

Deepen Teaching Reform and Cultivate Cross-century Financial Management Talents

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Abstract: At present, China's economy is developing at a rapid pace, and the employment situation of college graduates is severe. Many colleges and universities adhere to the employment-oriented educational philosophy and school-running philosophy to reform the traditional teaching methods with unique innovative thinking so as to enhance students' professionalism and professional skills and solve the problem of students' employment difficulties. This paper analyzes the deepening of teaching reform and training cross-century financial management talents.

1. Introduction

Currently, China's economy is developing rapidly, and all units are eager for talents. However, the demand for market talents and the cultivation of talents in universities often fail to achieve a perfect fit and unity, and university graduates are in a very embarrassing situation. Due to the rapid development of global technology, a large number of high-tech equipment has been widely used by enterprises, and the management model has been systematically updated, and the update of knowledge has not reached the enterprise's employment standards. With the rapid development of science and technology in the 21st century, the information age has become an indisputable fact, which requires the labor to have certain cultural knowledge and practical ability. Universities should strive to integrate professional ethics and social responsibility into the minds of students, add them to the goal of talent training, and carry out various forms of practice, so that students can fully exert their talents, sum up practical experience and enhance students' professional quality.

2. Type of Talent Training Model

In the stage of popularization of higher education, research universities are critical bases for the cultivation of high-level talents in the country. The main task is that cultivating innovative elites with broad basic knowledge, strong sense of innovation, and good self-study capacity, independent research ability and practical ability; teaching and research universities are mainly to cultivate talents with compound, applied and advanced skills.

3. Marxist Structural Theory

Marx divided the material production department into two major categories: the first category is the sum of the production and production materials departments, and the second category is the sum of the production and consumption data departments. The production process of the two major categories constitutes the production process of the whole society. This production process not only produces the material conditions on which human society depends, but also is the process of production relations in specific historical environments and economic conditions. The prerequisites for achieving balanced development of the two major categories are:

$$\begin{aligned}I_{v+m} &= II \\ I_{(C+V+M)} &= I_C + II_C \\ II_{(C+V+M)} &= I_{(V+M)} + II_{(Y+M)}\end{aligned}$$

Table 1 Comparison of talent training, scientific and technological contributions and service society in different types of colleges and universities

Type		Talent training type	Scientific contribution	Service society
Research university		Talents with general knowledge, elite, innovative (mainly postgraduate education)	Technological innovation research and basic original theory research	Cultivating elite talents and superior technological and innovative talents, Technological and innovative contribution and original theory
Teaching and research university		Compound, applied, and advanced skills (postgraduate education accounts for a large proportion)	Applied research and technological innovation research	Cultivate advanced technology applications and technological innovation talents, technology applications and technological innovation contributions
Teaching university	Technology application teaching type (general undergraduate college)	Applied senior professionals (undergraduate education and certain postgraduate education)	Cultivate all kinds of applied talents in production, service and management, and have certain scientific and technological contributions	Cultivate all kinds of applied talents in production, service and management, and have certain scientific and technological contributions
	Skills teaching university (higher vocational college)	Skilled, highly skilled personnel	Cultivate all kinds of skilled talents engaged in production, service and management on the first line	Cultivate all kinds of skilled talents engaged in production, service and management on the first line

That is, the total amount of production materials produced by the first category should be equal to the sum of the production materials consumed in the production of the two ministries: the total amount of consumption data produced by the second category should be equal to the sum of the consumption data required by the two major categories. These balances are the basic conditions for achieving simple reproduction in society.

$$I_{(C+V+M)}=I_{(C+\Delta C)}+II_{(C+\Delta C)}$$

$$II_{(C+V+M)}=I_{(V+\Delta V+m/x)}+II_{(V+\Delta V+m/x)}$$

That is, the total amount of production materials produced by the first category, after compensating for the production materials consumed in the production of the two major categories, should be equal to the additional production materials of the two major categories: the total consumption data produced in category II, after compensating for the balance of the existing living expenses of the two major categories, is equal to the need for two major categories of increased consumption data due to expanded reproduction.

4. Deepen Teaching Reform and Improve Employability

The important goal of a university to establish a school is to meet the needs of talents in local economic and social development. In today's increasingly developed market economy, the basic knowledge and practical theory necessary for financial management careers are indispensable. Students' comprehensive literacy has received extensive attention, including the financial skills, entrepreneurial philosophy, professional ethics and social responsibility of financial workers. The orientation of the talent training medium in colleges and universities is not only in line with the demand for talents in the development of the market economy, but also in the actual situation of running schools.

A. Deepen the reform of education and implement it to every college graduate. Under the demand of the talent market, all colleges and universities constantly update the talent education model. Starting from the national conditions and social conditions, based on the economic development and the needs of the society for talents, we will establish a unique talent training method and cultivate students' ability to analyze and solve problems. They are trained to be able to keep up with the development of modern science and technology.

Table 2 College Students' Comprehensive Ability Index System

Comprehensive ability index system	I indexes	II indexes
	Basic quality and basic ability B ₁	Comprehensive language competenceC ₁₁ 、psychological adjustment abilityC ₁₂ 、mathematical application abilityC ₁₃ 、economic legal thinking abilityC ₁₄ 、computer application capabilityC ₁₅ 、humanities literacyC ₁₆ 、physical fitnessC ₁₇ 、Ideological and political quality and legal literacyC ₁₈
	Professional abilityB ₂	Knowledge system masteryC ₂₁ 、professional tool application abilityC ₂₂ 、professional research abilityC ₂₃ 、professional exploration abilityC ₂₄ 、professional innovation abilityC ₂₅ 、Professional orientation capacityC ₂₆
	Innovation and practical abilityC ₃	Interpersonal skillC ₃₁ 、adaptive capacityC ₃₂ 、application abilityC ₃₃ 、decision-making abilityC ₃₄ 、innovation and lifelong study abilityC ₃₅ 、team-work abilityC ₃₆ 、organization and management abilityC ₃₇ 、critical thinking skillC ₃₈

The capacity development measurement scale is used to measure the various capabilities of the construction capability index factors. The three scales for college students, teachers, and employers are all based on the Likert 5-point scale system with 1 representing complete non-conformance and 5 representing complete compliance. Among them, the SA scale has 5 measurement items, and the TAI scale and UAI scale have 3 measurement items. The conceptual model of measurement theory is shown in Figure 1:

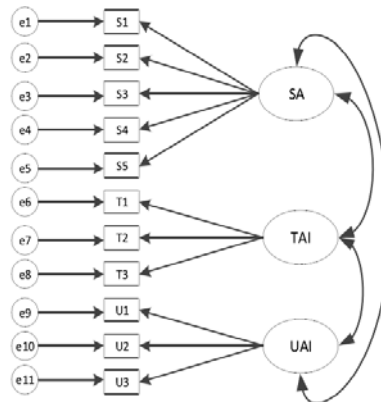


Figure 1 Measurement Theory Conceptual Model Diagram

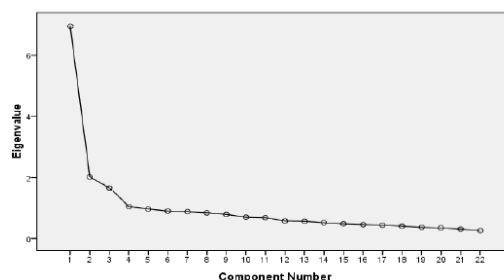


Figure 2 Common Factor Gravel Map

The scale was analyzed by three factors, and the results showed that the explanatory variation of the eigenvalues of the three factors was 48.321%. From the component matrix after the hinge, some projects have a large cross load on more than two factors, and delete them to perform the second factor analysis. Among them, the loads of “professional innovation ability” on factors 1 and 3 were extremely close (0.448, 0.445 respectively, so the two topics were deleted. The third factor analysis was performed on the remaining 22 test items to obtain the load factor matrix, which was shown in Table 3:

Table 3 Rotation Component Matrix

	One	Two	Three
Comprehensive language competence	0.639		
Psychological adjustment ability	0.662		
Matheatics application ability	0.599		
Economical and legal thinking ability	0.539		
Computer skill	0.609		
Hunanistic and scientific literacy	0.612		
Physical fitness	0.595		
Ideollogical and political quality and legal quality	0.568		
Ability to master knowledge system		0.668	
Ability to use professional tools		0.648	
Professional research ability		0.568	
Professional exploration ability		0.632	
Professional orientaion ability		0.609	
Interpersonal skill			0.679
Adaptive capaccity			0.654
Application ability			0.609
Decision-making ability			0.643
Innovative and lifelong learning ability			0.65 1
Team-work ability			0.612
Organization and managment abilty			0.623
Critical thinking skills			0.679
Characteristic root	5.492	2.103	1.749
The load of each factor	24.083	29.486	38.941

B. Further optimize the curriculum system based on the talent training model. There are many ways to train talents. When setting up courses, we should further optimize teaching reforms and scientifically and systematically change traditional teaching methods. The teaching module set up for innovative talents can effectively improve students' practical ability and theoretical level, and lay a foundation for student employment. The foundation is the basis of theory, and the major is the specialization of theory. Under the premise of practice, the two should be more optimized. Technical courses should be practice-based, allowing students to reach out to society in practice.

C. Highlight the application of practical education. Practice is the sole criterion for testing truth. Only through practical training can we draw correct conclusions. Practical education is the key to the

cultivation of applied talents. In the integrated teaching mode of theory and practice, colleges and universities should select practical content according to the content of teaching, and give play to educational advantages according to the plasticity of talents. College teachers should systematically integrate teaching content. All knowledge and theory should exist in the framework of practice to realize the unity of theory and practice in teaching, to cultivate students' basic skills in limited practice, and to stimulate students' enthusiasm for learning.

5. Conclusion

Colleges and universities, especially those that cultivate applied talents, should reform the existing talent training model and put employment and talent training in a unified system plan. Only students should not be unemployed after graduation and have professional development. It is considered to be responsible to the students and to the society.

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