

Research on Higher Vocational Education Serve Regional Economic Development

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Abstract

With the rapid economic development, the regional and occupational characteristics of vocational education determine it plays an important role in improving the regional economic development. Development of vocational education is concerned by the society more and more. However, in the process of development, there are some digressions between vocational education and regional economic development. Therefore, to study how to make the vocational education adapt regional economic development better is very practical and significant. This paper analyzes the relationship between higher vocational education and regional economic development, then provides some suggestions to promote the common development of the them.

Keywords: Higher Vocational Education; Regional Economic Development; Serve

1. Introduction

Since the reform and opening up, regional economy has made great development in our country, the regional economy, especially the specialized industries have more requirements for talents, thus promoting the development of higher vocational education. However, because the different of geography, resources, economic and industrial structure and the different levels of economic development there are obvious differences in each re-

gion, showing a significant imbalance characteristic. Meanwhile, with the widening gap of region, urban and rural, this imbalance is even more prominent. Therefore, to achieve the coordinated development of regional economic is an important task at present and the future, which relates to the overall situation of building a moderately prosperous society. Higher vocational education development and regional economic development has a strong interaction relationship, they influence each other and promote jointly. But a series of questions have appeared in the process of developing. Therefore, it is very essential for the paper analyzes the relationship between Higher vocational education and regional economic and to explore new directions in order to promote regional economic development better.

2. The necessity that higher vocational education to adapt to regional economic development

2.1 The higher vocational education is an important force to promote regional economic transformation

At present, Chinese comprehensive national strength and international status has been improved significantly, the scale of the development of higher vocational education is also improved significantly. Opportunities and challenges exist side by side. Chinese economic development is also facing a lot of risks in today's rap-

idly changing both domestic and international, an urgent need for personnel training structure within the region to adapt to the needs of regional economic development, in order to obtain long-term development of economy, society and national competitiveness. The transformation and sustainable development of regional economic needs higher vocational education to contact with local industries and enterprises closely, according to the industrial layout to adjust professional structure, according to the requirements of economic and social to reforms talent teaching contents, application and development of innovative technologies, educating people with local businesses together, foster highly skilled talents to adapt to regional economic development, transfer the economic growth rely on the improvement of human capital quality from relying on quantity of human capital.

2.2 The level of regional economic structure and development determines the scale and pace of development of vocational education.

Regional economy provides the necessary financial and material support to vocational education, but also determines the scale and speed development of vocational education, which restricts its development objectives, educational contents, methods and institutional structures. Regional economic development is not balanced is a common problem in the world. Affected by natural different economic conditions, economic bases, talents, the level of science and technology, education, and other aspects of national policies there is a big difference among Chinese eastern, central and western regions in the economic development. The demand for talent and technology will have a very different because of uneven economic development, have different requirements for vocational higher education levels and types; differences in financial support to vocational education in the region lead to

the development of vocational education scale and speed will be restricted inevitably; uneven development of industrial structure will restrict the structure of vocational education and personnel training curriculum. Therefore, only the higher vocational education adapts to different demands of regional economic development levels to service for regional economic development better.

2.3 The need of regional economic development

Vocational education promotes local economic development by providing personnel and intelligence. Vocational education can play an teaching advantage, according to the local industrial structure to determine the appropriate directions and types of personnel training and professional setting to adjust the layout for regional economic needs; to carry out social training for labor units, to enhance the knowledge and skills of regional workers to optimize the structure of human resources; play the college talents and research strengths, innovate the technology, to boost the economy rapid and healthy development by providing intellectual support.

3. Problems in the process of vocational education serve local economy

3.1 Courses if vocational education are disjointed with social needs

Currently, vocational graduates encounter embarrassing phenomenon that the job shortage and oversupply coexistence. Some so-called popular professional are set up repeatedly, while professionals that relate to regional economic development are not enough, vocational colleges lack of advantage specialties. Such as the specialties that set up repeatedly by national vocational are accounting, e-commerce, business English, business management,

marketing, computer application technology and so on. The research has shown that these professionals have been as Red or Yellow professional, namely lower wages, greater unemployment, the employment rate continued to decline.

3.2 Vocational education cannot participate in regional economic development enough

Currently, China is facing the transformation of economic development mode and industrial upgrading, the need of higher vocational education to improve industry service capabilities is urgent. However, the service degree of vocational colleges participate in the economy is far from the economic and social development, the main problems are: the abilities of scientific and technological innovation are not enough themselves, applied research and technology development make a little contribution for the enterprise, cannot make the best use of incubation base for the high-tech industries, low efficiency of transferring for enterprises science and technology achievements; the talents who possess high theoretical knowledge, extensive practical experience and abilities to participate in corporate new technology and new product development are nor adequate; the equipment of productive and new technology R&D are inadequate, so the function of training staff for regional enterprises is very limited. These factors have led to higher vocational colleges fail to attract enterprises to carry out school-enterprise cooperation, affect the vocational colleges participate in economic and social services.

3.3 The overall level of teachers needs to be improved

In the case of the industrial transformation of industry put higher and higher petitions to the teachers' professional level and R & D service capabilities while faculty teaching and re-

search on vocational colleges is increasingly becoming the major constraints of upgrade their service capacity. Faculty lags behind is mainly reflected in teacher research services and research capabilities generally shortcoming. For businesses the teachers' research capabilities is limited. Many teachers work directly after graduation, with little practical experience of front-line oriented, the R & D capabilities are very limited, the teachers who can become the industry celebrities with professional abilities and establish a stable and cooperative relations between the enterprises are rare. Higher vocational and their own value in the attractiveness of school-enterprise cooperation cannot be demonstrated. For students the abilities of teachers to update are limited. Professional teachers have no much more consciousness to track industrial development, the speed of updating the knowledge and technological cannot keep up the requirements for training high-quality skilled personnel asked by industries development.

4. Strategies of Higher vocational education Serve regional economic development

4.1 According to regional economic development to adjust professional layout

The specialties of higher vocational education are the important carrier to cultivate personnel. The students get professional knowledge and enhance their abilities through professional learning, so whether the specialties good or not impact on the construction of vocational enrollment, student training and the employment and entrepreneurship directly, even it is relates to the rise and fall and growth of vocational schools. Based on the region and serve the region is the currently orientation of higher vocational

colleges. Base on the region first need to base on local industry. According to regional economic development and industrial layout to implement dynamic professional setting and adjust mechanism. According to the local pillar industries and key industries to build key professional groups, specialties, form the layout that industrial structure is compatible with the specialties. Furthermore, optimize professional layout, and enhance personnel adaptabilities to economic and social development.

4.2 Clear talents training objectives

To meet the demand for high-quality personnel, must counter regional economic development and the need of jobs to develop millions of high-skilled personnel for the production line of the regional economy. Only the higher vocational education to meet job requirements and highlighting occupational characteristics, they are necessary for existence and development space, can cultivate the applied talents to meet the needs of social and economic development.

Specific training objectives determine the higher vocational education with both occupational and local characteristics. The personnel trained by higher vocational education must have the more solid theoretical foundation, the stronger overall qualities and strong innovation abilities; occupational means that higher vocational education is necessary to highlight the students' professionalism and professional practical skills; endemic means that higher vocational education should base on the demand for highly skilled professional of local economy and social development to set up specialties and cultivate talents.

4.3 Strengthen the "double-qualified teachers" team

Build a school-enterprise cooperation platform for the construction of teachers' team, found the professional teaching

team composed by professional leaders, teachers, business experts and part-time teachers. On the one hand, a large number of professionals of industries and enterprises should be employed to the school as the part-time teachers, and increase the proportion of part-time teachers gradually, form the teaching mechanism that practical skills courses mainly taught by the part-time teachers with high skill level. On the other hand, increase the ratio of teachers with corporate work experience among the professional teachers, arrange professional teachers to practice corporate abilities to continue to accumulate practical work experience. Make good use of school-enterprise cooperation platform, close contact of teachers and businesses, and enhance the technical services abilities of teachers constantly.

5. References

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