

Research on Vocational Regional to Development by Vocational Education

-- Take Zhejiang Province as an Example

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Abstract: Zhejiang province of China has a large economic aggregate, optimized industrial structure, balanced regional development pattern, transformation and upgrading of industrial layout, along with excellent business environment and urban-rural integrated development. For decades, through the training of technical talents which directly meets the needs of regional economic development; deepens the cooperation between schools and enterprises, provides skilled personnel support for economic and social development, and promotes regional cooperation and foreign cooperation. Taking Zhejiang Province as an example, this paper discusses how vocational education promotes the regional economy, and analyzes the existing problems and future prospects.

Keywords: Vocational Education; Regional Economy; Zhejiang Province; School-enterprise Cooperation.

1. Introduction

The adjustment of regional economic structure is an important part of the industrial transformation and upgrading strategy in contemporary China, and a large number of high-quality applied talents are needed to promote the regional economic development. Vocational education plays a vital role in promoting regional economic development. By cultivating a large number of technical and skilled personnel, it directly meets the needs of regional economic development, especially in key industries such as manufacturing, information technology and e-commerce. According to the data of Zhejiang Provincial Bureau of Statistics, the employment rate of vocational education graduates has remained at a high level, which not only reflects the effectiveness of vocational education, but also reflects its direct contribution to economic development. However, there are still differences in the direction of professional setting and talent demand in contemporary China, and the lack of high-quality talents has become the main problem restricting the development of regional economic development. So should adjust the vocational education professional setting as a connection and coordinate the link of regional economic development so as to provide smooth transformation and upgrading of regional industry, which requires the vocational colleges of the local economic industrial structure and talent market demand of choose and employ persons objective analysis, reflect on the root of professional setting and endogenous problems. Taking the manufacturing industry in Zhejiang province as an example, with the rise of intelligent manufacturing, the demand for technical talents with interdisciplinary knowledge and innovation ability has surged. Vocational education should cultivate students innovative consciousness and the ability to solve practical problems by introducing modern teaching methods such as project-driven and case teaching, and combining with the actual needs of enterprises. At the same time, schools and enterprises are also required to cooperate more closely to improve the pertinence

and practicability of education by building joint training bases and sharing teacher resources, so as to ensure that the talents cultivated can meet the needs of regional economic development.

In addition, vocational education also plays an important role in promoting the balanced development of regional economy. By optimizing the allocation of resources, vocational education in Zhejiang province supports the development of education in the less developed regions, helps these regions to improve the level of human capital and narrow the gap with the developed regions. Through the implementation of targeted training, distance education and other measures, vocational education enables more regions to enjoy high-quality educational resources, thus promoting the overall improvement of regional economy. This balanced development strategy not only helps to alleviate the imbalance of development among regions, but also lays a solid foundation for the sustainable development of the overall economy of Zhejiang province.

This paper will start with the economic situation of Zhejiang province and the perspective of vocational education to promote the economic development of Zhejiang province, combined with the actual investigation and specific problems, and gradually put forward the proposal of promoting the development of higher vocational education and promoting the coordinated development of regional economy.

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2. Contribution of Vocational Education to the Regional Economic Development of Zhejiang Province

2.1. Overview of Vocational Education in Zhejiang Province

There are 4 undergraduate vocational schools, 49 vocational colleges and 348 secondary vocational schools, including 99 technical schools, with a total of 1,265,600 students. Generally speaking, the quality and level of vocational education in Zhejiang is relatively high, especially

the high-quality colleges and teachers, which lays a solid foundation for the high-quality development of vocational education.

2.2. Deepening the Cooperation Between Schools and Enterprises

According to the requirements of China for vocational schools to integrate enterprises and vocational schools, Zhejiang Province has planned to create a work carrier of integrating industry and teaching with the combination of reality and local conditions. By the end of 2022, Zhejiang has established 29 provincial industry and teaching integration alliances and 22 demonstration bases for industry and education integration, 159 industry-education integration pilot enterprises, 543 cooperation and education projects, the largest cities of Hangzhou and Ningbo in the national industry-education integration city, and vocational colleges and enterprises, so as to promote the orderly development of industry-education integration and enhance the adaptability of vocational education.

2.3. Establish a Clear Orientation for Enabling Economic and Social Development

Promoting economic and social development is the fundamental purpose of vocational education. Zhejiang Province has established a benign interactive relationship between vocational education personnel training and local economic and social development by exporting skilled talents, carrying out technical services and organizing non-academic training. From 2021 to 2023, the proportion of vocational graduates in Zhejiang staying in the local employment was 67.2%, while the proportion of employment in small, medium and micro enterprises remained at more than 60%, providing rich skilled personnel support for the development of small and medium-sized enterprises. In terms of inclusive training and technical services, the training services of trained professional farmers and grassroots social service personnel have maintained a high coverage rate. At the same time, Zhejiang higher vocational colleges give full play to advantages of the major and actively undertake the technical services through various local channels. Taking horizontal technical services as an example, their technical services have obvious economic benefits, and the direct economic benefits generated have increased from 4.638 billion yuan in 2021 to 6.935 billion yuan in 2023, effectively boosting industrial transformation and upgrading and high-quality economic development.

3. Shortcomings and Deficiencies

On the whole, the overall development level of vocational education in Zhejiang province is relatively high, but there is still some inadaptability with the economic and social development needs of Zhejiang province, mainly manifested in:

3.1. The Social Recognition of Vocational Education Needs to be Improved

At present, the phenomenon of "valuing general education over vocational education, valuing education background over ability" is still relatively common. People often think that the level of vocational education is lower than that of general education, and they think that the vocational school is engaged in a low career after graduation. From the

perspective of parents and students, the choice of vocational education schools is often a backup plan rather than first choice.

3.2. The Development of the School is not Closely Connected with the Industrial Demand.

The professional setting of some vocational colleges can not keep up with the needs of local industrial development. The course content and talent training program are not highly related to the skills of new economy, new business forms or new occupation, and the phenomenon of learning can not put into the application is common. Some vocational schools weaken the employment orientation and place excessive emphasis on college admission, resulting in the disconnection between the curriculum setting and the industry requirements, and the professional curriculum standards are not closely connected with the occupations, positions and related technical standards. Some vocational colleges ignore the cultivation of students skills, and the proportion of vocational school graduates obtaining high-grade vocational skills certificates is low.

3.3. The System and Mechanism for Enterprises to Participate in Running Schools is not Sound Enough

College-enterprise cooperation is not enough, enterprise deeply involved in vocational education and education integration, the enthusiasm of college-enterprise cooperation is not high, state-owned enterprises resources have policy obstacle when trying to step into vocational education. The development of shareholding system, mixed ownership of vocational colleges and vocational training institutions are still in the start-up stage, has not yet to establish a long-term cooperation mechanism and performance evaluation mechanism.

4. Countermeasures and Future Prospects

4.1. Focus on High Quality and Improve the Modern Vocational Education System has Entered a New Era, and the Transformation of Development Mode of Economy

The adjustment of the industrial structure has put forward higher requirements for vocational education. Accelerating the establishment of a modern vocational education system is an important way to train high-quality technical and skilled personnel, promote employment, entrepreneurship and innovation, and promote the transformation from Made in China to Create in China. The systematic reform of vocational education should be promoted with higher standards, and all-round arrangements should be made from the aspects of innovating the training mode of highly skilled talents, strengthening the training of urgently needed highly skilled talents, and giving full play to the basic role of vocational colleges in training highly skilled talents.

4.2. Enhance Vitality and Comprehensively Deepen the Integration of Industry and Education

The integration of industry and education is the lifeline of vocational education. To promote the development of vocational education, all regions should be based on the actual situation of regional development and characteristics of local resources, strengthen the macro guidance and scientific planning for the integration of industry and education. Not only actively connect the industrial regional layout, optimize the layout and the setting of major in vocational colleges, but also allocate sufficient resources which complement the short board. In particular, it should fully explore the functions of vocational education in county talent training, transformation of scientific research, transformation and upgrading, consultation, government and advice, and actively create a model of symbiosis and common prosperity of vocational education and county development. Perfect asset appraisal, property rights circulation, rights distribution, personnel management system, perfect and innovation related stakeholders to participate in the combination of incentive policy, promotes talent, technology, capital and other elements in the chain flow and conversion, so as to ensure that the relevant stakeholders in the depth fusion get real benefits.

4.3. Strengthen Innovation and Promote Integration of General Employment in an Orderly Manner

The essence of promoting the coordinated development and mutual integration of vocational education is more than to base on the concept of education, but jump out of vocational education, break the narrow view of type of education, cross the boundary of the complete separation and mutual exclusion of vocational education and general education. Vocational education should be planned in the supply-side structural reform and the big pattern of promoting employment, and vocational education should be supported to jump out of the traditional pattern of running schools, and further improve the vocational education and training system on the platform of lifelong education. At the same time, establish and improve all levels of one club, education, civil affairs, the letter, and under trade unions, agriculture and other administrative departments and industry associations. Colleges and universities, training institutions of vocational training coordination mechanism in order to promote the education department and Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security in charge of their vocational schools between resources sharing and complementary advantages. Coping with industrial transformation and upgrading of comprehensive innovative technical skills personnel demand, promote the training benefit maximization, form a "big vocational education" training development pattern.

4.4. Improve the Adaptability and Accelerate the Integration of Science and Education

As the economy and society moves towards the stage of high-quality development, especially under the impact of the new round of scientific and technological revolution and industrial revolution. It is urgent for enterprises to transform and upgrading, accelerate the formation of new growth drivers, promote technological innovation and realize product upgrading. Vocational education with the combination of hand and brain, knowledge and practice is more conducive to

promoting technological progress. With the high-quality development of vocational education, vocational colleges have a significant potential role in serving the technology development and product upgrading of small, medium and micro enterprises. Vocational colleges should be guided to pay attention to the future trend of new science and technology, global breakthrough technologies, application scenarios of new technology, and the list of technology bottlenecks, grasp the new requirements of the new pattern of development for talent training, promote professional upgrading and digital transformation, and continuously optimize the level and type structure of talent training. Vocational colleges are encouraged to focus on the development of service regions and industries, so as to provide consultation services, industrial transformation countermeasures and industrial standards formulation for local governments, industrial parks and industries. Promote vocational colleges to carry out bilateral and multilateral technical cooperation with leading enterprises and chain enterprises, which gives full play to the advantages of technical expertise at vocational schools by building innovation platforms and carriers such as technical skills innovation platforms.

4.5. Enhance the Attractiveness and Build a Vocational Education Community

The development of vocational education needs the joint participation of the government, industries, enterprises, social organizations, civil society and other institutions, to build a vocational education community with the joint participation of multiple subjects and the deep recognition of interests and benefits. We should actively publicize the advanced models of vocational education, formulate the incentive mechanism, enhance the social status of vocational education. We should actively publicize the role and contribution of vocational education, comprehensively display the characteristics and achievements of vocational education, leverage the whole society to change the prejudice against vocational education, and guide the whole society to establish a correct view of education, talent and employment. To break the educational discrimination of employers, vocational college graduates

and ordinary college graduates should be treated equally in the civil service recruitment, public institutions and state-owned enterprises. We will explore a separate plan for college students at the grassroots level. We will ensure that vocational college graduates are treated equally as regular college graduates in terms of professional titles and opportunities of promotion.

5. Sum Up

Vocational education in Zhejiang province has played an important role in promoting the regional economic development, but it is still necessary to improve the social recognition, strengthen the integration of industry and education, and improve the system and mechanism, so as to meet the needs of high-quality development. In the future, we should deepen the reform of vocational education, promote the coordinated development of vocational education and general education, and build a multi-participation vocational education community.

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