

On the Innovation and Development of Military Vocational Education from the Perspective of Sharing Economy Development

Qilin Zhu

Department of Vehicle Application, Army Academy of Armored Forces, Changchun City 130117, Jilin Province, P.R.China

Keywords: Sharing economy, Military vocational education, Inspiration and reference

Abstract: The sharing economy has grown extremely rapidly in recent years with its development mode that conforms to the trend of the times. The three elements that constitute its operation fit well with the constitutional mechanism of military vocational education. Learning and studying the success of the sharing economy model provides practical implications for the rapid development of military vocational education.

1. Introduction

In recent years, as a new economic model, the "sharing economy" has gradually become popular in the society, and the sharing economy companies represented by "Didi Chuxing" have been booming and changing with each passing day. A careful study of the development model of the sharing economy reveals that the three elements that make up its operation have a great fit with military vocational education. Studying its operation mechanism can provide a good reference for the military to develop military vocational education.

2. Sharing Economy Principle and its Manifestation

2.1 The Meaning of "Sharing Economy"

The sharing economy refers to an economic model in which goods, services, and skills are shared among different groups through Internet platforms. At its core, the Internet is used as a platform and link. Resource owners share the right to use their resources and receive corresponding remuneration. Resource demanders obtain the right to use corresponding resources through the Internet platform and pay a certain amount of funds. Its development philosophy is "people need the use value of resources rather than the resources themselves". Under this new model, people are paying more and more attention to the use value of resources rather than private value, and sharing rather than exclusiveness.

2.2 The Organizational Performance of the Sharing Economy

Didi Chuxing, which has risen rapidly in recent years, is the most representative form of organization in the sharing economy. Its organizational operating mode is: First, through subsidies, a large number of private car owners are persuaded to share the right to use their own vehicles. During the break, provide services for rental vehicles and get paid. Secondly, through subsidies to attract people to use their vehicles. The organic combination of the two is the increasingly developed Internet platform, especially the mobile client. The customer's order information will be sent to the nearby private car owners through the network platform in real time to facilitate their screening and pick up and drop off passengers nearby. It is with this type of sharing management that Didi Travel detonated the Chinese automobile travel market and became the most outstanding representative of the development of the sharing economy.

2.3 Three Major Elements Supporting the Sharing Economy

Taking Didi Taxi as a model, it can be concluded that there are three major factors that support the operation of the sharing economy. First, the market demand is strong enough. Statistics show

that the current daily travel demand in China is about 460 million people, and as people's material and cultural life is getting richer, the total travel demand is still increasing. Such a huge number is far from the traditional way of taxi operation. Satisfied, it is difficult for Didi to make an appearance in the form of "Internet + travel" under the historical conditions that the people feel "difficult to travel". Second, market supply is sufficient. According to statistics from the Traffic Management Bureau of the Ministry of Public Security, as of the end of 2015, China had 279 million motor vehicles, 327 million motor vehicle drivers, and an average of 31 private cars per 100 households. This laid a solid material foundation for Didi to integrate idle private car resources and form a huge operating organization. The third is that the network interaction platform is sufficiently developed. Didi's success has obvious attributes of the times. The development of the Internet, especially mobile Internet technology, has made the promotion of Didi convenient. The location-based service (LBS) supports the possibility of Didi's taxi service. The trust mechanism established based on the social network platform (SNS) provides credit guarantee for connecting car owners and users. The above three elements are the foundation of Didi Travel, and the fundamental condition for the development and prosperity of the "sharing economy" company. In particular, the third element is the first of all elements. Flowers are a source of strength to support the development and prosperity of the sharing economy.

3. Analogy between Military Vocational Education and Sharing Economy

3.1 The Whole Arm has the Great Demands for Information Technology, Joint Command and the Application of New Equipment

Since the Eighteenth National Congress, under the guidance of President Xi's goal of strengthening the military, national defense and military reforms have continued to deepen. The requirements for the military's combat effectiveness standards and the capabilities and qualities of new military personnel have become increasingly high. Enterprising, keep moving forward. However, reforms cannot be achieved overnight, and capabilities are not available in one day. At present, our army still has a certain gap from the western military powers in the application of information technology, joint command operations, and the application of new equipment. The specific performance is as follows: Information systems and integrated command platforms will not be used or dared to be used. The ability to apply information systems to command operations and assist decision-making is not strong. The second is that the army's new command system has just been established, and the old ideas and old concepts inherent in the minds of some commanders have also been transformed in time. The experience of joint military exercises between military services and arms is relatively low. In particular, there is a lack of research on the use of new combat forces. The third is that the technical content of the weapons and equipment installed is getting higher and higher, and the knowledge structure and comprehensive quality of the operators cannot meet the requirements for skilled operation of equipment, which has affected the performance of equipment technology and tactics to a certain extent. The above problems are not only the difficulties and challenges encountered by our officers and soldiers in the development process at the present stage, but also, from another perspective, it has become the most realistic and urgent learning needs of the majority of officers and soldiers. Who can meet this demand and who In keeping with the development of the times, it is possible to solve the difficulties of the reform and development of the army.

Comprehensive simulated confrontation under the condition of informatization is to use various technologies and means to create an environment that looks exactly like actual combat and implement multi-disciplinary, multi-level, all-round, and high-intensity simulated confrontation. This form of drill is an effective way to improve the combat effectiveness and command level of the troops, and it has been fully verified by military training and war practice in countries around the world, especially developed countries. At present, various arms and departments of our army are also actively implementing it, which has proved to be an advanced form of training and education, which has shown huge military benefits. Schools should develop virtual simulation teaching

software for new equipment ahead of schedule in accordance with the principle of "based on the main battle, taking into account the existing, and tracking new types", breaking the "bottleneck" of new equipment teaching and training. A combination of acquisition and self-research was used to develop information-based teaching resources, and a distributed teaching information resource database was built. Actively explore new methods and new ways of simulation training, constantly reform and improve the simulation methods of exercises, strengthen the simulation and confrontation of training, so that the vast number of students can practice strategy, command and combat tactics under the conditions of information.

3.2 College Education and Military Practice can Provide Effective Supply for the Needs in the above Fields

Military academies are the main channels for cultivating military talents. They have a solid theoretical accumulation, intensive talent advantages, forward-looking scientific and technological innovations, and active ideological collisions. They are the basis for the growth of new military talents, and are all kinds of new military knowledge and military theories. , The source of the military concept and the testing ground. At present, in order to deeply implement the party's goal of strengthening the military in the new situation, all military academies are working hard to improve the level of teaching and scientific research and the quality of personnel training, constantly exploring the reform of educational concepts, innovative educational models, and broadening of educational channels. Enhancement plays an increasingly important role in spreading informatization theoretical knowledge, exploring integrated joint command tactics and tactics, and using new weapons and equipment. The army is the main position for the growth of new military talents. It has complete weapons and equipment, fresh military practice and a strong combat atmosphere. It is a touchstone for the use and testing of various military skills, new weapons and equipment operations, and new tactical tactics the role. At present, the army is vigorously transforming the combat power production mode, and continuously promoting training from the strictest to the strictest in actual combat. The new concept has been verified. The organic combination of academies and troops can play an important role in filling the above-mentioned areas of knowledge and satisfying the actual learning needs of the officers and soldiers.

3.3 The Military Internet can Achieve Effective Rationing between Demand and Supply

On the one hand, it is the strong learning needs of the officers and soldiers; on the other hand, it is the effective supply of college education and army training, which can achieve the interconnection of the two. The military network is the same as the Internet, but it is established by the military and is physically isolated from the Internet based on factors such as confidentiality. It is the Internet within the military. In recent years, the Internet has developed rapidly, and Internet thinking has become increasingly popular. During the "two sessions" in 2015, Premier Li Keqiang clearly proposed to formulate an "Internet +" action plan in the government work report. The so-called "Internet +" is to use the Internet platform to combine the Internet with various industries including traditional industries through information and communication technology to create a new format field. For example, "Internet + medical" can realize online registration and medical treatment, and can solve the problem of long queues for registration and settlement, and short time for medical treatment. "Internet + traffic" has made companies such as Didi, avoiding empty driving and fatigue driving, and improving the efficiency of vehicle use. The military network should follow the Internet approach and use the "Internet +" method to solve the problem of effective resource allocation. Due to the geographical separation between military personnel and troops, new knowledge and skills generated in one place are difficult to transfer to another place through traditional means. The interconnection of the military network can effectively solve the above problems, and plays a decisive role in the dissemination and popularization of information.

4. Corresponding Measures to Develop Military Vocational Education

Compared with the development model of "sharing economy", according to the actual situation

of the development of military vocational education, the development level of military vocational education can be provided from the following three aspects.

4.1 Vigorously Promote Military Internet Construction and Integration of Military Network Information Resources

Through the above situation analysis, it can be concluded that in the process of carrying out military vocational education, under the condition that both demand and supply are known and stable, the deployment of network information platforms has become a crucial factor, that is, to ensure that effective information the supply is accurately delivered to the corresponding demanders. This puts higher requirements on the construction of military networks. The first is to strengthen the construction of the military network, increase the penetration rate and bandwidth of the military network, so that the military network can not only penetrate the ranks, but also meet the increasing demand for the information transmission of the vast number of officers and soldiers. The second is to strengthen the resource integration of the military network. The core is interconnection and data sharing. The development of military networks is relatively short, and great achievements have been made from "no" to "yes". However, with the development of the times, the network construction of each unit has developed independently, and the disadvantages of data interconnection and sharing have become increasingly prominent. Under the historical background of informatization and the vigorous development of military vocational education, only by effectively integrating and optimizing resources, realizing value-added information and improving information support capabilities, can the military network truly play its due role. One is to set up a unified management and coordination department, optimize the overall structure of military network construction, completely eliminate information barriers, and avoid repeated inefficient construction. The second is to strengthen update maintenance. While strengthening the top-level design, we must pay attention to the use and maintenance of the grass-roots level to avoid the situation that the information is updated slowly or not at all after the website is built. It is necessary to form a corresponding institution, equip network professionals and funds, and ensure the vitality and vitality of the military network. The third is to develop efficient search engines. In the face of the massive information resources of the military network, only the development of the military network version "Baidu" can ensure the "recovery rate" and "precision rate" of the military network information, improve the efficiency of the use of military network information resources, and facilitate the use of officers and soldiers.

4.2 Broaden the scope of supply of information resources of colleges and troops and continuously improve the quality of supply

The construction of the military vocational education system depends to a large extent on the support of the network course system, and the construction of the network course system depends on the specific course support of different levels, types, positions and specialties. At present, the online teaching of the whole military is relatively lagging. The content available for officers and soldiers on the military network is generally less. The existing learning content is also not targeted. It cannot meet the actual needs of officers and soldiers of different positions and different specialties. This requires institutions and troops to work hard on the supply side to effectively improve the content and quality of the supply. In terms of specific operations, it is recommended to use the popular "Mu class" form, making short videos that are most in line with the law of online learning, supplemented by online interactive communication and stage test assessment, and the completion course certification, which is the best to build a military vocational education curriculum system. At present, the development of "Mu Lesson" in military colleges and universities has begun. The "Dream Lesson Platform", which has the National University of Defense Technology as the main body, has joined many military colleges and universities to vigorously develop the "Mu Lesson" curriculum, and has formed a certain scale. The army should also strengthen the awareness of "Mu Lesson" construction, and systematically convert the lessons learned in training and exercises into "Mu Lesson" courses, so that my experience becomes the experience of the whole army, and my lessons become the lessons of the whole army. Only in this

way can military vocational education be practical, influential, and play a real role.

4.3 Establish a Sound Institutional Mechanism to Protect the Scientific Development of Military Vocational Education

It takes ten years to build a tree and a hundred years to make people. Military vocational education is a strategic, overall, and basic military project that promotes the overall coordinated and sustainable development of the entire army. Its healthy and stable development depends on hard indicators such as full curriculum content and solid network architecture. Support depends on the protection of soft indicators such as reasonable and perfect laws and regulations. On the other hand, drawing on the American "training and promotion" position promotion system, establishing a system that does not allow promotion without teaching training and receiving corresponding training to promote corresponding positions and other systems can guarantee the sustainable and stable development of military vocational education from the source. From a small aspect, improve the learning management system to ensure the "three implementations" of learning time, personnel, and content; improve the legal system of the construction of teaching staff and teaching conditions to ensure the continuous improvement of the level and conditions of military vocational education; further improve the reward and punishment incentive system, regularly Organize military vocational education work appraisal and evaluation, outstanding school districts, outstanding students, excellent teaching staff and other activities.

5. Conclusion

The healthy and vigorous development of military vocational education can be guaranteed and promoted by continuously establishing and improving at the institutional level. After that, a "trinity" talent training system together with college education and army training practice can be truly built to effectively improve the capabilities and qualities of military talents and provide practical talent guarantees for Chairman Xi's goal of strengthening the military.

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