

Research on Internationalization Development of China's Vocational Education under the “One Belt and One Road” Initiative

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Abstract: This paper analyzes the opportunities and subjects brought about by the internationalization of the “one belt and one road” initiative of China's vocational education, and the development of China's Vocational Education under the background of “one belt and one road”, and expands the international development way of China's Vocational Education under the concept of “one belt and one road”. The mode of cooperation in the internationalization of education is the active investigation of the “national” system, which invites the development of international educational innovation to promote the internationalization of Vocational Education in China, to strengthen the internationalization structure of colleges and to enhance the quality of international competence training.

1. Introduction

In 2013, general secretary Xi Jinping put forward the “one belt and one way” initiative, and reached an agreement on the bright future of mutual benefit and mutual benefit and win-win situation along the route in 65 countries. In 2016, the Ministry of education put forward the policy basis for building “one belt and one road” in the field of education. The paper proposes that the development of vocational education should give full play to the leadership of the government, build an organic unity of vocational education and industry in the “one belt and one road”, and promote relevant laws and regulations, which should be fully and clearly plural. The construction of “one belt and one road” requires the occupation of talents. Vocational education improves the level of internationalization, actively takes part in, and integrates the “one belt and one road” construction in depth, so as to achieve economic interoperability and cultural interconnection between China and the state. This is the main mission of vocational education with the development of the times.

2. Opportunities and Challenges Brought by the “One Belt and One Road” Initiative to the Internationalization of Vocational Education in China

Under the background of “one belt and one road”, vocational schools fully recognize the importance of international talent training and speed up the reform of education and education as one of the important subjects of school development to improve the degree of internationalization. As one of the education closely related to economic and social development, vocational education should try to cultivate international talents, including establishing an international platform, creating an international atmosphere, and strengthening international cooperation. Faced with the opportunities and challenges brought by the “one belt and one way” construction of vocational education, vocational colleges should seize the opportunity to challenge the rapid development of vocational education internationalization.

2.1. The opportunity brought by the “one belt and one road” initiative to the internationalization of China's vocational education.

The “one belt and one way” initiative provides a platform for internationalization of China's vocational education. The “one belt initiative” has greatly accelerated the pace of mutual integration and common development among countries. There are great differences in the cultural level, economic development, openness and educational development of the 65 countries along the “one

belt and one road”. Therefore, seizing the opportunity and strengthening the overall international talent cultivation is the most important issue of China's vocational education. At the same time, in the construction of “one belt and one road”, infrastructure construction, production capacity and financial cooperation have also put forward the necessary conditions for the internationalization of vocational education. In May 2017, the victory of the “one belt and one way” International Cooperation Summit Forum promoted the interaction and exchanges between China and the state at the political, economic and cultural levels.

In cooperation with countries along the line, the demand for technical cooperation talents provides opportunities for the internationalization of Vocational Education in China. In the big data analysis, the overall education level of the country based on “one belt and one road” is lower than the world average level, and for the construction of “one belt and one road”, it can be an important driving force. According to the theory of human resources, educational development can provide necessary talents for economic development. By 2025, with the deepening of “belt and road” construction, road, railway, telecommunications, power and other industries will invest 5 billion yuan. In order to build “one belt and one road”, China needs millions of skilled talents from all walks of life, so that the internationalization of vocational education will usher in new opportunities [1].

2.2. Challenges brought by the “one belt and one road” initiative to the internationalization of vocational education in China

In terms of internationalization of Vocational Education in China, there are some differences in economic level. The “one belt and one way” includes 65 countries, including 11 countries in Southeast Asia, eight countries in South Asia, 5 countries in Central Asia, 7 countries in Independent States, 18 countries in Western Asia, and 16 countries in central and Eastern Europe. There are developing countries. In Singapore, for example, there are early industrialized countries like Nepal. There is a great difference in the level of economic development between the two countries. Each country's participation in the “one belt and one road” construction has different important areas, and their demand for talent is different. In the process of cooperation with other countries, the economic development of each country is analyzed in detail, and at the same time, the demand for skilled personnel of each country is forecasted.

The diversity of national cultures along the line has added difficulties to the internationalization of Vocational Education in China. Along the construction of “one belt and one road”, the state's religious beliefs, cultural habits and customs are very complicated. If you don't understand the situation, current situation and culture of the region, there will be no foothold. If China wants to train talents with other countries, it will undoubtedly increase the difficulty of the internationalization of Vocational education.

3. The Development of Vocational Education in China under the Background of “One Belt and One Road”

3.1. Advantages of internationalized development of vocational education in China

Scale advantage. From the vertical forecast in recent years, the emphasis is placed on Vocational Education in China, and the scale of specialty is expanding constantly. According to the relevant statistics of China's Vocational Education Market Survey and Development Trend Analysis Report from 2017 to 2025, as of 2017, China's 11900 secondary vocational schools, including 3536 ordinary middle schools and vocational high schools, totaled. 4067 adult secondary schools, 2818 specialized schools; 1327 technical schools, the number of registered 33,7790. From a horizontal point of view, China's economic restructuring and upgrading, vocational education is facing good prospects for development. Along the “one belt and one way”, most countries are economically competent countries, so it is impossible to establish a relatively complete vocational education system. Therefore, compared with the countries along that line, China's vocational education has a large scale advantage in vertical level “one belt and one way” construction. This laid a good

foundation for the internationalization of Vocational Education in China.

In recent years, the development of Vocational Education in China has made tremendous achievements, and the construction of curriculum has been continuously improved, the quality of education has been continuously improved, the level of teachers has been continuously improved, which means that the call mode is also continuing to deepen education and research. At present, the competitiveness of Vocational Education in China is at the middle level in the world. Compared with developed countries in Europe and the United States, this gap is relatively large, but compared with the countries along the belt, the quality of Korean vocational education, practical guidance and running schools are very high. The important advantages provide strong support for the international development of Vocational education [2].

3.2. Problems in the internationalization of vocational education in China

The quality of teachers and students in vocational colleges can not meet the needs of international development.

“One belt and one road” includes 18 administrative districts and cities in China. Some vocational education level is low, and the internationalization level is still in its infancy. The plan of “one belt and one road” for school construction and participation in international cooperation. Through a survey of 231 specialized colleges and universities in China, we find that ordinary teachers lack the ability of bilingual education, and few teachers prepare foreign languages for teachers. Such a team of teachers can not provide sufficient capacity for the internationalization of Vocational education.

First, investment in education is limited. According to the National Statistical Express of Education Funds in 2017 issued by the Ministry of Education, China's total investment in education in 2017 was 10.23 billion yuan. The proportion of education is only 10.2%. In Singapore, for example, the “one belt and one way” countries and regions have large population and small land, but education investment reaches 25.3% of the national financial expenditure. Over 50% of the education funds are used for vocational education. From this background, the junior college has the idea of international development, but the funds are insufficient [3].

Second, insufficient policy support. In recent years, the government has issued a new era of education, international exchanges and cooperation for the development of vocational education and many policies and regulations. It is a correct perspective to adhere to the international exchange of “one belt and one road” in specialized schools. In the process of development of the international society, vocational education lacks clear policy support for the development process.

Table 1 The proportion of vocational education in high schools and universities in some parts of China along the “belt and road” area (%)

The proportion of Vocational Education in Senior High School				Vocational education proportion in university stage			
High proportion of countries		Low-proportion countries		High proportion of countries		Low-proportion countries	
China	42	Laos	1	Uzbekistan	81	Nepal	1
Indonesia	37	India	1	Thailand	39	Mongolia	2
Kazakhstan	26	Afghanistan	2	Laos	60	The Philippines	9
Singapore	42	The People's Republic of Bangladesh	8	China	44	Kyrgyzstan	14
Vietnam	33	Pakistan	5	Malaysia	43	Thailand	15

Third, the international development management mechanism is not sound. At present, the special development and management mechanism of most specialized schools is mainly reflected in the following three aspects: many specialized schools do not have special international exchange and cooperative management organizations. Part of its function belongs to political parties, government organs or academic firms. Others work with universities of continuing education, which influence the internationalization of schools. Secondly [4], there is a lack of professional

international developers. Because many schools do not have a special international exchange and cooperation management agency, most of the leaders of international exchange and cooperation are part-time staff. The insufficient policy research and project management on internationalization of vocational education are not helpful to the international development of schools [5]. Finally, cooperative school project management lacks effective coordination mechanism, such as international student management and student overseas research management system. See Table 1.

4. The Development Path of China's Vocational Education Internationalization Under the “One Belt and One Road” Initiative.

4.1. Respecting differences and adjusting measures to “national” conditions, we should actively explore the cooperation mode of internationalization development of vocational education in China.

Along the “one belt and one road”, the traditional culture and economic development level of the 65 countries are quite different. For the sake of “national” conditions, vocational universities must investigate other methods of cooperation. Firstly, aiming at various forms of international exchanges and cooperation, we should promote exchanges and cooperation with other countries in the field of Vocational education. Second, in the friendly relations with the local self-governing bodies along the “one belt and one way”, we start with the cooperation and exchange programs that are in line with the state and foster the necessary talents for the common development of the two countries. Thirdly, regular professional teachers will be sent to national cooperative universities and universities for exchange teaching. He disseminated the concept of Chinese vocational education to the countries along the route through the experience of talent cultivation in the countries along the route. Fourth, actively seek channels for recruiting foreign students. College is an important entrance school, which includes countries along the route, and according to their development needs [6], has talent.

4.2. Build a “one belt and one way” vocational education alliance to enhance the influence of vocational education in the international community.

In accordance with the “one belt and one way” and the Chinese government, industry, enterprises, universities, research institutions, etc., we will establish the cooperative relationship of vocational education established by the state. The main purpose is to develop a training platform for international professionals. The common theme of a culturally comprehensive community, the discussion horizon of international education, vocational training, cultural exchanges, scientific research, international cooperation and other topics, high-quality technology, and the talent foundation for the international development of vocational education to train technical talents [7].

From the point of view of sending information, the alliance of vocational education is the construction of information platform for dialogue, the news, policy, timely publication and restriction of the state along the line, and the international exchange and cooperation of the specialized schools that provide the foundation for the decision of the third participation of the Vocational University, so as to build “one belt and one road”. From the point of view of effective resource integration, the resource problems and resource sharing of various vocational universities [8], such as vocational education alliance, different types of Vocational universities, vocational universities of United University and industrial enterprises, have been formed through the exchange of absorbing effects by means of education, research and training. From the perspective of national construction, all specialized schools are excellent resources integration, equality, mutual benefit and win-win basis to strengthen cooperation and exchange of the scope and depth of talent training quality, which not only proves that within the alliance. Enterprises “go out”, provide talent protection, build a better country, produce more brand effects, and enhance the impact of the international community on China's vocational education.

4.3. Make every effort to promote the innovative development of vocational education and promote the internationalization of vocational education in China

Vocational education will be faced with new situations and new topics, the future direction of development and ways of understanding, according to the expert education innovation e to promote the internationalization of vocational education and promote development. Initially, according to the concept of International Vocational education, guiding innovative universities, innovative majors, as innovative courses of career, innovative training mode of vocational education talents, expanding students' international horizons, improving students' international competition, innovation and entrepreneurship, multicultural understanding and ability to communicate with each other are the second. In order to promote the development of Vocational Education in the world, we rely on “going out” enterprises. In order to create “going out” business opportunities, the college integrates production and education, understands the needs of the destination country for Vocational education, and innovates the implementation mode of school-enterprise cooperative schools. It is a talented person who adapts to the development of target technology and technology [9].

4.4. Strengthen the internationalization of the 4th vocational training school and improve the quality of international talent training

We should strengthen the internationalization of junior colleges and improve the influence of the “one belt and one road” country on China's vocational education. Firstly, we should reform the professional curriculum system and realize the internationalization of Vocational education. In order to receive vocational education in China, the Chinese government will attract more talents from other countries. Secondly, in order to realize the internationalization of business model, special international development management institutions should be established [10]. At the same time, we should strengthen the establishment of an international development system that provides institutional guarantee for the internationalization of health education and professional development of Vocational education. Thirdly, in the academic seminar, through other means, the aim is to expand the international leap of overseas research and teachers, improve the quality of international talent training, so as to realize the internationalization of educational talents.

5. Conclusion

The construction of “one belt and one road” requires the occupation of talents. Vocational education improves the level of internationalization, actively takes part in, and integrates the “one belt and one road” construction in depth, so as to achieve economic interoperability and cultural interconnection between China and the state. This is the main mission of vocational education with the development of the times.

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