education.

### **II. THE NECESSITY OF DEVELOPING RURAL VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN THE PROCESS OF NEW URBANIZATION**

As a new judgment and measure of China's economic and social development, the new urbanization construction urgently needs to develop rural vocational education, cultivate "new vocational farmers", increase the transfer of rural surplus labor force, alleviate the income gap between urban and rural areas, and truly achieve high-quality and high-level urbanization construction.

#### **2.1 Rural vocational education is the key to improve the modernization level of farmers and cultivate "new type of vocational farmers"**

With the acceleration of the new urbanization process, the level of agricultural modernization continues to improve, and the management and management of agricultural production tends to be more scientific and large-scale, which puts forward new requirements for the modernization quality of rural labor force. The 2015 central rural work conference stressed: "we should actively and steadily promote the construction of new rural areas, accelerate the improvement of rural living environment, improve the quality of farmers, and promote the construction of" new rural areas of things "and" new rural areas of people " Rural vocational education is exactly in line with the education form of "people's new countryside" construction. It is an educational activity aiming at training new-type farmers and vocational farmers and vigorously promoting the professional quality and skills of farmers. Therefore, in the process of new urbanization, it has become an important responsibility of rural vocational education to carry out agricultural science and technology education and training activities for "stay in the people", to help farmers master advanced agricultural production methods, and to cultivate "new vocational farmers" who have culture, know technology and can manage.

## **2.2 Rural vocational education is the key to improve farmers' professional quality and transfer rural surplus labor force**

With the acceleration of the new urbanization process, the level of agricultural modernization continues to improve, and the management and management of agricultural production tends to be more scientific and large-scale, which puts forward new requirements for the modernization quality of rural labor force. The 2015 central rural work conference stressed: "we should actively and steadily promote the construction of new rural areas, accelerate the improvement of rural living environment, improve the quality of farmers, and promote the construction of" new rural areas of things "and" new rural areas of people " Rural vocational education is exactly in line with the education form of "people's new countryside" construction. It is an educational activity aiming at training new-type farmers and vocational farmers and vigorously promoting the professional quality and skills of farmers. Therefore, in the process of new urbanization, it has become an important responsibility of rural vocational education to carry out agricultural science and technology education and training activities for "stay in the people", to help farmers master advanced agricultural production methods, and to cultivate "new vocational farmers" who have culture, know technology and can manage.

## **2.3 Rural vocational education is the key to promote the integration of urban and rural areas and alleviate the income gap between urban and rural areas**

The integration of urban and rural areas is the basic feature of the new urbanization, and also the inevitable trend of the development of the new urbanization. However, for a long time, due to the negative impact of urban-rural dual structure, there is a huge gap between urban and rural residents in education, income, consumption, medical care, health and other resources, which seriously hinders the coordinated development of urban and rural areas. At present, it is urgent to eliminate the dual economic structure, correct the imbalance between urban and rural development, and alleviate the income gap between urban and rural areas. From the perspective of rural social development, the poverty of knowledge is the root of all poverty, and human resources have become an important factor restricting the development of rural social economy. Jin Xibin once analyzed in Education Economics: "there is a view that education is a productive investment, because education can improve the quality of labor force, change the form of labor force, and produce labor capacity."

It can be seen that rural vocational education bears the important responsibility of Training New-type vocational farmers, and it is an important means to realize agricultural modernization, eliminate the income gap between urban and rural areas, maintain social stability, and realize the common prosperity and coordinated development without essential difference between urban and rural areas. However, it is urgent to develop rural vocational education to overcome the shortage of rural human capital, gather the level of urban and rural productivity and solve the fundamental problems of "agriculture, rural areas and farmers".

## **III. THE ANALYSIS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITY OF RURAL VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN THE PROCESS OF NEW URBANIZATION**

With the continuous establishment of China's socialist market economy system, the new urbanization construction has become a new force of China's economic growth. It is a new strategy of economic and social development that China must adhere to at present and in the future for quite a long period of time. While increasing the demand for practical and technical talents in rural areas, it also provides unprecedented opportunities for the development of rural vocational education.

### **3.1 New urbanization construction to improve the social status of Rural Vocational Education**

The new urbanization road is a rural reform project strongly supported by the Chinese government. Taking the new urbanization construction as the starting point, it can promote the benign interaction between cities and towns, and solve the major structural problems restricting the healthy development of China's economy and society. In the process of construction, the new urbanization not only requires the cultural quality and urban awareness of farmers, but also requires the improvement of the professional skills of migrant workers. However, due to the relatively backward concept of rural education for a long time, there are cognitive biases in the cultivation of practical application, social adaptation and other abilities, the modern nature of rural vocational education has not been recognized, which seriously restricts the development of farmers' own vocational skills. Nowadays, agricultural labor relying solely on traditional technology can not meet the development needs of workers. They are eager to learn and master modern science and technology, and become "new-type professional farmers" with ideas, technology and ability. With the development of new urbanization, the advanced education concept and teaching method in the city promote the renewal of rural education concept. Rural vocational education with strong applicability, practicability and operability has become an important way to improve farmers' professional knowledge and skills, which has been widely recognized and valued.

### **3.2 The new urbanization construction increases the effective demand for Rural Vocational Education**

The construction of new urbanization makes a large number of industries and enterprises concentrate in cities and towns, and effectively exert the effect of resource agglomeration. It not only improves the social productivity, reduces the social production cost of industries and enterprises, but also increases the effective demand for rural vocational education. On the one hand, the construction process of new urbanization is not only the process of concentration of people, industry and enterprises, but also the process of urbanization of people, industry and enterprises. The division of labor and cooperation among and within enterprises are gradually refined. The development level of enterprises is closely linked with the professional quality of workers. On the basis of higher requirements for the production skills and professional quality of producers, there is also more indirect demand for rural vocational education. On the other hand,

As the main force of new urbanization construction, the development efficiency of urbanization is closely related to their professional quality and ability. The professional ability of workers has become the core element of promoting the development efficiency of new urbanization. Among them, "new vocational farmers" need to master the ability of agricultural production, management and management, "left behind non farmers" need to master the ability of individual management, "new citizens" need to master the ability of urban survival, production, development and other needs have increased the demand for rural vocational education.

### **3.3 New urbanization construction and policy support for Rural Vocational Education**

The high-quality development of rural vocational education is inseparable from the support of policies. The new urbanization construction strengthens the policy guidance and support to the rural vocational education, and provides the system guarantee for the rural vocational education. In the development of rural vocational education, the government vigorously promotes the contact and cooperation between schools and enterprises, actively issues relevant policies according to the needs of enterprise talents, establishes the supervision mechanism of students' employment and entrepreneurship, and rewards the outstanding vocational schools; In the management of rural vocational schools, feasible local laws and regulations are issued according to the local characteristics, and the management and development responsibilities of schools are implemented to people and units, which are managed layer by layer, and everyone has the responsibility to improve the school running system and mode; in the resources of Rural Vocational Education, the government increases the scale and channels of capital investment, and obviously improves the school running vitality of rural vocational education. From the perspective of hardware resource allocation, teaching buildings, laboratories, teaching equipment, scientific research instruments, libraries, gymnasiums, agricultural training bases and other bases in rural vocational schools

Infrastructure has been purchased and updated. From the perspective of software resource allocation, the government attaches great importance to the introduction and training of rural vocational education teachers, and regards improving the quality of teachers and optimizing the structure of teachers as the key factors for the rapid development of rural vocational schools. Through school school cooperation, school enterprise cooperation and other ways, to build a platform for the exchange of educational resources for excellent teachers, to form a long-term mechanism for the practice of Vocational Teachers' enterprises, and to vigorously cultivate a group of vocational teachers who understand agriculture, can do agricultural work and have experience to serve for rural vocational education.

## **IV. NEW IDEAS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN THE PROCESS OF NEW URBANIZATION**

At present, the rural vocational education should take the new urbanization construction as the development opportunity, take the market demand as the guidance, start with the actual situation of the rural vocational education, optimize the setting of the rural vocational education in the professional structure, talent training, talent training and other aspects, in order to meet the actual needs of the rural labor force for vocational education to the maximum extent.

### **4.1 Adjust the professional structure of rural vocational education and improve the quality of personnel training**

Nowadays, the level of agricultural modernization is constantly improving. In the process of running a school, rural vocational schools should, according to the needs of the development of new urbanization, focus on training a group of farmers who master certain agricultural production technology, agricultural operation and management ability and professional technology in the new era. Among them, agricultural production has changed from labor-intensive to labor-intensive. According to the characteristics of regional crops, specialties such as seed production and management, plant nutrition and fertilization, plant pest control technology, soil farming machinery, planting and fertilization machinery, farmland drainage and irrigation machinery, crop harvesting machinery, agricultural product processing machinery can be set up to help farmers master new crops

The use of modern agricultural machinery and other methods to improve labor productivity; The agricultural operation has changed from workshop style to intensive and productive mode. It can set up specialties such as processing and sales of agricultural products, sales and maintenance of agricultural machines and tools, development and transfer of agricultural technology, and advertising management, etc., transmit the latest market news, help farmers master the knowledge of mass operation, and build a more diversified and multi-level agricultural operation system; In the process of new-type urbanization, a large number of enterprises move into towns and villages, increasing the demand for skilled workers. We can set up the skill specialty for the needs of the factory and carry out the orientation training of "factory + school" post talents. The urbanization is the support of the tertiary industry, and the demand of service department personnel is also increasing rapidly. The service specialty facing the tertiary industry can be set up to provide human support for the development of the tertiary industry.

#### **4.2 Constructing the training system of rural vocational education talents and improving the vitality of Education**

Vocational training of rural labor force is not only an educational problem, but also a social problem. In the construction of rural vocational education talent training system, we should always adhere to the principle of government, school and enterprise participation, and vigorously promote the "four in one" rural vocational education development pattern with government as the leading, school as the carrier, enterprise as the driving force and College as the resource. First of all, we should strengthen the macro guidance and support role of the government, give full play to the comprehensive coordination ability of the local government, coordinate agriculture, finance, social security and other departments, coordinate multiple training projects in rural society, including pre job vocational education, agricultural technology education, vocational skills education, and actively promote the harmonious development of agriculture, science and education; Secondly, we should give full play to the role of vocational schools at or above the county level as the main channel to transfer rural surplus labor force, and increase the training of "off farm" personnel in non-agricultural knowledge and skills such as enterprise market awareness, ecological awareness, business management and professional skills; Finally, we should encourage groups and enterprises to participate in the whole process of rural vocational education personnel training by making training programs, professional personnel delivery plans, and entrusting personnel training.

#### **4.3 Innovating the training mode of rural vocational education talents and improving the service level of "agriculture, rural areas and farmers"**

In the process of new urbanization, rural vocational education should adhere to the principle of people-oriented, focus on the employment demand of rural labor force, the development demand of rural youth and the practical demand of rural two civilization construction, and innovate the talent training mode of rural vocational education. Among them, township pillar industries and leading enterprises are the key to promote the implementation of the new urbanization strategy, which requires a large number of rural labor with key technologies. Through the promotion of school enterprise connection in the agricultural field, the construction of enterprise led rural vocational personnel training mode, according to the development trend of enterprise industry technology and the demand of key post skills, the targeted promotion of rural labor employment ability and production skills can further serve as an enterprise

Industrial transformation and upgrading, expansion and reproduction provide a continuous stream of human resources. Therefore, in the process of new urbanization, the rural vocational education should take the integration of production and education as the development concept, the talent training and scientific research as the core foundation, innovate the combination of agriculture and learning, construct the training mode of rural vocational talents with fixed output, promote the deep integration of "agriculture" and "learning", and promote the coordinated development of "Trinity" of students, schools and enterprises. It is worth noting that in the process of running a vocational school, we should pay attention to deepening curriculum reform, optimizing curriculum setting, highlighting practical teaching, insisting on skill training as a means of talent cultivation, adopting full-time, amateur, off-duty, semi off-duty and other flexible learning systems, constructing a flexible and diverse training mode of rural vocational talents, highlighting the talent cultivation, science and technology promotion in rural vocational schools Production demonstration, social services and other aspects of the role of advantages, to improve the service "three rural" level.

## **V. CONCLUSION**

In a word, the construction of new urbanization needs the help of rural vocational education, and close to the construction of new urbanization is the necessary requirement of the development of rural vocational education. Therefore, in the process of new urbanization, rural vocational education should adhere to the people-oriented function orientation, run the modernization, urbanization and citizenization education of farmers

throughout the vocational education, vigorously cultivate high-quality and high skilled talents to meet the needs of new urbanization construction, and provide continuous intellectual support and human support for new urbanization construction.

#### REFERENCES

- [1]. ZhangXugang. The construction of the ecological circle of the integration of industry and education in rural vocational education from the perspective of Rural Revitalization [J]. Vocational and technical education, 2019(28).
- [2]. ZhangXugang. Study on the dynamic mechanism of the integration of industry and education in rural vocational education under the strategy of Rural Revitalization [J]. Education and occupation, 2019(20).
- [3]. Wu Yiming. The role of Vocational Education in Rural Revitalization [J].Modern education management, 2019(11)..
- [4]. MaKuanbin,Huang Lili. Rural Revitalization Strategy: new driving force of rural vocational education reform and development[J]. Adult Education, 2020, (2) .
- [5]. Tian Zhenpin,Wang Zhihuai. The coupling of vocational education and the integration of Rural three industries under the strategy of Rural Revitalization [J]. Vocational Education Forum, 2019, (7).

Hao Tao. "The realistic path of Rural Vocational Education Development —from the perspective of China's new urbanization." *IOSR Journal of Humanities and Social Science (IOSR-JHSS)*, 25(5), 2020, pp. 30-34.