

Research on Vocational Education Serving Rural Revitalization Strategy in the Process of Chinese Path to Modernization

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ABSTRACT

To create a new paradigm of vocational education serving rural revitalization strategy in the process of Chinese path to modernization, people must pay attention to the practical problems that need to be solved in the field of vocational education serving rural revitalization strategy in the current process of Chinese path to modernization. Therefore, the author of this paper analyzes the realistic background and value implications, and proposes countermeasures and prospects of the current process.

Keywords: Chinese path to modernization, Vocational education, Rural revitalization strategy.

1. INTRODUCTION: PRACTICAL BACKGROUND

The implementation of rural revitalization and common prosperity for all is a historical continuation of the centennial exploration of the CPC in rural construction. The report of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China has drawn a grand blueprint for rural revitalization and common prosperity for all with great foresight, clearly proposing to "comprehensively promote rural revitalization" and "accelerate the construction of an agricultural powerhouse and solidly promote the revitalization of rural industries, talents, culture, ecology, and organizations". In the report of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, General Secretary Xi Jinping solemnly declared that "Chinese path to modernization will comprehensively promote the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation". "Chinese path to modernization is the modernization of common prosperity for all people." Common prosperity for all is an essential requirement of socialism, an unwavering goal of CPC, and also a common expectation of the people.

The report of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China emphasized on "coordinating innovation in vocational education,

higher education, and continuing education, promoting the integration of vocational education, industry and education, science and education, and optimizing the positioning of vocational education types". The report points out that "education, science and technology, and talent are the fundamental and strategic support for the comprehensive construction of a modern socialist country". The above all has drawn a grand blueprint for the promising and promising future of vocational education in the new era. This study is proposed based on the above background.

2. ANALYSIS OF CURRENT SITUATION

In the process of Chinese path to modernization, vocational education serving rural revitalization strategy is an important topic, which can promote the development of rural economy and enhance the competitiveness of rural residents in various fields of society. In recent years, under policy guidance, relevant research has received corresponding attention and development, including the following aspects:

2.1 Basic Theories

A certain academic system and research paradigm have been formed, involving multiple

fields such as rural revitalization, vocational education, industrial development, and skilled talents (Xu Jingjing, 2022).

2.2 Policy Guidance

Many policy documents have been issued at the national level, such as the "Opinions on Deepening Vocational Education Reform and Comprehensively Improving the Quality of Vocational Education" and the "Rural Revitalization Strategy Plan (2018-2022)", which clarify the task and importance of vocational education serving rural revitalization (Dong Mei, Zhu Chenglin, 2023).

2.3 Status Quo Analysis

A relatively complete theoretical framework has been formed, and vocational education services for rural revitalization have been deeply analyzed from different perspectives. The close connection between vocational education and industrial upgrading development, the establishment of accurate employment prediction mechanisms and talent training institutions, and the promotion of industry integration are important directions for achieving vocational education services for rural revitalization. These studies provide relevant guidance for practice (Pan Jun, 2023).

Practical Explorations Various regions have actively explored vocational education services for rural revitalization, involving curriculum design, professional training, teacher team construction, practical education, and other aspects, and have achieved some results and experience (Wang Yutong, 2023).

In general, the research on vocational education serving rural revitalization strategy in the process of Chinese path to modernization in China and overseas is still in its infancy, and the research results are relatively scattered, lacking systematicness and integrity. In the future, it is necessary to further strengthen the research on vocational education serving rural revitalization strategy in the process of Chinese path to modernization.

3. ANALYSIS OF THE DILEMMA

The dilemma of vocational education serving rural revitalization strategy in the process of Chinese path to modernization is as follows:

3.1 Rural Areas Lacking High-quality Educational Resources

Traditionally, due to better economic conditions in urban areas and increased investment in educational resources, rural areas have relatively scarce educational resources. Vocational education can integrate resources from colleges and universities, enterprises, and society by building a collaborative teaching mechanism, providing more comprehensive and abundant educational resources to meet the needs of local residents.

3.2 Farmers Lacking Skills and Finding It Difficult in Employment and Entrepreneurship

Many laborers in rural areas are unable to find employment due to a lack of skills or market demand constraints. Through vocational education, various professional talents can be cultivated, combined with local enterprises and industries, to improve the level of local industries, explore new industries, and drive local economic development, promoting employment and entrepreneurship for farmers.

3.3 Farmers Having Low Professional Quality

Vocational education is not only about learning principles, but more importantly, practical skills. Through vocational education, farmers can master various practical skills, such as agricultural production, animal husbandry, handicrafts, etc. These skills can promote the utilization rate of local farmland and the market share of agricultural products, and improve the production and operation ability of farmers. More and more farmers are starting to improve their professional qualities through vocational education, in order to achieve self-worth and career development.

In general, in the process of Chinese path to modernization, there are still many problems to be solved in vocational education serving rural revitalization strategy, which need to be explored constantly.

4. VALUE IMPLICATIONS

With the continuous advancement of Chinese path to modernization process and the promotion of rural revitalization strategy, the development of modern vocational education has become an

important way to achieve the sustainable development of rural economy and society and the good life of the people, as well as one of the necessary means to optimize the rural talent structure and promote the upgrading of rural human capital.

4.1 Promoting Sustainable Development of Rural Economy and Society

Vocational education can provide rural areas with technology and talents that meet local employment needs, cultivate specialized, skilled, and professional talents, accelerate the transformation and upgrading of rural populations, and inject a continuous stream of vitality into local industrial development.

4.2 Optimizing the Talent Structure in Rural Areas

Through vocational education, it is aimed to provide various specialized skilled talents to rural areas, so as to gradually achieve a "matching of personnel and positions", meet the diverse human resource needs of rural areas, and promote a healthy flow of talents.

4.3 Guiding the Transformation of Rural Labor Force

Vocational education has strengthened vocational literacy and innovation awareness. Rural residents can deepen their understanding of industrial structure, promote modern transformation such as agricultural intelligence, informatization, and mechanization, gradually narrow the lifestyle and income gap between urban and rural residents, and improve their self-development ability.

Therefore, studying vocational education serving rural revitalization strategy in the process of Chinese path to modernization is of great significance for exploring new paths for rural development, improving rural self-development ability, and enhancing the aftereffect of rural economic development.

5. COUNTERMEASURES

In order to solve the problems existing in vocational education serving rural revitalization strategy in the current process of Chinese path to modernization, the author proposes the following countermeasures:

5.1 Accurate Strategy Implementation

It is necessary to understand rural revitalization policies, develop specific plans and plans for vocational education to serve rural revitalization, analyze the policies and measures of vocational education services for rural revitalization strategy, and evaluate their effectiveness and problems. It is necessary to continuously innovate from the policy or system level, focus on the deep issues of vocational education serving rural revitalization strategy, activate the vitality of vocational education serving rural revitalization strategy with Chinese path to modernization, achieve win-win, and enrich and develop the research theory of rural revitalization. According to the road map laid out in the report of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China for the revitalization of rural areas and common prosperity for all, the overall requirements, vision goals and strategic grasp of rural revitalization and common prosperity for all are fully considered, the advantages of vocational education resources and intelligence are fully exerted, the comprehensive reform and innovation of policies, mechanisms and systems are promoted from multiple dimensions, the measures for rural revitalization are strictly and carefully implemented, the walls of rural revitalization are firmly built, the whole society is promoted to focus on rural areas, and the modern countryside with effective governance, ecological livability, rural style civilization, industrial prosperity and affluent life is achieved through the specialization, precision and refinement of Chinese path to modernization. There will be a must to establish a comprehensive evaluation system, conduct quantitative and qualitative evaluations of the promotion process and effectiveness, and provide valuable suggestions for the adjustment and optimization of vocational education services for rural revitalization strategy.

5.2 Carrying out Interdisciplinary Research with Chinese Path to Modernization

By combining interdisciplinary research method with case analysis method, a research plan is formulated, and the questions to be studied are made into scales. Survey reports are analyzed and written through forms such as visits, questionnaire surveys, telephone surveys, and symposiums. Excellent practice cases in China and overseas are compared, and interdisciplinary research method is used for analysis and reference, so as to understand the process of Chinese path to modernization and

its impact on rural revitalization. Through literature review and case analysis, there is a necessity to deeply understand the role of vocational education in the process of Chinese path to modernization and its importance to rural revitalization strategy, and analyze the current situation of vocational education serving the strategy of rural revitalization. By collecting relevant data and conducting surveys, this study explores the problems and shortcomings in the current vocational education service rural revitalization strategy implemented in China, seeks feasible solutions, and studies the effectiveness of vocational education in serving the strategy of rural revitalization in practice. Through on-site inspections and in-depth interviews, it is also necessary to analyze the achievements and existing problems of vocational education in serving rural revitalization strategy in practice, and propose corresponding countermeasures and suggestions based on this.

5.3 Strengthening the Construction of Rural Vocational Education Resources

There is a must to explore the effectiveness and practicality of vocational education in serving rural revitalization strategies, promote the deep integration of vocational education with rural industries and society, and accelerate sustainable development of rural economy. There is also a must to build a platform for vocational education exchange between rural and urban areas, promote technological innovation and industrial upgrading, and strengthen the exploration and practice of experimental projects, and promote the "College Student Growth Plan". Also, it is necessary to provide continuing education for farmers to become modern farmers with modern awareness and skills, and promote modern agricultural technology through organized and systematic continuing education. The practice of vocational education serving rural revitalization strategy in the process of Chinese path to modernization will promote the modernization transformation of agricultural intelligence, informatization, mechanization, and realize rural revitalization and common prosperity for all.

5.4 Building a Highland of High-quality Composite Technical and Skilled Talents

It will be of great significance to follow the trend of upgrading the agricultural industry and technological change, continuously iterate the talent

training goals and construct a school institution co-governance, specialized institution co integration, and science education integration model to cultivate more innovative, skilled, and high-quality talents for the modernization of agriculture and rural areas. There will be a necessity to accurately position the goals of talent cultivation in the new era, reconstruct the "wisdom+" curriculum system, practice the full chain training path of "industry, academia, research, innovation and promotion", comprehensively enhance talent adaptability, and cultivate "smart new farmers" who love agriculture, understand technology, know numbers, are good at management, can start businesses, and can lead wealth; There will also be a necessity to actively promote vocational education to support rural revitalization, support agricultural vocational colleges to hold vocational education and agricultural skills training for rural areas, and cultivate a large number of high-quality talents and rural craftsmen for rural revitalization.

5.5 Realizing High-level Agricultural Technology Self-reliance and Self-improvement

It is a must to actively respond to the call of action of the No. 1 central document, "strengthen the support of agricultural science and technology equipment, promote the tackling of key agricultural technologies, deeply implement the seed industry revitalization action, and accelerate the R&D and promotion of advanced agricultural machinery", rely on the national agricultural science and technology park, the provincial key laboratory of crop breeding in southern Zhejiang and other platforms, and adhere to applied scientific research to serve local economic and social development. Relying on the advantages of university think tanks, it is also a must to adhere to the principle of "one place, one policy" to carry out "on-site" social services, jointly build local real industry research institutes, and explore new paths for school local cooperation and win-win development. It is necessary to explore innovative paths for technology to support common prosperity, rely on groups such as technology envoys and industrial service teams, promote innovative scientific and technological achievements to the front line of rural areas, spread innovative knowledge and technology to thousands of households, and cultivate more "golden industries" to achieve modernization of agriculture and rural areas.

To sum up, vocational education can effectively promote the strategy of rural revitalization in the process of Chinese path to modernization through multiple measures.

6. PROSPECTS

In the process of Chinese path to modernization, vocational education serving rural revitalization strategy has broad prospects:

6.1 Promoting the Farmers' Modernization of Chinese Style Through High-quality Vocational Education and Training

Rural vocational education should be based in rural areas, close to farmers, and solve the "last mile" problem of cultivating new rural craftsmen through vocational education and training methods, cultivating modern new farmers and more professional farmers. The current "new farmers" need to have a sharp market concept and predictive ability, and be versatile: they need to be good producers and investors, as well as to be both a good operator and a good seller. Vocational education is very important to them in this regard. China has entered an era of accelerating the development of vocational education, and cultivating workers with the "spirit of craftsmanship" requires more vocational skill training.

6.2 Promoting the Agricultural Modernization of Chinese Style Through the Integration of Production and Education

Rural vocational education should face the trend of industrialization and large-scale development such as smart agriculture and digital agriculture, actively integrate into county-level industries, promote the construction of county-level integration of production and education through skill inheritance, technological innovation, technical services, and new skill training and diffusion, and contribute to the construction of an agricultural power through vocational education. Vocational education plays a fundamental supporting role in serving the comprehensive rural revitalization strategy, promoting talent as the guide and achieving the revitalization goal of "being able to cultivate, attract, and retain rural talents".

6.3 Actively Participating in Promoting the Rural Modernization of Chinese Style

It is necessary to leverage the social governance function of vocational education, meet the people's needs for higher education quality and a better life, and promote the comprehensive revitalization and common prosperity for all of rural areas through the high-quality development of rural vocational education.

In short, in the process of Chinese path to modernization, vocational education serving rural revitalization strategy will further strengthen the integration of science and education, production and education, multi-cross integration, create a resource sharing pattern of integration of agriculture, science and education, and form a demonstration effect of integration of industry, education and research.

7. CONCLUSION

The conclusion of vocational education serving rural revitalization strategy in the process of Chinese path to modernization is as follows:

7.1 Accurately Positioning the Trend of Agricultural Intelligence and Building a Demonstration Base for the Integration of Production and Education

It is a must to connect professional groups with the industrial chain, establish a systematic professional system that adapts to industrial revitalization, integrate new concepts into the talent chain, build a precise teaching system that adapts to talent revitalization, rely on multiple platforms to empower the education chain, and construct a comprehensive collaborative system that adapts to rural revitalization.

7.2 Vigorously Developing Smart Agriculture

There is a necessity to adhere to the concept of "sharing a healthy future", and commit to improving the added value of agricultural products guided by sales and brand; there is also a necessity to dedicate to the transformation of local agriculture from "physical agriculture" to "smart agriculture", "happy agriculture", and "urban agriculture", making agriculture easier and happier. In the process of rural revitalization, the phenomenon of

aging is more prominent, and more young people are needed. Especially with the development of agricultural digitization, automation, and mechanization, professional and technical talents are needed to develop in rural areas. More young people are being hoped to go to the vast countryside, deeply cultivate the front line of agriculture, understand agriculture, rural areas, farmers, and serve the three rural areas. Here, the prospects are broad and there is great potential.

To sum up, in the process of Chinese path to modernization, vocational education should take the initiative and act actively to better play the role of "supporting technology, intelligence and aspirations", so as to inject more powerful impetus into consolidating the achievements of poverty alleviation and rural comprehensive revitalization.

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