

Research on the Connotation, Difficulties and Ways Out of the Construction of High-level Specialty in Higher Vocational Colleges

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Abstract: The construction of high-level higher vocational colleges must have characteristics and development, which meet the needs of the transformation and development of regional economic strategy. In order to make high-level vocational colleges more able to meet the needs of national strategic development, therefore, this paper studies the connotation, predicament and outlet of high-level professional construction in higher vocational colleges. Through the analysis of the connotation and predicament of professional construction in high-tech colleges and universities. The final result shows that for higher vocational colleges that are committed to providing corresponding talents for the national market economy, in order to seize the opportunities of industrial restructuring and technological upgrading, it is necessary to adjust their talent training policies in a timely manner. Moreover, according to the adjustment direction of the industrial structure and the requirements of enterprises for talents, improve their own talent training programs, scientifically and rationally optimize the professional training structure of talents, and continuously strengthen the connotation construction of higher vocational professions.

1. Introduction

In recent years, China has implemented important development strategies such as “innovation-driven development”, “Made in China 2025” and “Belt and Road”. The transformation of strategy is inseparable from a large number of highly skilled talents with innovative capabilities [1]. The construction of high-level higher vocational colleges is also the further enrichment and development of the connotation construction of national model higher vocational colleges and key higher vocational colleges, and is the main way to implement the “13th Five-Year Plan” for the development of national education undertakings [2]. The vast number of higher vocational colleges should profoundly study and understand the spirit of the “Work Essentials” document, and seize the opportunity of the state to launch the construction of high-level higher vocational colleges in the new era [3]. In this way, we will strive to create a new situation in the innovation and development of higher vocational education, and promote the level and quality of higher vocational education to a new level. In this process, as the starting point for higher vocational colleges to run schools and cultivate talents, majors are not only the basic requirements of education administration departments for higher vocational colleges to run schools [4]. It is also a consideration factor for the cooperation between industries, enterprises and higher vocational colleges, and has become an important reference for the public, parents and students to evaluate the quality of higher vocational colleges [5]. In 2015, the Ministry of Education issued the Action Plan for Innovative Development of Higher Vocational Education (2015-2018) (hereinafter referred to as the “Action Plan”) to clearly build 200 high-quality specialized higher vocational colleges (hereinafter referred to as “high-quality schools”). The professional status of teachers in China was confirmed in the Teachers Law of the People's Republic of China, which was implemented in 1994.

As we all know, the research on teachers' professional development has a long history. In the process of our country's higher education leaping from the elite education stage to the popular education stage, what is obviously in contrast to the rapid development of higher vocational education is the sluggish employment situation of its graduates [6]. In December 2016, Premier of the State Council made important instructions on the development of vocational education, pointing

out that “efforts should be made to build a number of high-level vocational schools and key specialties” [7]. After entering the new century, in the relevant documents on professional construction issued by the education administrative department, there are different references to demonstration specialty, key specialty, dominant specialty, characteristic specialty, brand specialty, first-class specialty, backbone specialty, etc. [8]. However, it is the common direction of the policy to build a group of specialties and professional groups that represent and reflect the strength and level of higher vocational colleges in our country [9]. The establishment and selection of high-level higher vocational colleges, with reference to the first-class universities and first-class discipline construction models and experiences in China's higher education, aim to concentrate and integrate superior resources and vigorously improve the quality of higher vocational education [10]. With this as a guide, it is the value of this paper to develop a road direction choice and strategy that is conducive to the actual operation of the school and is conducive to the construction of high-level institutions and majors. Therefore, this paper will be based on the current new industrial technology structure, based on the development of higher vocational colleges and their professionalism in this area, in-depth study of the higher vocational professional connotation construction strategy.

2. The significance of the construction of high-level higher vocational colleges

2.1 The construction of high-level higher vocational colleges is the need of national development strategy

As an important institution for cultivating skilled and applied talents, higher vocational colleges have the dual characteristics of higher education and vocational education, and the application of talents as a core to cultivate the practical practice of talents. Therefore, only by building high-level higher vocational colleges and effectively improving the quality of personnel training can we meet the needs of the transformation of national development strategies. Up to now, the total number of higher vocational colleges in the country has reached 1,388, and the number of students in school has exceeded 10 million. An analysis of the origin of the construction of high-level vocational colleges with characteristics will help us to have a deeper understanding of the connotation, value and significance of the construction of high-level vocational colleges with Chinese characteristics. Since then, our country's universities have set up specialties and continue to this day. After the popularization of higher education, there has been competition among universities. In order to gain students and improve their reputation, universities generally pay attention to specialty construction. The implementation of the country's major strategy urgently requires vocational education to train a large number of outstanding technical talents with exquisite skills. “We should vigorously develop higher vocational education and train a large number of specialized personnel who have the necessary theoretical knowledge and strong practical ability to produce, build, manage and serve the first line and the countryside.” However, in real life, people only regard the professional development of teachers as the improvement of teachers' teaching level and skills while ignoring the construction of teachers' ethics.

At present, the number of researches on professional construction in higher vocational colleges is increasing in China, which shows that the research on such projects has attracted the attention of many scholars. Fig. 1 is a trend chart of the number of related studies in recent years.

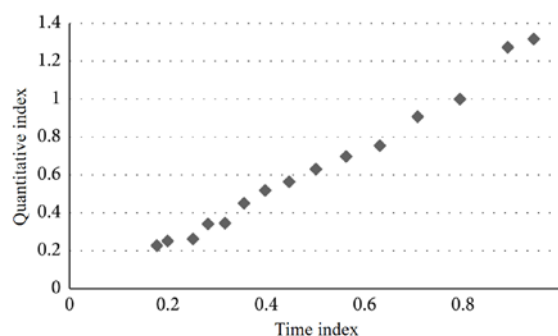


Fig. 1 Trend of Increase and Decrease of Literature Quantity in Recent Years

Entering the 21st century, with the promulgation and implementation of the “Decision of the State Council on Vigorously Promoting the Reform and Development of Vocational Education” in August 2002 and the “Decision of the State Council on Vigorously Developing Vocational Education” in October 2005, the development momentum of higher vocational education is even stronger. At the same time, the enrollment of higher vocational (specialized) colleges has also increased dramatically, as shown in Table 1:

Table 1 Comparison of Enrolment in Higher Vocational Colleges and Ordinary Colleges

Year	Ordinary university	Higher vocational colleges	Percentage of higher vocational colleges
2013	358.58	84.32	31.36
2014	415.15	136.35	26.38
2015	469.3	245.24	53.68
2016	536.17	279.51	51.34
2017	581.95	284.69	47.61
2018	613.64	354.69	56.73

2.2 The construction of high-level higher vocational colleges is the booster to promote the innovation and development of higher vocational education

Starting from 2016, the Ministry of Education will focus on promoting the construction of national model higher vocational colleges, comprehensively deepening the teaching reform of higher vocational education, and constructing innovative mechanisms in higher vocational colleges to improve the service level and school running quality of higher vocational colleges. I think that the professional construction of higher vocational colleges plays an overall role in the overall development of the school, so paying special attention to the professional construction is the top priority in the development of the school. Based on high-quality connotative construction and development, and dedicated to building high-level higher vocational colleges, it should be the only way for China's higher vocational colleges to achieve sustainable development in the future. The relationship between higher vocational education and social and economic development is very close. Social and economic development provides the space environment, material foundation and system mechanism guarantee for the development of higher vocational education, which determines the process and direction of higher vocational education development. As a basic feature of vocational education. Basic education lectures, although general higher education also teaches majors, but generally consider more subjects, while secondary vocational education and higher vocational education are based on majors, and professional is the foundation and basis of higher vocational colleges. Vocational education should take the initiative to focus on the country's major development strategy, docking industry development, deepening reform and innovation, focusing on connotation construction, deep integration of production and education, expanding opening up and improving development quality. To this end, the Ministry of Education and the State Planning Commission jointly issued the “Implementation Opinions on Trial Implementation of Higher Vocational and Technical Education in Accordance with New Management Models and Operational Mechanisms”, and launched six ways to hold higher vocational education. Higher vocational education has entered fast. The fast lane of development.

It can be seen from Table 2 that since 2015, the number of graduates in higher vocational colleges has accounted for more than half of the estimated number of graduates in colleges and universities, but the employment rate of graduates of higher vocational colleges is significantly lower than that of ordinary colleges and universities. The average level of graduate employment rate highlights the asymmetry between the “entry” and graduation “export” of higher vocational colleges.

Table 2 Comparison of employment situation between colleges and high vocational graduates in recent years

Years	Estimated number of graduates			Employment rate	
	Ordinary	Vocational college	Higher vocational ratio	Ordinary	Vocational college
2015	254.3	126.4	50.3%	75.3	54.4
2016	318.6	148.6	47.6%	73.6	64.9
2018	345.4	179.5	51.9%	71.9	69.3

3. Thoughts on the Construction of High-level Higher Vocational Colleges

3.1 Lide Shuren, clear school direction

To build a high-level vocational college, we must first define the direction of running a school and adhere to the philosophy of running a school. Guided by professional development, we will intensify efforts to cultivate students' practical ability, practical ability and innovative ability to help students develop multi-position adaptability and cultivate all-round talents to the greatest extent possible. The construction of high-level higher vocational colleges is based on its own cultural soil, fully integrating various high-quality resources, aiming at the frontiers of industry and industry development, and cultivating high-skilled and practical types of national needs, social welcoming, high personal qualities and strong competitiveness. Professional talent. It is necessary to adjust and optimize the governance system of higher vocational colleges and improve the governance capacity of colleges and universities. Higher vocational colleges should innovate management mechanisms and improve the democratic centralism of college governance. Deepen the reform of diversified personnel training modes such as order training and work-study alternation, formulate training plans according to the requirements of professional positions, and introduce technical standards of industrial enterprises to develop professional courses. Macroscopically, we will adhere to the socialist direction of running schools with "Chinese characteristics", adhere to the principle of cultivating morality and cultivating talents, support the national strategy, and lay a foundation for outstanding technical and skilled talents by providing "China Plan" for human development. And keep up with the pace of economic restructuring, timely adjust the direction of running schools and personnel training specifications, so that the marketable talents in higher vocational colleges will definitely become the elite in the job market.

3.2 Build high-level specialty with characteristics and form a high-level professional group

The foundation and cornerstone of high-level vocational colleges are high-level majors. Therefore, higher vocational colleges must combine the regional economic strategy and their own characteristics, and focus on building high-level specialty, especially the industry enterprises facing the regional key development and the specialty with better running conditions. This requires higher vocational colleges to adjust the training plan according to the industrial development, optimize the professional structure of the school, and actively explore advanced teaching modes so that students can effectively master professional knowledge. The student-centered concept should be combined with the law of talent cultivation in higher vocational colleges. The combination of cultivation education and development education and the combination of key skills and professional knowledge should be adhered to in order to explore a new mode of talent cultivation in technical skills. It is necessary to comprehensively implement the principal responsibility system under the leadership of the Party Committee, establish a college governance council or board of directors around the core of the principal management, and implement centralized and unified leadership of institutional governance. Promote a task-driven, project-oriented teaching model, explore the establishment of a "school-based factory, factory middle school" practice base; pilot multi-semester, layered teaching organization model. We will expand and open schools to create a group of outstanding technical and technical personnel training talents for talent training, scientific and technological innovation, professional construction and industrial integration. At the same time, strengthen the connotation

construction, innovate the talent training mode, achieve professional education and humanity quality education, combine the knowledge and skills learning in the class and the comprehensive quality expansion outside the classroom to create the employment competitiveness of the higher vocational talents.

4. Conclusion

In short, the construction of high-level higher vocational colleges is a major task and task at present. In this regard, higher vocational colleges should identify the direction of running schools, strengthen the characteristics of running schools, do professional construction, build faculty, and improve professional social services. ability. Actively promote the construction of big data informatization based on cloud architecture, and focus on the effective promotion of the information infrastructure platform, intelligent integrated management service platform and data sharing platform of higher vocational colleges. Efforts will be made to build a group of high-level vocational colleges into informationized campuses. Industrial restructuring and technological upgrading are opportunities and challenges for the construction of professional connotation in colleges and universities. Higher vocational colleges only actively predict the development trend of the industry, determine relevant personnel training programs, and increase their core competitiveness in the industry. Only in this way can the connotation of relevant specialties be strengthened. Should explore the formation and rise to the cultural level, each school in the process of personnel training and innovation practice, from the school history and current situation, professional layout pattern, employment market demand, etc., the practice summary of different models can be summarized. We will institutionalize and perpetuate various internal personnel training work and build a long-term mechanism for the construction of high-level teachers. Therefore, it is necessary to build a group of high-level vocational colleges that train outstanding technical and technical talents, promote vocational education to better serve the national strategic development, and push the development of vocational education in our country to a new level.

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