Exploring the Cultivation of Continuous Learning Ability for Vocational College Students under the Background of Integration of Industry and Education

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Abstract: The integration of industry and education is the institutional guarantee of combining majors with industries, achieving complementary advantages between enterprises and schools, and achieving the integrated development of education and industry. The continuous guidance of policies has made it a reality for enterprises and schools to deeply participate in the integration of industry and education, school enterprise cooperation, and improve the quality of technical and skilled talent cultivation. In the spring breeze of vigorous development of vocational education, how to make vocational college students adapt to the requirements of the times and grow into the backbone of building a socialist modernized country has become a hot topic of discussion. This article explores the cultivation of continuous learning ability for vocational college students in the context of integration of industry and education, providing ideas for the cultivation of high-quality talents in vocational colleges.

1. Introduction

The integration of industry and education is the institutional guarantee of combining majors with industries, achieving complementary advantages between enterprises and schools, and achieving the integrated development of education and industry[1]. In April 2022, the Vocational Education Law of the People's Republic of China was revised and passed. The revised new Vocational Education Law focuses on the deep integration of industry and education at the enterprise level and school level. For enterprise level: For enterprises that deeply participate in the integration of industry and education, school enterprise cooperation, and play an important role in improving the quality of technical and skilled talent cultivation and promoting employment, rewards will be given according to regulations[2]. For enterprises that meet the conditions and are recognized as industry and education integration enterprises, financial, financial, land and other support will be given according to regulations, and education surcharges, local education surcharges, and other tax incentives will be implemented. At the school level, there are multiple contents that propose and stipulate the obligations and responsibilities that vocational colleges should fulfill in terms of school enterprise collaboration and deep integration of industry and education, Especially Article 40 clearly stipulates that: The state encourages vocational schools to establish cooperation mechanisms with relevant industry organizations, enterprises, public institutions, etc. in areas such as enrollment and employment, talent cultivation plan formulation, teacher team construction, professional planning, curriculum design, textbook development, teaching design, teaching implementation, quality evaluation, scientific research, technical services, transformation of scientific and technological achievements, as well as technological skill innovation platforms, specialized technology transfer institutions, and internship and training bases[3]. The policy of integrating industry and education is the necessary path for the reform and development of vocational education in China. Solving the employment problem of vocational students is a practical manifestation of implementing the employment oriented vocational education purpose. Improving the employment competitiveness of vocational students is a deep connotation of higher vocational education. Adapting to the overall background and environment, helping vocational students improve their employment rate and achieve high-quality employment is conducive to the vigorous development of China's vocational education industry.

In 2023, the number of fresh graduates will exceed 12 million, with vocational college students accounting for 35% of this huge graduation population. The difficulty of employment has become a hot topic in current discussions, and in response to it, it is difficult for enterprises to recruit workers, and "difficulty" has become a hot topic. However, at a time when the job market is in a red sea, while vocational colleges continue to increase their enrollment, their employment forms for graduates are also promising. The employment rate for graduates has repeatedly reached new highs, with some
colleges even reaching 100%. However, the average professional matching rate of vocational college graduates is only 62% [4], and employment satisfaction has been maintained at a low level. The turnover rate of vocational college graduates remains high, compared to 35.4% of undergraduate level graduates who have a second employment rate within a year, while the vocational college rate has reached 42%. Obviously, the quantity of employment has no positive impact on the quality of employment [5].

The high employment rate of vocational college graduates is only a symptom, which can only indicate a high job acquisition rate. The main reason is that under the current economic situation, enterprises also generally face difficulties in employment. However, a high employment rate does not represent the quality of employment, and the high turnover rate even more needs to be considered. How to improve employment quality and reduce turnover rate while ensuring high employment rate will be related to the sustainability of vocational education development and social stability. This article will fully explore the new forms of student employment in the context of the integration of industry and education in the new era, and the reasons for the high turnover rate of vocational college graduates. It will propose feasible methods to reduce the turnover rate of vocational college graduates, providing ideas for talent cultivation in vocational colleges.

2. Employment Status of Vocational College Graduates

(1) Employment situation of vocational college graduates

At present, the employment rate of graduates from vocational colleges is generally high, which is due to the new demand brought about by the adjustment of industrial structure and the extension of a large number of employment positions [6]. However, some graduates do not have career plans for themselves, do not carefully consider the matching between themselves and job content before joining, and there is a significant difference between their actual job and their expectations after work, resulting in lower job income. Insufficient emphasis on oneself by the unit is an important factor for students to resign.

According to the survey, many companies have also reported that the comprehensive quality of vocational college graduates is not high. Many students engage in learning with a mindset of muddling through during their school years, resulting in a low level of improvement in their own abilities and professional skills. When they cannot fully meet the needs of employers in terms of knowledge structure, professional literacy, skills, and other aspects, their weak competitiveness is one of the important reasons for students' resignation [8]. In the current context of technological upgrading and skill transformation, employers have increasingly high requirements for students' skills, and vocational college graduates will feel greater pressure. Coupled with other negative factors in their work, resignation has become one of the few choices. From this perspective, it can be seen that both at the corporate and student levels, students' comprehensive abilities and professional qualities are important reasons that limit their development [7].

Analysis of the Advantages of Professional Construction under the Background of the Integration of Industry, Education and Industry

Under the background of integration of industry and education, the quality of professional education will be effectively improved, and the matching rate of students' majors and majors in their positions will be improved. The specific advantages are as follows:

(1) Joint education and joint construction of professional groups have obvious advantages

Both schools and enterprises should concentrate their advantageous forces, carry out professional construction, fully utilize the teaching and venue resources of the school, as well as the industry, technology, channels and other resources of the enterprise, and jointly carry out joint education.

(2) Promoting the mechanism of mutual visits among university teachers, improving their quality, and making progress together

Fully leverage the industry resources and advantages of enterprises, facilitate teacher visits between schools and enterprises, such as regular lectures and lectures by industry experts and scholars, as well as activities such as school teachers studying, visiting, and inspecting enterprises, and establish a good multi-directional communication and learning mechanism.

(3) School and enterprise jointly establish a training center, and keep the training ideas and items updated

In the process of constructing a professional training system, fully utilize the teaching experience of the school and the technological advantages of the enterprise, and build a training system that is tailored to the actual teaching process, technologically advanced, user-friendly, and covers knowledge points. At the same time, when the teaching method and knowledge points change, or the product technology is updated and iterated, keep the real-time update of the training system to ensure the progressiveness, leadership, flexibility and practicality of the system [9].

(4) Establish a professional master studio to facilitate support and collaboration in teaching, research, and other aspects

Fully utilize the industry influence of the enterprise and its cooperating units, invite industry masters and expert professors to participate in the construction process of the training base, establish different professional master studios, establish good and effective communication and exchange systems, facilitate a series of knowledge and cultural technology exchanges such as lectures, scientific research cooperation, horizontal project cooperation, textbook compilation, and paper publication, and fully leverage the industry and technological advantages of the enterprise and the school.

Under the background of teaching integration, the quality of professional education will be effectively
improved, and the matching rate of students' majors and majors in their positions will be improved. How to ensure students' competitiveness in the context of industry education integration will be the focus of our research.

3. Student reform measures

High quality skilled talents refer to skilled talents with basic characteristics such as high professional awareness, high-quality professional abilities, high-quality professional labor, and high-level career development. Nowadays, higher vocational education adheres to cultivating morality and cultivating talents, embedding the comprehensive education requirements of "post course competition certificate" into the cultivation of high skilled talents, and integrating elements such as craftsmanship spirit and professional culture into skill training can basically achieve the goal of cultivating composite skilled talents with both moral and technical skills. In response to the high turnover rate of vocational college students after joining the workforce and the obvious advantages of integrating industry and education in talent cultivation, a reform measure based on the continuous learning ability of vocational college students is proposed:

(1) Clear understanding.

Industry education integration and school enterprise cooperation will build a better sharing platform. For vocational college students entering the university stage, in order to stimulate their interest in professional learning and clarify their learning objectives. At the beginning of learning, by providing students with a more intuitive understanding of their major overview and future employment situation, relying on the industry education integration sharing platform, and through industry, professional promotional videos, or enterprise visits, it is convenient for students to understand their major. Only then can interest be the leading factor in cultivating their desire for professional knowledge learning and have clear goals. The change of interest in professional learning will help students improve their awareness of active learning and stimulate their ability to learn independently. In the process, it will also be convenient to examine themselves at all stages. In the pre-graduation stage, relying on the integration of industry and education, as well as the cooperation platform between schools and enterprises, it is also convenient for students to understand the current economic situation and the supply and demand situation of the talent market, objectively understand themselves, understand that not just a graduation certificate can find a good job, avoid the mentality of being afraid of hardship and fatigue, and strive to seize more opportunities to exercise practical skills, emphasize the role of skill guidance, have reasonable expectations for the employment environment, industry, positions, and benefits, and correctly position themselves, Establish the concept of training and growing on the production and service front line, cultivate the spirit of doing and loving each other, and treat them with caution.

(2) Learn to self-adjust.

Many vocational college graduates express that their learning during school is limited and their overall quality improvement is not significant enough. Therefore, students should complete their role transition as soon as possible after entering the school. Firstly, it is necessary to complete the transformation from one's academic education to vocational education, actively familiarize oneself with and adapt to the learning environment, and strictly abide by relevant disciplines. The second is to be familiar with the professional development background and prospect, have a sense of active learning, improve learning skills, improve learning ability, pay attention to the cultivation of their comprehensive quality, active learning, master sufficient knowledge and skills, and attach importance to the cultivation of continuous learning ability, reasonably use the network and enterprise resources, and improve their comprehensive ability. The survey shows that most college students only use the internet as a channel for obtaining game information and daily information, and do not use it as a beneficial supplement to classroom teaching. A large amount of online resources will be an important medium for cultivating one's own knowledge and enhancing professional abilities. For example, online sharing courses, professional forums and official account all have real-time professional information for learning.

For the output of students' learning outcomes, the original methods rely more on the form of reports, papers, and PPTs, and the audience for presenting the results is mostly teachers or classmates. Students studying in the same environment are more familiar with the mastery of the content, making it difficult to provide better feedback. However, with the widespread application of internet technology, students have been given more display platforms to showcase their achievements based on their current situation, which increases their expectations for their own achievements. In the long run, through continuous practice, students' confidence is strengthened, the significance of learning is clarified, the importance of learning is understood, and the joy of progress is constantly experienced. They actively overcome difficulties in learning, persist in completing established learning tasks, and finally, through repeated practice, their sustainable learning ability will be effectively improved [10].

(3) Strengthen ideological and political guidance

Based on the current insufficient potential for vocational college students' career development, we propose continuous reform measures for ideological and political learning ideas, to ensure that ideological and political learning runs through life, guide students' career development, and guide their growth. Taking the application and maintenance of railway locomotives as an example, the study of students' ideological and political content is divided into three stages: the front, middle, and back. In the early stage, through the introduction of ideological and political elements in the classroom, students are allowed to understand the advanced deeds of railway builders and builders as a starting point, exploring their own social responsibility
and command responsibility; In the middle period, students are encouraged to find the deeds of the current advanced figures in the railway transportation industry, continue to feel the power of example, and let the ideological value guidance and personal growth organically integrate. Through typical growth cases, students can feel that the combination of skill improvement and the ambition to serve the country can provide key support for their own life; At the end of the period, students can experience their own growth and put in efforts to reap growth and win glory. With these moments of high light that make them proud and proud, they can redefine themselves, find their own meaning, continue to promote ideological and political guidance for student growth, and enhance the height and depth of future development and life. Based on the current situation of vocational college student training, the following ideological and political construction ideas for courses are proposed:

1) Combining personal growth with the aspiration to serve the country, enhancing the height of personal growth and the depth of life

The height of thought and understanding determines the height and depth of future development. The effective combination of ideological value guidance and professional skill enhancement will better promote students to become high-quality workers and technical skilled talents with firm ideological and political beliefs, moral and technical skills.

2) Inheriting the spirit of craftsmanship, following the path of young craftsmen, skilled craftsmen, and the development of craftsmen in major countries

The "craftsman spirit" is not only a professional spirit, but also a value orientation that students need to adhere to in their future work. It is the only way to cultivate high-quality skilled talents. It can form a close connection with students' outlook on life and values, and effectively guide students to make career development plans, cultivate students to do a good job, love a good job, and be willing to make continuous efforts and practice for it.

3) Continuously learning, innovating again, and helping to realize the Chinese Dream of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation

Based on the current insufficient career development potential of vocational college students, it is proposed to continue ideological and political learning, allowing it to run through life, guiding students' career development, and assisting in realizing the Chinese Dream of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

Vocational college students must have a clear understanding of their employment advantages and disadvantages. In the complex and ever-changing job market, with the expansion of higher vocational education and the gradual popularization of higher education, having a single and simple employment advantage cannot become a label for "high-tech and applied talents". Instead, vocational college students who have solid problem-solving ability, lifelong learning awareness, and innovative competition should, It is the talent who can have significant potential for development in future positions.

4. Conclusion

This article analyzes the current employment situation of vocational college students, analyzes the reality of good employment data but low employment quality, and the causes of high student turnover rate. Combining with the obvious advantages of professional construction under the integration of industry and education, it proposes reform measures based on the continuous learning ability cultivation of vocational college students, including: relying on cooperation between schools and enterprises to help students quickly identify their positions and goals, and exchanging teachers between schools and enterprises to help students understand corporate culture. The cultivation of craftsmanship spirit provides ideas for the cultivation of high-quality skilled talents in vocational colleges.

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