Research on Hot Spot and Policy Adaptability of Chongqing Higher Vocational Education Reform

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Abstract: China has entered a new era, and higher vocational education has become one of the army of educational reform. Social progress and rapid economic development, our country’s higher vocational education training professionals have made a great contribution to the society, this paper mainly analyzes the reform upsurge, the main research hot issues of higher vocational education, so as to build an open vocational education system, cultivate students’ practical innovation ability, as well as the national and local policies and development planning, how to set up a suitable professional to promote the development of the real economy, improve the teaching staff to meet the needs of society.

1. Challenges to the Development of Higher Vocational Education

The main goal of higher vocational education is to cultivate high-quality technical people who promote social progress and economic development. China is gradually entering a new era, our country’s higher vocational talents are the main force in the development of productive forces, enterprises need to gradually value the actual work ability of employees, professional ethics literacy and professional team cooperation. Therefore, it is necessary to improve the standards of higher vocational education, develop the level of vocational education, deepen the integration of industry, education and research, and strengthen the cooperation between schools and enterprises. Therefore, this paper discusses how the higher vocational education develops rapidly under the policy background of the Party and the government.

The students of higher vocational education are generally not ideal in college entrance examination, the society’s cognition of higher vocational students is often poor, and the teachers of many higher vocational colleges are poor and the infrastructure is more equipped. Secondly, although the employment rate of higher vocational students is high, but the quality of employment is poor, they will be limited by many policies in the civil service entry and entrance examination, resulting in a great social bias towards vocational education. In addition, there are problems in higher vocational colleges themselves, the level of running a higher vocational school is low, the appeal to college entrance examination students is poor, and the number of students is declining, which makes it difficult for higher vocational colleges to develop, the rules and regulations of the school and the standard system of running a school are constantly being improved, the management system is not comprehensive, the overall strength of the school is poor, the credibility of the school is not high, and it is difficult for enterprises to carry out deep cooperation with the school. Finally, the students in higher vocational colleges have poor learning foundation, some students have the idea of reading, but the surrounding environment leads to students’ easily distracted, which makes students have poor self-control and self-discipline. For the teachers of higher vocational colleges, many new teachers are mostly academic doctorates or masters, they pay more attention to theoretical research, but ignore the practical ability, with the development of society, the new occupation gradually appears, how to build the corresponding major in higher vocational colleges, to solve the problem of education? The Party Central Committee and the local government have issued a series of policies for the education of higher vocational colleges, aiming at strengthening teachers, paying attention to the moral quality of teachers and expanding the students of higher
vocational colleges. Therefore, teachers in higher vocational colleges need to change themselves, keep up with the policy, strengthen the study of new knowledge, improve their own accomplishment, and train a group of higher vocational talents needed by the society[1].

2. Chongqing Higher Vocational Education Reform Research Hot Spot and Reform Policy

2.1. Chongqing Higher Vocational Education Reform Policy

Under the background of “supply-side” reform in our country, every province and city according to the requirements of the party central committee, in the pace of reform, higher vocational education needs to find the right time to reform, according to the supply-side reform approach, explore more suitable higher vocational school idea and school mode, seek more suitable local higher vocational middle school training mode, optimize the higher vocational reform education knot. Second, with the development of the way of running higher vocational education gradually to internationalization, the “Belt and Road” initiative of our country has deepened the reform policy of our country, this policy has brought great opportunities for the development of higher vocational education, and with the advent of the Internet era, Chongqing needs to seize the policy opportunity, take advantage of the Internet era, promote the local higher vocational higher than model, take its essence, and discuss how to reform higher vocational education in depth. Third, the degree system has ushered in a change, in the process of higher vocational education in our country, the “worker” degree gradually prevailed in our country, the scholars in our country mainly explore the connotation of the “worker” degree, the logic of the degree and the standard of awarding several aspects, but the in-depth study of this degree is still compared. Fourth, the policy of modern apprenticeship system, a model of joint training of schools and enterprises is modern apprenticeship system, this model can let students on-job internship, both schools and enterprises have interests, but whether the mode of cooperation between schools and enterprises really contributes to the development of higher education, need to be further explored. Fifth, at the two national conferences, Prime Minister Li Keqiang put forward the “craftsman spirit” to cultivate professional ethics[2]. Craftsman spirit is the need of “made in China 2025” and” Belt and Road “policy, exploring the reform of higher vocational education, need to cultivate students’ craftsman spirit, is also an important requirement of modern apprenticeship system, and is related to the development and strategic requirements of the country. Finally, the reform policy related to higher vocational education is shown in figure 1.

For higher vocational education, its running mechanism has also changed, from government-led to market guidance, higher vocational colleges in our country have more autonomy in running schools, higher vocational colleges need to constantly integrate teaching resources, enhance professional adaptability, use the strength of society, strengthen the combination of industry and education, school-enterprise cooperation, improve the effectiveness of learning. Secondly, colleges and universities need to optimize professional settings according to the needs of the industry, flexibly adjust professional standards, focus on service and small and medium-sized enterprises, promote their product upgrading, and improve the level of economic and social development.

Figure 1 Higher vocational education-related reform policies
2.2. Research Focus on the Reform of Higher Vocational Education

In the reform of higher vocational education in our country, it mainly probes into the higher vocational education, the training mode of talents and the cooperation of schools and enterprises. At present, the development of higher vocational education is stable, which satisfies the ability of most industries and improves the social influence of higher vocational colleges. However, there are many practical difficulties in vocational education in our country. In view of these problems, in order to meet the requirements of the new era and the development of market economy, we need to strengthen the training mode of cooperation between schools and enterprises, improve the dilemma of higher vocational teaching, strengthen the integration of production and teaching, and build a modern vocational education body with Chinese characteristics. For the study of higher vocational education professional curriculum is also a research hot spot, mainly research professional settings, curriculum reform. Our country attaches great importance to the development of vocational education and has introduced a lot of government. Another research hotspot, focusing on the current situation of higher vocational education, including countermeasures, current situation, problems and enlightenment, to train the talents needed by employers, but also to pay attention to the ability to meet the students’ all-round development, to cultivate students’ practical teaching ability, to build high-quality teachers, to train technical talents, and to study the reform of higher vocational education as shown in figure 2.

Figure 2 Research focus on reform of higher vocational education

3. The Key Steps of Chongqing Higher Vocational Education Research Hot Spot and Policy Adaptation

3.1. Paying Attention to the Quality of Higher Vocational Education

Promoted by the national and local policies, according to the reform of higher vocational education research hot spots, for Chongqing higher vocational education, we need to ensure the quality of students in higher vocational colleges. There are now thousands of higher vocational colleges in the country, and by 2016, the number of higher vocational colleges in Chongqing has also reached 60, and the higher vocational colleges in Chongqing mainly train technical applied talents, which provides a large number of professionals for the local economic development of Chongqing. However, it is necessary to improve the quality of students, schools need to cultivate professionals to meet the needs of the market, improve the core competition of higher vocational students. Secondly, it is necessary to improve the quality of teaching materials, introduce the operation manual of excellent enterprises, and improve the operability and practice of teaching materials. Finally, it is necessary to ensure the development quality of teachers and students, improve the employment rate of students, pay attention to the conversion rate of teachers’ scientific research, encourage professional teachers to participate in some scientific research projects of enterprises, and improve the cooperation rate of schools and enterprises[3].
3.2. Construction of a Unified Vocational Education Management System

To promote the development of vocational education, promote the stable development of economy and society, and promote the strategic policy of rejuvenating the country through science and education, in the new era, our country needs to vigorously develop education, especially for higher vocational education in Chongqing. All higher vocational colleges and universities need to closely contact the actual needs of the enterprises according to their own characteristics of running schools, strictly formulate professional settings and classroom objectives and contents, and serve the economic development of Chongqing, for example, by utilizing the high and new industrial clusters in Chongqing or other places.

3.3. Addressing the Problem of Unequal Education and Paying Attention to Practical Teaching in Higher Vocational Colleges

The level of higher vocational education in the developed and underdeveloped areas of Chongqing is unbalanced, so the government of Chongqing needs to strengthen the investment of funds in the underdeveloped areas, improve the quality of running schools and improve the teaching staff of higher vocational colleges. Secondly, it can encourage colleges and universities with many students and good quality to open schools in underdeveloped areas, and carry out professional counterpart work to solve the inequality of education. For the practice teaching part, at present, the practice teaching system of higher vocational colleges is poor, the subject of teaching evaluation is not clear, and the allocation of teaching practice is relatively. Therefore, in order to improve the teaching level of higher vocational colleges, Chongqing needs to improve the hardware and software facilities of higher vocational colleges, carry out the teaching evaluation of teachers, students, enterprise personnel, teaching practice and so on, and carry out the practice teaching tracking for a long time. Deepen cooperation between schools and enterprises, integrate production and education, promote apprenticeship system, promote the development of schools, and train skilled people. Other key recommendations are shown in Figure 3.

Figure 3 Chongqing higher vocational education research hotspots and policies

4. Conclusion

For Chongqing vocational colleges and universities, the government needs to take the lead in changing traditional ideas, raising social recognition, giving corresponding subsidies to technical personnel, developing regional specialty with special characteristics, improving the construction of teachers, strengthening cooperation between schools and enterprises, carrying out apprenticeship education and improving the quality of running schools. In addition, it is necessary for experts to strengthen the theoretical research of higher vocational colleges, pay attention to the practical teaching of higher vocational colleges, break the traditional curriculum and teaching research mode, improve the talent quality of higher vocational colleges, and promote the continuous development of economy and society in Chongqing.
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