

Research on the Future Forest-Style Education Construction Based on Data Processing and SWOT Analysis

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ABSTRACT

On March 5, 2022, the Government Work Report of the two sessions of the National People's Congress pointed out that it is necessary to build sports facilities around the masses, and determined the important position of forest education construction in the government work. In this paper, through market survey and data processing by SPSS, the data shows the basic situation and development prospects of the Future Forest-Style Education Construction. The research involved 23 relevant institutions in Hubei Province, that respond to the questionnaire on the current status of the Future Forest-Style Education Construction in Hubei Province. Using SWOT analysis, the development path of the Future Forest-Style Education Construction is discussed from the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats, and put forward targeted policy suggestions.

Keywords: *Future Forest-Style Education; Future Education; SPSS analysis; Data processing; SWOT analysis*

1. CURRENT SITUATION

Future Forest-Style Education, as a kind of informal social education that improves and supplements traditional classroom education, is one of the development trends of future education in the context of the green economy.

In this regard, relevant scholars in the industry have carried out multi-level and deep-level research. The first is the issue of human infrastructure. Mei Li et al. (2021) proposed to improve the teaching process by improving the abilities of teachers. The second is about the design of the sites. Mao Guorong (2020) through the analysis of the education in Japan and other countries, proposed that China should accelerate the construction of the bases and related facilities. He Sumei (2021) summarized the content and the surrounding environment by drawing on the experience of future forest education abroad. Finally, about the management system. Through the analysis of Korea, Lee Jae-fai (2021) proposed to take measures from the aspects of basic theory and training of professional talents to

solidly promote the construction of a future forest welfare service system with Chinese characteristics.

The building has been promoted via policies, and lookup recommendations from applicable scholars, however some troubles confronted in the authentic building work want to be solved. Based on this, we have carried out lookup things to do for applicable establishments in Hubei Province, achieve an in-depth grasp of the development of Future Forest-Style Education in Hubei Province, put ahead focused suggestions, speed up the construction, and furnished references for comparable Future Forest-Style Education. It has innovation and realistic significance.

2. EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN AND STATE ANALYSIS

2.1. Experimental Design

To investigate the current situation of Future Forest-Style Education Construction, we investigated 23 relevant institutions in Hubei Province from the following aspects: course construction, activity

organization, input-output situation, human resources, cooperation and development. Using data processing by SPSS and SWOT model to analyze the interview data, and finally draw relevant conclusions and recommendations.

2.2. Result Analysis

The followings are the results of each section.

2.2.1. Related curriculum

Judging from the curriculum, more than 60% of the surveyed institutions carry out knowledge explanation, nature observation and others, while there are fewer than 10 institutions that carry out practical projects such as farming practice. For students in the compulsory education stage, compare with knowledge activities, practical courses or activities will be more attractive to them, which can also better stimulate students' curiosity, while children in the compulsory education stage need to exercise and enhance their physique.

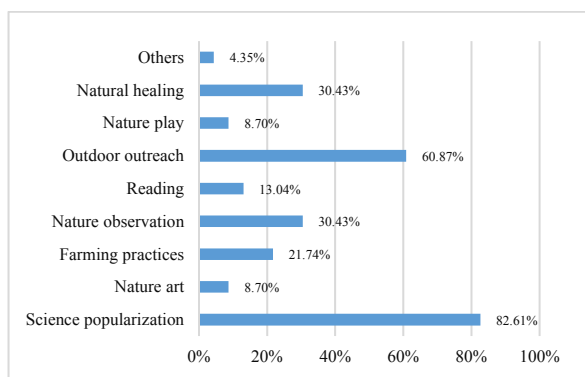


Figure 1: Number of Institutions Carrying Out Corresponding Activities.

In terms of area, most institutions have opened up areas of 100 to 500 square kilometers for related activities. But most institutions do not have a core curriculum.

2.2.2. Organization of educational activities

① Organization of activities

First of all, from the perspective of the responsible departments, more than half of the institutions do not have a unique branch accountable for this project, and only a small number of institutions have set up mission departments. The 2nd is the form, 47.83% of the surveyed establishments can furnish relevant experiential activities, and some institutions provide handy offerings such as accommodation. Finally, in the carrier goal part, the main activities are faced to preschool children, primary school students and so on. In the future, the provider objects of forest education

activities are diverse, and there is is nonetheless a massive house for market demand.

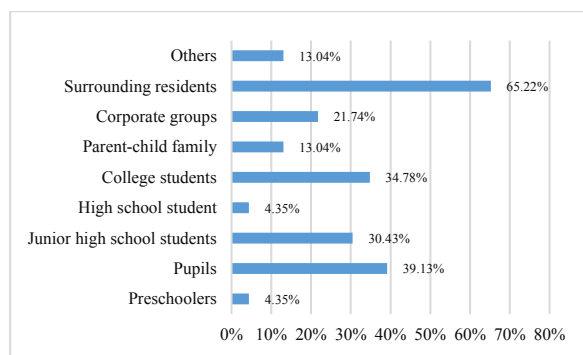


Figure 2: Groups of People Served by Institutions

② Frequency of activities

By evaluating the frequency of carrying out activities independently and the frequency associated with cooperation in the past year, we located they are essentially consistent.

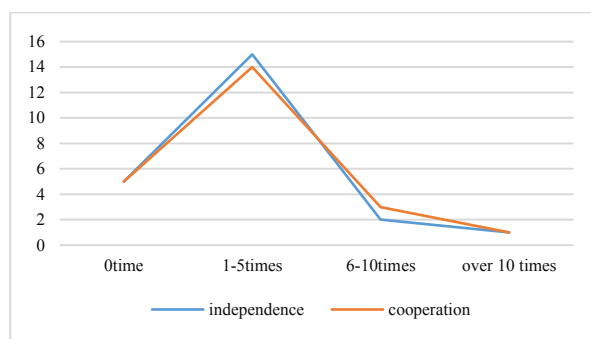


Figure 3: Frequency of Activities Carried Out

By surveying the number of humans who elevate out future forest education or trip in applicable institutions, we found that most of the activities participated by 100 to 500 people, and a small range of activities handed 10,000 human beings.

2.2.3. Input-output situation

In phrases of investment, among the relevant institutions interviewed, extra than half of the establishments invested in the scale of 1-100,000 yuan per year, and 8.7% of the institutions can input more than 300,000 yuan per year. Regarding the output, 4.35% of the institutions can get greater than 300,000 yuan from this activity, and 78.26% of the institutions will profit from 0 yuan.

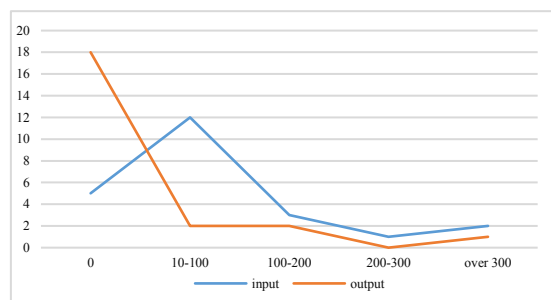


Figure 4: Input-output Comparison (thousand)

2.2.4. Human resources allocation

① Staffing

Among the establishments surveyed, most institutions did now not have a devoted operation management team、full-time tutors, safety personnel、statistics and administration structures and corresponding archival report systems.

② Competency training

In phrases of coaching forms, relevant institutions arrange for employees to attain levels in colleges and other types of training, of course, there are a few institutions that do not have training activities. About training content, curriculum layout potential capacity training, recreation organization ability, etc. are all valued by relevant institutions.

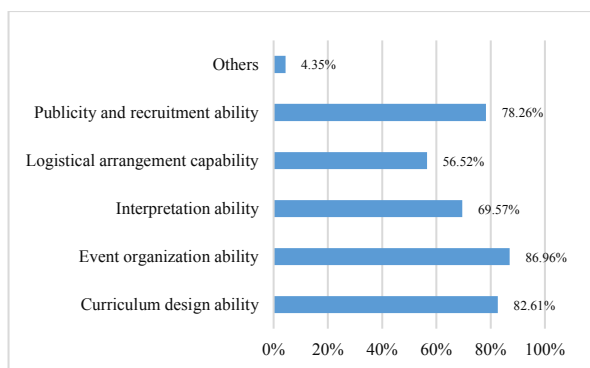


Figure 5: Relevant Abilities that Need to be Improved

2.2.5. Cooperation and development

From the current partners, they are diverse, and one organization can cooperate with a couple of institutions or corporations of humans to carry out activities. Nearly 70% of the establishments stated that they have cooperated with public institutions and authorities departments to lift out applicable things to do in the past, and a small wide variety of institutions and associated registered companies, public welfare organizations, folks and other cooperation have carried out associated activities.

In the future, most institutions hope to cooperate with formal and certified institutions, establishments that have cooperated, influential media, etc.

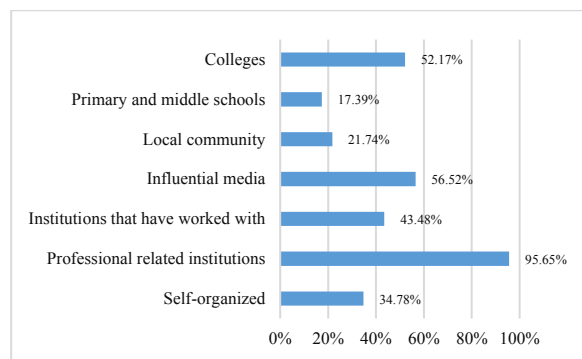


Figure 6: Expected Partners

At present, there are many areas where institutions need support in carrying out Future Forest-Style Education. Most institutions want to be supported by all sectors of society in phrases of funding, activity design, and intelligence training.

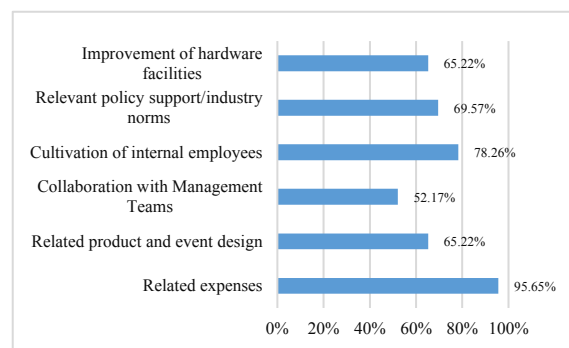


Figure 7: Where Institutions Need Support

3. SWOT ANALYSIS

3.1. SWOT Analysis

3.1.1. Strength

First of all, Hubei Province located in the central vicinity of China, the capital city, Wuhan, a countrywide historic and cultural city, the centre of China's economic geography, is the biggest water, land and air transportation hub in Chinese mainland and the shipping centre of the middle reaches of the Yangtze River.

The suitable geographical place and transportation amenities have delivered many vacationers from inside and outdoor the Hubei Province.

The 2nd is the area and infrastructure advantages. Hubei Province covers an area of about 185,900 square kilometers, ranking 14th in the countrywide land area ranking station, and most of the surveyed establishments open forest education sites in an area that is not small and they are equipped with excellent infrastructure.

Sufficient space and desirable infrastructure can deliver clients a higher experience.

Third, in accordance with the consequences of the interview, most institutions carry out many sensible activities and furnish complete services. This is extra complete to meet the needs of customers.

3.1.2. Weakness

First of all, most establishments do not equip necessary personnel such as training instructors, etc. , and the way and content of staff training need to be improved. The improvement of Future Forest-Style Education is inseparable from educators, and the shortage of human resources requires attention.

The 2nd most institutions didn't develop or constructed core curriculum systems, and lack of realistic dialogue activities. This is not conducive to arousing student interest and systematic learning.

Finally, the surroundings for Future Forest-Style Education activities outdoors are complex, in which various emergencies are inevitable, however, most establishments are no longer outfitted with protection personnel.

3.1.3. Opportunities

The first is applicable policies. At present, the introduction of the policy of "ecological civilization-building is a millennium design associated with the sustainable development of the Chinese nation" and "double increase" and "double reduction" has also determined the important position of the construction of Future Forest-Style Education in China's future long-term development.

The 2nd is the breadth of the audience. The survey indicates that preschool children, primary school students, etc. are all the objectives of Future Forest-Style Education institutions, and that may bring some benefits.

Finally, it is not difficult to discover that most establishments cooperate with the authorities to carry out relevant activities, most of them are willing to cooperate with formal related institutions and the cooperation objects are powerful.

3.1.4. Threatens

The first is the trouble with enterprise implementation norms, due to the late beginning of China's forest education industry, there are no clear provisions inapplicable legal guidelines and implementation standards.

The 2nd is internal management. Most agencies do not have unique departments 、 corresponding

departments etc which is not conducive to internal systematic operation.

Finally, most applicable institutions face an imbalance between income and output. Appropriate economic profits can motivate the development.

| Strength | Weakness |
|---|---|
| 1.Geographical advantage 2.Space and infrastructure 3.Diverse activities and comprehensive services | 1.Employees and training 2.Curriculum and activity construction 3.Outdoor safety issues |
| Opportunities | Threatens |
| 1.Policy support 2.Wide customer base 3.Promising cooperative development | 1.Implementation norms 2.Lack of management 3.Unbalanced income and output |

3.2. Suggestions

3.2.1. Staffing and Training

The clean improvement of associated activities requires the organization and coordination of various professionals. Increase the introduction of gorgeous abilities and strengthen the training of relevant employees, and believe that the development of forest education activities will be smoother in the future.

3.2.2. Strengthen The Construction of the System

From design, adjustment, operation and control, it is inseparable from the building of the entire forest education system. Infrastructure construction, personnel, curriculum, exercise format and development, want a standardized operation system, strengthen the building of the system, standardize forest education activities, and effectively use the corresponding human and material resources.

3.2.3. Develop Economically Effective Projects

Insufficient funding is a problem faced by most institutions, the development of special products, such as forest education green sachets, etc., to grant value-added services, such as characteristic forest education courses, etc., moderate and appropriate increase in projects that can bring economic benefits can alleviate the difficulties.

3.2.4. Strengthen Cooperation and Development

Closely follow the policy orientation, strengthen cooperation with applicable institutions, expand the frequency of activities, and make forest education greater extensively identified and developed in the future.

4. CONCLUSIONS

In the future, Future Forest-Style Education will play an important role. Rapid urbanization leads to the disharmony between man and nature. To solve this problem, we need to strengthen the construction of forest education in the future. Through the above data processing and SWOT model, we recognize that Hubei Province needs to make use of the advantages of policy, service and population flow to make up for the problems of staffing and protection construction, and believe that Forest-Style Education in Hubei Province will go further in the future. Of course, these problems and advantages exist not only in Hubei Province, but also in the whole industry. If each institution can take advantage of the relevant advantages, pay attention to enhancing employee capabilities, resources, financial situation and other issues, I believe that China's Future Forest-Style Education will embark on the road of high quality and excellent service.

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