



Research on the Cultivation of High-quality Farmers under the Background of Rural Revitalization

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Abstract: At present, China is in the transition stage of achieving comprehensive victory in poverty alleviation and carrying out all-round rural revitalization. The main problems are the low quality of agricultural technical talents and the shortage of farmers. China has long been concerned about the people's livelihood and the issues of "three farmers", and has promulgated a series of relevant policies and regulations to solve the problems and difficulties faced by farmers. Farmers have gradually changed from a synonym of identity into a professional name, and the formulation of the cultivation of farmers has changed from professional farmers to today's high-quality farmers. High-quality farmers are comprehensive farmers who have culture, understand technology, good management, and have professional knowledge and skills. This paper mainly discusses the problems and countermeasures of cultivating high-quality farmers in the stage of rural revitalization.

Keywords: rural revitalization, cultivation of high-quality farmers, a question, countermeasures

1. Introduction

Cultivating high-quality farmers is an important part of accelerating the realization of rural revitalization, which can help people improve their living standards, so as to achieve the goal of common prosperity. To implement rural revitalization, specific policies should be formulated according to regional differences and local conditions to improve the level of rural productivity and promote the development of rural areas.

2. Current situation of cultivation of high-quality farmers

From the first central document in 2012 to vigorously carry out and implement the quality improvement project of new professional farmers, after the "Twelfth Five-Year Plan" and "thirteenth Five-Year Plan" to the "14th Five-Year Plan" in 2021, the country's high-quality farmer education and training work has achieved obvious results. First, the "high-quality farmer cultivation program" implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs and the Ministry of Finance has covered agricultural counties and cities throughout the country, and all localities are advancing in a coordinated way. At the same time, all localities flexibly carry out science and technology popularization and practical technology training, so that farmers' scientific and cultural quality has been improved. Second, steady progress was made in vocational education for farmers. By expanding recruitment publicity, simplifying assessment methods, optimizing professional Settings, and innovating training models, the national vocational colleges related to agriculture actively provide farmers with good vocational education opportunities. The national agricultural school system adheres to the mode of "combining agriculture and learning, sending education to the countryside, and flexible school system", and actively explores vocational education for farmers facing the needs of rural revitalization. The main characteristics of the cultivation of high-quality farmers in the country are: relying on modern information technology to gradually realize large-scale intelligent teaching, the focus of cultivation from improving academic qualifications to improving professional quality, and the whole society to participate in the cultivation process

3. Realistic dilemma of cultivating high-quality farmers

3.1 The cultivation method is not reasonable, ignoring the main position of farmers

High-quality farmers with different characteristics have different learning potential, learning needs and habits. The training conducted by the government itself has the characteristics of public welfare, basic and long-term. Some regions pay too much attention to the maximization of efficiency and the significance of results in training, and generally adopt centralized training. Both in terms of training time and content, farmers' main position will inevitably be ignored, which goes against the original intention of farmer training, resulting in a disconnection between supply and demand, reducing farmers' enthusiasm and initiative in participating in training, and making it difficult for training to achieve the expected effect.

3.2 The cultivation project is relatively independent, and it is difficult to form a joint force

Over the years, the state has launched several large-scale professional farmer training projects, although the expected goals have been achieved, but most of these training is divided into pieces, the original training network has gradually been forgotten, and even long-term shelved, the lack of linkage and response between new and old projects, limiting the optimization and integration of various training elements such as talent, information, hardware network. The original curriculum resources have not been recycled, resulting in the waste of resources and funds invested in each link.

3.3 The popularization of digital education is low, and the infrastructure needs to be improved

The imperfect digital infrastructure and the low level of digital education popularization are extremely inconsistent with the current requirements of national agricultural development, the needs of high-quality farmers cultivation, and the needs of ecological environment construction. In the "Internet +" era, rapidly changing information technology and production methods are deeply integrated, and rural ecological revitalization also needs the continuous empowerment of emerging technologies. However, in the actual production and application, most of the training adopts traditional and theoretical education and training, and farmers' demand for the use of new media and new technological means has increased significantly. High-quality farmers are unable to adapt to the reality that the rural areas are in various resource factors for a long time, and then affect their own development.

3.4 Lack of professional identity of farmers and low agricultural willingness

Under the impact of market economy, all kinds of social resources in rural areas continue to flow to cities and towns, and the situation of hollowing out in rural areas continues to intensify with the reduction of resource elements. For a long time, the main position of farmers in rural construction has been ignored, even high-quality farmers are difficult to get rid of the inherent label of "farmers". The dilemma of identity transformation also makes the cultivation of high-quality farmers always lack of strong talent reserve support, the enthusiasm of farmers engaged in agricultural production cannot be improved, and the trust of farmers in the cultivation policy is difficult to maintain for a long time.

4. Countermeasures for cultivating high-quality farmers

4.1 Respect the main position of farmers and fully stimulate the endogenous driving force of high-quality farmer cultivation

At present, the lack of enthusiasm of the majority of farmers to participate in the cultivation of high-quality farmers is still widespread, which requires them to master the new technology and knowledge of agricultural production, learn the specific application of new results and new equipment in the training process; Cultivate their keen market insight ability, improve the level of marketing and management, and attract the majority of farmers to participate in the training with rich content; We should also pay attention to the improvement of their professional ethics, shape the concept of scientific development, and meet the realistic needs of high-quality farmers. In addition, we must pay attention to training leaders in rural development, concentrate on training some skilled, service and management talents, give play to their leading role in demonstration, and improve the competitiveness of high-quality farmers.

4.2 Accelerate the establishment of a cultivation system for urban-rural integration

The cultivation of high-quality farmers involves a wide range of areas and has a fine content. Compared with the vocational education in the industrial field, there are both overlapping and essential differences in content and quality standards. Therefore, according to the idea of integrated joint design, integrated joint management, and common technology training organization, aiming at the actual needs of "agriculture, rural areas and farmers" in the rural revitalization environment, through the innovation and practice of relevant education mode, the training ideas and countermeasures of high-quality farmers are adjusted, and the basic mode and organizational structure of training and education of high-quality farmers are constructed according to the training intention, implementation object and basic conditions.

Supporting policies should be appropriate, locally-appropriate and mutually supportive. Government functional departments should join hands, scientific research institutions should alliance, "agriculture, agriculture and farmers" should unite, through various forms such as agricultural science and technology special commissioners to promote education, training, scientific research institutions, and rural four seamless links, to achieve high-quality farmer training in the field of teaching resources, scientific and technological personnel, security materials, funding funds "four links", to inject a steady stream of vitality for rural revitalization of personnel training.

4.3 Implement policy support to solve the worries of high-quality farmers

It is understood that the reason why most people do not want to engage in agriculture and prefer to engage in other industries is that agriculture is hard, dirty, tired, easy to wear out, and the treatment after retirement is not as good as that of urban workers. Therefore, formulating support policies and narrowing the gap between urban and rural areas is an important link in the cultivation system of high-quality farmers. Only with support policies that can solve the problems of high-quality farmers' worries can we create a team of high-quality farmers who are needed and can be retained for the development of modern agriculture and the construction of new countryside.

We will increase financial input. As a basic industry, agriculture has made great contributions to nurturing industrial development, promoting the process of urbanization and industrialization. The state should increase investment in the agricultural industry, and the industry should timely and effectively feed the development of agriculture, promote the process of agricultural modernization, and help realize the comprehensive revitalization of agriculture and rural areas.

Implement supportive policies. The existing series of support policies must be implemented one by one to every high-quality farmer, and the relevant support policies for market forces and other participants in the training should be implemented through tax and fee reduction, discount loans, direct subsidies, etc., to stimulate social capital to intervene in the training market of new professional farmers.

We will improve the rural social security system. We will work hard to formulate social insurance systems such as old-age insurance, medical insurance, work-related injury insurance, unemployment insurance and maternity insurance for farmers, so as to eliminate worries about the long-term development of high-quality farmers.

5. Concluding remarks

The rural revitalization strategy not only Outlines a magnificent blueprint for rural modernization as a whole, but also paves the way for the development of high-quality farmers. Farmers' high-quality is an effective measure to realize the rural revitalization strategy, and the implementation of the rural revitalization strategy will also promote the process of farmers' high-quality. Under the background of rural revitalization strategy, farmers' high-quality is becoming more and more important to the construction of rural talent team. Therefore, strengthening the coupling of rural revitalization and farmers' high-quality plays a very important role in the connection between rural construction and modern agricultural development.

References

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