

Research on Talents Training Mode of Secondary Vocational Education from the Perspective of Rural Revitalization

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Abstract

The rural revitalization strategy has made new requirements for the cultivation of talents in secondary vocational education. Rural Talents Revitalization is the starting point of the perspective and logic of this article. In response to the requirements of rural revitalization, the current situation of rural talents, Conditions and issues of talents in secondary vocational education, Propose talent training model suitable for rural revitalization, The four aspects constitute a complete chain of secondary vocational education to help rural revitalization. Secondary vocational education helps rural revitalization is the ultimate goal of research.

Keywords

Perspective of Rural Revitalization; Secondary vocational education; Talent training.

1. Foreword: the Logical Starting Point of Secondary Vocational Education Serving Rural Revitalization

Development Economics and Agricultural Economists, Theodore Schultz, known as "the father of human capital", is a recognized proposal of human capital theory. He proposed that "developing countries should pay attention to human capital investment as well as physical capital investment in the process of industrialization, so as to truly realize the modernization of agriculture and industry", which had a profound impact on the economic, social and educational development of the whole world. From this perspective, the relationship between rural revitalization and secondary vocational education is essentially a functional manifestation of secondary vocational education to promote economic and social development [1].

2021 is the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China, and it is the year of the "14th Five-Year Plan", which is also the new journey of comprehensive construction of socialist modern countries. The "The fourth session of the 13th National People's Congress" held on March 5 emphasized the need to further strengthen organizational leadership and vigorously implement the guidance such as rural construction in civil society and continuously innovate rural social governance [2]. Therefore, how to apply secondary vocational talents to rural development in a relatively short period of time, so that the rural revitalization strategy can be implemented smoothly, is of great significance. Secondary vocational schools' talent training should be required to meet the development of services and new normal and technical skills [3].

2. The Requirements of Rural Revitalization for Talents

2.1. Rural Revitalization Strategy for Talent Types

Rural Revitalization Strategy requires wide fields and multiple types of talents [4]. Not only should be included in some traditional agricultural talents, but also need a comprehensive talent in many fields. From industrial properties, rural should include talents of various

industries, such as agricultural management talents, technical talents and management talents. From the type of rural personnel, it is necessary to include rural practical talents, public service talents and technological innovation talents. From the category of the rural industry, it is necessary to include new professional farmers, new agricultural business mains, rural craftsmen, cultural capabilities. Only the total requirements for rural rejuvenation strategies can only be achieved by interacting with talents in various fields [5].

2.2. Rural Revitalization Strategy for Talent Quality

Traditional agriculture requires only the level of production management, and the implementation of a rural resolution strategy, only a practical person who loves rural, understanding operations, technology, management, can meet the rural strategy Implementation requirements [5]. Love rural is the premise of rural revitalization. A series of issues related to rural development requires rural talents to love rural, love farmers; The integration development of various industries in agriculture is the general trend, especially the arrival of the 5G era, requiring rural talents to understand marketing methods such as marketing, e-commerce; The Modernization of New Agriculture must adhere to the development path of "efficiency" and "ecologicalization". The application of advanced technology in rural talents meets the demand in the production area. In this way, traditional agriculture can develop high-efficiency ecological agriculture with market competitiveness and sustainable development. Talent to governance is the safeguard of the revitalization of rural resolution. This requires the establishment of a talent team that is good at rural management.

2.3. The revitalization of rural resolution for the appeal of the talent environment

The reason why rural and urban talent environmental differences is mainly the imbalance between rural and urban development. The revitalization of the village is inseparable from the support of talents, and the country's policy environment that improves talent development is particularly urgent. In terms of policy, in order to promote traditional industries into emerging industries and specialty industries, the government should support agricultural industries, create entrepreneurship, optimize the incentive policy of talents, improve people's promotion and treatment policies.

3. The Current Situation of Rural Talents

3.1. The Loss of Rural Talents Is Serious

According to the National Bureau of Statistics, the age distribution of agricultural production operators is not coordinated. There were 60.23 million people under the age of 35, most of whom were aged 36 to 54 and above, accounting for 253.99 million [7]. Since there are more job opportunities, better education conditions, migrant workers and students are willing to stay in the city, which leads to rural talents. Rural young people work outside, leading to old people and children in rural areas [8].

3.2. The Quality of Talents Is Not High

Traditional "Listen to the Tale" agricultural industry has been transformed into a "scientific" industry that requires higher technical level. At the same time, the type of demand in rural talents also has a corresponding transformation, which not only requires various types of effective labor, but also requires professional technical talent team. However, the quality and capacity of people engaged in agricultural production and operation is not high, mainly reflected in the education of agricultural producers [9]. Among agricultural producers, 37% have attended primary school, 48.4% have attended junior middle school, and up to 91.8% of agricultural producers have knowledge level below senior high school [7]. Because of the

overall preference of the education level, there are fewer talents who have less practical talents in rural areas.

3.3. The Structure Is Not Reasonable

At present, there is poor structure in rural talents. One is the age structure, the rural staff is the main body of the elderly, and the lack of rural young people is an indisputable fact. The Ministry of Statistics show that people under 35 years of age account for 19.2%, most concentrated in 36 to 54 years old, accounting for 47.3%, accounting for 33.6% over the age of 55 [7]. It can be seen that people engaged in agricultural production, the elderly, the phenomenon of "elderly agriculture". Second, in the production structure of agricultural personnel, 2% engage in planting industry, 2.2% engage in forestry, 3.5% engage in animal husbandry, 0.8% engaged in fisheries, the agriculture and forestry and fishery service industry only 0.6% [7]. It can be seen that professional people with corresponding technology are more lacking.

4. Secondary Vocational Education Talent Employment Status and Problems

4.1. Low Social Recognition

Secondary vocational students are not the talents needed for rural revitalization and development, Outstanding talents cannot be fully imported to rural areas, and the recognition of secondary vocational colleges is low from all walks of life, which leads to the "internalization" of vocational education in various regions to some extent. Due to the difficulty of enrolling students, it is difficult for vocational colleges in various regions to effectively serve the rural revitalization.

4.2. Rural Employment Prospects Are Not Optimistic

The government lacks propaganda, incentive policies and personnel training mechanism, the educated themselves lack of understanding of the countryside, secondary vocational students do not realize the future development prospects and potential in the grassroots. The secondary vocational schools in various regions have not deeply explored the characteristic life and cultural function of the local villages, and the educated lack the understanding of the rural culture, and the local complex is weak. There is no deep cooperation between secondary vocational colleges and enterprises, and their development philosophy cannot keep up with the market demand, and the talents they cultivate do not meet the market demand.

4.3. Lack of Local Characteristics In The Specialty Setting

A considerable part of secondary vocational colleges primary industry-related majors have a low correlation with the development of local characteristic majors. There is not a high correlation between tertiary industry-related majors and new industries such as rural e-commerce and distinctive cultural tourism which need to be developed vigorously. Some secondary vocational schools do not offer majors with regional advantages. Even if some secondary vocational schools offer majors with regional advantages, they cannot meet the actual needs of local industries with local characteristics [11].

5. The Training Mode of Talents to Meet the Needs of Rural Revitalization

With the development of economic development and society, people's needs are also transformed into economic, political, cultural, social, and ecological; People's lifestyle is transformed from extravagant consumption to green health consumption; rural villages pay more attention to the quality of life on the basis of meeting the original production and lifestyle. The interaction between the country "production, life, ecology", promoting rural functions into a variety of functions [12]. However, due to the decline in migrant workers and rural contacts

in the city, the body and mind of farmers are separated in a rural environment. In such a reality environment, middle vocational colleges in various regions should cultivate local farmers to enhance rural functions.

5.1. Government Financial Support, Publicity Rural Functions

With the development of market economy, the production and life risks of farmers are gradually increasing, and the social security forms that rely solely on family and land can no longer meet the needs of the majority of farmers. Therefore, the space for farmers to seek life, employment and entrepreneurship extends from the countryside to the cities. In order to enhance rural social security functions in all regions, the government should strengthen publicity, using the current relevant government departments for the relevant policies and allocation of rural multi-function evolution, so that the educated people will realize the future development prospects and potential of the countryside. The government should strengthen the unique life and cultural function of the country, and develop the natural cultural traits of rural leisure tourism, enhance the self-confidence of educators to rural culture, and transform their local complex into the power of returning home.

5.2. Strengthen Regional Cooperation and Update the Development Philosophy

Farmers can enhance rural agricultural production functions in all regions, promote the internal growth of rural agricultural modernization and rural economic development [13]. Therefore, the secondary vocational schools in various regions should strengthen the cooperation between school enterprises. It is necessary to jointly cultivate talents in the leadership enterprises in the region; at the same time, the secondary vocational school must look at the demand for special agricultural products in the region, continuously update the concept of development, and continuously cultivate Production talents adapted to market demand; Guide farmers to master smart terminal applications, rural e-commerce, Internet of Things, etc.

5.3. Strengthen Rural Cultural Identity and Explore Local Characteristics

Rural talents with cultural confidence are engineers in the new era, and they are also an important force in the development of rural cultural inheritance and rural transformation. This requires the cultivation of various types of rural talents in various regions [14]. Rural leaders must aggregate the power of local governments and leaders, refine the outstanding traditional culture of the countryside, let farmers fully understand the cultural and economic value of the rural extent of the traditional culture and the modern cultural culture, and guide farmers to consciously identify rural culture in practice. Positive value, enhance farmers' awareness of rural culture [15]. Rural leaders should explore the characteristic cultures, architectural arts, design styles of rural countries, and translate their cultural connotation into local characteristics, guide farmers' protection, inherit and carry forward rural traditions.

5.4. Establish Relevant Majors Reasonably and Explore Ecological Value

General Secretary Xi Jinping pointed out: Green mountains and green hills are Jinshan Yinshan. The development of ecological green agriculture is the only way for the development of modern agriculture. In order to promote the sustainable development of rural areas and give full play to the ecological functions of rural areas, secondary vocational colleges in various places should add new specialties suitable for rural construction and cultivate rural talents with the concept of green development [16]. First of all, secondary vocational schools should set up relevant majors reasonably. Improve farmers' awareness of ecological laws and ecological ethics, and continuously develop related ecological agricultural technologies, so that farmers can use advanced science and technology to maintain rural ecological balance with green production. Secondly, it is necessary to cultivate farmers' ability to dig deep into the ecological resources with rural characteristics, help farmers continuously optimize the strategy of livable pastoral

ecological industrial chain, develop rural ecological advantages into livable rural eco-tourism industry, and enhance farmers' production and green consumption capacity.

5.5. Cultivate "New Farmers" That Can Revitalize Villages

The "new farmers" in an all-round revitalization refers to a certain agricultural knowledge, and can use the geographical environment of the country to carry out rural construction and master the development of social development, and can provide rural talents in the country to enter advanced management technology. As the important force of cultivating the country's main body, secondary vocational schools should cultivate "new farmers" in an all-round revitalization. First, deep people excavate the advantages of rural areas and cultivate farmers with rural resource identification. Second, guide farmers to identify rural functions, and improve rural environments, and activate the new movement of rural development^[17]. Finally, the peasants will guide farmers to optimize the rural layout and promote the rural multi-function coordination under the harmonious development of rural areas in the economic benefits.

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