

Presentation on Chinese Experience An introduction of rural vocational education in Western China By Prof. Zhao Jiaji

I have researched rural education for a long time and I'd like to devote all my life to the career. Today, it is my honor to introduce several models of rural vocational education in western China to you and I hope that you will be interested in them.

1. The model of “short, level, fast”

This mode was shaped in the wave of “open and reform” in rural areas. It is adopted to technical training for adult education. And the main principals of the model are “practicality, fact, and effectiveness”.

“Short”: make each time for learning short (if the content of learning is too much, we will divide it into several parts which are expected to be learnt by several times.)

“Level”: what to learn should keep pace with the development of production and the learning ability of the trainees.

“Quick”: good effects are achieved quickly by applying the knowledge learnt.

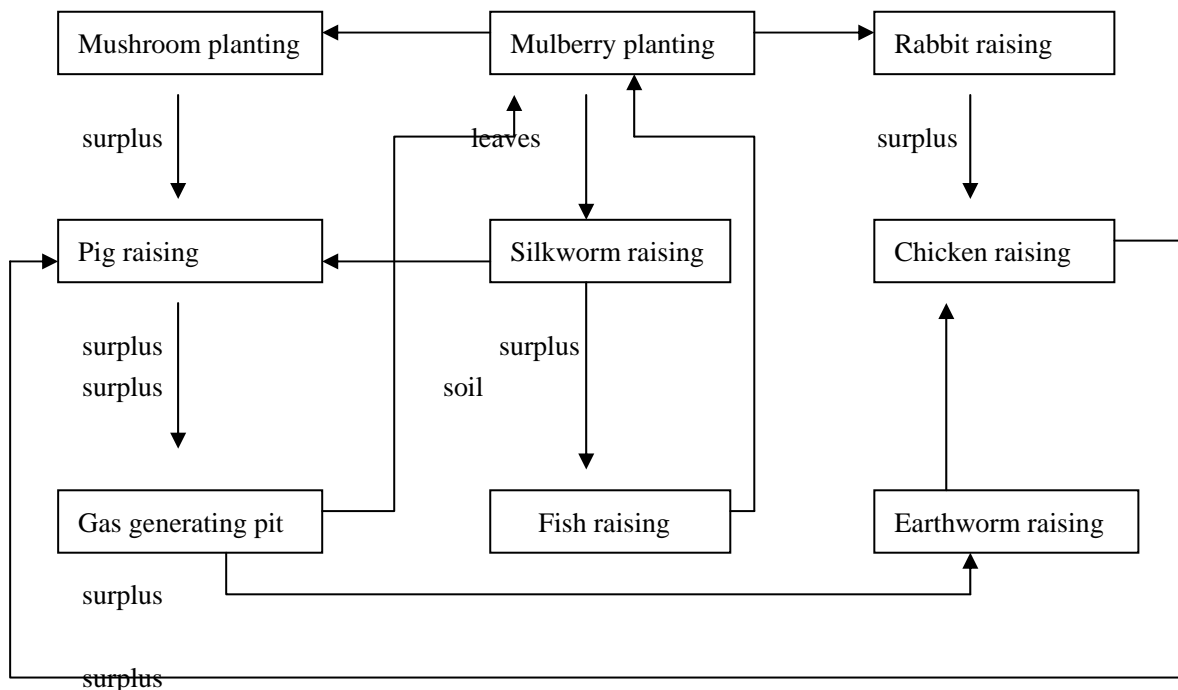
2. The model of “wide, practical, flexible”

This model provides the trainees more choices. In the past, the courses of one subject are totally the same. But now, we design different course models for each subject so that the trainees can make a choice according to their own needs. With the establishment of this model of “wide, practical, flexible”, the ability of adapting of trainees is improved a lot.

“wide”: build up wide base of basic knowledge. Study one major or technology mainly and meanwhile learn some relevant subjects and technologies.

“practical”: attach great importance to practicing and emphasizing on actual effects of textbook.

“flexible”: run schools in flexible way. Just use the way the farmers prefer to.



This model is effective. With the application of this model, learners can learn concerning knowledge and techniques. And the learners may know the reuse of the circulation of “animal-plants-animalcule” and the full utilization of sunlight, air, time and space. It has made many farmers become rich.

3. The model of “school-base-household”(three integrated together)

At first, farmers should change their old attitudes and the activities should be oriented to the marketing, and the learning and teaching should be based on societal needs.

Then, taking the advantage of the knowledge and technology, the schools should set up some “model bases for agricultural science and technology”. The farmers can learn some knowledge and techniques from the bases.

And the bases should function as models on science and technology, management, and efficiency. And it should also focus on the off-farm vocational training. The service of the bases includes: new breeds, new science and technology, product marketing, information provision and consultation.

With the application of this model, farmers can change from “forcing me to learn” to “I want to learn”, from “want to do but do not know how” to “learn to do, follow to do and become rich”.

4. The model of “school-association-farmers’ household” (three integrated together)

In order to support the development of western China, China has established various bases for agricultural science and technology and developed some professional associations. This model makes full use of these resources and integrates these three parts together. As for this part, schools for rural vocational and technical education actively cooperate with these bases and associations to improve the quality of teachers and learners by using their facilities and other resources.

And set-up of various associations in rural areas has bridged the school and farmers’ households together. And the professional associations can help the farmers solve the specific problems happened in their production and management.

The bases provide the school necessary techniques, facilities and chances for experiment and practice.

The schools will learn advanced technology from the bases and improve the teachers’ quality.

The schools can provide the associations’ places, teachers and facilities.

The schools can provide training for the associations.

The associations organize the farmers into production and management and help solve problems faced by farmers.

5. The model of “school-base-company-household”(four parts integrated together)

The model comes as:

The schools provide training classes on practical techniques;

The excellent learners will stay to help the school run the factories;

The schools set up some factories affiliated to the schools;

To carry out innovation and development activities on practical techniques;

Based on these, to establish some companies and involve the farmers into the activities.

6. The model of “one line”

This model will be done by the implementation of programs.

It is going to set up technical centres at different levels: district, county, township and village.