

Study on the Precision Docking Strategy between Pension Industry and Higher Vocational Education in China

-- From the Perspective of the Integration of Industry and Education

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Abstract

Under the background of population aging, the pension service industry is required to respond to a large number of pension needs more comprehensively and accurately. The cultivation of pension service talents is the key to the development of the pension industry. Higher vocational education is the main force to train the pension service talents. How to realize the precision docking between the pension industry and higher vocational education from the perspective of the integration of industry and education, in order to actively deal with the aging, is an urgent problem to be discussed in China. Based on the analysis of the high quality development environment of China's pension industry during the 14th five-year Plan period, this paper analyzes the opportunities and challenges faced by the pension industry at present, the present situation of the development of nursing higher vocational education for the aged, and finds out the obstacles in the total amount, structure and characteristics of the precision docking between the pension industry and the higher vocational education in China. This paper puts forward the strategies to realize the precision docking between the pension industry and higher vocational education in China from the aspects of top-level design, target docking, demand docking, standard docking, ability docking, technical support and so on.

Keywords

Integration of Industry and Education; Pension Industry; Higher Vocational Education; Precision Docking.

1. . Introduction

On May 11, 2021, the Chinese National Bureau of Statistics issued the Communiqué of the Seventh National Census. According to the census data, the elderly population in China is huge, with 260 million people aged 60 and over, of whom 190 million are 65 years old and over. Of the 31 provinces in the country, 16 provinces have a population of more than 5 million people aged 65 and over, of which 6 provinces have more than 10 million elderly people, resulting in unlimited demand for the elderly. According to the survey, the satisfaction rate of the demand for pension services in China is only 16%, and nearly 84% of the demand for the elderly has not been met for the time being. In the next five years, the supply gap of pension care services in China will be further increased, and the pension industry, as one of the main providers of pension services, is still in a state of "deep sleep". The great imbalance between the supply and demand of pension services has formed the new national conditions of China's social security plate in the new period. Based on the new national conditions of China's aging, the Fifth Plenary session of the 19th CPC Central Committee has risen to the height of the national strategy for

the first time in actively responding to the aging of the population in the past. How to realize the high-quality development of the pension industry in accordance with the overall requirements of the high-quality development of the Fifth Plenary session of the CPC Central Committee, in order to actively deal with aging, is an important topic that we must continue to discuss at present and in the future.

The lack of pension service professionals is an important reason for the lag of the development of the pension industry, and higher vocational education is the main force to train the pension service professionals. At present, there are many mismatches between the supply of pension service talents and the demand of pension service talents in terms of total amount, structure and characteristics. The precision docking between the pension industry and the personnel training of higher vocational education is not only an important way to deepen the integration of industry and education and the cooperation between schools and enterprises in the new period, but also the inevitable requirement to promote the high-quality development of the pension industry in our country. In this context, how to achieve the precision docking between the pension industry and higher vocational education through the integration of industry and education, so as to transport high-quality professionals for the pension service industry, in order to promote the steady and high-quality development of the pension industry in China.

Based on this, this paper analyzes the high-quality development environment of China's pension industry during the 14th five-year Plan period, and the opportunities and challenges faced by the pension industry at present. Combined with the current situation of cultivating nursing personnel for the aged in higher vocational education, this paper finds out the obstacles to the precision docking between China's pension industry and higher vocational education, and puts forward some relevant strategies for realizing the precision docking between China's pension industry and higher vocational education from the perspective of the integration of industry and education.

2. An analysis of the High-quality Development Environment of China's Pension Industry During the 14th Five-year Plan Period

In our country, the cause of the elderly is a public service sponsored by the government and targeted at the elderly, which is not for profit. This paper refers to the "pension industry" is aimed at the elderly as the object, to meet the high-level life, cultural needs as the goal, to provide goods and services to the elderly related private profit-making activities. Therefore, this kind of industry at the supply end is facing a complex development environment, including politics, economy, culture, society, technology and so on. In order to realize its high-quality development, we must deeply grasp the characteristics of its development environment. The following will analyze the opportunities and challenges it faces from the economic environment, population environment and social environment, which are most closely related to its development.

2.1. Economic Environment

On April 16, 2021, the National Bureau of Statistics released data on the main economic indicators for the first quarter of the 14th five-year Plan. From the data point of view, China's economy has maintained a stable strengthening, stable and medium-to-good situation, and achieved a good start in the first quarter. Specifically:

The economy has continued to recover steadily. In the first quarter, GDP increased by 18.3% compared with the same period last year, excluding seasonal factors, an increase of 0.6% compared with the fourth quarter of last year, and an average growth rate of 5% in the past two years. This reflects that China's economy has recovered steadily from the impact of the epidemic and created a good environment for the high-quality development of the pension

industry. The high-quality development of the pension industry can not be separated from the support of fine and fine infrastructure and equipment for the aged. Therefore, the investment environment of fixed assets also greatly affects the development of the industry [1].

By the end of 2019, there were 204000 institutions and facilities of all kinds, with a total of 7.75 million beds for the aged, an increase of 6.6 percent over the previous year, with 30.5 beds per thousand elderly people. Of these, there were 34000 registered pension institutions nationwide, an increase of 19.9 percent over the previous year, with 4.388 million beds, an increase of 15.7 percent over the previous year, and 8.238 million beds of all kinds, an increase of 7.3 percent over the same period last year. In 2020, the supply of pension services in China has been optimized and increased, and the number of institutional beds for the aged has continued to increase.

Thus, it can be seen that the economic environment needed for the high-quality development of the pension industry will continue to improve, and will be further optimized during the 14th five-year Plan period. In order to seize the opportunity to achieve high-quality development, special attention should also be paid to the precision docking of supply and demand in terms of total amount and structure.

2.2. Population Environment

During the 14th five-year Plan period, China will enter the aging society from the aging society, and the challenges of social governance brought about by the increase of the size of the elderly population are also increasing [2]. As an economy involving special groups of people, "Silver hair economy" also has new requirements under the premise that the consumption demand of the elderly is constantly escalating and the society is gradually moving towards high quality development. Specifically, the "silver hair economy" in the new period should be an old age industrial cluster covering many factors, such as consumer products for the elderly, health care products, care services, Internet applications and service products [3]. On the one hand, the development of "silver hair economy" can activate and reshape the consumption of the elderly, on the other hand, it can also improve the happiness of the elderly by providing products and services that integrate and develop new ideas for the elderly.

In the new era, the demand for the pension industry continues to permeate the first, secondary and tertiary industries such as the elderly community housing industry, pension finance, domestic service, the elderly cultural industry and so on [4]. This is closely related to the increasing pension income of the elderly year by year. According to the "China Household Finance Survey report" statistics show that in 2017, the number of elderly people with a monthly household income of more than 4000 yuan has exceeded 106 million yuan, of which 16 million elderly people have a monthly income of more than 10000 yuan. The elderly are increasingly becoming the main force of daily consumption. Under the background of epidemic prevention and control, the silver hair economy is also a new engine momentum of future economic growth under the background of international and domestic double-cycle and domestic single-cycle economic development. Driven by this huge demand for pension services, the pension industry should seize the opportunity to build a high-quality service and product supply system, from the quantitative and quality of the two major directions, to promote the high-quality development of the pension industry.

2.3. Social Environment

In order to realize the accurate grasp of the demand for providing for the aged, it should also be noted that in the process of urbanization, a large number of rural labor force has been transferred to cities and towns, and the number of left-behind elderly and lonely elderly in rural areas has been increasing. Under the influence of various factors, such as the national conditions of our country, regional development and other factors, the problem of providing

for the aged in rural areas is also very difficult, and the function of providing for the aged is gradually weakened. The rural "empty nest" elderly are faced with many problems, such as economic consumption can only meet the basic survival needs, lack of daily care and spiritual care, as well as imperfect medical construction and so on [5]. The high-quality development of pension industry must be a kind of balanced high quality, which is a high-quality development that takes into account the characteristics of urban and rural areas and regions. In this environment, the pension industry needs to expand the rural pension market, under the support of various material and technical conditions, to provide high-quality products and services for the rural elderly.

In addition, there have been some new changes in the consumption habits of the elderly in China in the new era. According to the 2017 White Paper on consumption habits of the elderly in China, the group of the elderly in China has entered the era of quality consumption and the consumption structure has been constantly upgraded. Research shows that 88% of the elderly have pension insurance, and a stable income makes their lives no longer difficult. At the same time, the maturity of the commodity economy provides more choices for the elderly groups with the ability to consume. With the help of stable income and a lot of free time, the demand based on social, respect and self-realization is becoming stronger and stronger, and consumer behavior is transitioning from frugal consumption to affordable consumption [6]. In this consumption environment, the pension industry should firmly grasp the characteristics of demand and accurately provide high-quality products and services.

To sum up, among the many environmental factors closely related to the high-quality development of the pension industry, the support brought by the economic operating environment, the "market dividend" brought by the population environment and the new pension demand brought by the social environment are the important factors affecting the development of the pension industry. The pension industry should realize the precision docking with higher vocational education, and then achieve high-quality development. First of all, we must firmly grasp the opportunities and challenges brought about by the current environment.

3. Present Situation of Higher Vocational Education of Pension Nursing in China

To realize the precision docking between the pension industry and the pension service talents is indelible and closely related to the secondary vocational education and higher vocational education, and this paper mainly discusses the higher vocational education which realizes the direct docking with the pension industry. This paper analyzes the present situation of higher vocational education of nursing for the aged in China from three aspects: the total amount, structure and characteristics of higher vocational education for the aged.

3.1. The Total Amount of Higher Vocational Education Colleges Has Steadily Increased, and the Construction of Nursing Specialty for the Aged Still Needs to Be Strengthened

Since the formal promulgation of the Vocational Education Law in 1996, the development pattern of vocational education in China has taken 2010 as the node, which can be roughly divided into two stages, as shown in figure 1. The main characteristics of the previous stage are the rapid increase in the number of higher vocational colleges and the decrease in the total number of vocational education institutions, but the rapid growth of the size of students. From 1998 to 2010, the number of higher vocational schools increased from 431 to 1246. The main characteristics of the latter stage are: the number of all kinds of vocational education

institutions tends to be stable, and the number of students decreases. The number of higher vocational colleges slowly increased from 1280 in 2011 to 1423 in 2019.

Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC), the State Council and various departments have formulated more than 10 guiding policies in accordance with the principle of "positive development, various forms, comprehensive strengthening and highlighting the key points", strengthened the planning for the construction of the talent team, expanded the scale of the training of nursing personnel for the aged, and improved the training level of nursing personnel for the aged in order to better meet the needs of the development of the contingent of nursing personnel for the aged.

On November 11, 2020, 506 higher vocational colleges have been set up in China, more than 30 in Sichuan, Shandong, Hubei and Henan, and more than 20 in Hebei, Guangdong, Jiangxi, Anhui, Inner Mongolia, Yunnan and Shaanxi. As of December 24, 2020, 279 higher vocational colleges majoring in service and management for the elderly have been set up in China, including more than 20 in Shandong and Sichuan, and more than 15 in Anhui, Henan and Fujian.

Generally speaking, the number of ordinary colleges and universities in China has increased steadily in recent years, and although the higher vocational schools with the specialty of service and management for the elderly have increased obviously, even 20% of the higher vocational colleges are still less than 20% of the higher vocational colleges, the supply is far from meeting the demand, so the docking foundation between the pension industry and higher vocational education is not solid.

3.2. The Training Structure of Nursing Talents for the Aged Is Out of Balance, and the Specialty Setting and Regional Supply Are Not Reasonable

In the aspect of setting up the specialty of nursing for the aged in higher vocational education, the related specialties of nursing for the aged in our country include the direction of nursing, the specialty of service and management for the elderly and the specialty of domestic health service. In 2004, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health and other six ministries and commissions first determined to train skilled and scarce talents in four professional fields, such as nursing, and organized and implemented the "training Project for skilled talents in Manufacturing Industry and Modern Service Industry in Vocational Colleges" throughout the country, in order to make nursing education better meet the needs of health reform and development in China and meet the needs of the broad masses of the people for health services [7]. At present, there are 506 higher vocational colleges offering nursing specialty in China. According to the average annual enrollment of 100 students per college, only about 50,000 professional nursing talents can be trained each year [8]. Since the addition of the specialty of service and management for the elderly in the catalogue of higher vocational colleges in China in 2004, the major of service and management for the elderly in China has gone through 16 years. 279 higher vocational colleges have opened this major in 2020. Although this major also trains the skills of health care, it is mainly committed to the cultivation of managers of pension institutions. Therefore, in the training of pension talents, in addition to the overall total is far from enough, the structure is not reasonable. First of all, in the context of professional setting and consumption upgrading, the pension demand for the elderly in the new era is diversified, not only on the material life, hardware facilities, but also on the spiritual and receptive demand, but the current professional personnel training is lack of training related to the new service demand, such as health and health care, so that the supply structure is not suitable from the source [9].

In addition, the training of pension service talents should be driven by demand. China is a country with a large population, the proportion of the elderly is huge, and the specific distribution of the elderly is different, so the construction of higher vocational education for the aged needs to be promoted according to the actual situation of the demand for the aged. In 2019,

there is an imbalance between the number of higher vocational colleges with nursing major for the aged and the number of elderly people in each province, especially in Chongqing, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Heilongjiang, Jilin, Tianjin and other places, but there are relatively few higher vocational colleges with nursing specialty. However, the aging degree of Guangdong and Jiangxi is relatively light, but there are relatively many higher vocational colleges majoring in nursing. Therefore, the construction of higher vocational education for the aged needs to pay attention to adapt to the demand structure of each region.

3.3. It Is Difficult to Recruit Students and Train Them, and the Training System of Nursing Professionals for the Aged Needs to Be Improved

The low student source and social recognition of higher vocational education has always been a thorny problem, although there is no lack of construction of very excellent majors and colleges, but the overall quality still needs to be improved [10]. For the nursing profession for the aged, because of the particularity of the industry and service group, the students need to be full of love and can tolerate the temper of the elderly, which is a big test for the contemporary young people themselves. In addition, the training of nursing talents for the aged, more emphasis on practical exercise, in the case of continuous upgrading of science and technology, the use of assistive equipment and instruments for the aged is the most important thing of study. Therefore, the training of talents in the field of pension nursing needs to connect with the industry to realize the deep combination of theory and practice. There is also a more important point is that although the pension nursing personnel in employment is not worried about employment, but its salary and labor intensity are often out of proportion, to their personal career development does not have a great incentive effect, which is also the difficulty in the training of elderly nursing talents.

In order to actively deal with the difficulties in the construction of nursing specialty for the aged, the policy supply of vocational education for the aged nursing has continued to increase in recent years, and the intensity of reform has been increasing [11]. We will bring the training of nursing personnel for the aged into the relevant development plans of the state. In 2019, "some opinions on promoting the Development of the combination of Medical and Nursing" clearly brought the construction of the talent team of the combination of medical and nursing into the development plan of health and pension services respectively. All localities are required to formulate training plans, classify and classify relevant professional and technical personnel and service personnel to carry out professional skills training and safety knowledge training, and medical and nursing institutions should give priority to recruiting and training qualified medical and nursing staff [12]. In addition, the addition of pension services related majors, expand the scale of talent training. Make overall deployment from the central level with a view to making qualitative changes from top to bottom.

At present, there are some problems to be solved in the total amount, structure and characteristics of the development of higher vocational education for the aged nursing. In order to realize the high-quality development of the higher vocational education of nursing for the aged, and then to ensure the high-quality development of the pension industry from the source, it is necessary to clarify the docking obstacles between the pension industry and higher vocational education, and to solve the existing problems.

4. Barriers to the Docking of Pension Industry and Talent Training in Higher Vocational Education in China

After defining the environment in which China's pension industry realized high quality development during the 14th five-year Plan period and the current situation of the development of pension nursing higher vocational education, we can find that there are main

obstacles in the docking of pension nursing talents in higher vocational colleges and the pension industry, such as the total amount, structure, characteristics and so on.

4.1. The Total Number of Nursing Talents for the Aged Is Insufficient, and There Is No Solid Foundation for the Docking of Talents

From the perspective of the integration of industry and education, the precision docking between the pension industry and higher vocational colleges needs to have a solid personnel foundation. Whether direct nursing staff or indirect management personnel, in the context of the aging population, the demand for personnel in enterprises is very large. In recent years, although the construction of vocational education for the aged nursing has been gradually strengthened, it can be seen from the previous analysis that the number of schools setting up nursing related specialties for the aged in higher vocational colleges is far from enough [13]. Quantitative support is the basic premise to realize the precision docking between the pension industry and higher vocational education, so in the current and future period of time, the addition and expansion of the nursing specialty for the aged is a construction direction that must be carried out.

4.2. The Structure of Nursing Talents for the Aged Is Not Matched and Needs to Be Further Optimized

The number of the elderly in different provinces and regions of our country is different, and the demand for providing for the aged is not the same, so the development of pension industry and higher vocational colleges needs to be closely combined with the local demand for providing for the aged. However, due to the large mismatch between the number of higher vocational colleges for the aged and the demand for providing for the aged in their areas, the docking between the pension industry and higher vocational colleges is not reasonable in the supply structure [14]. In addition, there is also an unreasonable structure in the professional settings. Due to the different customs, characteristics and economic development between different regions and between urban and rural areas, the types of demand for pension services are not the same. For example, the elderly in rural areas reflect more of the demand for affordable pension care, while the elderly in urban areas are more likely to be spiritual pension needs, among which the differences also pose heterogeneous challenges to the talent training of higher vocational education.

4.3. Under the Background of Consumption Upgrading, the New Characteristics of Pension Demand Are Not in Place

With the overall improvement of people's living standards, especially the urban elderly, in the case of more adequate pensions, the elderly put forward higher requirements for pension services. On the premise of meeting the needs of hardware measures, the new pension model supported by intelligent pension, health pension and other technical support is also favored [15]. Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, various departments of the State Council have issued various guiding policies to expand the training scale of nursing talents for the aged, improve the level of training of nursing talents for the aged, and better meet the needs of the development of nursing personnel for the aged. However, the construction of compound talents, which combines the knowledge of nursing for the aged and the practice of advanced equipment, still needs to be strengthened. In addition, for the pension nursing staff own career development planning, the early first line salary is low, the career development route is not clear, resulting in the professional recruitment difficult, it is difficult for enterprises to stay, which is also a major problem that needs to be solved in order to achieve the precision docking between the pension industry and higher vocational education.

To sum up, from the perspective of the integration of industry and education, to realize the precision docking between the pension industry and higher vocational education, it is

necessary to break the barriers in the total amount, structure and characteristics of the training of nursing personnel for the aged, in order to achieve high-quality precision docking and promote the sustainable development of the two.

5. The Precision Docking Strategy Between China's Pension Industry and Higher Vocational Education from the Perspective of the Integration of Industry and Education

From the perspective of the integration of industry and education, it is an omni-directional docking and systematic docking to realize the precision docking between the pension industry and higher vocational education in our country. It is necessary to start from the top-level design, do a good job in the development plan of nursing vocational education for the aged, and provide policy support for the new demand. In addition, in the concrete implementation, it is necessary to realize the docking from the development of the pension industry and the talent training of higher vocational education, the docking of industrial demand and specialty setting, the docking of professional standards and curriculum standards, the docking of theory and practice, supplemented by information dynamic monitoring feedback, in order to realize the precision docking between the pension industry and higher vocational education.

5.1. Perfecting the Overall Planning of the Allocation of Talents in Pension Service

In order to realize the precision docking between the pension industry and higher vocational education from the perspective of the integration of industry and education, first of all, the guidance at the policy level is needed. Since the 18th National Congress of the CPC, the Party and the state have placed vocational education in a more prominent position in educational reform and innovation and economic and social development. General Secretary Xi Jinping stressed at the National Education Congress that we should attach great importance to the development of vocational education, vigorously promote the integration of industry and education, improve the educational mechanism of combining morality and technology with the combination of work and study, thicken the cultural environment in which enterprises bear the responsibility for vocational education, promote vocational colleges and enterprises to form a community of destiny, and constantly train hundreds of millions of high-quality industries for various industries [16]. This conclusion provides a reform direction for vocational education in China, including nursing for the aged in the new period. In 2019, the State Council issued the National Vocational Education Reform implementation Plan (abbreviated as "20 articles of Vocational Education"), and the Ministry of Education issued the revised draft Vocational Education Law (draft for soliciting opinions), and put forward a series of new policy measures, all of which will have a profound impact on the scale and quality of the training of nursing personnel for the aged in China. At present, under the premise of implementing the existing regulations on vocational education reform, it is necessary to further draft and improve the professional development plan of higher vocational colleges directly related to pension service talents, clarify the enrollment scale and specific enrollment training programs, and pay special attention to the orientation to domestic economics, pension, child education and other related fields in the implementation of projects such as "double ten thousand plan" for the construction of first-class undergraduate majors. In principle, at least one undergraduate university in each province offers domestic service, pension service and other related majors. In the aspect of enterprises, we should also clarify the docking process between enterprises and higher vocational colleges, and further clarify the channels of demand issuance, reception and feedback.

5.2. Target Docking: The Goal of Industrial Development and the Goal of Talent Training in Higher Vocational Colleges

Under the guidance of planning, the first thing that needs to be done is goal docking. The pension industry has its own development plan and goal. Because of the different industry status and audience, the service purpose and goal of the specific enterprises in different regions are not the same. Therefore, the development goal of industry or enterprise should be determined according to the local actual demand and characteristics of providing for the aged, and the talent training of higher vocational colleges should also be based on the local demand [17]. The demand can be divided into the guarantee demand and the spiritual demand. For the guarantee demand, the enterprise should provide the basic care-oriented service, which mainly serves the basic food and living of the elderly. The service skills of the pension service talents in higher vocational colleges can be trained to the basic skills, and then further training and upgrading should be carried out until the post. For spiritual needs, enterprises need to provide more comfortable and advanced services and products, and then require higher vocational colleges to pay more attention to technical quality, can be in line with cutting-edge ideas and practices, in order to serve the deeper needs of the people [18]. Therefore, it is the core task of nursing personnel training in higher vocational colleges to construct a talent training system for the pension service of enterprises. The direction class of characteristic specialty for the elderly set up in higher vocational colleges should be based on the demand of service for the elderly, accurately locate the training goal of the specialty, cooperate with the geriatric departments, nursing homes and communities of the major hospitals in each region, jointly determine the training goal of talents, and train qualified talents who meet the needs of the development of the pension industry.

5.3. Demand Docking: Docking of Industrial Demand and Professional Setup

The docking purpose between the pension industry and higher vocational education is to be demand-oriented. At this stage, the demand for talents in the pension service industry is exuberant. Higher vocational colleges should take the demand for the pension industry and the realization of students' personal value as the starting point, combine the existing professional advantages and school characteristics, and determine the training objectives and personnel training specifications of the elderly service and its related management major by adding or adjusting the professional direction. To formulate practical and feasible personnel training programs [19]. For example, in clinical medicine, nursing, traditional Chinese medicine, acupuncture and massage to serve the elderly in the characteristic advantage major, set up the elderly characteristic specialty direction class, the course involves the elderly medical treatment, the basic nursing and the health care knowledge education, as well as the culture, the entertainment, the psychological consultation, the leisure and so on spiritual comfort, even the elderly product design and the use, the pension organization management and so on. Only in this way can we solve the problems such as the mismatch between the present situation of training and the development of the pension industry and the low degree of market matching, and solve the barriers of docking demand dislocation and supply structure dislocation. It not only meets the diversified demand of the society for the pension service talents, but also makes the students have the competitive advantage, which is beneficial to the students' employment.

5.4. Standard Docking: Docking of Professional Standards and Curriculum Standards

The accurate realization of docking needs to have the corresponding standard. In order to realize the high quality of "integration of production and education", we must consider the docking of curriculum standards with professional standards of work process and task. In the process of cooperation with pension institutions, higher vocational colleges can fully draw

lessons from the skills standards of various occupations in various industries, so that the curriculum content of pension service can be adapted to the requirements of vocational skills, so as to facilitate the future career development of students, so as to attract talents and retain talents. At present, most of the different vocational posts and types of work have the corresponding initial, middle and advanced training assessment and appraisal. Vocational colleges and universities can consider on the basis of the original curriculum outline of pension service specialty, combined with the vocational skills standards related to the pension industry, formulate new curriculum standards, and carry out teaching according to the standards [20]. Through three years of study, students reach the teaching goal and vocational qualification certificate standard of pension service specialty in terms of professional knowledge and vocational skills. After graduation, they can obtain advanced vocational qualification certificate directly after graduation, such as psychological counselor, dietitian, etc., and practice the "1 x" system, so as to realize the zero-distance docking between talent training and the demand of pension industry.

5.5. Ability Docking: Docking Between Practical Training Process and Theoretical Teaching

The main task of higher vocational colleges is to train high-quality skilled professionals, so the training process is particularly important, and the docking of theoretical teaching process and practical training process must be realized. Therefore, the college should organize the team of professional teachers of pension service to the pension institutions and the front line of the pension industry, familiar with the actual work tasks of the target posts, and then be demonstrated by the professional teacher team and industry experts, select the typical work tasks from many practical work tasks, and finally correspond the typical work tasks to the theoretical courses one by one, and form the learning work tasks. To avoid the simple task of simply doing laundry, feeding, or helping cooks for the elderly in the course of training. The docking of theoretical teaching process and practical training process can realize the organic coordination between theoretical teaching and practical application operation, cultivate students' practical application ability, and clarify students' personal career planning. As a result, it can better serve the diversified needs of the elderly.

5.6. Technical Support: Smooth Information Exchange and Feedback Process

With the development of big data's artificial intelligence, the products and services for the aged are becoming more and more intelligent, and the "Internet +" intelligent pension model is more and more favored by the elderly. Therefore, the provision of pension services needs to be supported by science and technology. In the early stage of demand collection, as accurately as possible to grasp the types of pension needs of the elderly, with the help of VR technology to enable the elderly to experience advanced pension services and products online, so as to clarify their own pension needs. In the process of service, a variety of advanced instruments and technologies are used to test the physical indicators of the elderly, in order to ensure that products and services are really conducive to the health of the elderly. In the later stage of service, we should do a good job of user experience feedback in time, build an information exchange platform for pension services, exchange advanced experiences and models among institutions and regions, and promote the high-quality development of pension industries in various localities. In addition, nursing majors in higher vocational colleges can enter this exchange information platform for observation and study, in order to be closer to the actual needs in teaching activities.

6. Conclusion

From the perspective of the integration of industry and education, it is the only way for China's pension industry to achieve high quality development during the 14th five-year Plan period, which requires the pension industry and higher vocational education personnel training to achieve precision docking. At present, the new round of vocational education reform, which revolves around "cooperative running a school, cooperative education, cooperative employment and cooperative development", will inevitably integrate the elements of industry, enterprise, post and work process into the educational practice of higher vocational colleges. Therefore, the precision docking of pension industry and higher vocational education in the new period of our country is omni-directional, multi-level and sustainable docking. In the current situation of total, structural and characteristic barriers to docking, the realization of precision docking between the two needs to be based on the top-level design, clear the planning scheme of the docking between the pension industry and higher vocational education, and take measures according to local conditions and school conditions. On this basis, to achieve the docking of goals, needs, standards and abilities, to complete the docking of professional direction and industrial demand, curriculum standards and professional standards, theoretical teaching process and training process docking, talent training objectives and pension industry vocational post ability docking, so that higher vocational education can better transport moral and technical skills to the society. Finally, at the moment of big data's accelerated development of artificial intelligence, it is also necessary to make good use of the supporting role of Internet technology, build Internet + 's wisdom to provide for the aged, smooth the information exchange and feedback mechanism between various institutions and colleges, and jointly help the realization of the precision docking between the pension industry and higher vocational education in our country.

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