Construction of Applied Talent Training Base in Higher Vocational Colleges

Xin Wen, Tian Tian, Qiuling Song and Jie Li*

Qu jing Medical College

541955038@qq.com

*corresponding author

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Abstract: In recent years, all walks of life have focused on vocational education. Therefore, the focus of developing vocational education has shifted from the expansion of school scale to the construction of teaching content. As an important part of school content construction, the quality of education also urgently needs to be improved. However, due to various reasons, at present, the applied talent training bases of many vocational colleges in China cannot meet the needs of practical training, which seriously affects the quality of vocational education in China. Therefore, in order to develop higher vocational education in our country and achieve the training goals of higher vocational education, we must strengthen the construction of applied talent training bases in higher vocational colleges. This article starts from the current situation of the construction of applied talent training bases in vocational colleges, and through field visits and surveys, based on collecting, analyzing, collating and summarizing data, it finds that the main existing construction of vocational training bases in vocational colleges currently exists. The problems are analyzed and the reasons are analyzed. At the same time, the related literature is consulted and combined with previous studies, trying to propose some targeted and systematic countermeasures from the perspective of school development.

1. Introduction

With the rapid development of the economic and technological level, various high and new technologies have undergone rapid changes, and various high and new technologies have also continued to influx, placing higher requirements on talents. In order to meet the needs of economic and social development, higher vocational education must have its own characteristics. In terms of training objectives, talent quality specifications and social benefits, it is significantly different from ordinary higher education and ordinary secondary technical education. Schools must build their own brand, have professionals, teachers and students, and have the latest talent training bases and educational facilities. The most prominent feature of higher vocational education and technical education is "connecting with the market, serving the society, and making all efforts to create scope projects for students". To achieve this function, we must pay attention to training students' skills, practicability, professional knowledge and abilities.

The quality of education and teaching is the key to measuring the success of a school[1-3]. It is the top priority for vocational colleges to highlight the characteristics of running a school, improve the quality of talent training, and speed up the construction of connotation [4-5]. The training base for applied talents is an important place for practical teaching in higher vocational colleges. It is a key move to carry out educational and teaching reforms and improve students 'practical ability. It is responsible for cultivating students' practical ability [6-7]. It is an inevitable trend for the manufacturing industry to move towards the mid-to-high end, and it is also an urgent requirement to accelerate the improvement of China's comprehensive national strength and competitiveness. To build China into a world manufacturing power, vocational training schools are accelerating the training of talents with high quality and high standards. Technology-oriented, a large number of talents necessary for social development [8]. However, at present, our country really understands technology, and there is a serious shortage of talents with one skill, and the proportion is unbalanced.

In addition, the slow construction of some training institutions has become a bottleneck restricting the rapid development of China's economy [9]. In recent years, due to the attention and support of vocational education by the government and all walks of life, higher vocational education has developed rapidly, and the construction of talent training bases has also achieved some results [10]. However, with the rapid development of technology, the update rate of products is also accelerating, challenging students' hands-on ability, and cultivating high-quality technical and skilled personnel has become the main task of vocational education [11]. Therefore, in accordance with the development requirements of the times, it is urgent to strengthen the construction of applied talent training bases in schools to improve students' practical skills and cultivate high-quality technical and skilled personnel required by the society, so as to promote the upgrade and transformation of the modern vocational education system. Meet the needs of current economic and social development [12].

The purpose of this article is to solve the problem that the talents cultivated in higher vocational colleges are out of touch with the labor market. The goal is to improve the construction of applied talent training bases in higher vocational colleges, cultivate high-quality skilled talents, and promote the rapid development of vocational education in China. For sustainable development, higher vocational colleges must strengthen the construction of applied personnel training bases, strengthen ties with enterprises, create conditions to cooperate with enterprises, strengthen the construction of talent teams, update the training content, and build regional shared application personnel training bases. The development path of building a high-level application talent training base.

2. Method

2.1 Literature Research Method

The literature research method is to collect, sort, analyze and summarize the existing research literature, find out the essential attributes of the research object, and form a research method of scientific understanding of things.

In this article, through China Knowledge Network (CNKI), online search engines and other tools, relevant national documents, policies and regulations, books, master's thesis related to the construction of vocational education applied personnel training base construction, mechatronics specialty, and campus applied talent training base construction. Related documents such as journals, periodicals, especially in recent years, based on reading, collating, analyzing and summarizing the rich research results that have emerged since the vocational colleges have followed the road of school-enterprise cooperation and the combination of production, teaching and research, in accordance with the latest policies of vocational education and development situation, with reference to the latest research results in the construction of applied talent training bases in higher vocational colleges, determine their own research directions and form ideas.

2.2 Investigation and Research Method

(1) Questionnaire survey method

The questionnaire survey method is based on reading a lot of research-related literature and referring to the questionnaires prepared by the predecessors, and formulating a reasonable and feasible questionnaire according to the needs of the research questions. Based on reading research-related literature and survey questionnaires, this study conducted a questionnaire survey on students and teachers of mechatronics majors in higher vocational colleges in the form of self-made questionnaires in order to find out the existing construction of applied talent training bases in schools. problem. The questionnaire is designed based on the elements of the construction of the training base for applied talents in schools, from the five aspects of guiding ideology and positioning, layout and investment, teachers and teaching materials, management and operation, sharing and evaluation.

1) Reliability test of the questionnaire

Due to the large number of survey subjects involved in the research and the widely dispersed regions, in order to ensure the reliability of the questionnaire, the author first randomly selected 30 survey subjects at a vocational college for preliminary testing, conducted statistics and comparisons on the recovered data, and analyzed the results. The reliability coefficient $r = 0.748$ ($p < 0.05$), which indicates that the questionnaire has credibility and can be studied.

2) Validity test of the questionnaire

In order to ensure the validity of the questionnaire, the author visited the five experts several times to review the content design and structural arrangement of the questionnaire, and then made multiple changes to the questionnaire. The question of expert approval rate above 85% was retained and finally determined Questionnaire content.

(2) Interview method

The interview method is based on a pre-prepared interview outline, using verbal forms, interviews with interviewees in the field and on the phone to collect relevant objective facts. This study uses field interviews and telephone interviews to select all five representative higher vocational colleges from 34 higher vocational colleges that offer mechatronics. Through interviews with faculty directors and subject leaders in higher vocational colleges, to understand the status and problems of the construction of applied talent training bases in schools; and to understand the current applied talent training in the process of communicating with school leaders and corporate leaders participating in school-enterprise cooperation Related policies for base construction and their expectations for the construction of applied talent training bases in the future. This article uses the interview method to make up for the deficiency of the questionnaire survey in order to increase the detailedness of the survey.

3. Experiment

Step1: Investigation on the status quo and existing problems in the construction of applied talent training bases in vocational colleges. Due to the limitation of research level, background knowledge and objective conditions, this article takes the major of mechatronics as a clue, and selects 5 of the 34 higher vocational colleges in this province for related research. In addition, considering the universality of research issues and countermeasures, five different regions and different types of higher vocational colleges in a certain province were selected for investigation and research.

Step2: Analysis of the causes of problems in the construction of applied talent training bases in vocational colleges. The problems existing in the construction of applied talent training bases in higher vocational colleges are the result of various reasons, both for higher vocational education itself and internal and external reasons for education; both for teachers and students. Considering that there are many reasons for the problems in the construction of applied talent training bases, and the degree of influence on them is different, this article mainly studies the causes of the problems from the following five aspects.

Step3: Measures to improve the construction of applied talent training bases in higher vocational schools. Applied personnel training bases play an important role in cultivating high-quality laborers and skilled personnel necessary for social development. Due to insufficient cooperation between schools and enterprises, the construction of off-campus applied talent training bases is very difficult, so strengthening the construction of campus applied talent training bases has become a top priority. Considering the limited level and space constraints of researchers, in view of the problems found in the research, this article mainly proposes some feasible countermeasures from the perspective of self-improvement in colleges and universities to improve the education and teaching of colleges and universities. Quality, in order to promote the rapid development of colleges.

4. Discuss

4.1 Analysis of Experimental Investigation Results

This questionnaire was distributed to students and teachers of the above 5 vocational colleges via email, on-site distribution, and entrusted distribution. 100 students per school, a total of 500, 10 teachers per school, a total of 50, 540 the questionnaires were recovered with a recovery rate of 98%. Among the recovered questionnaires, invalid questionnaires were deleted. There were 538 valid questionnaires, accounting for 97.8% of the issued questionnaires. The efficiency of the questionnaire survey was very high. The first-hand information obtained through questionnaires and interviews provided a lot of useful information and realistic materials for the smooth development of this thesis. The specific data is shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Summary of selected sample proportions

Statistics project and Statistics project	Frequency	Percentage	Effective frequency	Effective percentage
Questionnaires	550	94%	538	97.8%
Number of interviews	35	6%	35	6.1%
Total	585	100%	573	97.9%

The degree of sharing of applied talent training bases in the school is that the school opens various equipment, manpower, services and other resources of the applied talent training bases in the school to the outside world, with the main purpose of attracting foreign investment and mutual benefit. Evaluations are closely linked. The degree of satisfaction with the openness and sharing of the training base is shown in Figure 1.

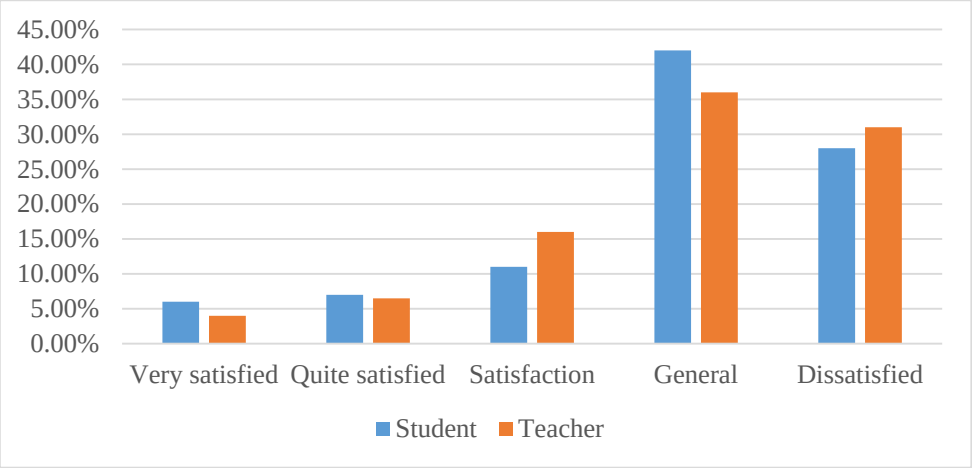

Figure 1. Satisfaction with the openness and sharing of the training base

It can be seen from the figure that the degree of opening and sharing of school training bases is not high. In open interviews, some teachers stated that the school is not very motivated and enthusiastic, and the enthusiasm for cooperation with enterprises needs to be improved.At the same time, they also hope that the school can actively cooperate with the enterprise industry to implement openness and share teaching with other enterprises resources, mutual benefit and win-win, increase their own hematopoietic function.

4.2 Strategies for Constructing Applied Talent Training Bases in Higher Vocational Colleges

The clear guiding ideology has played a unified main role in the construction of the school's training foundation, and the correct construction concept is the guidance for building the school's training foundation. All aspects of the school's construction of the training base are gradually improved under the guidance of advanced guidance concepts and correct construction concepts. Therefore, the beginning of a new era of training base construction should have clear guidance concepts and correct construction concepts.

Funding is the material basis and guarantee for the construction of training bases, and it is the key to determining whether the training bases on campus can be successfully completed. Higher vocational schools should aim at establishing "productive" training bases, practically complete school practical education, assist enterprises and industries, improve the openness of school training bases, adhere to the "introduction and going out" "road, multi-channel, and open up multiple resources and multi-service construction. Realize sharing and establish a training base to attract more investors to complete.

On-campus training base culture is as comprehensive, long-lasting, and penetrating as campus culture. Once established, it will play a long-term role. After being influenced by such a base culture, students will have a subtle influence on the formation of their professional spirit and moral the effect of this will not only affect oneself, but it will also infect other people. Therefore, paying attention to the construction of base culture and creating a realistic atmosphere of training environment is an effective way to cultivate students with excellent professional spirit, professional attitude, professional ethics, and high practical operation ability.

Excellent hardware equipment and powerful teachers must be equipped with effective management to optimize the training effect and maximize the effect. Since the on-campus training base is an indispensable part of the construction of vocational colleges, promoting the standardization, scientificization and refinement of the management of vocational colleges' training bases is to promote the optimization and upgrading of vocational college management at this stage, and to achieve a healthy and fast vocational college the main tasks facing development.

5. Conclusion

Vocational education cultivates large quantities of high-tech skills for the manufacturing and social development of China, and its role in social development is becoming more and more obvious. To make vocational colleges train more high-level talents for social development, and to improve its key abilities, operational skills, and professional literacy, it must rely on applied talent training bases and continuous operation exercises in vocational schools. Only by building a scientific and reasonable school-based applied talent training base can we ensure the smooth development of practical teaching and improve students' practical ability.

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