

## Vocational Education under Mixed System

Ya Liu

Yunnan College of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Language, Kunming, Yunnan 651700

992981085@qq.com

**Keywords:** Vocational education; Mixed system; Talent cultivation structure

**Abstract:** The important thinking of educating and rejuvenating the country determines the long-term development of our country. As a measure for all the people and developing education as a means of improving people's livelihood, vocational education is motivated in mobilizing all aspects. However, the existing vocational education model is single and lacks teaching vitality. There is an extreme lack of research on how to break the traditional vocational education model, enhance the quality of education, and develop mixed education. The purpose of this paper is to create a vocational education under a mixed system, rectify the existing education model, and make further contributions to the country's educational development. This paper analyzes the existing traditional vocational education mode, proposes relative reforms, and compares the mixed education system at home and abroad, and summarizes a mixed-system vocational education model that is most suitable for China's development.

### 1. Introduction

In the "National Vocational Education Reform Implementation Plan" issued by the State Council on February 13, it is proposed to build a diversified school-running pattern, encourage qualified enterprises to hold high-quality vocational education, and support the development of mixed-ownership vocational colleges. The reform of the program effectively targeted the main position of vocational education, implemented vocational education in a mixed system, strengthened the combination of vocational education and social demand talents, and implemented school-enterprise cooperation has gradually become the main driving direction of our education. The limitations of traditional vocational education, such as low teaching focus, backward teaching system and wrong direction of governance, have restricted the development of vocational education in China. The educational model of the mixed system adapts to the needs of economic system reform, vocational school system, and education, and can promote the adjustment of personnel training structure. Therefore, how to combine the theoretical discussion and practice has a significant effect on further promoting the reform of the mixed system of vocational education.

The establishment of vocational education has promoted the development of social economy and the employment rate of the society. The study of vocational education has also received much attention from many scholars. In 2015, Du Qiping [1] studied the main apprenticeship system of vocational education, and analyzed the problems of slow development and low quality of education. According to the comparison with foreign apprenticeship system, the existing problems were analyzed. From the aspects of theory and regulations, this paper puts forward corresponding reform plans for the apprenticeship system in China. The research finds that this countermeasure can effectively improve the teaching shortage of the existing apprenticeship system. In 2015, Li Yuda et al. [2] faced the background of the development of accounting professional education in the face of the country's vigorous development of technical talents. For the accounting skills teaching in China, from the aspects of skill knowledge, teaching staff, evaluation level, social practice, etc. The corresponding reforms are put forward. The research shows that the teaching reform and innovation can effectively improve the application-oriented demand of accounting education in China, and it has a better impetus to the training of accounting talents. In 2016, Lu Jingquan et al. [3] faced the problems in vocational education, proposed supply-side structural reforms for the quality and

efficiency reform of vocational education, and proposed related reforms from the aspects of curriculum arrangement, teacher resources, and information-based teaching. The experiment shows that this method can effectively improve the teaching quality and talent training efficiency of vocational education. In 2018, Shi Weiping [4] conducted research on the importance of vocational education to strengthen foreign strategy, adjusted from adaptability and regularity, and strengthened basic innovation and scientific strategic development plan. This research is a platform for establishing a diversified quality evaluation system. The scientific research is perfect.

The hybrid system is of great importance for improving market competitiveness and improving resource allocation efficiency. In recent years, research on various aspects of the hybrid system has emerged in an endless stream. In 2015, Ji Yonggang [5] studied the first-order spectrum of the hybrid system of the Earth-wave radar. From the continuity characteristics, the first-order spectrum was extracted by the signal-to-noise ratio method, and the parameters such as the center position and the peak width were determined. The calculations and values, the study confirmed its effectiveness in the actual measurement and simulation. In 2016, He Shoukui [6] focused on the reform and development of the mixed system of industrial parks. Taking Chongqing as an example, he studied the construction of investment returns, asset transactions, assessment and monitoring in industrial parks. It was found that the hybrid system can effectively improve the park. Management development, solving the problem of its organizational management. In 2016, Li Jingqing et al. [7] proposed a ballistic target feature parameter extraction based on hybrid system in order to solve the problem of ballistic target recognition and resolution. The parameters were calculated by nonlinear least squares estimation method. The correlation processing is separated, and the results show that the reconstruction accuracy of the method is very high in the signal-to-noise ratio. In 2018, Bai Junfeng [8] in order to increase the transmission security of the ship, the hybrid crypto-system was used to establish the encryption framework, the establishment of the crypto-graphic algorithm, and the establishment of the password classification method. The design experiment found that the hybrid system password was studied for the ship. The security of data transmission between them has greatly improved.

Through the use of comparative analysis and research methods, this paper combines some examples and theoretical reforms to explore the existing vocational education model system, and adjust the corresponding measures for the defects [9-10]. In addition, the paper compares the teaching models of mixed systems at home and abroad, analyzes the mixed system measures such as the US school management system and the school-enterprise cooperation system in China, and proposes a mixed system occupation that meets the needs of society according to the social talents. The educational model [11-12] has made a meaningful study for the current vocational education reform in China.

## **2. Methods**

### **2.1 American Higher Education Mixed System Model.**

The education in the United States is mainly divided into academic research education and higher vocational education. Students in vocational education only need to cultivate applied social talents to prevent waste in personnel training. According to research data, most American students choose to work after graduation, except for a small number of people who choose to continue their academic studies. It can be said that the US higher education system is mainly a training system for the parallel development of academic talents and applied talents. This system can effectively alleviate the contradiction between talent demand and supply.

The investment in education in the United States is huge, and there are many sources for educating investors. As the largest investor in higher education, government investment guarantees the normal operation of the American education system and provides a good learning environment for learners and guarantees the dominant position in international competition. As shown in figure 1, it can be clearly seen that the United States has a very high proportion of investment in education and is in an annual growth trend. The government's funding has solved the problem of funding for

the establishment of teaching, greatly stimulated the development of higher education, established a number of vocational colleges that focus on applied talents, trained a large number of talents to meet production needs, and promoted the development of American higher education.

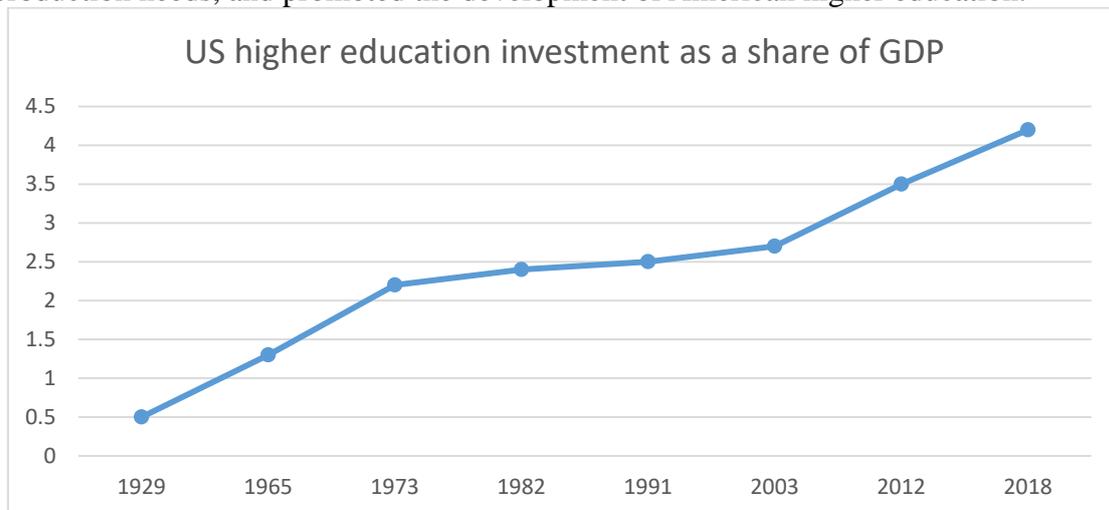


Figure 1. US higher education investment as a share of GDP

In addition, the federal government also funds economically disadvantaged people and research projects. These funds are used to provide incentives for students, purchase scientific research equipment, and provide medical subsidies for students. This model greatly provides education for the poor. Opportunity, and at the same time effectively improve the health of students. Some non-profit organizations invest in higher education in the form of foundations. It was founded to support or assist education, society, charity, religion, and other similar public goods, and its activities are mainly sponsored by other non-profit organizations.

All in all, it can be seen that education in the United States is mainly provided by a mixture of public and private donations. The multiplicity of government benefits from higher education constitutes the main driving force for the government to invest in higher education. Colleges and universities usually have the best scientific and technological human capital and a solid research foundation. The government's investment is to harvest a large number of high-level talents. In addition, the development of education promotes the development of regional culture and economy. The education-developed areas bring about government finance. The high amount of income. The motivation of the Social Fund to donate higher education is mainly determined by the purpose and purpose of the founder to establish the fund. The main reason is the need for self-realization. For example, the donation of alumni is the value of promoting the development of the alma mater.

This complex, diversified sources of funding mixed-system higher education has formed a relationship of mutual cooperation and mutual restraint. This kind of rights rules and organizational structure that link the coordination and balance between the various power bodies within the university and provide effective incentive and restraint mechanisms has become the internal governance structure of the university. In addition, the main implementation of the US is the school management system. The elected board members are entrusted by all the capital owners to exercise the rights of the owner. The main investors are generally only responsible for major decision-making orders. The principals supervise the teaching, and the teaching staff decides the admission criteria, courses, graduation requirements, etc. This mode of managerial and instructor governance is effective in inspiring the owners of the rights of the owners. Constraints, forcing managers to seek development in competitors, thereby improving the operational efficiency of colleges and universities, ensuring that colleges and universities have different characteristics of running schools, and also stimulating other potential investors.

## 2.2 China's Higher Education Mixed System Model.

The main development direction of education in China is that a few research university research institutes undertake the task of “elite education”, focusing on training decision-making talents, and

a large number of institutions of higher learning should undertake the task of mass higher education, focusing on cultivating a large number of implementations that meet social needs. Types of talents, different types of colleges and universities should have different development directions. Nowadays, the emphasis on higher education is low, and over-emphasis on academic education has not only caused a waste of educational resources, but also caused a serious disconnect between the talent cultivation structure and the actual production and life needs of talents.

China's education funding method mainly relies on government subsidies, which is very likely to cause insufficient education funds, making the development of higher vocational education lag. Based on the effective supply theory of vocational higher education and the analysis of the mixed supply methods and governance structure of American higher education, this paper argues that the combination of government and other socially diversified investment entities should be effective in the future of popular vocational higher education. Supply method.

The idea of scientific development guided by scientific development has made China gradually transform its production mode into knowledge-intensive production. Changes in production methods have caused changes in the structure of talent needs in society. Innovative talents are needed to innovate technology, change production processes, promote traditional industries, and need a large number of workers who understand technical operations and process, engineering and technical personnel, and new scientific and technological knowledge and equipment for these personnel. Make existing talents better adapt to the upgrading requirements of traditional industries. In addition, innovative talents and applied technology talents are also needed in the areas of rational development and utilization of resources and environmental protection.

The demand for talents will not only increase in quantity, but also put forward new requirements in terms of quality. Higher education, which is the main body of talent cultivation, is currently of a single structure. In order to cultivate the knowledge and skills needed to adapt to the needs of the post, we should focus on strengthening the cultivation of applied talents, introducing new educational concepts, and adapting to the development of the knowledge economy. As China's higher education enters the stage of popularization, it is crucial to re-adjust the structure and training of higher education.

### **3. Results and Discuss**

In the limited state of the country's financial resources, in order to promote the popularization of vocational higher education, the board of directors of colleges and universities is an effective way to promote more social capital to participate in running schools based on the government's public financial resources. This kind of governance structure is funded by the governance structure of social donations, and China is a developing country. The historical stage of economic development determines that social donations without receiving any return are not strong enough to establish non-profit colleges and promote private. The policies and systems for capital participation in non-profit public education are lacking or not perfect, the system of public university management is imperfect, and the transparency of the use of funds in colleges and universities is low, which has caused the number of social donations received by public universities in China to be very small. Therefore, at this stage, the mode of mixed supply of vocational higher education in China--the school-administered mode is more manifested as investment-oriented, that is, the combination of government, enterprises, individuals and foreign investment to form a mixed supply system.

According to figure 2, it can be seen that the source of income for vocational education in China is mainly the budgetary funding and career income, which are 41% and 46% respectively. The government is the largest investor, and the participation of social capital in education is low. of. The government's funding structure for the largest investor will inevitably lead to overwhelming government finances, and the development of vocational higher education will inevitably be subject to funding constraints. Therefore, how to effectively guide more social capital investment is crucial.

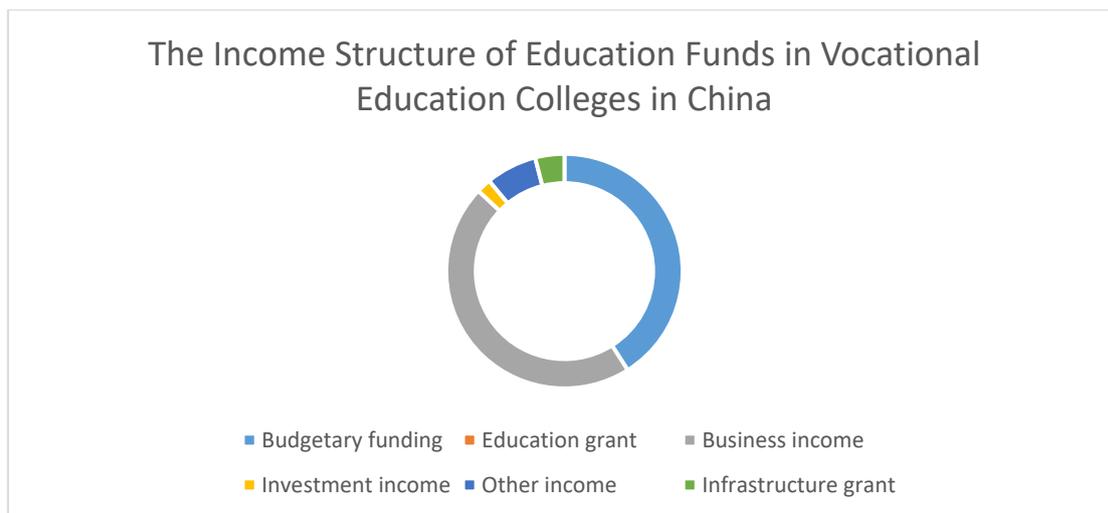


Figure 2. Structure of education fund income in vocational education colleges in China

### 3.1 Investment Modules in Different Professions or Different Technical Education Units.

It is possible to evaluate the talent cultivation investment by dividing it according to different majors, determine the proportion of government investment, the proportion of investment by employers, the proportion of individual investment, the proportion of investment by university legal persons, and guide society according to this distribution ratio. The participation of capital. This kind of investment can ensure the pertinence and effectiveness of financial funds, overcome the blindness of colleges and universities in the use of funds, and improve the efficiency of the use of funds. The determination of the proportion of investment by employers is conducive to clarifying the responsibilities of enterprises in vocational higher education and improving their enthusiasm for participating in education.

### 3.2 The Role of Government Financial Funds in School-Enterprise Cooperation.

Encourage vocational colleges to explore diversified school-enterprise cooperation implementation methods such as “enterprise running school”, “school-run enterprise”, “order training” and “top post internship”, and guide enterprises to obtain money other than currency in cooperation with professional universities. Revenue, realize the benign interaction between enterprises and professional universities. These forms of school-enterprise cooperation are conducive to obtaining the required training conditions for social capital and personnel training, and promote the connection between the talent cultivation of professional colleges and the needs of enterprise talents, which is conducive to improving the employment rate of students and also freeing vocational colleges from talents. The phenomenon of “re-theory and light practice” in the cultivation method.

### 3.3 Education Financial Capital Operation.

The government should guide the vocational colleges and universities to obtain social funds through education and financial capital operation, and improve their governance level to make a difference. It is mainly manifested in the means of allocating resources through market mechanisms, so that funds flow to educational units that can obtain maximum economic benefits and social benefits, and achieve rational allocation of resources. This way can realize the school's autonomy in asset management, enhance the vitality of school running, and realize the reform of the education system.

## 4. Conclusion

To further promote the reform of the mixed mode of vocational education, on the one hand, it is necessary to reform the proportion of investment in education, increase the investment of non-profit

enterprises and individuals, effectively reduce the economic burden of government education, and make the development of education knowledge economy more perfect. On the other hand, focusing on the cultivation of applied talents and the supply of talents that meet the needs of the society can effectively improve the utilization rate of talents and make everyone learn. Through the analysis and exploration of the realistic needs, theoretical basis and operational mechanism of mixed education in vocational education, it provides a theoretical basis and action guide for China to better implement the reform of mixed ownership.

## Acknowledgements

Fund Construction: Scientific Research Project of Yunnan Education Department, «Discussion on the Way of the Transformation of Private Higher Vocational Colleges into New Teaching Mode», 2019JO248

## References

- [1] Du Qiping, Xiong Xia. (2015) "The Bottlenecks and Countermeasures of Implementing Modern Apprenticeship in Higher Vocational Education." *Higher Education Exploration* (3), pp.74-77.
- [2] Li Yuda, Chen Guoping, Fan Lihong, Fei Jinhua. (2015) "Reform and Innovation of Accounting Skills Teaching under the Background of Modern Vocational Education." *Accounting Research* (2), pp.87-92.
- [3] Lu Jingquan, Ma Yan, Yang Yan, Liu Enzhuan. (2016) "Vocational Education: Supply Side Structural Reform." *Chinese Vocational and Technical Education* (9), pp.15-19.
- [4] Shi Weiping. (2018) "The level of internationalization of vocational education and the enhancement of international competitiveness: strategic priorities and specific strategies." *Modern Education Management* (1), pp.72-76.
- [5] Ji Yonggang, Zhang Jie, Wang Cailing, Chu Xiaoliang, Wang Yiming, Yang Longquan. (2015) "First-order echo spectrum extraction of radar-based hybrid radar based on SNR method." *Journal of Electronics and Information Technology*, 37(9), pp .2177-2182.
- [6] He Shoukui. (2016) "Industrial Park Mixed Ownership System Barriers and Countermeasures: Taking Chongqing as an Example." *Technology Economics and Management Research* (4), pp.119-123.
- [7] Li Jingqing, Feng Cunjian, Sun Hongwei, He Sisan. (2016) "Micro-features and shape parameters extraction of ballistic targets based on hybrid radar network." *Journal of Aeronautics*, 37(6).
- [8] Bai Junfeng. (2018). "Study on the hybrid cryptosystem of big data encryption in ship networking." *Ship Science and Technology*, v.40(6x), pp.167-169.
- [9] Bähler, Hinrichs. (2015) "Evaluation of oscillatory and shear strain behaviour for thermo-rheological plasticisation of non-ripened cheese curd: effect of water, protein and fat." *International Dairy Journal*, 46(2), pp.63-70.
- [10] Roy, R., Hebden, L., Kelly, B., Gois, T. D., Ferrone, E. M., Samrout, M., et al. (2016) "Description, measurement and evaluation of tertiary-education food environments." *British Journal of Nutrition*, 115(9), pp.1598-1606.
- [11] Rusten, G., Hermelin, B. (2017) "Cross-sector collaboration in upper secondary school vocational education: experiences from two industrial towns in sweden and norway." *Journal of Education & Work*, 30(8), pp.1-14.
- [12] Anderson, D. (2018) "Reading the market. a review of literature on the vocational education and training market in australia." *New Directions for Community Colleges*, 2018(181), pp.11-19.