

The Supply of Government Entrepreneurial Service System under the Balanced Development of Regional Vocational Education

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Abstract: At present, China's vocational education has entered a new stage. Currently, the vocational education has basically achieved balanced development in resources and layout because of support from the national strategy. Under this circumstance, it is of great significance to slowing down the current severe employment situation to establish a perfect entrepreneurial service system by government departments in China. In order to improve the government's entrepreneurial service system, four major problems need to be solved: high entrepreneurial costs, lack of effective protection of intellectual property rights, difficulties in entrepreneurial financing, and insufficient entrepreneurial incentives. Furthermore, by solving these problem, the legal guarantee for start-ups and lower the threshold of the venture capital market can be improved, and the supply of entrepreneurial service system will be realized.

1. Introduction

With the continuous reforms in the field of education in China, improvement of the education system, the establishment of a diversified talent training model, regional vocational education is also undergoing efficient and active reforms. Regional vocational education has a great influence on the current supply of entrepreneurial talents. Although education is only aimed at individual training, it meets people's needs from higher material levels. However, it also helps the economy of the whole society and the country to develop as a whole.

2. The definitions and Content of the Balanced Development of Regional Vocational Education

Since the reform and opening up, China has proposed an unbalanced development strategy in the process of developing regional economic. Under the government's macro strategy, the regional economic development is disparate. The regional vocational education which is closely linked with the regional economic development, is also facing the same issue. After the vocational education experienced the spurt development at the end of the last century, vocational education in all regions entered a new stage. It no longer pays attention to the "quantity" in traditional vocational education. On the contrary, it focuses on the "quality" of vocational education. Since the beginning of this century, along with the adjustment of the national real estate economic development strategy, for the regions which is relatively under-development, the state has promoted the regional vocational education in these areas. It solves the vocational education lags behind the economic development backwardness from the national level. The balanced development of education requires the balanced allocation of quality education resources. What's more, it demands that the educators should have equal access to education opportunities, so that the potential of each student can be maximized. [1] Nowadays, with the inclining support of national policies, regional vocational education in China has developed more evenly.

The balanced development of vocational education mainly includes four aspects: the first is the balance of resources, the second is equal opportunity, the third is the balance of quality, and the fourth is the balance of structure. [2] The balance of educational resources is one of the indicators of the ability of regional economic. Due to the imbalance of economic development strategies formulated in the early stage of reform and opening up, this balance of educational resources has been difficult to

change in the past two or three decades. However, along with the introduction of the education system at the national level, the educational resources in the economically disadvantaged areas have been fully improved. At present, the unbalance of the educational resources has been greatly improved. Secondly, as for the balance of education quality, with the developing of the systematic reform of vocational education in China, vocational education in all regions has been developing with a unified and coordinated tendency. The regional superior teaching resources have been effectively integrated. In addition, the quality of teaching has been qualitatively improved. In terms of equal opportunities, China's vocational education has been enrolled across the country, and regional protection barriers have been broken. For students in all regions, there is a flat opportunity for excellent vocational teaching institutions. Equal opportunities are no longer a threat posed to regional vocational education development.

3. The supply of government entrepreneurial service system

3.1 China's government entrepreneurial service system

The main purpose of the government's entrepreneurial service system is to establish new property rights relations; foster new system growth points and improve the entrepreneurial service system. [3] How can the government's entrepreneurial service system provide maximum assistance for entrepreneurship? First of all, from the legal point of view, and learn from the practice of foreign countries, the effective protection mechanism of the law greatly guarantees the efficient operation of entrepreneurs at the initial stage. China's government entrepreneurial service system provides legal assistance, and rigidly stipulates that the market opens the door for entrepreneurs. The information asymmetry of China's market has caused inequality in the resources of entrepreneurial activities. The country's current "Company Law" supporting system and rules for implementation, as well as the revision of the "Anti-Monopoly Law" and the "Patent Law" are complete, which protects the rights and interests of entrepreneurs, and stimulates the enthusiasm of the major entrepreneurs. Secondly, starting from the capital market, there are further supports for entrepreneurship. With the improvement of China's credit guarantee system and the in-depth knowledge of universal credit, the government entrepreneurial service system provides preferential treatment for entrepreneurs' loans from the perspective of credit. Under the fierce competition of the domestic market, the rapid development of entrepreneurial activities requires the operation of funds in the early stage. The government entrepreneurial service system provides assistance to financial institutions such as banks. In addition, with the popularization of the Internet, the Internet industry will be more prosperous in the future. At the 13th Five-Year last year, Premier Li Keqiang put forward "Internet +" at the meeting, using the rapid development of the Internet to promote the entrepreneurial market and make more profits through the network. The government's entrepreneurial service system has devoted greater efforts to encourage large Internet companies to provide information resources for entrepreneurs and to popularize people's entrepreneurial awareness.

3.2 The factors influencing the supply of government entrepreneurial service system

3.2.1 Unclear cost of entrepreneurial transactions

The problem of unclear powers and responsibilities of administrative management has resulted in costly transactions. In recent years, China has also introduced relevant policies to reduce administrative costs and cut down transactional steps. However, it still needs to pay attention to the cost of entrepreneurship. Reducing transaction costs has a big influence on the economic market. The promotion of the company has enabled entrepreneurs to eliminate uncertainties in the fundamental aspects and promote the entrepreneurial market to actively involve in fierce market competition. On the contrary, the market will lead to high costs of entrepreneurial transactions and breed many bad entrepreneurial behaviors under the intervention of human rights. Uncertainty in the cost of entrepreneurial transactions is a huge problem faced by entrepreneurs. China's current main market operation relies on the organization of the government to ensure the good operation of the society, to limit the enterprises and organizations to the maximum extent, to supervise and manage, so as not to

cause bad effects to the society.

3.2.2 A Lack of effective protection of entrepreneurial property rights under current policies

The protection of entrepreneurial property rights is mainly for the protection of the organizational form of initial product innovation and related marketing management. [4] Therefore, only by adapting to the protection of entrepreneurial property rights of current start-up companies, so that they can overcome the fierce market competition and prosper the entrepreneurial market. At present, China's economic is at a critical moment of transforming structure. The balanced development of regional education provides a new starting point for the entrepreneurial market. Meanwhile, the protection of the government's reasonable entrepreneurial service system will promote economic growth in some specific points. It is particularly necessary to support the entrepreneurial service system among the small enterprises of individuals or organizations, in the face of China's current economic transition period. Especially in the field of cutting-edge technology, the continuous development of new technologies and new products requires a comprehensive entrepreneurial service system to support. In the early stage of entrepreneurship, individuals did not pay enough attention to property rights, resulting in huge losses and risks for startup companies. Many startups are initially considering how to get more money back. What's worse, there are loopholes in the protection of their entrepreneurial property rights. The cases of many intellectual property rights are very impressive. The most typical example is the competition between Apple and Shenzhen Proview's iPad trademark exclusive rights. At the end of the case, the court sentenced Shenzhen Proview to transfer the iPad trademark to Apple. However, Apple has to pay 6,000 US dollars for a high-value trademark fee to Proview, which has added unnecessary losses for Apple. More importantly, it has brought great fluctuations to the stability of the entire entrepreneurial market, which has discouraged the entrepreneurship. Therefore, the government's entrepreneurial service system needs to be improved. Although the private property has been protected by China's current Property Law, the regulations still have defects. Entrepreneurship is still at a disadvantage in the market. Most entrepreneurial channels are affiliate with large companies, applying their strong legal resources to operate. These are indications that China currently lacks effective protection of entrepreneurial property rights.

3.2.3 Difficulty to get entrepreneurial financing under the current entrepreneurial situation

Entrepreneurship is a process in which entrepreneurs in uncertain environments develop entrepreneurial opportunities with great risks. [5] Entrepreneurial financing difficulties, mainly are reflected in these aspects: first, the enthusiasm for entrepreneurship in the capital market is not high; second, entrepreneurs are difficult to obtain funds from the market; third, bank financial institutions is too high because of the hard requirements of the loan, and it can not lend the entrepreneurial turnover funds. At present, China's angel funds, venture capital and other investment institutions are developing rapidly, the market is also increasing in funding, but these investment institutions have strict requirements for start-ups, personal entrepreneurial capabilities, entrepreneurial team prospects. The short-term profitability requirements are relatively high, which is a relatively difficult for entrepreneurs to meet. As a consequence, the problem of entrepreneurial financing naturally has become serious. Entrepreneurship mainly relies on innovative services and products, and enjoys the advantages brought by innovation in the region to improve corporate profits. However, the biggest problem faced by an innovative entrepreneurship in the incubation process is the turnover of funds. Many innovative projects have been stopped outside the market due to funding problems. Recently, the government has been working hard to solve the problem of small and medium-sized corporate loans, and vigorously encourage banks and other financial risk institutions to lower corporate loan thresholds and loan interest. There is no doubt that financing is the main factor hindering entrepreneurship. Even in the case of clear return on investment, many venture capital institutions will kill an emerging entrepreneurial development because of the uncertainty of the market itself. Although it is vigorously promoting innovation and entrepreneurship, it should be said that compared with capital entrepreneurship, relying on individual abilities is still difficult to some extent.

4. The government's entrepreneurial service system supply design

The supply design of the government entrepreneurial service system should be considered from the relevant factors, and combined with the balanced development advantages of vocational education, it should be not only rationally formulated from the organizational system, but also optimize the allocation of resources from the society to entrepreneurship, and realize the popularity of entrepreneurship. It is necessary to solve the problems faced by entrepreneurs in the process of entrepreneurship as much as possible, reduce the difficulty of entrepreneurship, and implement the national guidelines of "taking entrepreneurship instead of employment". In recent years, in order to solve the problem of the increasingly prominent employment rate reduction, the state has successively introduced entrepreneurial support policies, which have greatly given a new door for entrepreneurs. This policy consideration is not only about employment, but more importantly, expecting innovation. Entrepreneurship has become another big driving force for economy. The balanced development of regional vocational education has not only been considered from the realization of personal value, but also from the maximization of social talent balance and educational economic benefits. The government's entrepreneurial service system should be adapted to the social development in the new era, with emphasis on the reforming system of entrepreneurial transaction costs, entrepreneurial property rights, venture capital allocation and entrepreneurial incentives. It should enhance the reform of entrepreneurship, mobilize social resources to support innovation and entrepreneurship, and continuously inject new impetus into society.

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