

# The Problems and Promoting Ways of High Quality Development of Vocational Education

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**Abstract:** With the increasing demand of people, the knowledge economy has brought great challenges to vocational education, and improving the quality of vocational education is also an urgent need for the goal of industrial power. At present, education in vocational colleges in China is still facing problems such as outdated teaching concepts, imperfect hierarchical systems, imperfect integration of industry and education, and incomplete information construction. To promote the high-quality development of vocational education institutions, it is necessary to give full play to the overall guiding role of government departments in vocational colleges, strengthen the cultivation of connotation and basic knowledge, optimize the layout of vocational colleges, strengthen industry orientation, and strengthen the construction and application of information technology.

**Keywords:** High-quality development of vocational education Problems and paths

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## Introduction:

With the continuous deepening of the economic structure, strategic new industries such as new energy, new consumption structure, and new manufacturing are rapidly emerging. At this stage, higher requirements have been put forward for the development concept and pattern of vocational education. Vocational education should effectively serve major national strategies, closely integrate with regional economic and social development, and accurately connect with high-end industries, thereby highlighting the economic and social attributes of vocational education.

## 1. The Problems of High Quality Development of Vocational Education in China

### 1.1 The ideological consciousness of higher vocational colleges lags behind

Before that, vocational education in China was discriminated against by society. There is a bias towards vocational schools, and people generally have a low evaluation of vocational education. In talent cultivation, there is also a single concept of talent quality. In China, the measurement standards for elite education have been in operation for many years, which has led to a closed and rigid form of talent measurement standards, that is, the graduates of vocational education are regarded as low-quality talents. Students in vocational colleges are generally faced with problems such as difficult employment and few choices. In the cultivation of talents in vocational colleges, there is a "one size fits all" trend, which is to focus only on technology, not on cultural quality education, and lack of cultivation of talents' self cultivation and innovative spirit. This has resulted in a lack of motivation for the development of vocational high school students.

### 1.2 The grading system of higher vocational colleges needs to be further improved

At present, higher vocational graduates have shifted from focusing on employment to pursuing higher education. However, the construction of a communication system between various levels of vocational education is not yet perfect. First, in higher vocational colleges, there is no diversified and multi-channel path to success. The channel from higher vocational schools to undergraduate vocational schools and then to professional degree graduate education is not smooth. The second is the inconsistency between the teaching objectives of higher vocational colleges and the professional curriculum system. Secondary vocational schools do not have

a correct positioning and often only conduct intensive training in a particular position. Moreover, higher vocational schools do not regard secondary vocational schools as the foundation for self-development. Therefore, they have not played any role in the teaching and operation of higher vocational schools.

### **1.3 The level of information technology in higher vocational colleges is relatively low**

With the rapid development of information technology, great changes have taken place in educational forms, learning models, organizational models, and so on. At present, there are still some weak links in the development process of information technology in higher vocational colleges in China. One is the lack of investment in information technology. Some schools are difficult to secure funding, so it is difficult to achieve high-quality teaching in a teaching environment. The second is the lack of quality of the teaching staff. Many teachers lack the concept of information based teaching. They only regard information based technology as a supplement to traditional teaching methods and methods, but they lack the ability to collect and organize teaching resources and combine professional knowledge with information based teaching. The third is the lack of information technology education resources, with a large number of redundant construction. Our country has a large number of information based teaching platforms and teaching resources, but there are few effective resources, and many resources of the same type are repetitive.

## **2. Promoting the Development of High Quality Vocational Education in China**

### **2.1 Give full play to the overall planning and guidance of government departments**

First, it is necessary to promote and guide the transformation and upgrading of local industries, provide talent support for economic and social development, provide support for local economic development, promote fair economic and social development, promote social harmony, and improve people's livelihood. The second is to strengthen policy and financial support. Governments at all levels should comprehensively apply policies such as fiscal and tax revenues and credit to strengthen support for vocational education, and reduce and improve the burden and efficiency of enterprises participating in vocational education. The third is to create a system atmosphere that advocates technology. Use institutional construction to improve the social status of teachers, students, and technical talents in vocational education, ensure their treatment, optimize their promotion and development paths, and thereby improve their social and economic benefits.

### **2.2 Strengthen connotation construction and general education**

We should actively absorb new educational concepts and school running concepts, and guide the leading cadres of vocational schools to attach importance to the essence of Chinese traditional culture with policies to promote the development of vocational schools. On this basis, the country should increase its macro guidance to "craftsmen from a large country", promote the common development of general education courses in higher vocational colleges, and on this basis, further deepen the exploration and integration of general education resources, forming a strong cultural atmosphere in general education. The second is to focus on the construction of the general education curriculum system. Government agencies need to strengthen the construction of the general education curriculum system for morality, intelligence, physique, beauty, and labor in higher vocational colleges, provide targeted guidance, reform ideological concepts, update concepts, develop new curriculum systems, specify evaluation indicators, and establish a scientific evaluation system. This requires government agencies to ensure the construction of general education courses. In higher vocational colleges, it is necessary to pay attention to the cultivation of students' cognitive horizons, scientific thinking, and moral qualities, to unify the arrangement of ordinary and special education, and to unify the planning of various curriculum modules, so as to form a universal curriculum system that emphasizes both technology and literacy .

### **2.3 Optimize the structural layout of vocational education**

First of all, the country should strengthen the overall planning for the establishment of higher vocational education, and local governments should combine the economic development of the region, break the boundaries between departments and industries, and conduct cross industry and cross sector adjustment and optimization. "All schools that are closed for enrollment and difficult to operate will be canceled. For schools that are too small in scale, have poor conditions for running schools, and have no competitive advantage, they should be integrated in accordance with the principle of matching their majors and similar disciplines." First, make advantageous schools bigger, and then drive the development of other weaker schools through advantageous schools. On the other hand, local governments should strengthen guidance on the professional settings of vocational colleges and universities. They can regularly organize the development laws of local industries and the demand for

professional talents, so as to appropriately arrange in advance, strengthen collaboration between the government and schools, make the professional settings of vocational education better adapt to local development, and cultivate a group of professional groups that adapt to local characteristics.

## **2.4 Strengthen information construction and application**

In higher vocational education, there should be support and cooperation from governments, schools, enterprises, and other parties to promote the development of higher vocational education. First, the government should increase the overall planning of information technology in higher vocational colleges, increase the investment in information technology in higher vocational colleges, and increase the support for information technology through government grants, social grants, and school funding, providing strong support for the development of information technology in higher vocational colleges. The second is to encourage teachers to make full use of digital teaching resources and make them play their due role in the classroom. Strengthen the use of information resources to enhance teachers' ability to use information technology and information.

## **3. Conclusion**

If turning vocational education into a high-quality "charging station" can continuously provide energy for vocational talents, vocational education will enable young people to enter a higher level. We can see that in this process, more young generations will become the backbone of our country, and it will also transform our country from a "manufacturing power" to a "manufacturing power".

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