

Sustainable Development and the Training of Rural Talents with Techniques

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ABSTRACT

In recent years, the country's gross national product has been on the rise. The gap between urban and rural areas has reduced, but there are still some problems that make the development of urban and rural areas not coordinated. Many rural areas are relatively backward in information, traditional farming methods are still used in agricultural production. To some extent, it has hindered the development of rural economy. The state have repeatedly proposed to narrow the urban-rural gap, achieve common prosperity, help farmers in poor rural areas to master advanced production technology, and then get rid of poverty. The training of rural talents with techniques needs to be carried out in stages, adjust measures to local conditions, train excellent technical trainers, establish an integrated link among counties, townships and rural areas, take full advantage of Internet technology. Through the above suggestions, let the rural problems develop towards a good direction. In this way, sustainable development in rural areas can be realized.

Keywords: rural talents with techniques, farmer, training

1. INTRODUCTION

Rural talents with techniques generally refer to those who have special skills in rural economic activities. They have a certain degree of economic mind and the ability of manage and innovate, they can continuously adapt to the needs of rural economic development and play a leading role in rural economic practice. They are active in the vast rural areas, struggle in the forefront of agricultural production and they are an important force to learn, accept, apply and disseminate advanced agricultural technology. More than ever before, today China has made great progress in rural agricultural technology. The number of rural talents with techniques keeps increasing, the technical level keeps improving, China has made great achievements, but we can't deny that there are still some shortcomings. Foremost among them is the question of talent. No matter what industry, in what country, talent is the foundation of national prosperity, it is also the core resource to maintain competitive advantage. But at present the number of rural talents with techniques in our country is not large enough. If we want to finish building a moderately prosperous

society in all respects, we must focus on improving the scientific and cultural quality of farmers, spread agricultural knowledge in the rural areas, advocate a scientific way of production and life, so as to enhance ability of farmers' employment and to increase their incomes. Farmers are the main body of building new rural areas. Realizing sustainable development of rural areas, industrial transformation, the key is to build a high-quality team of scientific and cultural professionals, cultivate a large number of new farmers in line with the needs of industry. Although the number of professional technical associations in rural areas in China is increasing, their development is relatively slow and can't meet the needs of development of agriculture and rural areas. (refer with: Fig. 1) The training of rural talents with techniques is the key of rural science education. The realization of training needs a multi-level, multi-channel and all-round training system [1]. Training units should adapt their measures to local conditions in practice, look for weaknesses, focus on the main issues, improve training methods, take appropriate measures. It is important to build a training model that is appropriate for the local situation.

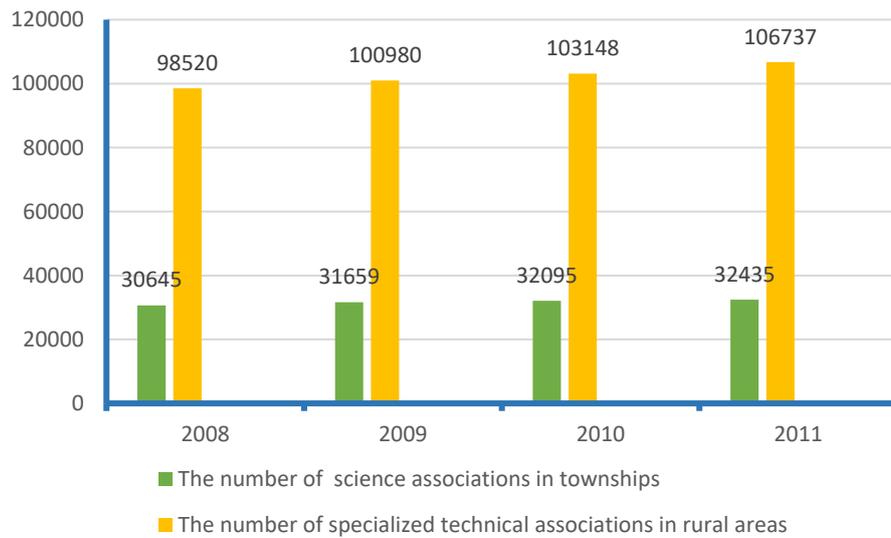


Figure1 the situation of professional technical associations

Figure 1 As can be seen from the figure, in previous years, the number of professional technical associations in rural areas in China has been on the rise, but the development speed was relatively slow and the total number of associations was not large enough. (from the office of national statistics)

2.PROBLEMS IN THE TRAINING OF RURAL TALENTS WITH TECHNIQUES

2.1 the training of rural talents with techniques is in short supply

Rural labor force can be divided into three categories: Firstly, there are some farmers who have certain professional knowledge and production practice experience. This category accounts for less than 5 per cent; Secondly, farmers who graduated from middle and high schools have certain cultural knowledge, but they lack knowledge of agricultural science and technology, accounting for a third of the rural labour force; Thirdly, traditional farmers have rich experience in traditional agriculture, but they lack cultural quality and modern agricultural consciousness [2]. In conclusion, their level of knowledge and planting need to be improved. Many farmers are eager to attend more agricultural technical training. Although farmers are the main body of agricultural production, their scientific and technological awareness is weak. In a short period of time, it is difficult for farmers to master advanced agricultural knowledge and skillfully use advanced means of production. Therefore, the country needs to increase the support for the construction of rural talents with techniques, improve the quality of science, technology and culture of farmers.

2.2 The linkage mechanism between the government and the farmers is not smooth

Due to the remote geographical location and inconvenient transportation in most rural areas, farmers cannot communicate with government officials face to face. As a result, many policies and regulations issued by the government cannot be implemented in a timely and effective manner. Moreover, there are not enough infrastructure and the level of various basic public services is low. The transportation is not convenient enough. The communication facilities are very poor. These problems make it difficult for farmers to go out to work.

The government provided village support, but started late. First, measures to help rural areas are difficult to implement, the effect is not ideal. Provincial, municipal and district assistance measures are single, This kind of assistance is limited to materials for the poor and there is no realistic basis for targeted aid projects. The effective support is not enough in technical assistance and personnel training, so the training work needs to be further studied and strengthened. Second, most of the cadres in the rural areas are not familiar with their work, their knowledge is not wide, and their language is not fluent. Therefore, the government should communicate frequently and make detailed plans. In the course of farmer training, the government plays a very important role. It not only plays a guiding role in training farmers, but also evaluates the vocational skills of trainees. The commodity rate of agricultural products is low, the proportion of good varieties in animal husbandry is low, and the development of agricultural and animal products lacks the drive of leading enterprises, The formation of

agricultural industrialization still needs relatively long time. In this case, the government did not consider docking with some leading enterprises in rural areas, nor did it address the needs of farmers in need of employment through these enterprises. This will hinder the improvement of farmers' cultural levels and practical skills. Due to the lack of capital, technical support and necessary management personnel, the development in the middle and later period will face many difficulties and problems. The government and relevant departments should provide necessary financial support and regular technical guidance, so as to ensure the sustainable development of established training institutions and make sure that agricultural technical training plays its due role in increasing people's income.

2.3 The training form is backward, the practicality is poor

The main problems of training are: The number of training institutions is small; It is difficult for rural cadres to participate [3]; Training institutions are not strong. There are very few training institutions in rural areas. Half of the content provided by these training institutions is not what farmers are interested in or want to learn. The end result is that no one is willing to learn and their motivation is not high. This phenomenon shows that the training content is too abstract and theoretical, inconsistent with the actual needs of farmers. In addition, most training institutions are usually located in cities or counties rather than in rural areas, which makes it difficult for farmers to relate to the personnel situation in the area, the curriculum planned by training institutions cannot meet the practical needs of the region. From the training process of rural talents with techniques, we can see that the strength of training institutions is various. The training skills of trainers vary from high to low. The training methods and courses are not in line with the actual needs of farmers. These conditions will directly lead to bad results, farmers cannot attend appropriate training according to their actual situation. In the course of training, training institutions usually adopt carefully planned courses and design them according to their own situations. They think less about whether it meets the actual needs of trained farmers. The reason is that trainers do not have an effective way to obtain the content of the training requirements, and even if they do, the information is not accurate.

3.SUGGESTIONS ON REALIZING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TRAINING OF RURAL TALENTS WITH TECHNIQUES

3.1 Adopt a phased focused training model

In the first stage, we should intensify the publicity, strengthen the publicity on the training of rural practical talents and farmers, and create a good learning atmosphere.

In the second stage, the input of training funds should be increased. The cost of training farmers involves the cost of organizing personnel, printing and distributing materials, hiring teachers and transport costs to the rural areas. Governments and relevant departments should provide adequate funds and allocate the necessary training funds to all levels. In the third stage, technical training should be carried out with different emphasis and different types of farmers should be treated differently. The state should focus on advanced training for cadres and technicians in rural areas, and choose modern scientific and technological achievements as the main content of training. The state should take adaptability as the focus of training for the graduates returning to the rural areas, so that they can master advanced and highly technical practical skills in rural areas, or we can help them to master several employment skills, that can make them adapt to the needs of labor transfer and employment; For traditional farmers, the state should provide them with first-hand practical experience, the leaders, cadres and technicians should play a leading role to enhance their confidence in practice. Through investigation and analysis, the benefit of trainees after mastering new technology through training is compared with the benefit before training. Summarizing relevant data, and then trainees can get a sense of achievement in learning, see their own potential, build up the confidence that "I can learn, I can succeed."

3.2 Determine the training content according to local conditions

Because of the large temperature difference between the south and the north, different seasons have different impacts on the development of agriculture. Therefore, it is necessary to make corresponding countermeasures during this period. In the south, rice is the main food crop, while hemp is the cash crop. Sugar, tropical and subtropical fruits are sugar crop. They usually ripen two to three times a year. In the north, wheat is the main food crop, cotton is the cash crop, beets and temperate fruits are sugar crop, they usually ripen once or twice a year, or three times a year. In the south, farmers do not know enough about mechanization, and most of them prefer to use manual tools. The reason is simple. Firstly, the south is densely populated, there are many people, while the field is very few. Secondly, the cost of human tools is low, this kind of tool requires no consumables. Although mechanized tools have emerged, the low utilization rate still widely remains. The process of agricultural mechanization was slow. Although farmers know the benefits of agricultural mechanization, they are reluctant to buy. Therefore, the rural talents with techniques in the south should pay more attention to the training of crop planting and cultivation techniques, cultivate excellent varieties, adjust measures to local conditions, and give full play to their strengths and advantages. The north has a large area of land, so the main source of income for farmers in the north is still the income from arable land. Due to the condition of the sparsely

populated area, the mechanization degree in the north is higher than that in the south. In the last few years, due to the cheap labor force, the level of agricultural mechanization has not been widely promoted. Recently, with the promotion of agricultural mechanization and the increase in labor prices, farmers pay more and more attention to agricultural mechanization [4]. With the continuous development of agricultural technology, the price of agricultural machinery continues to decline, the technical content of agricultural machinery is more and more high. Farmers also pay more attention to agricultural mechanization, but the gap between rich and poor in the new rural areas is still wide. So in the northern rural areas, the training for rural talents with mechanical techniques needs to be pointed promoted.

From the above analysis, it can be concluded that the form of training should be flexible. According to the leading industries and the need of knowledge in each village, we should carry out practical training selectively. This form of training is convenient for farmers to attend and there will be more participants. From the perspective of training time, the training should be preformed in the daytime or in the evening during the slack period of farming. The training effect is better in the evening.

3.3 Train excellent technical trainers

First of all, the relevant departments should focus on the technical trainers. Honesty education is very important to them. It makes trainers love their jobs, treat their careers with the right attitude, melt their bodies and minds into professional activities, and give full play to their talents for the development of rural agriculture [5]. Besides training, there are also examinations. Every year, these people should be checked regularly according to the regulations. Through the training, the education, skills and ability of trainers have been improved, they have a good work style, their knowledge and skills have also improved. Their ideas have been further changed, initially set up the idea of lifelong learning, enhanced the sense of responsibility for work. The improvement of labor efficiency will promote the development of rural agriculture.

3.4 Establish an integrated link between counties, townships and rural areas

Center on the counties: Build a county-wide technical training center for practical talents in the agricultural sector. The leading institutions organize leaders of leading enterprises, leaders of specialized organizations and the operators of family farm. They are intensively trained by agricultural technical trainers.

Linked with the townships: The leading institutions shall set up schools of the training of rural talents with techniques in townships, mainly to train demonstrative units of scientific advancement in agriculture, top-performing farmers and farmers with educational

background.

Based on the rural areas: Demonstrative Units of Scientific Advancement in Agriculture and Top-performing Farmers direct their neighbors to behave like themselves by tutorial system, which will pass on their knowledge, technology and experience to others.

3.5 Take full advantage of Internet technology

In the information age, the Internet has been basically popularized in the rural areas. If Internet technology is applied to the training of rural practical technology, it can effectively make up for the defects of traditional face-to-face training mode and improve the training effect. The advantage of online distance training is that it is more convenient [6]. The communication between farmers and trainers, the search of technical knowledge and the inquiry of technology can all be realized through the Internet, and the training efficiency will be higher than before. But the model has its flaws, too. The flaw is that the effect is not always immediately visible. Because of the lack of hand-holding training, farmers have some difficulties in mastering various technical application methods. However, if the combination of face-to-face training and remote training are applied to the process of rural practical technology training, the above problems can be effectively solved.

In addition, in recent years, smart phones have been basically popularized, the Internet coverage in rural areas has reached more than half. Internet conditions provide convenience for practical technical training in rural areas. The network platform for remote training can exist in the form of "APP". Rural residents can download the "APP" on their smartphones and computers. When farmers need to know relevant technical knowledge, they can click "APP" to learn the knowledge immediately. Using the above methods to carry out practical technical training in rural areas can effectively improve the convenience of training, make the training process break through the limitations of time and space, and improve the training effect.

To sum up, in view of the current problems hindering the development of rural areas, the primary task is to provide practical and targeted agricultural technical training to the people in rural areas. After receiving training, more and more rural talents will appear, they can adapt to the trend of modern agricultural development, get rid of poverty and realize sustainable development. They will be more and more widely distributed. The training of rural talents with techniques is a systematic project. The object, content and form of the training all change with the situation. There is a certain difficulty, but only in the practice of continuous exploration and summary, the rural areas can make constant progress. Therefore, departments at all levels should cooperate with each other, work together to form synergy, continuously improve the quality of life of farmers and the level of rural development through training, so as to accelerate the pace of building a moderately prosperous society in all respects.

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