

# Research on the Development of Higher Vocational Colleges in the New Form

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**Abstract:** Higher vocational colleges, as a type of higher education development, complete system of which includes Vocational Training School and Vocational Undergraduate. Both of them shoulder the mission of training higher professionals with high-quality applied technology and vocational skills for production, construction, service and management. With the development of our economy and society, and the continuous transformation and upgrading of industrial structure, our country needs more highly qualified technical and skilled personnel to support our modernization construction. As an important part of China's higher education, vocational colleges play an important role in the higher education system. Under the new situation, how to play the talents training platform of higher vocational colleges is an important topic of our higher vocational education.

**Keywords:** Higher vocational colleges; Higher education; Talents; Population

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No.4 of Guofa[2019]“The National Vocational Education Reform Implementation Plan” points out that vocational education and general education are two different types of education and have the same important status. The overall requirements and objectives are to adhere to Xi Jinping's thought of socialism with Chinese characteristics for a new era as a guide, and put vocational education in a more prominent position in educational reform and innovation and economic and social development, firmly establish a new development concept, serve and build a modern economic system and meet the needs of achieving higher quality and full employment, connect with the development trend of science and technology and market demand, and improve the vocational education and training system. In July this year, the Ministry of Education issued the “Statistical Communiqué on the Development of National Education in 2022” that showed that China currently has 32 vocational schools at the undergraduate level, which recruit 76,300 students, there are 1,489 higher vocational (junior college) schools, which recruit 5,389,800 students. It can be seen that the current development of higher vocational colleges in China has a good construction foundation and policy support, but faces both effectiveness and challenges in cultivating a large number of talents.

## 1. Further Define the Development Direction of Higher Vocational Colleges

At present, the higher education in our country is in the transition period from popular to universal. In 2020, the average years of schooling for the population over the age of 15 in China was 9.91 years, which is a big gap compared with developed countries. In the next 10 years, there will be 40 million higher vocational graduates in China, and they will become an important part of first-line skilled talents. Its employment situation is directly related to whether China can smoothly realize the transformation from “population power” to “talent power”. As the main part of the modern vocational education system, higher vocational colleges have the same important status as general higher education, which determines that higher vocational colleges must adhere to the integration of production and education, school-enterprise cooperation, and differentiation of the school-running mode.

## 2. Deepen the Integration of Industry and Education, School-enterprise Cooperation, and Build a School-enterprise Community of Shared Future

In practice, the results of production-education integration and school-enterprise cooperation are not satisfactory. On the one hand, the enthusiasm of enterprises to participate in vocational education is not high, which has a direct impact on talent training and student employment; On the other hand, there are interest relations between schools and enterprises, which cannot fundamentally solve

the deep-seated contradictions between schools and enterprises. Integration of industry and education and cooperation between schools and enterprises must adhere to government guidance, policy promotion and market regulation. It is necessary to establish a diversified school-running system and mechanism with government leading, industry guidance and enterprise participation; It is necessary to establish a special fund for vocational education development; It is necessary to explore the effective way of the development of higher vocational colleges, and give policy support; It is necessary to guide enterprises to actively participate in vocational education and give full play to the important role of enterprises in running schools. It is necessary to improve the school-enterprise cooperation education mechanism and build a school-enterprise cooperation platform to achieve a school-enterprise community of destiny by means of “inducing enterprises into education”, “inducing schools into enterprises” and “inducing schools into enterprises”.

### **3. Clarify the Positioning of School-running, Differentiate School-running, and Take High-quality Characteristic Development Path**

Under the new normal of economic and social development, China's higher vocational colleges have entered the stage of connotative development, and quality has become the lifeline of higher vocational colleges. Higher vocational colleges serve regional economic and social development, and must adhere to the orientation of “application, technology and practice”, and focus on cultivating students' practical ability and innovative spirit, so that students can become high-quality skilled talents in production, construction, management and service. Therefore, vocational colleges should focus on the integration of industry and education, and cooperation between schools and enterprises. They should continuously strengthen cooperation between schools and enterprises, regard schools and enterprises as places to cultivate high-quality technical and skilled talents, and regard enterprises as practical bases for cultivating high-quality technical and skilled talents. It is necessary to actively explore new development paths for the integration of production and education and form a long-term mechanism for school-enterprise cooperation. It is necessary to identify the entry points and focus points for serving regional economic and social development, actively understand industrial needs, build majors and revise training plans based on regional market characteristics, deepen the “five connections” between majors and industries, courses and professions, teaching and production processes, graduation certificates and vocational qualification certificates, and vocational education and lifelong education, and cultivate more high-quality technical and skilled talents.

### **4. Actively Dock with Regional Industries to Serve Economic and Social Development**

The biggest difference between higher vocational colleges and common universities is that vocational education is based on vocational skills. In the professional setting, curriculum development, teaching reform, teaching staff construction and other aspects should be closely combined with regional industrial development and serve the economic and social development.

At the national level, the state encourages colleges and universities to closely integrate with regional industries. Each higher vocational college should take the initiative to connect with regional industries, and closely integrate the needs of regional economic and social development in professional settings and curriculum development. In terms of personnel training, it is necessary to serve the development of local industries, cultivate high-quality technical talents who can solve the technical problems of enterprises and practical problems of production, and can undertake technical services and social training tasks.

From the perspective of colleges and universities, higher vocational colleges are a type of higher education, whose training goal is to meet the needs of high-quality skilled talents in production, construction, management and service. Higher vocational colleges should take the initiative to meet the needs of regional industrial development, set up different majors according to their own conditions and resource advantages, formulate scientific and reasonable talent training programs around professional construction and talent training, and actively serve the development of local industries.

### **5. Strengthen the Construction of Teaching Staff and Build a High-level Teaching Team**

Vocational colleges should, in accordance with the development strategy of the school, formulate plans for the construction of teachers, increase investment, improve the working and living conditions of teachers, improve the welfare benefits of teachers, and build a team of teachers with reasonable structure, sufficient quantity and excellent quality. With the “double-high plan” and “double type” teachers as the starting point, we will strengthen the introduction and training of high-level talents with industry background and excellent engineers with practical experience in enterprises, and establish a teaching team with higher education level, reasonable age structure, professional structure to meet the needs of industrial transformation and upgrading and meet the needs of modern vocational education development. At the same time, we should establish and improve the teacher evaluation system and constantly improve the incentive mechanism. We should give preferential policies to talents introduction, post appointment, title evaluation, scientific research projects and other aspects of the school, and strengthen the ability training of “double-type” teachers. We should Encourage teachers

to actively participate in the industry and enterprise technology research and development and service and provide support, build a platform for teachers to improve their ability and level, and encourage teachers to actively participate in various social training and exchange learning activities. It is also necessary to provide necessary financial support and material security so that more teachers can receive professional training to improve their professional standards.

## **6. Take the Initiative to Dock with International Standards and Build High-level Professional Groups with Chinese Characteristics**

Taking the initiative to dock with international standards is an important guarantee for higher vocational colleges to train high-quality technical and skilled personnel. The Ministry of Education clearly pointed out in the "Notice on carrying out the Pilot of Modern Vocational Education Quality Improvement Plan 2.0": "Vocational undergraduate education should actively dock with international advanced vocational education standards, deepen the integration of production and education, school-enterprise cooperation, and train technical and skilled talents to meet the needs of production, construction, management and service." "Docking with international standards" and "deepening the integration of production and education" are the two major goals of the construction of high-level professional groups in China's higher vocational colleges. Taking Beijing City University as an example, as a vocational college, Beijing City University takes the initiative to dock with international standards, and strives to build high-level professional groups with Chinese characteristics. At present, it has built 30 professional groups with urban construction and management, transportation management, and electronic information technology as the main body. Among them, the transportation management professional group and digital media Art professional group led by the university were selected as the national characteristic professional group.

## **7. Conclusion**

In the new stage of development, higher vocational colleges need to further clarify their own positioning and development goals, in order to better serve the development needs of the country and society. At the same time, the integration of industry and education and school-enterprise cooperation are the key to improving the quality of talent training. And it is necessary to further deepen cooperation and build a school-enterprise community with a shared future. In addition, actively docking regional industries, serving regional economic development, differentiated education, strengthening the construction of teachers, building high-level teachers, and actively docking international standards and creating high-level professional groups with Chinese characteristics are all important ways for higher vocational colleges to develop in the new form.

In general, the development of higher vocational colleges in the new form is a systematic project, which needs to be reformed and innovated in many aspects. Only in this way can they adapt to the new development environment and better serve the development needs of the country and society. In the future research, we will continue to pay attention to the development trends of higher vocational colleges to provide more theoretical support and practical guidance for improving the level of higher vocational education in our country.

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