Research on Specialty Group Construction with Provincial Characteristic Specialty as the Core

Yutai Rao¹, Fan Yang² and Hongbing Ge¹

¹Dean's Office, Hubei Radio & TV University, Wuhan 430074, China

²Software Engineering Institute, Hubei Radio & TV University, Wuhan 430074, China

Abstract

Drawing on the experience of vocational education at home and abroad in specialty construction, this paper determines the necessity and positive role of specialty group construction. Through the research, the establishment method of specialty group with provincial characteristic specialty as the core is formed. This paper puts forward the significance of building specialty group with provincial characteristic specialty as the core. It provides feasible new ideas for the construction of Higher Vocational Education Specialty Group in China.

Keywords

Specialty with provincial characteristics, specialty group.

1. Introduction

The contents of specialty construction in higher vocational colleges generally include specialty setting, professional personnel training mode, curriculum system, teaching staff, practice training, etc. These contents are finally presented in the form of professional talent training programs. Professional personnel training is carried out under the command of this program. The specialty construction of higher vocational education should meet the needs of current economic and social development. In this way, the talents trained will keep pace with the times. This requires flexibility in specialty setting and adjustment, core technology in curriculum and curriculum system, and high performance in teaching staff and training conditions, in this way, the research on the separation of specialties will hinder the development of specialty construction. The research on professional clusters can better meet the needs of economic and social development. Therefore, the research on the specialty construction of the specialty group with the key specialty as the core will make the specialty construction more scientific and reasonable.

2. Construction of Specialty Group with Provincial Characteristic Specialty as the Core

2.1. Research Foundation of Specialty Group Construction

The theoretical basis of specialty group construction includes industrial cluster theory, discipline group theory, resource sharing theory, human all-round development theory and collaborative innovation theory. Industrial cluster is a phenomenon of spatial agglomeration of economic activities based on specialized division of labor and cooperation. It includes all links of an industry from input, output to circulation. It can realize the full flow of resources such as knowledge and technology, and has the characteristics of aggregation, specialization, interoperability, stability and flexibility. Discipline group refers to a number of discipline points with the same level, which is a set of disciplines formed by the orderly combination of a number of related disciplines. Resource sharing refers to the sharing of resources by different subjects

in order to meet their own needs, so as to maximize the target efficiency and main body benefits. Resource sharing has the characteristics of improving resource utilization and performance. Man's all-round development refers to the full and free development of human body and spirit, individuality and sociality. It includes the all-round development of labor ability, talent and interest, moral quality, social relations and free personality. The ultimate goal of education is to promote the all-round development of human beings. Collaborative innovation refers to the cooperation and collaborative development of human resources, material resources, information and other elements to achieve the overall effect that cannot be achieved by a single element. Its purpose is to achieve a breakthrough, form a greater joint force, promote the development of things, not only the overall development, but also the individual strength will be enhanced.

In China, the research on the construction of specialty group is in line with the law and requirements of the development of national vocational education. In 2006, the Ministry of education and the Ministry of finance put forward the opinions on implementing the National Demonstrative Higher Vocational College construction plan and accelerating the reform and development of higher vocational education, "We will focus on building a characteristic specialty group with about 500 industries covering a wide range of industries, good school running conditions, close integration of production and learning, and high quality personnel training."The purpose of Building Specialty Group is to promote resource sharing, and improve the service ability of model colleges and universities for economic and social development. In 2006, some opinions on comprehensively improving the teaching quality of higher vocational education put forward that, according to the requirements of regional economic development, we should flexibly adjust and set up specialties, "To establish a professional group with key majors as the leader and related majors as the support". In 2014, the plan for the construction of modern vocational education system (2014-2020) proposed that, "Promote the scientific positioning of Vocational Colleges in the region, so that each vocational college can concentrate on running characteristic and high-quality majors (clusters) required by local economy and society." In 2015, some opinions of the Ministry of education on deepening the teaching reform of vocational education and comprehensively improving the quality of personnel training were put forward, around various economic zones, industrial belts and industrial clusters, we should build professional groups with distinctive characteristics and remarkable benefits to meet the needs. In 2015, the action plan for innovation and development of Higher Vocational Education (2015-2018) proposed that, "Scientifically plan the layout and development of regional higher vocational education. We should guide higher vocational colleges to concentrate their efforts on running the characteristic and advantageous specialties (groups) needed by the local government. It is proposed in the implementation plan of national vocational education reform in 2019, "Build 50 high-level higher vocational schools and 150 backbone majors (groups)". In 2019, "opinions of the Ministry of education and the Ministry of Finance on the implementation of the plan for the construction of high-level vocational schools and specialties with Chinese characteristics" put forward, "Concentrate on building a number of higher vocational schools and professional groups leading reform, supporting development, Chinese characteristics and world level".

2.2. Significance of Specialty Group Construction

During the construction of each major, the school will build professional curriculum resources, teaching staff and experimental training room, some majors have the same major category, or a major in the same industry chain, there will be more overlapping courses to be built. There will be more parts with the same function in the experimental training room, if every major is built once, there is no doubt that there is duplication of construction, resulting in a waste of time and money, resulting in a waste of resources. When considering the development of each

major, the school generally does not allocate resources equally to each major, then the major that gets more resources will develop better and become stronger. After becoming stronger, we can strive for more resources construction majors and enter a virtuous circle. At the same time, other majors will enter a vicious circle. This is unfavorable to the overall development of the school.

There will be problems such as repeated allocation of resources, the weaker the weaker, and the dispersion of advantages, the biggest significance of specialty group construction is that it can solve the problems that cannot be solved by specialty construction. First, optimize the allocation of resources. The integration of various specialties in the university requires repeated construction of resources, share resources that can be shared, such as curriculum resources, training base, etc. It is conducive to the hatching of interdisciplinary new specialties. The second is to improve the ability of social services. We can build an interdisciplinary service team, weak majors get more service opportunities, the advantage specialty can improve the service scope. The third is to lead the technological revolution of the industry. When the industry brings revolutionary technological upgrading, it needs the resources of the whole group to deal with it. Fourth, to meet the needs of personalized learning, provide a wider range of career areas, more professional direction, more abundant course modules. It is also helpful to cultivate students' interdisciplinary thinking and social skills.

2.3. Construction of Specialty Group with Provincial Characteristic Specialty as the Core

Generally speaking, the specialty group is based on the specialty characteristics, conditions and resources, industry and social needs to choose the group mode. First, relying on common foundation. It has a public professional group of basic courses, sharing curriculum resources and training base. It can better support the development of new specialties. The second is around the core specialty. Taking the core specialty as the leader, we should build a professional group and play a leading role in radiation. It promote the overall improvement of professional level within the group. The third is to face professional posts. According to the professional post (Group) to build specialty, meet the actual needs of post (Group), adjust the specialty group according to the change of post group. Fourth, facing the industrial chain. The specialty chain connects with the industrial chain, improves the professional service development ability, and has the advantage of forming the college.

In China, higher vocational education mainly serves the local economy, contribute technical and high skilled talents to regional development. Then, colleges and universities should also aim at this when building specialty groups, it can professional groups better serve the local economy. It can better cultivate skilled talents needed by local development. Characteristic specialty is a specialty with characteristics gradually formed under the guidance of certain school running ideology and long-term practice. Specifically speaking, characteristic specialty refers to a certain specialty of a school, in terms of educational objectives, teaching staff, curriculum system, teaching conditions and training quality, it has a high level of school running and distinctive characteristics, it has produced good school running benefits and social impact, it is a professional with high standard, high level and high quality, it's a major of "I have nothing, I'm excellent, and I'm new". The specialty with provincial characteristics shows that the specialty in Colleges and universities has its own characteristics in the province, it has advantages in the province. Then, if we take the provincial characteristic specialty as the core to construct the specialty group, it can not only promote the development of other specialties in the specialty group with the advantages of provincial specialty, so as to improve the performance of provincial characteristic professional resources, it can also drive the professional group to train more talents to serve the local economy.

With provincial characteristic specialties as the core, we will build specialty groups, we can rely on the common foundation, select the specialty that belongs to the same major category as the provincial characteristic specialty. So such a professional group has a common basic course, we can share course resources and experimental training rooms, but also can concentrate the advantageous strength to develop the new specialty better. Around the provincial characteristic specialty construction specialty group, taking the provincial characteristic specialty as the leader, it can play a leading role in radiation, and promote the overall improvement of professional level within the group. When building specialty groups with provincial characteristics as the core, it can be set up according to the corresponding specialty of the professional post (Group) with provincial characteristics, in this way, the professional group corresponds to the post group, meet the actual needs of the post group. In this way, the professional group is more flexible, when the post group changes due to social development and economic development, professional groups can also change accordingly. Taking the provincial characteristic specialty as the core, building the specialty group facing the industrial chain, it can be set up in the industry chain with provincial characteristics. Then professional groups and industrial chains correspond, it can improve the development ability of professional services, it is conducive to the formation of school running advantages of the college.

3. Conclusion

With the provincial specialty as the core, we can achieve twice the result with half the effort. It save a lot of school resources. Strong professionals work together to complement each other's advantages, the integration and sharing of teaching resources of professional groups, cross professional technical service capacity has been enhanced. The cultivation of compound talents is highly achieved.

Acknowledgements

This work was supported by the Provincial Teaching Research Project of the Hubei Provincial Colleges and Universities (No.2016542): Research on Specialty Group Construction with Provincial Characteristic Specialty as the Core.

References

- [1] Opinions of the Ministry of education and the Ministry of Finance on implementing the National Demonstrative Higher Vocational College construction plan and accelerating the reform and development of Higher Vocational Education (2006).
- [2] Opinions on comprehensively improving the teaching quality of Higher Vocational Education (2006).
- [3] Modern vocational education system construction plan (2014-2020)(2014).
- [4] Opinions of the Ministry of education on deepening the teaching reform of vocational education and comprehensively improving the quality of personnel training (2015).
- [5] Action plan for innovation and development of Higher Vocational Education (2015-2018)(2015).
- [6] Implementation plan of national vocational education reform (2019).
- [7] The opinions of the Ministry of education and the Ministry of Finance on the implementation of the plan for the construction of high-level vocational schools and specialties with Chinese characteristics(2019).