

The Internationalization Reform of Vocational Education in China

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Abstract: The development strategy of "Belt and Road" brings both opportunities and challenges to the development of Vocational Education in China. In the face of opportunities and challenges, to take the development strategy of "Belt and Road" and further promote the development of vocational education in China, vocational education must make adjustments: make deep adjustments in the education mode, push forward to the international education mode, make adjustments in the content of education, and set up relevant international education courses.

1. Introduction

When general secretary Xi Jinping visited Southeast Asia in 2013, he put forward a strategic concept of "one belt and one road". He proposed to build a "Silk Road Economic Belt" and "the 21 World Maritime Silk Road" together with the relevant countries, and advocated that the countries along the railway should jointly create the community concept of "interests", "fate" and "responsibility" for win-win cooperation and win-win cooperation. In 2015, ministries and commissions of the Ministry of foreign affairs, the NDRC and the Ministry of Commerce jointly issued the vision and action to promote the construction of the Silk Road Economic Belt and the maritime Silk Road in twenty-first Century, drawing a blueprint for the development of the "one belt and one road". In May 14, 2017, the "one belt and one way" International Cooperation Summit Forum was held in Beijing. Many leaders and political leaders took part in it. General Secretary Xi Jinping made an important report and pointed out that "one belt and one road" is a comprehensive pattern of cooperation and development. Since it is a "all directional" mode of cooperation and development, including vocational education, the "one belt and one way" strategic development mode has a profound impact on the international development of Vocational Education in China.

2. The opportunities and challenges brought by the "one belt and one way" strategy to the development of Vocational Education in China.

The development strategy of "one belt and one road" has both good development opportunities and fearful challenges for the development of Vocational Education in China.

2.1 The opportunities brought by the "one belt and one way" strategy to the development of Vocational Education in China.

The strategy of "one belt and one road" is developing friendly cooperation between various countries on the economic development and cultural development line. In the vision and action of promoting the Silk Road Economic Belt and the maritime Silk Road in twenty-first Century, it pointed out: "integrate existing resources, actively explore and promote the youth employment, entrepreneurship training, vocational skills development, social security management services along with the countries along the route. Practical cooperation in areas of common concern such as public administration. [1] this is an exposition of our government's formal cooperation in the process of educational cooperation in the process of "one belt and one road". At the same time, we can see that there are specialized instructions on vocational education.

"One belt and one road" broadens our vision of vocational education and provides a good opportunity for us to develop socialist vocational education with Chinese characteristics. "One belt and one road" provides us with a platform to enable us to learn about the vocational education situation in other countries and regions in a timely manner, as well as the professional and curriculum settings, the effect of teacher education, and many other aspects of education. We can find out the deficiencies in the current vocational education process in our country, and compare the advantages of Vocational Education in other countries. Raise our level of Vocational education. The development strategy of "one belt and one road" also displays a large number of employment opportunities in the face of Vocational Education in China. China is a populous country. The employment of vocational education students is not very ideal. It is either difficult to find a job or not ideal to find a job. With the true implementation and implementation of the "one belt and one way" strategy, China has been organically linked with South Asia, Southeast Asia and Central Asia, while exporting output to the regions at the same time, it has also greatly promoted the strong demand of these countries for production technology skills.

It is always a double-edged sword. The development strategy of "one belt and one road" provides us with various vocational education development space, and brings many challenges to our vocational education development.

2.2 The challenges brought by the "one belt and one way" strategy to the development of Vocational Education in China.

"One belt and one road" provides a broad space for the development of Vocational Education in China. At the same time, all kinds of dangers are lurking. We need to educate our workers to prepare for the rainy day and prepare various psychological preparations and practical countermeasures ahead of time.

2.2.1 The problem of educational pressure on the output of vocational education talents.

Along the "belt and road" silk belt, many countries and regions with relatively slow economic development are generally backward in their economic development and people's consciousness. There is no more developed industrial system, and very rare talents training system is rare. This leads to the shortage of relevant vocational and technical personnel in these countries and regions, and the practical operation ability of the professional workers who can take up their jobs is very limited. On the one hand, there will be stagnation or inefficiency in the production of enterprises along the line. However, for the export of Vocational and technical talents mentioned above, there will be tremendous pressure in the process of work, because we need to export vocational and technical talents to face partners with relatively backward technology level and relatively backward consciousness. Our output of Vocational and technical talents may encounter cooperation bottlenecks not only in technical level, but also in simple cooperation. It is even necessary to teach the backward production and technical workers' technical ability while cooperating. This raises a brand-new problem for our export of Vocational and technical talents-our traditional vocational skills. Technical education is only responsible for imparting students' various skills, and does not cultivate their educational ability to preach, teach and solve puzzles. However, in order to be able to adapt to the international development of "one belt and one road", vocational education in our country must cultivate this aspect. This poses various challenges for our traditional vocational education, and we must add some skills and educational abilities which we did not have to train to students.

2.2.2 The international development of export vocational education talents.

Although the world has been called a global village, in fact, people's living habits, cultural customs, and even people's production methods are very different in different parts of the world. Take our country as an example, "ethical, multi-ethnic and wide-ranging regions determine that contemporary Chinese rural rules and regulations still need to exist" [2]. Local norms with unique nature of township regulations and civil conventions lead to serious differences in commodity trading norms, logistics trading norms, business etiquette and so on between countries and regions. Moreover, most

of the countries and regions have religious beliefs in the silk belt along the belt. As we all know, religious beliefs have strict behavior restrictions and bottom line values, which are very different from our national cultural customs. Our country believes in Marxism, which is a typical materialism. We do not agree with the idealistic value system of religious beliefs. This will easily lead to the friction of various values between the technical talents we export and the local technical workers when they cooperate with the technology importer. In order to avoid these friction, it is for us. Vocational education has put forward higher requirements. While carrying out vocational and technical education, we also need to educate these students with the same value. At the same time, we need to educate them with more thorough Marxist values, in order to prevent the export of technical talents from abandoning their Marxist beliefs soon after they work in a religious fashion and becoming local technical workers. For religious believers. At the same time, due to the different standards of business between the countries mentioned above, our vocational education also has more obligations to educate students to understand more about international norms.

3. The reform of Vocational Education in the perspective of "one belt and one road".

"One belt and one road" has provided a broader development space for the development of Vocational Colleges in China. It also poses more challenges to the development of Vocational Education in China. In order to adapt and integrate into the "one belt" economic development belt as soon as possible, we must aim at the development of this "one belt and one road" development in order to better promote the development of our vocational education. In order to promote the sound development of Vocational Education in our country, we should adjust and reform the existing vocational education in the face of challenges.

3.1 Changing the Mode of Running Schools

The mode of running schools determines the development and orientation of schools. The mode of running vocational education in our country has always been located in the domestic technology industry, and has never been or rarely located in the overseas industry. But if we bring our vocational education into the "one belt and one road" development area, we must change the old school running mode and school running idea that we have been developing for a long time, as soon as possible. To adapt to the talents mode of "one belt and one road" development strategy.

3.1.1 Develop a correct mode of school-enterprise cooperation.

Vocational and technical colleges in China have never lacked the exploration of school-enterprise cooperation mode, but the enterprises mentioned here are not the enterprises mentioned before. They refer specifically to those enterprises that can invest abroad and those enterprises that can really devote themselves to the development and Entrepreneurship of "one belt and one road". Only by carrying out the so-called real school enterprise cooperation with these enterprises can we truly realize the "one belt and one way" development of vocational education. Because only these enterprises can provide employment opportunities for all the talents we train, so that we can provide a "one belt and one road" development space for our vocational education development. However, it should be noted that these enterprises are often large enterprises, which are challenging for those institutions that have not cooperated with large enterprises. These enterprises that can invest and trade in foreign countries are often more normative and forward-looking, which requires our vocational colleges to follow and abide by enterprises when cooperating with them. The basic requirement is to train our applied technical talents, not to train them according to our own inherent will and habits. Therefore, the talents we are cultivating at this moment are not for our own training. If we can not agree with this enterprise standard and the needs of enterprises, we will be abandoned by the enterprises, and we will not be able to talk about the development of the so-called "one belt and one road" development.

3.1.2 Develop an appropriate mode of cooperation between overseas institutions.

At present, most of the alliances between schools and schools in vocational education institutions in China are domestic alliances. Few of them have the amount of alliance development with foreign institutions. Individual institutions have cooperative alliances with foreign institutions, but most of them are gimmicks, and there is no real sense of cooperative development. This is mainly because we do not have more opportunities to cooperate with foreign schools in real sense, but the "one belt and one road" provides us with such opportunities and conditions. We can choose deep vocational schools in some foreign countries to cooperate in depth, and fully utilize the existing advantages of our educational resources with them. With the demand of industry, we should jointly develop education and teaching methods. We can even send our students, teachers and other students' educational resources to the "one belt and one way" country. Firstly, according to our cognitive system, we can train our technical talents and their technical talents; secondly, according to their cognitive system, we can also train our technical talents and their technical talents. The difference between the two is based on whose cognitive system is trained. This is mainly based on the actual demand of "one belt and one road". If the actual demand of "one belt and one road" is our technical standard, we should train our talents according to our cognitive system. In short, this is a transnational, trans regional and unprecedented mode of vocational talent training, and will encounter more difficulties in the actual development. However, only with the development of "one belt and one road", both sides will have no problem.

3.2 Transforming the Teaching Content

The change of school-running mode is directly related to the change of teaching-related links, but in all teaching links, the most urgent and most important is the adjustment of teaching content. At present, the content of Vocational Education in China is formulated in the light of the actual situation in China. However, the development of Vocational Education under the perspective of "one belt and one road" is oriented towards "one belt and one road", but it faces foreign countries. This requires a targeted adjustment in Teaching content.

3.2.1 In terms of personnel training objectives.

All the teaching activities of the school are carried out around the teaching objectives, which are the soul of all the activities of the school and the most critical point of personnel training. In order to meet the strategic needs of "one belt and one way" strategic talents, we must adjust the goal of talent training in order to improve the quality of Vocational Education in China. According to the specific goal of talent training in Vocational Education in China, it can be roughly divided into skill type, technology type, comprehensive type and international type. The so-called goal of talent cultivation is to cultivate talents into what kind of people. Skills, technology, comprehensive and international are targeted at four different target groups. However, vocational education in our country has not been carrying out regular national exchanges in the past, and because there is no such opportunity, so it is not ideal for the fourth "international" talent cultivation goal. Generally, it only stays in slogans or forms, so the "international" talent training goal is not the key training goal of vocational education institutions, which belongs to the collocation goal and the coordination goal.

3.2.2 Reform of professional curriculum system.

"The nature in which the subject lives is not the nature independent of the subject, but the object of human practice and the product and result of its objectified activities" [3]. At present, Vocational Colleges in China have different professional curriculum systems because of their different market orientation, but they can be roughly divided into two categories. One is pure productivity technology type, and the other is business type. Although the schools are not necessarily the main type, this kind of curriculum is especially popular with students. At present, Vocational Colleges in China basically follow these two paths to carry out vocational education. And what is the demand of the international talents with "one belt and one road"? The essence of the "belt and road" industrial belt is the capacity

industry belt, and the urgent need is the first category of Vocational Education in China, that is, the productivity technology industry. If the vocational colleges want to take the "one belt and one way" train, we must adjust the professional curriculum system, and set up as many technical courses as possible, so as to train more technical talents. At the same time, because the "one belt and one road" needs to work abroad, vocational colleges, in addition to starting professional skills courses, need to start relevant international laws and regulations knowledge courses, computer literacy courses, national culture customs related courses, etc. Help students master more national norms and broaden their international horizons.

The development strategy of "one belt and one road" has brought more opportunities and challenges for vocational education development. Only by making corresponding adjustments can vocational education develop rapidly.

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