Analysis of the Current Situation of Higher Vocational Talents Training Mode

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Abstract

The reform of vocational education based on the supply-side is to reverse the unreasonable allocation of resources from the root. It makes vocational education pay more attention to improve the quality of education, pay more attention to the comprehensive innovation ability of higher vocational students, optimize the allocation of resources, meet the long-term sustainable development of social urgent majors and key majors, and meet the needs of rapid development and transformation of enterprises. The talent training of higher vocational education is the starting point and destination of higher vocational education, and the supply-side structural adjustment of higher vocational education must start from the adjustment of talent training.

Keywords

Supply-side; Sustainable Development; Talent Training.

1. Introduction

The "13th five year plan" period is a critical period for comprehensively docking with made in China 2025, speeding up the transformation from "advanced manufacturing" to "intelligent manufacturing", as well as a window period for comprehensively promoting the supply-side structural reform and realizing the transformation of new and old driving forces of industrial growth. Supply-side structural reform is the key task of the current economic work. Its purpose is to adjust and upgrade China's economic and industrial structure, promote the construction of industrial highland, improve the quality and efficiency of supply, and promote the sustained and healthy development of economy by resolving the constraints and constraints on effective supply.

In order to meet the needs of the adjustment and upgrading of the national economic and industrial structure in the 13th Five Year Plan period, we must grasp the development trend of higher vocational education, focus on key issues, reduce production capacity, improve school running efficiency, supplement short board, promote supply, create advantages, improve teaching quality, coordinate development, optimize resource allocation, meet the different requirements of people at different levels of higher vocational education, and enhance public awareness of higher vocational education Education satisfaction and sense of acquisition. Therefore, the structural adaptability adjustment of higher vocational education has become a new problem and new practice faced by higher vocational education under the new economic conditions and the new situation of industrial structure upgrading.

2. Cultivation Objective of Advanced Technical Education

In 2003, the concept of "highly skilled" talents was put forward at the China talent work conference. China's Ministry of Education promulgated the "2003-2007 education
revitalization action plan”, which clearly pointed out that higher vocational education should cultivate a large number of high-quality skilled talents, especially high skilled talents. In 2004, China’s Ministry of Education issued several opinions of the Ministry of education on deepening the reform of higher vocational education with employment as the guidance, which clearly pointed out that higher vocational colleges should adhere to the cultivation of high skilled talents with higher practical ability and good professional ethics, which are oriented to the needs of production, construction, management and service. After the "decision of the State Council on vigorously developing vocational education" was issued in 2005, the "National Model Higher Vocational College Construction Plan" promoted the transformation of China’s higher vocational education to the connotation development. Higher vocational education has gradually walked out a road of characteristic development in the orientation of talent training objectives and the selection of talent training mode. The notice of the Ministry of education and the Ministry of Finance of the people’s Republic of China on further promoting the implementation of the "National Model Higher Vocational College Construction Plan" points out that higher vocational colleges should play an important role in cultivating "high-quality and high skilled professionals".In 2011, the Ministry of education of China issued several opinions on promoting the reform and innovation of higher vocational education and leading the scientific development of vocational education, in which the talent training goal of higher vocational education is defined as "high-end skilled talents". During this period, with the transformation of Higher Vocational Education from scale expansion to connotation development, and the deepening of people’s understanding of the nature and nature of higher vocational education, the "professionalism" of higher vocational education has been continuously strengthened. "School enterprise cooperation, work study combination" has become the mainstream mode of talent training in higher vocational education. The traditional undergraduate curriculum system is replaced by the working process and task driven. The cultivation of technical talents has gradually faded out of the vision of higher vocational development, and the cultivation of high skilled talents has become the historical mission of higher vocational development. From the important documents of this period, the direction of talent training in higher vocational education has always been around "high skilled talents". From "high skilled talents" to "high-quality senior skilled professionals", and then to "high-end skilled talents", the core is "skilled talents". Therefore, the orientation of talent cultivation of Higher Vocational Education in China is basically stable in this period, but the relevant restrictive expressions are different, such as "high quality", "high-end" and "advanced". Its exact connotation is difficult to define in practical operation. In June 2012, China’s Ministry of Education promulgated the 12th Five Year Plan for the development of national education, which made a new orientation for China’s secondary vocational education and higher vocational education. We should constantly improve the layout structure of secondary and higher vocational schools, make clear the orientation of higher vocational schools, and constantly improve the quality of personnel training. The goal of personnel training in higher vocational education is to train the development, compound and innovative technical talents to meet the needs of industrial transformation and upgrading and enterprise technological innovation. It can be seen that the Twelfth Five Year Plan for the development of China’s education has increased the value expectation of talent cultivation in higher vocational education. Personnel training needs to meet the new requirements of industrial transformation and upgrading and technological innovation. The core of the orientation of personnel training has returned to "technical and skilled talents". Guided by Xi Jinping's new China’s socialist ideology, we should implement the nineteen spirit of the party, uphold the leadership of the party and the direction of socialist education,
implement the basic task of the moral education, deepen the structural reform of the supply-side of vocational education, and promote the connotative development of occupation education. The supply-side reform provides a new way to train talents in higher vocational education. The most important supply of higher vocational education is to cultivate more high-quality talents with strong adaptability, innovation and entrepreneurship.

3. The reform of personnel training mode

Under the background of supply-side reform, in order to actively serve the national demand, relying on the mechatronics technology major of Weifang Engineering Vocational blood sample, this paper reforms and practices the diversified talent training mode of vocational education based on supply-side thinking, so as to promote high-quality economic development and provide talent and intellectual support.

The specific implementation plan is as follows:

(1) In order to promote the diversification of professional training objectives, we need to optimize the professional curriculum system and teacher structure. Specialty setting is the basis of curriculum setting. Higher vocational education should adhere to the principle of differentiated development. Based on the concept of "Internet + supply-side reform", We analyze it from the school running concept, resource utilization and other aspects. In order to meet the needs of regional economy, the belt and road Initiative and made in china 2025, we carry out the optimization of specialty structure and diversified reform of specialty setting

(2) The outline of China's medium and long term education reform and development plan (2010-2020) proposes that by 2020, a modern vocational education system should be formed to meet the requirements of the transformation of economic development mode and the adjustment of industrial structure, embody the concept of lifelong education, and coordinate the development of secondary and higher vocational education. Higher vocational education should fully integrate through thinking into the process of personnel training. Based on comprehensively promoting the convergence of all kinds of education at all levels, we provide students with diversified growth paths, and realize the demand for innovative talents of diversified school running mode.

(3) Cultivating innovative talents is the most fundamental goal of higher vocational education. It can improve the students' creativity and the quality of innovation and entrepreneurship. Creativity is an open and highly active way of thinking. It refers to the ability to derive new information from existing information and create valuable new things on the basis of rich knowledge reserve.

4. Feasibility Analysis

The exploration and practice of diversified talent training mode in Vocational Colleges Based on "supply-side structural reform" is in line with the requirements of national vocational education reform and development planning, which will promote the connotative development of vocational education. The most important supply of higher vocational education is to cultivate more high-quality talents with strong adaptability, innovation and entrepreneurship. The supply-side reform provides a new way to train talents in higher vocational education. Facing the critical period of intelligent manufacturing leap forward, comprehensively promoting the supply-side structural reform is the window period to realize the transformation of new and old driving forces of industrial growth. The supply-side structural reform is the key task of the current economic work. The supply-side reform provides a new idea of higher vocational education personnel training. Facing the rapid development trend of regional emerging intelligent manufacturing industry and meeting the needs of upgrading and
transformation of modern equipment manufacturing and other pillar industries, this paper takes the mechatronics major of Weifang Vocational College of engineering as an example to determine the talent training objectives. Based on the reform of personnel training mode, it will serve the regional modern equipment manufacturing industry and other pillar industries, meet the transformation and upgrading of the industry to intelligent manufacturing, and cultivate high-end technical talents such as intelligent manufacturing equipment designers, application and maintenance personnel, intelligent production line assembly and debugging personnel. Graduates need to master the knowledge and skills of installation, debugging, design, operation, application and maintenance of intelligent manufacturing products. They can carry out the installation and debugging of intelligent manufacturing equipment, and can analyze, diagnose and eliminate the faults of intelligent mechanical and electrical equipment. They have become top-notch talents with innovative technical skills in line with the needs of the industry.

5. Conclusion

The reform of vocational education based on the supply-side is to reverse the unreasonable allocation of resources from the root. It makes vocational education pay more attention to improve the quality of education, pay more attention to the comprehensive innovation ability of higher vocational students, optimize the allocation of resources, meet the long-term sustainable development of social urgent majors and key majors, and meet the needs of rapid development and transformation of enterprises. The talent training of higher vocational education is the starting point and destination of higher vocational education, and the supply-side structural adjustment of higher vocational education must start from the adjustment of talent training. The structural adjustment of supply-side of higher vocational education must start from the adjustment of talent cultivation. "Innovation driven", "made in China 2025" and other strategies cannot be smoothly promoted without the help of higher vocational education.

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