

Opportunities and Challenges of Modern Apprenticeship Training

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Abstract

Under the background of the Supply-side reform in the field of education, the training of modern apprenticeship talents in higher vocational education is facing new challenges. In recent years, more achievements have been made in talent training mode, but there are few theoretical and practical experiences considering the influence of the Supply-side. In this paper, we systematically discuss the problems in the talent training under the new background, apply the Supply-side reform theory to the modern apprenticeship talent training mode in higher vocational colleges, and discuss how to promote the reform of modern apprenticeship talent training mode in higher vocational colleges based on the Supply-side structural reform.

Keywords

Vocational Education; Supply-side; Reform.

1. Introduction

Vocational education undertakes the task of providing talent resources for the national economy and society. Its essential attribute determines that there is a close relationship between it and economic development[1]. To meet the needs of economic development, the Supply-side structural reform is proposed in the economic field, and the corresponding education Supply-side reform is also necessary for the field of education, to meet the requirements of social and economic development. In the process of training qualified High-quality talents for social and economic development in higher vocational colleges, how to deal with the requirements of the current education Supply-side reform in personnel training mode, timely and reasonable adjustment of personnel training objectives, and construction of a complete and sustainable talent training mode have become the main task of our research.

Compared with the current situation of China's economic development, it is easy to see that due to the earlier and faster development of market economy in developed countries, the rise of Higher Vocational Education in developed countries is earlier than that in China. After a long period of development, vocational education has formed its characteristics in different countries. The research on the cultivation of high skilled talents in China mainly focuses on economically developed countries such as the United States, Germany, Britain, Australia, and so on. The vocational education mode in the United States focuses on the cultivation of students' academic and professional abilities; the "dual system" talent training mode, which has been successful in Germany, originated from the "apprenticeship", emphasizing the educational concept of "learning by doing"; The sandwich course in Britain emphasizes the combination of theory, practice, and theory[2-4].

2. The Significance of the Research

2.1. Perfecting the Theoretical System of Vocational Education Research in China

Modern apprenticeship talent training mode plays an increasingly important role in higher vocational education. The lack of motivation for Chinese enterprises to participate in modern apprenticeship in vocational education is still a problem. In the context of education Supply-side structural reform, this project is based on the school-enterprise cooperation project of the College of mechanical and electrical engineering and studies how to make enterprises more actively participate in the modern apprenticeship personnel training. Finally, we can deepen the understanding of vocational education enterprise research and improve the theoretical system of vocational education research in China[5,6]. Based on the relevant foreign results, this paper studies the influencing factors of enterprises' participation in Modern Apprenticeship of vocational education.

2.2. Enriching the Theory of Talent Training Mode of Higher Vocational Education with Chinese Characteristics

At present, the application research of the theory based on the supply side reform in higher vocational colleges is less, and the research on the modern apprenticeship talent training based on the supply side reform is less. The modern apprenticeship talent training mode based on the Supply-side structural reform should start from multiple perspectives, including the concept of education, the positioning of training objectives, the development of curriculum system, the construction of system and mechanism, and the training of double qualified teachers, all of which need to integrate the Supply-side reform theory into it[7,8].

3. Practical Significance

3.1. Breaking the Bottleneck of Modern Apprenticeship in Vocational Education

Based on the Supply-side reform, the modern apprenticeship talent training mode is constructed. Relying on the Geer craftsman class jointly built by Shangong College of mechanical and electrical engineering and Geer Co., Ltd., we have successfully combined school education with technical knowledge and skills education in enterprises. Through the active development of enterprise skilled talents reserve, we can continuously provide the impetus for enterprises to realize industrial transformation and upgrading. Finally, it will promote enterprises to actively participate in the modern apprenticeship personnel training, and solve the long-standing difficulty of restricting the implementation of modern apprenticeship in vocational education.

3.2. The Key Measure

Shandong Province is not only a comprehensive experimental area for the transformation of new and old kinetic energy but also a forward position of Supply-side structural reform. The implementation of the new and old kinetic energy conversion strategy and the reform and development of the economic system requires more targeted changes in personnel training and innovation. To ensure the smooth development of industry-university research cooperation reform, we should comprehensively investigate the demand of local enterprises, corresponding industries, universities, and research institutes for talents. In addition, to promote the positive interaction and coordinated development of market demand and talent supply, we need to establish a talent training mode with Chinese characteristics to meet the needs of development as the focus of the Supply-side reform of vocational education. Finally, the demand side and supply side of talents can be coordinated. It is urgent for regional economic development to

cultivate High-quality technical and skilled talents, to promote the effective transformation of innovative achievements.

3.3. The Needs of the Survival and Development

Due to the lack of core competitiveness of higher vocational colleges which mainly serve the local economy, the survival and development of local colleges and universities are facing greater challenges. Local enterprises are important bases for scientific and technological progress and innovation. To realize the continuous reform and development of local colleges and universities in the fierce competition, we must set up corresponding advantageous specialties according to our characteristics and the characteristics of local enterprises, and focus on the construction of training bases serving the local economy

3.4. Modern Curriculum System with Local Characteristics

We have established a modern curriculum system with the characteristics of service, efficiency, and richness. The system integrates general education with professional education, general education with professional education, professional skills with basic ability, and learning to learn and behave. The new curriculum system fully embodies the characteristics of system integration and overall optimization, focusing on the integration of curriculum organization, timing arrangement, curriculum structure, and curriculum content, which meets the curriculum needs of cultivating comprehensive and sustainable development talents under the new normal.

3.5. Cultivating High-quality Technical Talents

Higher vocational education Supply-side structure reform is conducive to meet the needs of self-development. The Supply-side structure reform of modern apprenticeship talent training mode can meet the needs of college students to achieve self-development and the ultimate goal. With the vigorous development of the country's dual circular economy at home and abroad, there is a shortage of High-quality technical talents. Under the background of the new era, this local vocational college should aim at cultivating High-quality talents with comprehensive and sustainable development technical skills. We should focus on how to realize the college students who not only know technology but also know professional skills and have the potential for sustainable development. The need for self-development is the highest level of human development. It is the desire and demand for people to give full play to their intelligence and realize their self-worth. At present, in the face of the severe international and domestic situation, higher vocational college students are facing unprecedented opportunities and challenges. As the successors of building the future of the motherland, they are eager to develop themselves and improve themselves. The Supply-side structural reform and the talent training mode reform of modern apprenticeship can meet the needs of students' comprehensive and sustainable development.

4. Conclusion

In China, the research on the training mode of Higher Vocational Talents in the new situation is not perfect and lacks the guidance of mature theory and advanced experience. With China's continuous integration into the world economy, China is now in a great change that has not happened in a century, with rapid economic development and continuous improvement of people's living standards. Developed countries are worried about the rapid development of China's economy, especially the key technology, which has caused more resistance to China's sustainable development. Vocational education, as the base of training technical and skilled talents, also needs to make changes according to the current situation. Combined with the overall development strategy of our country, we should be based on the actual situation of our

country, seek truth from facts, dialectically draw experience and lessons, form the school running style and method of higher vocational education with Chinese characteristics. The development of higher vocational education personnel training mode with Chinese characteristics in line with China's current rapid economic development. This paper discusses the reasons for the shortage of high skilled talents from two aspects: the rapid increase of demand and the slow growth of supply. According to the results of the cause analysis, we summarize the factors that affect the supply and demand of highly skilled talents from the macro, meso, and micro levels and make a qualitative analysis of each factor. According to the availability of data, this paper mainly makes a quantitative analysis on Macro Influencing factors. To avoid the error caused by different statistical caliber, we standardized the data, and then used partial correlation analysis and regression analysis to find out the main influencing factors with high correlation.

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