

Research on the Reform Path and Countermeasures of Vocational Education

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Abstract

In order to fundamentally analyze and solve the new problems and challenges faced by the development of Vocational Education under the new situation, the supply side structural reform of vocational education from the perspective of Marx's supply and demand theory is imperative. Guided by Marx's theory of supply and demand, this paper analyzes and studies the imbalance of supply and demand of Vocational Education in China. In order to further analyze the essence and reasons of the imbalance of supply and demand of vocational education, this paper applies the supply side reform theory to the reform of vocational education. The results provide theoretical and practical basis for the reform of vocational education. The results provide theoretical and practical basis for the supply side structure reform of Vocational Education in China. This is not only the need of the supply side structure reform of China's vocational education, but also the need of China's economic and social development, and the only way to form higher vocational education with Chinese characteristics.

Keywords

Marx's theory; Vocational Education; Supply and demand.

1. Introduction

In the face of the rapid development of vocational education, we need to fundamentally analyze and solve new problems and challenges. The supply side structural reform of vocational education from the perspective of Marx's supply and demand theory is imperative.

Guided by Marx's theory of supply and demand, this paper analyzes and interprets the imbalance of supply and demand of Vocational Education in China from the perspective of Marxist political economy. To study the reform path of China's vocational education is not only the need of the supply side structure reform of China's vocational education, but also the need of China's economic and social development, and the only way to form higher vocational education with Chinese characteristics.

From the perspective of Marxist economics, Jian analyzed the relationship between supply and demand in China. China's supply and demand situation shows that the total supply is greater than the total demand, and both supply and demand are in excess. The reasons are excessive supply and insufficient effective supply. Ding Renzhong believes that China's supply side structural reform is not based on the Western supply school, but on the Marxist supply and demand theory[1,2]. Liu Ming pointed out that Marx's supply and demand theory guides the supply side structural reform from the macro perspective, industrial organization theory from the medium perspective, and price theory from the micro perspective. Combining with the structural imbalance of supply and demand in China's economy under the new normal, Ren Hongmei inspected the dynamic changes and degree of the structural imbalance of supply and

demand, and explained the essence and root of the imbalance by using Marx's supply and demand theory.

Zhu Yongxin believes that the insufficient supply of vocational education has a negative impact on the quantity and quality of our country's labor force[3]. It restricts the economic and social development, so we should reduce or eliminate the restrictions on non academic education. Guo Jing believes that the supply side reform of vocational education should correctly handle five pairs of relations.

Xu Ye proposed that the construction of modern vocational education system should be multi-agent accurate analysis and effective prediction of demand to achieve the balance between supply and demand of talents. Gao haini studies the quality problems of higher vocational talents training from the perspective of supply side reform. Through the analysis of the situation of Higher Vocational Education in China under the background of education supply side reform, Li Xiurong expounds the problems existing in the talent training mode of Higher Vocational Education in China under the background of current supply side reform. Du junchuang believes that the supply side structural reform of vocational education system must face up to and solve the outstanding problems in the supply side reform of vocational education field, and remove the obstacles existing in the system[4,5].

To sum up, more researchers regard Marx's supply and demand theory as an important theoretical basis for supply side structural reform. At the same time, the supply side structural reform of vocational education has also made some achievements, but there are few materials to promote the supply side structural reform in the field of vocational education by integrating Marx's supply and demand theory with vocational education.

2. Research Contents

2.1. Marx's Theory of Supply and Demand and Its Core Content

Collected the relevant literature of Marx's supply and demand and their balance. Through Marx's discussion on many supply and demand problems, the supply and demand theory behind it is refined. Study the research results of domestic and foreign experts and scholars on the supply side structural reform, and how to combine the basic theory of Marxist political economy with China's supply side structural reform

This paper studies Marx's different expressions of supply and demand, analyzes supply and demand from two aspects of natural attribute and social attribute, and understands the connotation of different levels of supply and demand. On this basis, this paper studies the influence of Marx's supply and demand theory on the supply and demand movement law of China's Vocational Education under the background of market economy.

2.2. Investigation the Imbalance of Supply and Demand of Vocational Education

The research object of this paper is the supply side structural reform of China's vocational education from the perspective of Marx's supply and demand theory. In the process of research, we use the macro and micro methods to analyze the imbalance of supply and demand of vocational education. On the basis of macro analysis, micro analysis method is used to analyze the structural imbalance of supply and demand of Vocational Education in specific areas.

This paper analyzes the total amount and structure of the supply and demand of Vocational Education in China, investigates the outstanding problems in the type structure, hierarchical structure and specialty setting of vocational education talent training, and analyzes the main problems between the supply and market demand of vocational education talent in China.

2.3. The Source of the Imbalance Between Supply and Demand of Vocational Education in China

From the perspective of Marx's theory of supply and demand, we should study its essence. Based on Marx's theory of supply and demand, this paper uses Marx's method of dialectical materialism and the combination of micro and macro analysis to analyze the source of the imbalance of supply and demand of Vocational Education in China.

2.4. The Possible Path of Supply Side Structural Reform of Vocational Education in China

We should grasp the main contradiction of supply side structural reform from the dialectical relationship between productivity and production relations. From the perspective of "Dialectics and two-point theory", this paper analyzes and studies the role of government, schools and employers, and formulates corresponding measures. The supply side structure reform theory with Chinese characteristics is applied to the supply side structure reform of China's vocational education, which provides targeted improvement measures for the state and schools to formulate key policies. Finally, the combination of theoretical analysis and practical application provides a new path for the reform of vocational school running mode with Chinese characteristics.

3. Research Difficulties and Innovation

3.1. Research Difficulties

(1) Based on Marx's works, it is difficult to analyze the framework of Marx's supply and demand theory in the construction of the theoretical framework of supply and demand, and to analyze the profound connotation and research content of Marx's supply and demand theory scientifically and reasonably.

(2) Using the method of combination of macro and micro to analyze the imbalance of supply and demand structure of vocational education, the workload of research and analysis is large and difficult.

(3) Based on the perspective of Marx's supply and demand theory system, it is the most difficult point to put forward policy suggestions on the supply side structural reform of China's vocational education.

3.2. Innovation

3.2.1. The Analytical Method of Marx's Theory of Supply and Demand

Breaking through the research convention, this paper selects the clue of supply and demand, integrates Marx's social reproduction theory, overproduction theory and planned regulation thought, systematically analyzes Marx's supply and demand theory, and summarizes the historical contribution and contemporary value of Marx's supply and demand theory on the basis of comparison with western economics.

3.2.2. Research on the Structural Imbalance of Talent Supply and Demand in China

Combined with the reality, this paper makes an empirical study on the imbalance of talent supply and demand structure in China, and analyzes the formation mechanism of the imbalance of supply and demand structure. This provides relevant evidence for exploring the source of supply and demand imbalance.

3.2.3. Policy Decision of Vocational Education Reform

In view of the current situation of China's talent supply, Marx's supply and demand theory can take root in China and form a socialist supply and demand theory with Chinese characteristics by promoting effective supply and realizing fairness in the field of distribution. Based on the

theory of socialist supply and demand, this paper studies the imbalance of supply and demand of China's vocational education, finds the root of the imbalance of supply and demand structure, and promotes the structural reform of the supply side of vocational education.

4. Conclusion

Vocational education undertakes the task of providing talent resources for the national economy and society. Its essential attribute determines that it is closely connected with the economic and social development. At present, the shortage of new high-quality talents and the surplus of talents based on traditional industries are the core problems of Vocational Education in China. In the face of the mismatch between talent demand and supply, the field of vocational education needs corresponding supply side structural reform.

Marx's supply and demand theory takes the supply and demand of capitalist market economy as the research object. In depth study of Marx's supply and demand theory, using Marx's supply and demand theory to analyze the formation mechanism of China's vocational education supply and demand imbalance, can more accurately reveal the source of supply and demand imbalance, and point out the direction to solve the problem, which has extremely important theoretical value and practical significance to successfully solve the problem of vocational education supply and demand imbalance. Under the guidance of Marx's supply and demand theory, this paper analyzes and interprets the imbalance of supply and demand of Vocational Education in China from the perspective of Marxist political economy, applies the supply side reform theory to the reform of vocational education, deeply analyzes the essence and reasons of the imbalance of supply and demand of Vocational Education, and studies the path of supply side structure reform of Vocational Education in China. The supply side structure reform of China's vocational education is not only the need of China's economic and social development, but also the only way to form higher vocational education with Chinese characteristics.

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