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Reform and Practice of Applied Undergraduate Talent Cultivation Mode

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Abstract: The cultivation of applied undergraduate professional talents is the target orientation of applied colleges and universities to cultivate talents. Taking the literature review of domestic and foreign applied undergraduate professional talent cultivation mode as the starting point, pointing out the current problems of professional talent cultivation mode of applied undergraduate colleges and universities, based on clarifying the reform ideas of applied undergraduate professional talent cultivation mode, discussing the practice of professional talent cultivation of undergraduate professionals of applied colleges and universities from the perspective of perfecting the construction of teachers, emphasizing on the cultivation of students' vocational ability, and actively carrying out the cooperation between schools and enterprises.

Keywords: Applied Undergraduate Talent Cultivation Model; Cooperation between Schools and Enterprises; Educational Reform.

1. Introduction

With the rapid development of society, the demand for applied talents is growing. The cultivation of applied undergraduate professional talents is not only an important task of higher education, but also the core objective of applied colleges and universities. The purpose of this paper is to discuss the status quo of applied undergraduate professional talent training mode at home and abroad, analyze the current problems, and combined with practical experience, put forward targeted reform strategies.

At present, there are various explorations and practices for the cultivation mode of applied undergraduate professional talents at home and abroad. Among them, the practice-oriented teaching mode, the cultivation mode of school-enterprise cooperation and the cultivation mode of industry-university-research combination are the more common modes. However, in practice, there are still some problems, such as insufficient practical ability of the teaching team, weak practical teaching links, and insufficient depth of school-enterprise cooperation.

In order to solve these problems, we need to adopt targeted reform strategies. Firstly, improve the construction of the teaching team, strengthen the practical ability training of teachers, introduce teachers with engineering background and practical experience, and improve the overall quality of teachers. Secondly, emphasize the cultivation of students' vocational ability, increase the practical teaching links, and improve students' practical operation ability. At the same time, students are encouraged to participate in scientific research projects and practical activities to cultivate their innovative spirit and teamwork ability. Finally, actively carry out school-enterprise cooperation, deepen cooperation with enterprises, jointly formulate training programs, provide internship opportunities, and strengthen students' career adaptability and competitiveness. The cultivation of applied undergraduate professional talents is one of the important tasks of higher education. We need to continuously improve the cultivation mode, improve the quality of cultivation, and cultivate more high-quality applied talents for the society.

2. Literature Review

Relevant literature at home and abroad shows that the talent cultivation mode of applied undergraduate specialties mainly focuses on the following aspects:

(1) Practice-oriented teaching mode. This mode is the mainstream mode in current applied undergraduate education. It emphasizes practical operation and skill training to enable students to apply what they have learned to practical situations and improve their practical ability and application ability. This mode focuses on the cultivation of students' practical ability and vocational skills so that students can better adapt to market demand and vocational requirements.

Under the practice-oriented teaching mode, teachers usually adopt a variety of teaching methods, such as case study, project practice, experiments, simulation exercises, etc., so that students can participate in practice and master practical skills. In addition, schools will cooperate with relevant enterprises or organizations to provide students with practical opportunities such as internships and practical training, so as to further enhance students' practical ability and vocational adaptability.

(2) Cultivation mode of school-enterprise cooperation. School-enterprise cooperation is another important mode in applied undergraduate education. In this mode, schools and enterprises cooperate to jointly formulate cultivation programs, jointly carry out teaching activities and jointly evaluate students' learning outcomes. This mode aims to combine school education with enterprise needs and improve the relevance and practicality of talent cultivation.

Under the school-enterprise cooperation mode, schools and enterprises usually work together to formulate talent cultivation programs and integrate the actual needs and occupational standards of enterprises into the curriculum and teaching content. At the same time, the school will also hire enterprise experts as part-time teachers to provide students with more realistic teaching and practical guidance. In addition, the school will cooperate with relevant enterprises

to provide students with internships, practical training and other practical opportunities, so that students can experience the actual operation and management mode of enterprises.

(3) Cultivation Mode of Combination of Industry-University-Research. The combination of industry-university-research is another important mode in applied undergraduate education. In this mode, the school cooperates with enterprises and research organizations to combine teaching, scientific research and production to improve students' comprehensive quality and application ability.

Under the mode of industry-university-research combination, the school usually establishes a close cooperative relationship with relevant enterprises and research institutions to jointly carry out scientific research projects and technological innovation. At the same time, the university will also transform the research results into teaching content to provide students with more cutting-edge and practical knowledge and skills. In addition, the university also encourages students to participate in scientific research projects, technological innovation and other activities to cultivate students' innovative ability and practical ability.

In summary, the talent cultivation mode of applied undergraduate specialties mainly focuses on the practice-oriented teaching mode, the cultivation mode of school-enterprise cooperation and the cultivation mode of industry-university-research combination. These modes aim to improve the pertinence and practicality of talent cultivation, cultivate students' practical ability and vocational adaptability, and make them better adapt to market demand and vocational requirements.

3. Problems of Professional Talent Cultivation Mode in Applied Undergraduate Colleges and Universities

Although many colleges and universities are trying to explore and apply the above cultivation mode, there are still some problems in practice, which are mainly manifested in the following aspects:

(1) Insufficient practical ability of the teacher team. In applied undergraduate education, the practical ability of the teacher team is crucial. However, the teacher team in some colleges and universities has the problem of insufficient practical ability. Some teachers lack practical engineering experience, which leads to their inability to combine theoretical knowledge with practical application when teaching courses, and the teaching content is out of touch with practical needs. This not only affects the learning effect of students, but also limits their future career development.

In order to solve this problem, colleges and universities should strengthen the training and introduction of teachers. On the one hand, teachers can be organized to participate in relevant practical training to improve their practical ability; on the other hand, enterprise experts or engineers with practical engineering experience can be introduced as part-time teachers to provide students with more close to the actual teaching and practical guidance.

(2) Weak practical teaching link. Practical teaching is an important link in applied undergraduate education, which can help students transform theoretical knowledge into practical operation ability. However, the practical teaching link in some colleges and universities is deficient, resulting in a lack of practical operation opportunities for students. This not only affects the learning effect of students, but also limits their future career development.

In order to strengthen the practical teaching link, colleges and universities should increase the hours and contents of practical teaching and provide more practical opportunities for students. At the same time, they can cooperate with relevant enterprises or organizations to carry out practical teaching activities, so that students can participate in practice and master practical skills. In addition, colleges and universities can establish practice teaching bases to provide students with more stable and systematic practice opportunities.

(3) The depth of school-enterprise cooperation is insufficient. School-enterprise cooperation is an important mode in applied undergraduate education, which can combine school education with enterprise demand and improve the relevance and practicality of talent cultivation. However, the cooperation between some colleges and universities and enterprises only stays on the surface, lacking in-depth cooperation and substantive content. This not only affects the effect of school-enterprise cooperation, but also limits the quality of talent cultivation.

In order to strengthen the depth of school-enterprise cooperation, colleges and universities should establish a close partnership with enterprises and jointly develop training programs and teaching plans. At the same time, enterprise experts can be invited to participate in teaching and scientific research activities to provide students with teaching and practical guidance closer to reality. In addition, colleges and universities can also cooperate with relevant enterprises to carry out scientific research projects and technological innovation, so as to transform research results into teaching content and provide students with more cutting-edge and practical knowledge and skills.

Although many colleges and universities are trying to explore and apply the above cultivation mode, there are still some problems in practice. In order to improve the quality and relevance of talent cultivation, colleges and universities should strengthen the training and introduction of teachers, strengthen the practical teaching link, and enhance the depth of university-enterprise cooperation. Only in this way can they cultivate applied talents that are more in line with market demand and occupational requirements.

4. Reform Ideas of Talent Cultivation Mode of Applied Undergraduate Specialties

(1) Improve the construction of teachers' team. Colleges and universities should strengthen the training and introduction of teachers, especially for teachers with practical engineering experience and practical experience. Various ways can be adopted, such as providing practice opportunities, carrying out practical training, organizing academic exchanges, etc., to improve teachers' practical ability and teaching level. Meanwhile, for newly introduced teachers, emphasis should be placed on their academic background and practical engineering experience to ensure that they are competent to meet the needs of applied undergraduate education.

In addition, colleges and universities can cooperate with enterprises and invite enterprise experts to participate in teaching and scientific research activities, so as to provide students with teaching and practical guidance that is closer to

reality. In this way, university-enterprise cooperation can be strengthened to promote the combination of production, learning and research, and improve the quality and relevance of talent training.

(2) Emphasize the cultivation of students' vocational ability. Colleges and universities should increase practical teaching links, especially in applied undergraduate education, and should pay attention to the cultivation of students' practical operation ability and vocational ability. This can be realized by increasing the hours of practical teaching, enriching the form of practical teaching and improving the quality of practical teaching.

At the same time, colleges and universities can also encourage students to participate in research projects and practical activities to cultivate their innovative spirit and teamwork ability. Relevant courses and research projects can be offered, internship opportunities and experimental equipment can be provided, so that students can personally participate in practice and master practical skills. In this way, students' career adaptability and competitiveness can be improved, laying a solid foundation for their future career development.

(3) Actively carry out school-enterprise cooperation. Colleges and universities should deepen the cooperation with enterprises, jointly formulate training programs and teaching plans, provide internship opportunities and experimental equipment, and strengthen students' career adaptability and competitiveness. This can be achieved by establishing school-enterprise cooperation bases, carrying out school-enterprise cooperation projects, and organizing enterprise internships.

Colleges and universities can also cooperate with industry associations and research organizations to jointly carry out talent training and scientific research activities. This can be realized by signing cooperation agreements, establishing joint laboratories, and jointly applying for scientific research projects. It can strengthen the depth and substantive content of university-enterprise cooperation and improve the quality and relevance of talent training. It can also bring more opportunities and development space for universities and enterprises.

Improving the construction of teachers, emphasizing the cultivation of students' vocational ability, and actively carrying out school-enterprise cooperation are effective ways to solve the problems of talent cultivation in applied undergraduate specialties. Colleges and universities should strengthen the training and introduction of teachers, increase practical teaching links, and deepen cooperation with enterprises. Only in this way can they cultivate applied talents who are more in line with the market demand and vocational requirements to make greater contributions to the economic and social development of the country.

5. Practical Exploration

For the talent cultivation and development of applied undergraduate colleges and universities, we have carried out the following practice exploration:

(1) Improve the construction of teachers' team. In order to improve the practical ability and teaching level of teachers, we have taken various measures, including the introduction of teachers with industry background and practical experience, and the enhancement of teacher training and exchange. At the same time, we encourage teachers to participate in various industry trainings and certifications to enhance their professionalism. Through these measures, we have succeeded in establishing a high-quality teaching team, which provides a strong guarantee for the cultivation of talents in applied undergraduate colleges and universities.

(2) Emphasize the cultivation of students' vocational ability. In applied undergraduate education, we have strengthened the practical teaching link, and through cooperation with enterprises, we have established practical teaching bases to provide students with a real practical environment. At the same time, we carry out all kinds of practical activities and competitions, encourage students to participate in all kinds of innovative projects and scientific research activities, and improve their comprehensive quality and application ability. These activities include course design, production internship, graduation design, etc. Through these practical activities, students are able to transform theoretical knowledge into practical operation ability, which improves their career adaptability and competitiveness.

(3) Actively carry out school-enterprise cooperation. In order to improve the quality of talent cultivation and employment competitiveness, we actively carry out school-enterprise cooperation and establish close cooperative relationship with enterprises. We jointly formulate talent training programs and build practice teaching bases, realizing resource sharing and complementary advantages. Through school-enterprise cooperation, students are able to learn the latest technology and knowledge in practice, which improves their practical ability and professionalism. At the same time, we also send excellent talents to enterprises, realizing a win-win effect.

By improving the construction of teachers, emphasizing the cultivation of students' vocational ability, and actively carrying out school-enterprise cooperation and other aspects of practical exploration, we have succeeded in improving the quality of talent cultivation in applied undergraduate colleges and universities. These measures not only provide better educational opportunities and development space for students, but also bring more opportunities and challenges for universities and enterprises. We will continue to work hard to cultivate more excellent talents.

6. Conclusion

The cultivation of applied undergraduate professional talents is the core task of applied colleges and universities, and also an important way for colleges and universities to serve the society and promote economic development. By improving the construction of teachers, emphasizing the cultivation of students' vocational ability, and actively carrying out school-enterprise cooperation and other measures, we can improve the cultivation quality of applied undergraduate professional talents and cultivate more high-quality applied talents for the society.

Improving the construction of teacher team is the key to improve the quality of talent cultivation. Colleges and universities should pay attention to teachers' practical experience and engineering background, and improve teachers' practical ability and teaching level by introducing teachers with industry background and practical experience, and strengthening teachers' training and exchanges. At the same time, teachers are encouraged to participate in various types of industry training and certification to improve their professionalism and provide a strong guarantee for the cultivation of high-quality applied talents. Emphasizing the cultivation of students' vocational ability is the core of improving the quality of talent training. Colleges and

universities should strengthen the practical teaching link to improve students' practical operation ability and innovative spirit. By cooperating with enterprises and establishing practice teaching bases, they provide students with a real practice environment. At the same time, various kinds of practical activities and competitions are carried out, and students are encouraged to participate in various kinds of innovative projects and scientific research activities, so as to improve their comprehensive quality and application ability. Active school-enterprise cooperation is an important way to improve the quality of talent training. Colleges and universities should establish close cooperative relationships with enterprises, jointly formulate talent training programs, and jointly build practice teaching bases. Through school-enterprise cooperation, resource sharing and complementary advantages can be realized to improve the quality of talent training and employment competitiveness.

By improving the construction of teachers, emphasizing the cultivation of students' vocational ability, and actively carrying out school-enterprise cooperation and other measures, we can improve the cultivation quality of applied undergraduate specialties and cultivate more high-quality applied talents for the society.

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