

1+X Study on the Reform of Teaching Mode of Pension Service and Management Specialty in Higher Vocational Education

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Abstract: The so-called 1+X model, is learned by one person, and then taught "X" individuals, X individuals and then teach more people. At present, population aging is a social problem that our country urgently needs to solve. With the aging of the population, the number of the elderly will continue to increase, the proportion of young people will continue to decline, the corresponding country will increase the welfare of the elderly, medical expenses, but due to the increase in the number of retirees and the reduction of the number of workers, the expenditure pressure of our finance will be doubled. Therefore, in the current background of aging population, how to keep the elderly people's physical and mental health, do not burden the society or even continue to create value is the urgent problem to be solved in our country. Therefore, higher vocational colleges have introduced the old-age service and management professionals, and advocate the training of old-age service and management professionals through +X 1 model. This paper probes into the teaching mode of pension service and management specialty in higher vocational colleges under the 1 mode.

1. Introduction

With the passage of time, our country will be in an aging society in recent decades, and the people's demand for the quality of their old life is increasing. This requires the combination of medical care and old-age care, health care and old-age protection for the elderly population in both aspects. Higher vocational colleges have introduced the old-age service and management professionals, through this kind of specialty, to more and more elderly people to provide professional services, to help the elderly peaceful old age. Based on +X1 model, this paper discusses the reform method of the teaching mode of pension service and management specialty in higher vocational colleges[1].

2. The Current Situation of the Shortage of Professional Talents in the Service and Management of the Aged in China

Our country put forward the reform of medical system at the 19th National Congress of the Party and carried out the "healthy China Strategy", which aims to promote the development of medical and health undertakings in our country, perfect the existing medical insurance system and medical system in our country, and establish the medical and health system under the socialist characteristics of our country. With the acceleration of the aging process of our population, the old-age facilities and policies of our country are not perfect, the distribution of medical and health resources is not enough, the difference of medical level between east and west is remarkable, and the problem of imperfect old-age service is more prominent. In a survey at the beginning of 2017, China now has 230 million people over the age of 60, accounting for 16.7 percent of the total population[1]. This also poses a challenge to the existing medical and health resources of our country. How to use limited medical resources to meet the problem of medical treatment for the elderly population brought by the aging population of our country is an urgent problem to be solved at present[2].

3. Deficiency of Teaching Mode of Pension Service and Management Specialty Higher Vocational Education

3.1. Inadequate Medical Resources

Because our country's population base is very large, even if we carry out family planning, our country is still the most populous country in the world, and under such a population base, our country's medical expenses are large, but the level of medical treatment because the population can not be refined treatment, can only be based on basic treatment and prescription, township hospitals can not even provide hospitalization services[3]. The elderly have to go to the city for treatment, especially those who need to be hospitalized. However, due to the decline in their immune capacity, the elderly are slow to recover. What is often needed is long-term hospitalization. Moreover, due to the influence of traditional Chinese concepts and the existing medical insurance system, many elderly patients do not choose to be discharged after their illness has been reduced or cured, and the family members of the patients will not easily propose to discharge the elderly patients because of their unfilial name, but will continue to stay in the hospital. This is the use of the national medical system for the elderly patients, which has led to a further shortage and strain of medical resources.



Figure 1 Pensioners in service

3.2. Uneven Allocation of Medical Resources

In a survey in 2017, the number of medical and health institutions in China was not much, reaching 990,000, and between January and June 2017, the number of visits to medical institutions nationwide reached 3.92 billion[3]. But this report alone can not see the development of medical and health institutions in China, in fact, although there are many medical institutions in China, the distribution is uneven. There are many medical institutions in the east, but the medical institutions in the west of China show serious shortage, and the elderly patients are in trouble. The overall medical and health institutions in the country show a large number of patients, uneven resources, pension services can not be carried out. And the national conditions of our country make our country must strictly control the threshold of application for medical and health institutions, otherwise it will cause more medical and health accidents in our country, but the higher threshold will also limit the application standards of pension institutions in the economically backward areas in the west, because the facilities and human and financial resources can not meet the requirements of the country's application. At present, most of the non-public pension institutions in the market can not obtain the qualification of designated medical insurance, which makes it difficult for the elderly patients to obtain high cost-effective services here, and the private nursing home empty bed rate is close to 50%, while the third class hospital has little empty bed.

3.3. Insufficient Number of Applicants for Old-Age Education

The old-age pension is a major social and livelihood issue that has only been paid attention to in

recent years, so with the growth of the old-age population, the demand for professional talents in the related old-age pension is also increasing rapidly, and the demand for old-age talents is diversified, multi-level and multi-type, but the talent has not kept up with the demand of the industry in time. Although the number of old-age workers in the old-age pension industry has increased in recent years, it still can not keep up with the rate of aging population. In some parts of the west ,20 elderly people need service for a nursing staff. Practitioners point out that in the near future, there will be 15 million people in need of mental and physical care for the elderly who cry. The shortage of employees in the old-age industry seriously restricts the speed of promoting the combination of medical and nursing.



Figure 2 Pensioners who provide free on-site services to physically handicapped persons

4. Reform of Teaching Mode of Pension Service and Management Specialty in Higher Vocational Education +X Teaching Mode

4.1. Improving the Personnel Training System in Higher Vocational Colleges

The combination of medical and nursing is a combination of traditional medical institutions and old-age institutions, and a special service mode of medical and nursing combination. So practitioners need both medical and conservation knowledge. Industry practitioners need to master basic nursing, rehabilitation, psychological care, health management and other professional literacy. The government can use employment, scholarships and so on to encourage colleges and universities to set up a combination of medical and nursing related majors and attract talents to choose to attend the major. Enrich the existing system of pension professional, we can try to carry out the psychology of elderly patients, nursing and other related majors. Increase the number of old-age workers, improve the quality of employees.

4.2. Increased Investment

Under the existing medical system of our country, the way of training the old-age professional talents in higher vocational colleges may increase the financial burden of higher vocational colleges in the short term, but it has a long-term good influence on the whole national society, and can promote the training of professional talents in schools. The development of pension service and management professionals can improve the operation efficiency of medical institutions when the elderly seek medical treatment and increase the utilization rate of resources of idle pension institutions through the guidance of professional talents. In recent years, the concept of medical and old-age professionals can also increase employment. At the same time, the government should vigorously promote the talent training model in higher vocational colleges, which can reflect the government's responsibility to the people, increase the people's trust in the government, and enhance the happiness index of people after aging society.

4.3. Strengthening the Construction of Teaching Staff and Enriching Teaching Methods

In order to strengthen the management education of the old-age professional for students, teachers in higher vocational colleges should constantly improve themselves and integrate teaching and doing. According to the actual needs of most students, they should pursue interesting and active classes. At the same time, they should recommend some suitable books for students to read after-school pension. Considering the nature and observation of students, too complex those classic articles are certainly not suitable for them at this stage, it is more difficult to understand if they are hard to read, but too simple and straightforward in the group of students who compare the senior students and it is difficult for students to keep reading, can not stimulate their interest in learning, can be recommended to the lower grade students. To this end, teachers can first from the needs of students, recommend some books they are interested in, such as "Old-age Careers ", this book education not only has a strong educational significance, but also can very well let students know the importance of old-age care and the great space for professional progress in the context of population aging. Let students on this kind of classic books to start reading, should be able to gain better results, not only can grasp the students' interest in learning, but also profound truth, but also in the invisible shaping of their three views.



Figure 3 Senior vocational college students dressing the elderly

4.4. Home-School Co-Ordination, Parents Do A Good Job of Respecting the Elderly

Education, is not a unilateral matter of the school, needs the cooperation and efforts of parents to do a good job, parents are the first teacher of children, but also children's lifelong teachers, teachers' teaching must have the cooperation of parents to have results. In order to inherit the traditional virtue of caring for the aged, parents should be allowed to participate in the study of students' holidays in teaching, urge students to learn the knowledge of old-age culture in our country after class, can also watch the drama and folk programs that the elderly love to watch, and even learn the erhu of our country, so that they can relax, but also the students' state will be better in class, and the teaching quality and efficiency will be higher. At the same time, parents should encourage their children to celebrate traditional festivals and learn traditional culture, so that students can not only have professional endowment professional literacy, but also fully understand the interests and hobbies of the elderly.

5. Conclusion

At +X 1 teaching mode, we need to pay attention to the huge gap of the old-age specialty in our country, increase the enrollment scale, first teach a batch, then use the church to drive more students to learn, and constantly update the teaching mode with the development of the old-age industry.

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