

Suggestions on Education Poverty Alleviation Serving Rural Revitalization

Min Zhao*

School of Marxism, Xi'an University of Science and Technology, Xi'an, Shaanxi, 710000, China

*Corresponding author

Abstract: Rural revitalization, poverty alleviation is the premise, poverty alleviation, education poverty alleviation is the key. The rural revitalization strategy is an inevitable choice for China to properly solve the "three rural" issues in the new era, and it is also the proper meaning of promoting China's socialist modernization. In 2021, poverty alleviation has achieved a comprehensive victory. In April 2021, the "Rural Revitalization Promotion Law of the People's Republic of China" was formally promulgated. Education is the premise and foundation of rural revitalization. Rural education will also play a fundamental, overall and leading role in promoting the construction of rural revitalization. Therefore, education poverty alleviation is an important focus for the implementation and promotion of the rural revitalization strategy.

Keywords: Rural revitalization; Education out of poverty; Education; Rural education

1. Introduction

From the perspective of development, we should fundamentally eliminate poverty, which is inseparable from the support of rural education. Rural education is the strategic premise and foundation for the implementation of rural revitalization. In this process, we should give priority to the development of rural education, strengthen the system guarantee system, and lay the foundation for rural revitalization. Optimize the talent support system and broaden the supply channels of rural talents; build a lifelong education system to completely eliminate poverty; guide the aggregation of social subjects and improve the diversified education poverty alleviation system.

2. Rural revitalization and education out of poverty

2.1. Rural revitalization

The rural revitalization strategy is a major decision-making deployment and an important prerequisite basis for promoting rural poverty alleviation. The 'Guiding Opinions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council on Winning the Three-Year Action Plan for Poverty Alleviation' clearly requires "consolidating the foundation for stable poverty alleviation of the poor, ensuring that by 2020 poor areas and poor people will join the country in entering a well-off society in an all-round way, and laying a good foundation for the implementation of the rural revitalization strategy"; [1]the Rural Revitalization Strategic Plan (2018-2022) also emphasizes that the implementation of the rural revitalization strategy should prioritize the fight against poverty. In December 2017, the Central Rural Work Conference made important plans for the implementation of the rural revitalization strategy and made every effort to ensure the steady progress of the rural revitalization strategy. The implementation of the rural revitalization strategy is an inevitable requirement for solving China's current major contradictions and can gradually meet the people's growing needs for a better life. At present, China's perfect institutional arrangement and policy design for rural construction have profoundly explained the important significance of the rural revitalization strategy in the process of China's socialist modernization.

2.2. Education out of poverty

Education is an important practical activity that affects the development of human body and mind, and can promote the development of all aspects of human beings to varying degrees. Compared with the

population in developed areas, the population in poor areas has lower quality due to the difference in the quality of education. Therefore, it is necessary to carry out education in poor areas to get rid of poverty, and then fundamentally block the transmission of poverty from generation to generation. We should make full use of the large social environment for rural revitalization, guide high-quality educational resources to gradually tilt towards poverty-stricken areas, and gradually improve and further improve the relatively poor educational conditions in poverty-stricken areas, so as to improve the quality of the population in poverty-stricken areas and realize the transformation from traditional relief-oriented poverty alleviation to self-reliance-oriented poverty alleviation. In 2021, we have built a well-off society in an all-round way and ended the historical problem of absolute poverty. We are moving towards the great goal of building a strong modern socialist country in an all-round way. We are already in the historical period of the 'post-poverty alleviation era'. We must accurately alleviate poverty, solve the problem of poverty alleviation through education in poor areas, and realize rural revitalization.

3. The role of education in rural revitalization

3.1. Education is an important way to carry forward the fine cultural traditions of rural China

As a social grassroots unit, rural areas shoulder the responsibility of promoting the construction of rural civilization and the dissemination of rural memory. In the process of rural revitalization, rural education shoulders the mission of rural memory and cultural communication.

"In the process of rural revitalization, inherit and develop rural excellent traditional culture and make it play its due role in peoples livelihood. It not only makes the rural revitalization strategy implement, but also makes farmers have more sense of gain in the process of rural revitalization, and meets the needs of farmers for cultural livelihood." [2]

On the one hand, the traditional values of Chinese rural memory will also differ over time. Therefore, in the process of China's modernization, the modernization of China's rural values must follow the guidelines of scientific socialism, and through the establishment of a modern spiritual form with Chinese traditional rural spirit and a socialist core value concept framework with rich connotation, in order to prevent the traditional values of Chinese villages from facing major historical problems of dislocation and loss.

In addition, it reduces the burden of inheriting excellent humanistic traditions in rural areas in a certain sense. The tension between traditional and modern culture in the development of rural modernization has adjusted the contradiction caused by the collision between natural economy and market economy, and alleviated the pressure of cultural regression faced by rural areas, thus leaving room for the development of rural modernization, which can not only retain the traditional rural feelings, but also integrate the characteristics of rural modernization.

3.2. Education is the basic channel to accumulate peasants' human capital

After the reform and opening up, Chinese farmers in the fierce competition in the market economy, they also due to the differentiation of regional development differences and the differentiation of labor market structure, gradually become the market competition system in the poor groups. In view of the low quality of China's rural areas, the lagging development of ideological concepts, and the strong natural economic and economic complex, it has solidified its inferior position in the modern economic development model characterized by "knowledge economy." Therefore, they should be placed in the important position of the rural revitalization strategy. "To achieve the goal of rural revitalization of 'strong agriculture, beautiful countryside and rich farmers', industrial prosperity, ecological livability, rural civilization, effective governance and affluent life are the general requirements. Human capital has its own unique advantages." [3]

In addition to the "input" material assistance, it is more necessary to form the "internal" spiritual drive for rural economic income increase and poverty alleviation, that is, to realize rural revitalization based on human capital through the development of rural human resources. Farmers are the object of human capital accumulation, education is an important channel to accumulate human capital.

On the one hand, education should optimize the proportion of rural human resources. From the perspective of the hierarchical structure of education, basic education, vocational education and higher education should be appropriately tilted to rural areas to improve the quality of talents in rural areas. At the same time, various methods such as academic education, vocational skills education and production

practice training should be adopted to improve the scale and efficiency of rural human resources.

In addition, do a good job in the internal relationship between education development and agricultural poverty alleviation, and incorporate poverty alleviation into the rural revitalization plan. In the field of education assistance, farmers with a strong desire to get rid of poverty and become rich should be listed as the main target of assistance, and measures such as production training, government financial support, and guidance of farmers' professional talents should be taken to increase the personal income of poor farmers. Eliminate the 'poor mentality' from the two aspects of 'ambition' and 'knowledge', enhance the confidence of poor farmers in poverty alleviation, improve the consciousness of poor farmers in poverty alleviation, and further consolidate the effectiveness of poverty alleviation.

3.3. Education is an important guarantee to promote the development of agricultural modernization

Agriculture is the foundation of building a well-off society in an all-round way and realizing modernization. It is a strategic and basic industry to stabilize the people and the world. Promoting socialist rural modernization is not only an important goal of current rural economic development, but also a basic task of rural revitalization in China, which is related to the modernization of socialism with Chinese characteristics and the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. The interaction between education and science and technology has brought new impetus for the development of industrial integration to China's rural revitalization strategy, and education is of fundamental, constructive and promoting significance to agricultural science and technology talents.

First of all, through education, farmers' scientific and technological literacy can be steadily improved, and constantly master the basic theoretical knowledge and practical operation ability of using modern science and technology to solve agricultural development, which is helpful to cultivate rural young farmers into a new professional team, so as to realize the stable improvement of rural output efficiency.

Secondly, by giving full play to the leading role of rural technology leading talents, we can cultivate a large number of agricultural science and technology talents with strong professional and technical level, rich production practice experience and serving rural development for rural areas, so as to promote the continuous innovation of rural science and technology, further improve the conversion rate of science and technology of rural agricultural products, improve the comprehensive development potential of rural farmers and the level of agricultural management.

Finally, through the use of modern science and technology to innovate the rural production and operation management mode, effectively absorb the migrant workers to return home to work in agriculture, and integrate them into the vocational training system of modern agriculture, which has laid a strong technical talent support and guarantee for the sustainable and healthy development of modern agriculture in China.

4. Realistic path of education poverty alleviation serving rural revitalization

4.1. Strengthening the institutional guarantee system and lay the foundation for rural revitalization

In order to promote the strategy of education poverty alleviation serving rural revitalization, it is necessary to form an institutional mechanism guarantee system based on institutional mechanism innovation and a material guarantee system based on effective resource supply, so as to improve the level and coverage of rural public service capacity, increase the benefits and achievements of education poverty alleviation serving rural revitalization strategy, and lay a solid foundation for the sustainable development of socialist countryside.

"The central government has made it clear that poverty alleviation should be coordinated by the central government, with the provincial level taking overall responsibility and cities and counties implementing it. "[4] Vigorously promote the innovation of education system. In the construction of education rule of law, the main roles and functions of local government departments, industry organizations and various schools in the revitalization and construction of rural education should be clarified through norms to ensure the realization of their rights, responsibilities and guarantees. In terms of education and teaching supervision, by guiding the majority of rural teachers to take the initiative to improve classroom teaching methods and management models, and strive to build a group of teachers to guide the career development of rural students, targeted service work, so that the majority of rural students from the service of rural revitalization of the cause, to obtain a sense of achievement and a sense of belonging ; in terms of education innovation and employment, the government should strive to break

the unreasonable market access requirements such as technology, capital and land set up for the free flow of rural labor force in the past, further improve the social service system for cultivating innovative employment in rural areas, and guide farmers to improve their cultural quality, so that farmers can benefit from industrial transfer and industrial upgrading, thus effectively guiding rural entrepreneurship and employment.

4.2. Optimizing the talent support system, broaden the rural talent supply channels

Talent is the key to rural revitalization. As the main body and beneficiary of rural construction, farmers' own quality directly determines the realization effect of rural revitalization. To promote the implementation of the rural revitalization plan, we must take effectively improving the overall quality of rural areas and promoting the all-round development of people as the basic starting point and foothold, and further strengthen the self-development ability of rural farmers. "The nation will revive, the countryside will revive. Talent revitalization is a key factor in rural revitalization, which plays a decisive role in the success or failure of rural industrial revitalization, cultural revitalization, ecological revitalization and organizational revitalization." [5] Therefore, it is necessary to optimize the talent support system, reserve excellent rural talents for the implementation of rural revitalization strategy, and further broaden the supply channels of rural human resources.

First, efforts should be made to build a support system for cultivating emerging professional farmers. The local government should play a leading role in the revitalization of the rural economy, and establish a teaching mechanism to carry out multi-form and multi-level training according to the ideological quality and educational needs of the training objects. The society should pay attention to the development trend of rural industry, and combine the cultivation of new professional farmers with rural development, so as to broaden the vision of new professional farmers and improve their innovation ability and practical ability. At the same time, enterprises should also carry out skills demonstration and guidance for the cultivation of new professional farmers through the facilities, venues, technology development, manufacturing, marketing and other platforms for practical training, and create realistic conditions to promote the healthy development of new professional farmers.

Secondly, construct the supporting system of cultivating local talents. Local talents mainly include folk artists who have a skill in the fields of cultural heritage folk performance, production and living technology, production and management technology, and local characteristic industry development. First, through the development of local talent skills competition, and entrusted to the relevant professional associations to hold evaluation, or the establishment of specialized professional technical evaluation committee review and other ways to study the construction of local personnel evaluation system. Second, to build local talent incentive system. For example, the government should give necessary material and policy support to the local personnel who create various new ecological livability and invest in the establishment of enterprise units, and actively guide the teaching of skills, exchange of experience and research promotion, smooth and broaden the channels for the evaluation of local talents' technical titles. Third, through the establishment of rural human resources management agencies, the construction of local 'local talent' database and other ways to explore the formation of local talent management mechanism.

4.3. Building a lifelong education system to completely eliminate poverty

In 2019, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council issued "China's Education Modernization 2035," proposing the goal of overall modernization of education and building a lifelong learning system that serves the whole people by 2035. The Fourth Plenary Session of the 19th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China adopted the 'Decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on Several Major Issues Concerning Adhering to and Improving the Socialist System with Chinese Characteristics and Promoting the Modernization of the National Governance System and Governance Capacity', which once again proposed to build an education system that serves lifelong learning for all, accelerate the development of a more open and flexible education system for everyone, and actively build a learning society. At present, China's national education system based on formal school education is constantly improving, the popularity of all kinds of education at all levels continues to increase, the cause of early childhood education is accelerating, the comprehensive popularization of compulsory education, the popularization of high school education, education has entered a period of popularization, especially in the decisive fight against poverty, the basic requirements of 'compulsory education guaranteed' have played a key role in promoting educational equity and social development.

4.4. Guide the aggregation of social subjects and improve the diversified education poverty alleviation system

Due to the large base of relatively poor population and wide coverage, China still needs a protracted war to solve the problem of relative poverty. Therefore, we must give full play to China's political and institutional advantages, and improve China's unique poverty governance system, including responsibility mechanism, measure system, input mechanism, policy system, mobilization mechanism, supervision system and evaluation system. Comprehensively strengthen the leadership of the party's leadership on the work of relative poverty governance, actively and fully play the leading role of relevant government departments, and effectively assume the major mission of social governance, development planning, policy integration, government supervision and accountability.

Increase government financial investment. Establish the inclusive and preferential organic integration of education and welfare system in line with China's social reality, so as to promote the objects of social education and welfare gradually expand from the "preferential" social welfare of social vulnerable groups to the "inclusive" social welfare of public education services. The scope of education welfare supply is more to other social groups other than the rural poor, such as the mentally disabled, the physically disabled, the minority people, the children of migrant workers, the urban low-income people and other groups who are disadvantaged in education, so as to provide inclusive and equitable high-quality education to all people to the greatest extent.

Guide a variety of social forces collaborative governance relative poverty. The new poverty reduction model, which is mainly guided by government departments, has been transformed into a combination of government, community, enterprise and itself. Low-income people are an important group to eliminate the relative poverty of society. We should focus on mobilizing the willingness to invest in human capital education for low-income families, so that they can invest in their children's education earlier and better. We will further take measures such as "counterpart support", "east-west collaboration" and "targeted assistance" in education, actively guide and support social organizations, public welfare groups and enterprises and institutions to jointly participate in the development of education-based poverty alleviation, further integrate education-based poverty alleviation resources with government-specific assistance, industry-based poverty alleviation and social-based poverty alleviation, and bring together all sectors of society to provide more flexible and diverse public education service projects, so as to gradually establish a new system of education-based poverty alleviation governance in which society, markets, schools and individuals work together, fulfill their respective responsibilities and jointly participate under the leadership of the government.

5. Conclusions

In the process of promoting targeted poverty alleviation in the new stage, relative poverty is becoming more and more prominent. Farmers, especially poor farmers, face natural risks, market risks, technical risks and social risks in the process of market transformation and social changes. The rural revitalization strategy in the new era is related to the proper resolution of the three rural issues, and contains the logical dimension of rural education revitalization, rural culture revitalization and rural human resources revitalization. Education provides a theoretical framework and practical approach for the service attribute of rural revitalization strategy. Education poverty alleviation serving the rural revitalization strategy is a timely move at a new historical juncture and will help advance the process of realizing socialist modernization and the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

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