

Research on Practice Approaches of Foreign Exchange and Cooperation in Higher Vocational Colleges

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ABSTRACT. *Since the 21st Century, with the Rapid Development of Global Economic Integration and the Acceleration of Internationalization of Higher Education in Various Countries, China's Higher Vocational Education, as a Country That Started Late, is Facing Unprecedented Opportunities and Challenges. the Trend of Education Internationalization. in the Process of Foreign Exchange and Cooperation, We Aim to Improve the International Reputation of Vocational Colleges and Actively Integrate Global Communication and Cooperation in Vocational Education. At the Same Time, Make Full Use of International Education Resources, Strive to Create Vocational Colleges with International Reputation, and Cultivate a Large Number of High-Quality Application-Oriented Talents with an Awareness of International Participation, So That China's Higher Vocational Education Activities Can Be Comprehensively Coordinated and Sustainable Development. Therefore, It is of Great Practical Significance to Study How Fiercely Competitive Vocational Colleges Can Obtain International Advanced School Resources and Excellent Foreign Cooperation Projects That Meet Their Own Needs.*

KEYWORDS: *Vocational colleges, Foreign exchange, Cooperation, Ways*

1. Introduction

At present, the internationalization of higher education in many countries is gradually accelerating. However, China's higher vocational education started relatively late in foreign exchanges and is currently in a state of coexistence of opportunities and challenges. In order to further develop, well-known vocational colleges in China should aim to improve the international reputation of vocational colleges, and strive to integrate the global exchange and cooperation of vocational education into the education talent training model, daily teaching management system, practice base construction and scientific research project innovation Both are closely connected with international higher vocational colleges and vocational education institutions with a higher starting point and platform. Effective foreign exchange and cooperation. China is a developing country, and higher vocational education is still in its infancy, mainly with the following problems:

(1) Language issues

There are many vocational colleges that cooperate with foreign countries to send students to foreign universities. Even if they are done, they are even sent out just to learn English well. This ignores the professional, practical and practical characteristics of vocational education. When carrying out external cooperation, we must also pay attention to our own local characteristics. The ultimate goal of cooperation is to cultivate talents with professional abilities. Therefore, we must pay attention to professional cooperation with foreign vocational education, and pay attention to theory and practice, teaching and practical training. Organic integration, focusing on training students' professional abilities, not just language skills. Students who cooperate in running schools may not necessarily study abroad, but learn advanced skills and master bilingualism.

(2) Unclear concept and unclear positioning

Most of the foreign exchange and cooperation practices of higher vocational colleges in China are in a fragmented and shallow level of cooperation. The level of internationalization has not yet reached the desired depth, which has had a serious impact on the establishment of a good international image and a good brand of foreign cooperation in higher vocational colleges in China. This is mainly due to the fact that advanced teaching concepts do not integrate well with their own reality, and a set of guiding theories that conform to the actual foreign exchange and cooperation of various vocational colleges has not been formed.

(3) The cooperation mode is single and the characteristics are not obvious

Most of the current foreign exchange and cooperation models in China adopt three models. One is to send

students to study in one direction. Under this model, most students participating in this exchange and cooperation model have strong economic strength, so they benefit from it. The scope is relatively small; The second is the introduction of certain foreign project courses and the mode of organizing teaching separately. However, it is difficult to draw lessons from the fact that China's education system is different from that of foreign countries; Teachers, but due to limitations in foreign language level or other reasons, it is difficult to achieve good results in communication.

(4) The education system is limited, and communication and cooperation are passive

At present, most vocational colleges in China only focus on enrollment, blindly pursue the number of professional settings, conduct inter-school mergers and acquisitions, and even increase the momentum of cost upgrades. They did not consider establishing an effective foreign exchange and cooperation system for vocational education. The internationalization of China's higher vocational education has not focused on building a brand strategy. Even if there are some professional international cooperation projects interested in this, most of them can only be introduced through interpersonal relationships. The project starts slowly, the cooperation is not high, and the economic benefits are not high.

2. Reflections on Practical Ways of Effective Foreign Exchange and Cooperation in Higher Vocational Colleges in China

(1) Practical ways of foreign exchange and cooperation in China's higher vocational colleges

At present, the international higher vocational education market has matured. However, for Chinese vocational colleges with a late start and a poor foundation, to advance with the times, they must combine their own characteristics and adapt to the status quo in mature markets. Due to the particularity of talent training objectives and training models, the vocational colleges have determined that vocational colleges must strengthen professional ethics education with integrity as the core to meet the requirements of society for students. Due to the influence of various factors such as society, school, family, and students themselves, the phenomenon of credibility crisis among vocational students is worrying. Therefore, it is particularly urgent to explore honesty education for vocational students and build a harmonious society. Campus construction is of great significance for building a socialist harmonious society. Honesty education for college students is an important part of ideological and political education and an important part of social honesty education. Higher vocational colleges have the responsibility to become the main position of honesty education.

(2) Foreign exchange and cooperation strategy

First of all, China's higher vocational colleges should clearly define the target market for foreign exchange and cooperation, seize the key points, and successfully develop the international higher vocational education market. From the perspective of the international geographic market, China's higher vocational colleges should focus on digging out neighboring countries and exploring markets in Europe, America and developed countries. While forming their own characteristics and international competitiveness, China's higher vocational colleges must also make full use of their rich cultural resources, and then take the lead in entering the international higher vocational education market. Finally, higher vocational colleges should adopt a more open and calm posture to cope with their continuous improvement in foreign exchanges and cooperation. Build an information exchange platform and be good at using international resources. It can make continuous progress and breakthroughs in the construction of college information network, spread it to teachers and students, tap its potential, and promote the internationalization of higher vocational education services in college information network construction.

Internal resource integration. Higher vocational colleges should strive to realize the three transformations of foreign affairs from closed to open, from reception to management, and from affairs to effectiveness. Higher vocational colleges should formulate talent development strategies and train their own international foreign exchange talent team. Finally, higher vocational colleges should focus on curriculum reform and teacher training to provide a solid foundation for foreign language teaching in higher vocational colleges, and professional teachers should strive to strengthen the cultivation of foreign language abilities and make them more effective.

3. Conclusion

The 21st century is the century with the fiercest competition for talents. Economic globalization has set new and higher requirements for talents. At the same time, due to the further strengthening of internationalization of higher education, major domestic vocational colleges are facing severe challenges. Major vocational colleges should learn from each other, and through mutual efforts, further strengthen educational exchanges and

cooperation between China and foreign countries, so as to improve the quality of education in our country by one level and the scientific research level by a standard, thereby expanding our country in the world. Higher vocational colleges should actively integrate into global higher vocational education exchanges and cooperation, and strive to open up development channels is the main channel for higher vocational colleges to seek leapfrog development.

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