

Research on the Path of Vocational College Students' Employment and Further Education

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ABSTRACT:

Vocational education is an important part of the education system in our country. Subject to the influence of traditional Chinese culture, which emphasizes learning but ignores skills, vocational education has been despised for a long time. With the development of economy, society and science and technology, students have an increasingly strong demand for higher-level learning, and enterprises have put forward higher requirements for the quality and skills of talents. In recent years, due to the slowdown of China's economic growth and the impact of the novel coronavirus pneumonia epidemic, employment and unemployment problems are more prominent. This forces students in higher vocational colleges to change from "employment-oriented" to "equal emphasis on employment and further education". However, at present, there are few studies in the academic circle on the influence mechanism of higher vocational students' willingness to further study.

KEYWORD: *Vocational college Attach importance to employment and further study Path research*

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I. INTRODUCTION

In our country, the vocational education system, which has the same important status as the general education, is far less concerned by the society than the ordinary high school system. However, with the development of economy, society and science and technology, students, parents, and enterprises have put forward higher requirements for the mode of training professional talents. At present, in the fierce competition, many vocational college students are not clear in their own positioning, cannot honestly face from the grass-roots work, low salary is also a major confusion of higher vocational students, so this makes vocational college students must "employment-oriented", change to "employment and study". [1]

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Present situation research

With the development of economy and society and the application of high technology, the simple employment orientation of higher vocational colleges is no longer suitable for the needs of The Times. Many traditional professional systems in higher vocational colleges are relatively large and involve many professional branches. Due to strong professionalism, the traditional teaching process focuses on cultivating students' professional ability and pays little attention to the cultivation of basic knowledge. With the diversified development of social needs, the requirements of employment enterprises for graduates of higher vocational colleges are also increasing, and the simple training of vocational ability can no longer fully meet the policy requirements and enterprise needs.

With the rapid iteration of world science and technology, China has put forward a new plan of vocational education reform to optimize the layout of personnel training by improving the vocational education system. At the same time, the demand of Chinese enterprises for talents is more urgent, and the demand for technology application and technology research and development talents has increased significantly. This forces the students at higher vocational colleges to change from "employment-oriented" to "equal emphasis on employment and further study".[2]

2.2 Study on the path of employment and further education

Higher vocational colleges should not only highlight the characteristics of the type, adhere to the way of vocational education, but also strengthen the basic status, improve the core quality of students, and lay the necessary foundation for students to go to college [3]. To this end, we must explore new training paths, resolve the contradiction between traditional exam-oriented education and mechanical practical training education, and promote the high-quality growth of students.

2.2.1 Scientific guidance, highlighting the characteristics of vocational education

The new status quo of both studying and employment puts forward new requirements for the development of higher vocational education. Adhering to the concept of "highlighting characteristics, dislocation competition, lifelong development", higher vocational education needs to be scientifically implemented and guided from four dimensions: career planning education, professional skills training, school-enterprise cooperation deepening, and comprehensive quality improvement.

2.2.1.1 Attach importance to career planning education

It is necessary for higher vocational education workers to re-examine the significance of career planning education, and actively explore the effective path of career planning education, to provide necessary knowledge and ability reserves for higher vocational students to rationally choose their own development path under the environment of "study hot".

2.2.1.2 Pay attention to professional skills training

Although higher education has become the "just need" of higher vocational students to a large extent, the essential attributes of vocational education and the inherent laws of skill cultivation have determined that higher vocational education must strengthen "skills". Therefore, only in the "early familiarity with professional skills, early hand, early experience", it is possible to effectively carry out skills education for vocational undergraduate stage and lay a solid foundation for cultivating skilled talents needed by society.[4]

2.2.1.3 Attach importance to deepening school-enterprise cooperation

The participation of enterprises is indispensable to the training of skilled talents that meet the needs of the industry and the realization of high-quality development of vocational education. The basic pattern of attaching equal importance to study and employment indicates that employment is still an important option for higher vocational schools at this stage. The overall idea that "technology" cannot be abandoned in higher vocational education determines the necessity of maintaining and deepening school-enterprise cooperation.

2.2.1.4 Pay attention to the improvement of comprehensive quality

Under the influence of utilitarianism, for a long period of time, many vocational colleges tend to put a lot of funds, facilities, teachers, and other teaching resources on the teaching competition, pay too much attention to the award index, but ignore the quality index of talent training. Overemphasize the importance of skills, but neglect the cultivation of students' professional ideas, professional behavior norms and professional ethics; Excessive emphasis on the high employment rate data, while ignoring the growth of students, the formation of "teaching, light moral education; Emphasis on skills, light quality; Emphasis on knowledge, light man" phenomenon [5]. Therefore, in the current "study fever" continues to rise, higher vocational schools still need to pay attention to the cultivation of students' comprehensive literacy.

2.2.2 Change the inherent thinking, enhance the ability of higher vocational students to adapt to the society

"The iron must be hard." If higher vocational education wants to have a foothold in the changing situation, it needs to continuously enhance its adaptability to effectively cope with the new situation in educational practice and solve the emerging new problems.

2.2.2.1 First of all, to consolidate the "hard" skills

In the learning stage, vocational college students should actively use the internal resources, integrate the external resources, to "for my use" service independent learning. At the same time, reasonable use of practical training opportunities provided by the school, skills competition opportunities, strengthen their own "hard" skills, and then rely on practical training experience and excellent skills to win the opportunity in job hunting.[6]

2.2.2.2 Second, develop "soft" power

This requires students to always remind themselves to pay more attention to the development of comprehensive quality. In the formation of a specific vocational technical skills, students should also cast their own migration adaptability to environmental changes to adapt to active or passive changes in the workplace.

2.2.2.3 Finally, do a good job of "fine" positioning

Students need to take a pragmatic attitude to seriously examine themselves, face up to themselves - what they can do, what they want to do, how to do and what kind of person they want to be, in-depth analysis of their own strengths and weaknesses, interest direction, career ideals, etc., to find their own career positioning in the current market demand structure of talent.

2.2.3 Increase opportunities for further study and development channels

It is reported that this year, the Ministry of Education will promote the diversified development of vocational education, from simply "employment-oriented" to "employment and education", do a good job in line with the characteristics of vocational education, open the space for students to grow [7]. Specifically, the Ministry of Education will work with relevant departments to implement the "Vocational school conditions to meet the standards Project", comprehensively verify the basic conditions for vocational schools, and concentrate on building several high-quality vocational schools and brand majors with a leading role in demonstrating the overall management and quality of vocational education, and guide students' parents to make rational choices.

The Ministry of Education will also adjust the orientation of vocational education from simply "employment-oriented" to "both employment and further education." Based on guaranteeing the quality of students' technical skills training, we should strengthen basic cultural education and expand the scale of through-training. At present, the proportion of higher education has reached 20%, and we will strive to let more vocational school graduates receive high-quality vocational undergraduate education in the next step.

III. CONCLUSION

With the revision of the national Vocational Education Law in 2022, it is clear that "vocational education is an education type with the same important status as general education", and by promoting the top-level design such as "general vocational integration", vocational education has truly realized the transformation from "level" to "type"[8]. The revision of the Vocational Education Law has realized the "three links", that is, integration, penetration and smooth. With the implementation of the newly revised Vocational Education Law, vocational education and general education are mutually integrated, vocational education at different levels is effectively connected, and enrollment, further study and employment channels are smooth.

With the adjustment of the national policy of higher vocational college graduates, students have multiple choices of further study and employment after graduation, so that higher vocational colleges can not only train many vocational skills talents for the society, but also train students to further study in colleges and universities to become academic talents, creating more possibilities for the future development of students. Higher vocational colleges should also take this opportunity to actively carry out teaching reform to meet the different needs of students in the learning process. Straighten out the whole vocational education chain in top-level design and set up an overpass between occupation and education; Build a "quality + education + skills" talent training model to improve employment rate and employment quality; Build a systematic curriculum based on job skills.

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