The Exploration and Practice of the Optimized Path of the Practical Training Course Reform Based on the Logistics Specialty

Liling Lu

Guangxi Institute Science and Technology, Chongzuo, Guangxi, 532200, China email: luliling007@163.com

Keywords: Logistics Management, Practical Training Course, Teaching Reform

Abstract: The teaching reform of the long-term plan of the state mentions the importance of practical training courses. In order to meet the economic development of the society, colleges and universities are required to train application-oriented personnel. In terms of logistics management, the practical training course plays an important role, but in some colleges and universities, the implementation of the practical training course is far from expected. Therefore, we should draw on the merits of the past, abandon the methods of failure, and plan a new teaching reform model to adapt to the modern times.

1. Introduction

On the one hand, logistics is self-evident for the development of China's economy. It is the transportation channel of various economic industries and plays an important role in promoting the growth of GDP. On the other hand, it plays a decisive role in online shopping. Once the logistics stops running or develops too slowly, online shopping will be paralyzed, so there are many kinds of logistics development The economic way[1].

2. Problems Related to Practical Training Courses

2.1. Poor Training Conditions

If you want to learn logistics management well, you can't just learn theoretical knowledge in the classroom. In fact, it's more practical. However[2], most colleges and universities have very limited hardware facilities. The whole process needs complete equipment every step of the process, so you can't reach the level of facilities required for learning this major. Because if you want to improve a complete set of equipment, you have to invest a lot of money, If there is no state aid, it is difficult to bear it by itself, and it is difficult to succeed only by the efforts of the institutions themselves.

2.2. The Target is Vague

Some colleges and universities are only interested in the current employment prospects when they offer some courses. With the rise of the major of material management, many colleges and universities have the idea of "starting" the industry, but without previous experience[3], everything starts from scratch, so it is likely to cause inaccurate positioning, and there is no clear standard for what kind of goal or height this major is to achieve In the study, there is no distinction between the required majors and the optional majors; the direction of the logistics management majors is also not appropriate, resulting in the unclear positioning of several different directions.

2.3. Too Few Authoritative Teachers

In some traditional majors, there are more or less leading instructors, and the following teachers are considerable in both quality and quantity. The logistics specialty is different. Because it is a new industry, there are few experienced teachers. Many of them are coming from other majors that intersect with the material management specialty. In the material management specialty, the graduation teachers are relatively young, and the real experienced and professional teachers are few.

DOI: 10.25236/acaelt.2020.161

This is that the logistics specialty is not developing smoothly, which accounts for a lot Factors, we must change this situation[4].

2.4. Improper use of Training Courses

Most colleges and universities have always used teaching materials that are biased towards theory when they are learning the knowledge of material management, which leaves behind the practical aspect. Practice is the key to learn material management well and plays a decisive role, while some inexperienced teachers can't connect theory with practice very well for teaching, but just blindly teach in theory In this way, some of the knowledge that students learn is very narrow and single. As shown in Figure 1.

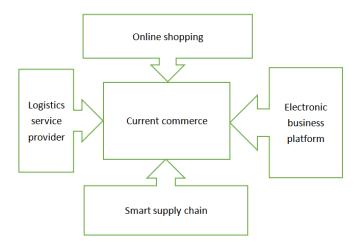


Figure 1 Main teaching directions

3. Specific Reform Methods of Practical Training Courses

3.1. Diversified Teaching

In order to implement the relevant reform, we need to diversify the teaching system. We can roughly summarize the various forms of teaching system into two forms [5]. In the teaching course, we can substitute ourselves in the places where we don't understand the explanation. For example, in the whole line of goods transportation, it is composed of several different units. Students can imagine themselves as consignors, consignee, transportation company[6], insurance company, and then learn relevant experience. When you really regard yourself as your role, the knowledge you know will be fresh in your memory, so as to achieve the purpose of our study.

3.2. Combination of Theoretical and Practical Teachers

We should create a teacher with rich theoretical knowledge, diverse teaching methods and sufficient practical experience[7], or let some teachers specialize in practical training courses. The school should regularly send some teachers to relevant enterprises for exchange and learning, or we can invite engineers with rich experience in the enterprise to teach knowledge to our students through external employment Some teachers should learn from the useful experience and lessons to enrich themselves. Theory is also important. It is the basis of practical training courses.

3.3. Build a Complete Teaching Constitution

If a country wants to develop in an orderly way, it must have the restraint and supervision of the relevant system. Similarly, if a university wants to carry out the practical training in the logistics management specialty better, it should have a qualitative guarantee to make it "legal". In the University, there should be relevant documents to introduce, so that every step of the practical training course, such as setting objectives, practice time and how to assess Students, certification level and many other aspects we need to have a clear standard for reference. Not only the university

itself should have a standard, but also all universities and the society have a common standard. If a student obtains the certificate of the school's certified level qualification examination through hard study in the University, when he enters the enterprise to apply for the position after graduation successfully, the enterprise does not recognize the gold content of the certificate when he takes out the certificate, it is very unfair to the students. An industry has an industry standard, which needs the recognition and certification of each school, society and even the country[8]. Only in this way can a fair environment be formed, and college students have the competitive power. This industry can have a long-term development prospect.

3.4. Strengthen Cooperation with External Enterprises

Strengthening the in-depth cooperation with enterprises outside the university is not only a short-term exchange during the training period, but also beneficial to both sides. Enterprises can continuously obtain many professional talents, and the university can make the graduates have a good development. Moreover, the enterprise has abundant funds, and the school has a large number of land resources and teachers and students resources. It can jointly run some branches, which can not only make profits for the enterprise, but also provide the convenience of express delivery for the school teachers and students, killing two birds with one stone.

3.5. Change the Assessment Method

Many things are not immutable. If we continue to use the original examination form to judge whether the examination is good or bad, it will have a certain reaction. The new specialty should have a new and complete assessment system. We should adopt the comprehensive assessment method, integrate the theoretical knowledge case analysis and practical training achievements, and establish a unified assessment method, so as to carry out a good assessment on the industry Selection of talents.

4. Basic Status

In March 2014, "core literacy" first appeared in the opinions of the Ministry of education on comprehensively deepening the curriculum reform and implementing the fundamental task of cultivating talents with morality, and was placed in the primary position of deepening the curriculum reform and implementing the fundamental task of cultivating talents with morality, becoming an important basis for the development of academic quality standards, curriculum plans and curriculum standards. Core literacy begins to enter our vision. In September 2016, the core literacy of Chinese students' development was officially announced, and a core literacy system of "three aspects, six literacy, and eighteen basic points" was established, aiming to cultivate people with all-round development. The core quality of Chinese students' development is to cultivate "allround development people". It is divided into three aspects: cultural foundation, independent development and social participation. It is comprehensively reflected in six major qualities, namely, humanity, scientific spirit, learning, healthy life, responsibility, and practical innovation. It is specifically divided into 18 basic points, such as national identity. Core literacy is the basis of other literacy development, and the basis of personal lifelong development and sustainable development. It is also the spiritual source of an individual, the foundation for the development and growth of each stage of an individual, and the center of other qualities. It can affect the healthy, ideological and moral development of a person's life.

5. Embodiment of Core Literacy in Disciplines

The traditional subject teaching is only for knowledge teaching, the traditional practice is just a sea of questions, the traditional assessment is only to score as the boundary for the rate of entrance and work hard, while the core quality oriented subject is to educate people, highlight the students' self-development, cooperation, participation and innovative practice in the learning process, so as to make it more educational. The core accomplishment of the system should include abstraction,

logical reasoning, modeling, intuitive imagination, operation and data analysis. In addition, we should also pay attention to the cultivation of thoughts and emotions, be able to observe the world with eyes, analyze the world with thinking, and express the world with language. Therefore, the real implementation of core literacy requires every teacher to understand that the new curriculum reform cannot be limited to the structure and content of the curriculum, but to carefully study the design concept of curriculum, the interpretation of core literacy, curriculum objectives, the relationship between curriculum teaching and evaluation mechanism. Discipline accomplishment is the thinking, method, practical ability, discipline spirit and value trend of a discipline. If a teacher does not have the subject literacy, he can only stand outside the subject to teach students how to do questions; if a student does not have the subject literacy, he can only be a "question machine". Quality improvement is the core and soul of quality class, which is reflected in the comprehensive improvement of teachers' professional quality and students' subject quality. An excellent teacher should use subject thinking and methods to guide students' in-depth learning and inquiry learning[9]. Classroom teaching reform is the starting point, breakthrough point and growth point for the implementation of core literacy. Only focusing on the classroom can we truly make the implementation of core literacy and promote the intelligent growth of students. Therefore, it requires classroom transformation, using different teaching strategies to let literacy classroom show the teaching charm of different disciplines. With this new thinking, we have carried out in-depth literacy classroom exploration.

6. Concluding Remarks

We should give the practical training courses a great development space, what kind of talents the industry needs, what kind of direction we should develop, adopt diversified teaching in teaching, and diversified assessment, and develop more experienced teachers. Teachers are the key to learning and guidance, actively promote the excellent cooperation between schools and enterprises, find a suitable development path, and make logistics Professional talents can flow to the society continuously.

References

- [1] ZHOU Qi-jun, WANG xin. (2018). Automobile Sergeant School. Practical Teaching Reform of "Review on the comprehensive training of the basic management ability of the Automobile Sergeant": A Case Study of Automobile Division Management Course. Journal of Higher Education Research.
- [2] F. Xie. (2017). Teaching reform and innovation ability training for undergraduate in closed-range photogrammetry course. Journal of Geomatics, vol. 42, no. 1, pp. 119-122.
- [3] Peng Ao-tian. (2017). Reform and Practice of the Teaching Content System Based on the Management Course System of PBL. Eurasia Journal of Mathematics Science & Technology Education, vol. 13, no. 6.
- [4] Crnjac Milić, Dominika; Zorić, Branimir. (2017). Trends inthwuae of information technology in logistics systems management. Ekonomski Vjesnik Časopis Ekonomskog Fakulteta U Osijeku.
- [5] Wang J P, Wang X H. (2017). Construction on Practical Talents Training Mode in Environmental Monitoring Curriculum, vol. 8.
- [6] Dimagno M J, Wamsteker E J, Debenedet A T. (2018). Advances in managing acute pancreatitis. vol. 7, no. 1, pp. 59.
- [7] Liselotte N. Dyrbye, Tait D. Shanafelt, Ling Werner. (2017). The Impact of a Required Longitudinal Stress Management and Resilience Training Course for First-Year Medical Students. Journal of General Internal Medicine, vol. 32, no. 12, pp. 1-6.
- [8] Carl Abelardo T. Antonio, Jonathan P. Guevarra, Lolita L. Cavinta. (2019). The Philippine

experience on the 'basic training course for rehabilitation workers on the assessment and management of drug dependence', 2013–2016. International Journal of Training Research, no. 3, pp. 1-12.

[9] Stephen R. George-Williams, Angela L. Ziebell, Russell R. A. Kitson. (2018). 'What do you think the aims of doing a practical chemistry course are?' A comparison of the views of students and teaching staff across three universities. Chemistry Education Research & Practice, vol. 19.