

Research on the School-running Model of Higher Vocational Education Group Based on Human Capital Theory

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Abstract: The theory of human capital expounds the important ideas and concepts of human capital, human capital investment and income, points out that education is an important way to form and accumulate human capital, emphasizes that human capital is the basic driving force of economic growth, thus reveals the inherent law of education and economic development, and has important guiding significance for the coordinated development of higher vocational education and social economy. Higher vocational education should be based on the theory of human capital and think positively in the aspects of ideology, orientation of running schools and quality of talents. In this paper, using literature research methods such as, investigation, comparative research, analyzes our country's higher vocational education collectivization school-running mode reform era background, traces the collectivization development of educational model reform, this paper discusses the collectivization school-running mode reform to the content of the item, and the reform of higher vocational education collectivization school-running mode are the practical reflection, tentatively discusses the subsequent promote the main principles and measures, which should be followed in order to offer some reference to further deepen the reform.

1. Introduction

The theory of human capital is the main theoretical basis for studying the development of education from the perspective of educational economics [1]. The introduction of this theory reveals the law of the intrinsic link between education and economic development, which has aroused great attention from economists and educators in various countries, and has brought new discoveries to the formation, role and benefits of human capital. The great changes in educational concepts have led to educational reforms in many countries and promoted the development of human resources [2]. The higher vocational education, which is crucial to the formation of human capital, also presents the general trend of scale expansion and level improvement, effectively satisfying the demand for high-level applied talents in economic development and contributing to economic growth [3]. Group-based schooling is one of the effective forms of development education [4]. In accordance with the industrial law, it introduces the collectivized business model of enterprises into higher vocational education, aiming to strengthen the connection between schools and between schools and enterprises, integrate educational resources, realize resource sharing, and promote higher vocational education to become bigger, stronger and better by relying on industries and joint enterprises. The emergence of vocational education groups is the result of the survival of the fittest in the process of education development, the need of survival and the necessity of development [5]. If the scale is the realistic factor of forming education group, then the objective factors as: along with the sustained and rapid growth of economy and the continuous improvement of people's living standard, together constitute a huge market for education, at the same time, the economic system from planned economy to market economy, makes the education demand are diversified, diversified development [6].

Higher vocational education, as a form of modern education, is the most direct and closely related type of higher education with economic and social development. Its rise and development have never been isolated, and the rapid development of economy and high technology is the direct reason for the emergence and development of higher vocational education [7]. The training goal of higher vocational education is to train high-tech application-oriented talents in the front line of

production on the basis of theoretical knowledge and technical skills required by a certain social vocational post or a certain group of technical posts. It has obvious characteristics of professionalization and specialization, and has an extremely important impact on the formation of human capital [8]. Therefore, the theory of human capital has an important guiding significance for the development of Higher Vocational education. In recent years, with the rapid development of vocational education grouping, it has shown strong vitality. In just a few years, vocational education groups have blossomed everywhere [9]. Therefore, we will increase the theoretical research and practical exploration of the group-running model of higher vocational education in China, analyze the background, theoretical basis, policy context and demand basis of the multi-disciplinary dimension, and analyze the achievements of group-run schools. The main problems existed, the study further deepened the principles and measures for the reform of the group-run school model, actively guided and promoted the development of the higher vocational education group in China in a standardized, orderly and sustainable direction, and achieved the purpose of more effectively integrating vocational education resources. To achieve the goal of continuously improving the social benefits and quality of personnel training in higher vocational education group education, and better contribute to economic and social development [10].

2. Materials and Methods

In today's world, the competition of economy is actually the competition of human capital. The labor ability and quality of modern social laborers directly affect the speed and quality of the transformation of science and technology into productive forces in the future, as well as the comprehensive international competitiveness reflected thereby. The theory of human capital points out that human capital is a quality factor embodied in the knowledge, skills and health of laborers formed through education or training. It is embodied in laborers and owned by the laborers themselves. It is not only the result of economic growth, but also the input of economic growth. In the process of economic growth, the industrial structure has been constantly adjusted and the old industries have been shrinking. Meanwhile, new modern industries have been emerging and accounting for an increasing proportion of the national economy. The smooth realization of this upgrading process must be based on the continuous improvement of human resources. It can be seen that accelerating the development of Higher Vocational education, giving full play to the role of human capital in promoting economic development, and striving to improve the competitiveness of the national economy are the duty-bound responsibilities of Higher Vocational education. The establishment of vocational education group not only conforms to the basic characteristics of vocational education development, but also conforms to the development strategy of "further integrating vocational education resources, promoting the reform and innovation of the school-running system of public vocational colleges, and taking a new way of running schools in scale, group and chain". Vocational education grouping plays an active role in promoting the reform and development of Vocational education, promoting the reform of vocational school education and teaching, promoting the convergence and communication between secondary and higher vocational schools, and enhancing the level of teachers.

In the early 1990s, higher vocational education groups began to appear in China's coastal cities, but there are few of them. Since the mid-1990s, the number of vocational education groups has been growing rapidly, especially in recent years. Vocational education group is an important way for vocational colleges to share resources, complement each other's advantages, activate existing resources and make vocational education bigger and stronger. The collectivization mode of higher vocational education in China generally refers to a certain main vocational college and an enterprise as the core unit, which forms a group through cooperation with other colleges, enterprises and other entities. In our country, the current vocational education collectivization school-running mode exploration focuses on a professional as a link between the different levels of universities alliance, a regional alliance of colleges, and smaller coalition between colleges, and the vast majority belongs to the government's leading leading or colleges, on the education mode is not flexible enough, also did not give full play to the enterprise, the group and the leading role of intermediary organizations.

The origin of vocational education group education in China is based on the cooperation of production, education and research. It is a new form of educational organization derived from the corporate world. Its motivation is to expand its scale, form a competitive advantage, overcome market barriers and promote the leap of higher vocational education. Development. In the period of rapid development of China's economy, the most urgent shortage in China is the high-tech "specialized, precise and sophisticated" high-quality technical talents. The development of higher vocational education group management is precisely through the integration of various resources. Increase investment in educational resources to cultivate high-quality, high-skilled applied talents, so as to achieve an effective vocational education model that enhances the quality of the people and promotes the rapid development of the national economy.

Human capital theory regards education as the main way of human capital formation. Education is an investment and the most efficient return on economic activity. Higher vocational education cultivates high-quality technical applied talents for economic construction. Its characteristics of professionalism and pertinence greatly weaken the lag of education, so that the knowledge, skills and quality of talents are consistent with the requirements of economic activities to be engaged in, and conform to the requirements of objective laws. Secondly, higher vocational education is characterized by multi-function, diversification and various levels, which can promote the cultivation of high-quality technical application-oriented talents, meet the different requirements of talent demand and better adapt to the special needs of the economy. Vocational colleges have a number of scientific and technical personnel and advanced laboratory equipment, completely can according to their own advantage, their scientific research achievements, the invention creation, advanced technology, advanced technology, through the transfer of technology into productive forces, to transform traditional industries, the implementation technology upgrade, so as to optimize the industrial structure, promote various of high and new technology industry growth.

3. Results

Higher vocational education, as an important part of personnel training, shoulders the responsibility of training a large number of technical application-oriented talents for the country. Therefore, higher vocational education should, in accordance with the theory of human capital, focus on training high-quality talents suitable for China's economic development, and provide powerful human resources for the implementation of the strategy of strengthening the country with talents, improving the overall national strength and international competitiveness, and maintaining the sustainable development of economic construction. Higher vocational education can play an important role in the formation of human capital only by coordinating with local economy and forming a benign interaction. Therefore, we must take the road of combination of production, teaching and research, and devote ourselves to cultivating high-quality technical application-oriented talents for the society. This is a rational reflection on the demand for talents in China's economic construction and development. With the development of society, in addition to academic education, higher vocational education must also assume the responsibility of providing technical support and services to the society. This is an inevitable requirement for the development of China's economic construction. Therefore, the functions, responsibilities and missions of higher vocational education are enlarged and infiltrated into social changes, further close to the society, participate in economic activities, achieve zero-distance contact with enterprises, continuously promote the combination of production, study and research, and enhance the ability to serve the society, so that the higher Vocational education is more dynamic, giving full play to the functions of higher vocational education to train talents and directly serve the society, to achieve the connection between higher vocational education and enterprises, so as to achieve a win-win situation.

Due to the particularity of higher vocational education, the evaluation of the quality of higher vocational colleges usually focuses on the employment rate, ignoring or even ignoring the whole process of talent training. The collectivization model of higher vocational education has updated the concept of quality assessment, shifting from focusing on results to giving consideration to the process, integrating the education and teaching process with the employment situation of graduates,

and emphasizing the comprehensiveness and whole-process of quality assessment.

Different regions have different industrial structures and different demands for workers. The adjustment of regional industrial structure has led to changes in the structure of workers' demand, and has a direct impact on the professional structure of higher vocational education and personnel training (Figure 1). Specialty setting of higher vocational education is an important interface between higher vocational education and social development. The change of social and economic development will directly reflect on the specialty setting. Generally speaking, the decline of an industry will lead to a decline in the demand of the corresponding workers, which will lead to the shrinkage of the relevant specialties or withdrawal from the historical stage; and the rise of a new industry will increase the demand for new talents in society, so that higher vocational colleges can adjust their specialties or open new specialties to suit them. Therefore, the rate of change in the scale of the higher vocational education group can be obtained (Table 1). Therefore, the labor demand structure in economic activities reflects the industrial structure's need for labor, and the talent type structure cultivated by higher vocational education must reflect the composition of the labor force in the region. This fully demonstrates that the professional construction of higher vocational education is a key link to adapt to economic development.

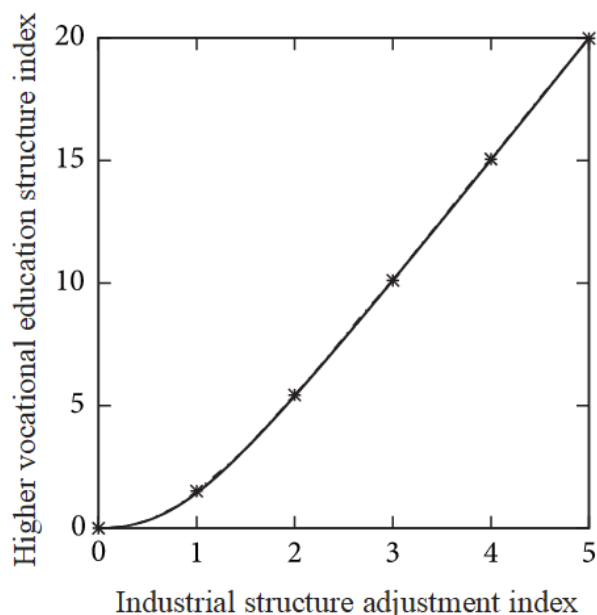


Fig.1. Structural relations of higher vocational education

Table 1 Development indicators of higher vocational education group

Particular year	The scale change rate of higher vocational education group
2015	0.275
2016	0.306
2017	0.411
2018	0.531

Therefore, higher vocational education should be guided by market demand, adhere to the main position of regional economy, build professional structure based on regional economic development, aim at the professional position setting of laborers, and cultivate high quality to adapt to market demand for regional economic development. Technology application talents. According to Figure 2, the degree of integration between the higher vocational education group and the human industry can be obtained.

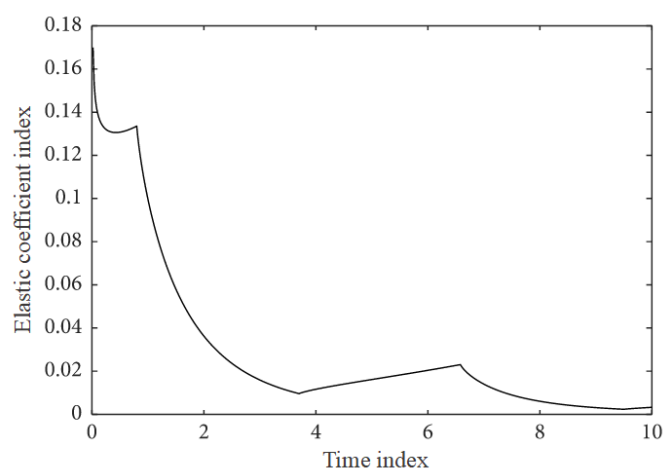


Fig.2. Breakdown of integration degree of higher vocational education group

In order to achieve sustainable and high-quality development of vocational education group, it is not enough to rely on the efforts of the school alone. It is also necessary for government departments to formulate relevant laws and policies, strengthen macro-control, and establish specialized management institutions with the participation of various industries and enterprises, so that competency-based vocational education can be carried out at all levels. The theory of human capital makes people have a new understanding of the economic function of education. Education can improve labor productivity, cultivate the talents needed for economic development, and thus have the function of promoting economic growth. Education is seen as an investment that brings economic benefits to society and individuals. In short, by investing in higher vocational education, we can increase the accumulation of human capital, promote the improvement of the quality of talents, provide intellectual support for economic growth, and achieve sustainable development of society. The theory of human capital has aroused the attention of governments to education and promoted the development of human resources. Specifically, in some developed countries, besides paying attention to compulsory education and general secondary education, they also vigorously develop higher vocational education, and make life-long education develop, and the education system has been improved. Higher vocational education is different from general higher education, the latter is elite education, which focuses on the training of academic and scientific research talents, and is the process of selecting a few and eliminating the majority. The training object of higher vocational education is the technical applied talents serving the production line, accounting for the majority of the practitioners, and the entrance threshold is low. It advocates improving the overall quality and vocational ability of the whole people, providing the new technology application for the whole people in time according to the development of technology, meeting the citizens' desire and requirements for Higher Vocational education, and cultivating the great demand for the society. All workers. It can be seen that the number of higher vocational education suitable for mass education and universal education is higher vocational education.

4. Conclusion

Group running of higher vocational education is a new thing in the reform of running mode of Higher Vocational education. It is an effective carrier to promote school-enterprise cooperation, Work-study Integration and integration of production, teaching and research. The reform of the mode of collectivized higher vocational education in China is closely related to the ideological origin, development track and policy support of Higher Vocational education. The collectivization of higher vocational education meets the needs of economic and social development, adjustment of talent structure and construction of higher vocational education with Chinese characteristics. This paper analyzes and sorts out the background and development course of the reform of the collectivized running mode of higher vocational education, summarizes the content, framework and direction of the reform, and on the basis of analyzing the achievements and problems, probes into

the principles and measures of further deepening the reform from the perspective of theory and practice. Higher vocational education takes the human capital theory as the theoretical basis, devotes itself to the training of technical applied talents, and high-quality laborers will inevitably bring about the improvement of labor quality, thus greatly improving labor productivity in the process of economic activities. Not only that, high-quality workers can also promote the optimization and adjustment of industrial structure.

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