

Research on the Internationalization of Higher Vocational Colleges in Xinjiang

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Abstract: In the education of higher vocational colleges in Xinjiang, vigorously promoting the internationalization of education is an important task, but also an important part of improving the level and quality of higher vocational personnel training in Xinjiang, so it is necessary to gradually improve the internationalization mode of higher vocational colleges in Xinjiang. According to the demand of talent market to promote the internationalization of the mode of running schools, so as to guarantee that our social industries have enough outstanding talents to support in the internationalization development. Therefore, in the paper combined with the challenges faced by Xinjiang higher vocational colleges in running schools internationally, the corresponding countermeasures are put forward.

Keywords: Xinjiang; Higher vocational colleges; Internationalized schools

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1. Introduction

The in-depth implementation of China's Belt and Road Initiative has enhanced the exchanges and cooperation between China and other countries in the world. Xinjiang, as an important region for the implementation of the "One Belt and One Road" strategy, vigorously promotes the internationalization of higher vocational colleges in Xinjiang to become a key link, which can not only cultivate a steady stream of international talents, but also promote the innovation of higher vocational colleges in Xinjiang and realize the integration with internationalization. Therefore, it is necessary to deeply explore and study how to effectively promote the internationalization of higher vocational colleges in Xinjiang, so as to effectively improve the quality of higher vocational talents training in Xinjiang and meet the demand for high-quality talents in the transformation and development of social industry.

2. Feasibility of international education in Xinjiang higher vocational colleges

2.1. Policy-driven and vocational education going abroad: National support and international cooperation opportunities

The international education of higher vocational colleges in Xinjiang has strong national policy drive and support

for vocational education going abroad, which can guarantee the orderly implementation of international education of higher vocational colleges in Xinjiang ^[1]. In 2016, the Ministry of Education issued the policy document “Promoting the Joint Construction of the” Belt and Road “Education Action,” which is a supporting document of the “Several Opinions on the Opening up of Education in the New Era,” in which the international development of vocational colleges is required. This document also provides a policy basis for Xinjiang vocational colleges to strengthen educational cooperation with countries along the “Belt and Road” ^[2]. In 2019, The State Council issued the Implementation Plan for the Reform of National Vocational Education, which encourages vocational colleges to deepen the integration of production and education, school-enterprise cooperation, and build a diversified school-running pattern, which also provides direction and support for Xinjiang higher vocational colleges to promote international education ^[3]. Therefore, driven by national policies and the overall strategy of going global in vocational education, Xinjiang higher vocational colleges can obtain more opportunities and support for international cooperation in running schools internationally. Therefore, it is highly feasible to vigorously promote the internationalization of running schools in Xinjiang higher vocational colleges.

2.2. Location advantage and the Belt and Road: Expanding the space of international school running

Xinjiang is located on an important node of the Eurasian land bridge. This region, together with Europe and Asia, can promote the exchanges and cooperation between Asia and Europe, which also determines the unique geographical advantages of Xinjiang ^[4]. Under the background of China’s “Belt and Road” Initiative, the cooperation and exchanges between Xinjiang and the countries along the route have become increasingly close, which also provides a new historical opportunity for the international education of Xinjiang higher vocational colleges. In the stage of promoting the internationalization of Xinjiang higher vocational colleges, we can make full use of this location advantage, strengthen the vocational education cooperation with the countries along the “Belt and Road,” jointly explore the international education projects under the cooperation of various parties, learn from each other’s vocational education experience to strengthen the international education level of Xinjiang higher vocational colleges ^[5].

2.3. Economic and social needs and school-running ability: internationalization development driven by dual drivers

Against the background of rapid economic development and sustainable social development and progress in Xinjiang, there is an increasing demand for high-quality talents in Xinjiang, especially outstanding talents with international vision and intercultural communication ability ^[6]. Therefore, as an important region in implementing the “One Belt, One Road” strategy, it has become an important task for Xinjiang to strengthen the cultivation of talents. At this stage, Xinjiang should closely follow the pace of social and economic development and continuously strengthen its international school-running ability and level. Therefore, actively promoting the internationalization of vocational colleges in Xinjiang has become a very feasible measure, through which the cooperation and exchange between Xinjiang vocational colleges and international educational institutions can be strengthened, and advanced educational concepts and methods can be introduced to contribute to the social development of Xinjiang. This can bring more opportunities for the internationalization of higher vocational schools in Xinjiang under the dual needs of economy and the improvement of school-running ability ^[7].

3. Challenges faced by Xinjiang higher vocational colleges in running international schools

3.1. Challenges brought by differences in educational concepts

The primary challenge that Xinjiang higher vocational colleges face in the internationalization of education is the challenge from the difference in teaching concepts. Ways to break the difference between domestic and foreign education concepts and build an education system with Xinjiang characteristics has become an important task to promote the internationalization of Xinjiang higher vocational colleges. In reality, there are often differences in the talent training objectives, teaching methods and teaching evaluation system design in domestic and foreign educational concepts^[8]. For example, foreign education pays more attention to the cultivation of students' innovative ability, critical thinking and interdisciplinary ability, while domestic education pays more attention to the cultivation of students' basic knowledge, test-taking ability and practical skills. However, the differences in educational concepts between the two sides may lead to a certain degree of inadaptability in the internationalization of Xinjiang higher vocational colleges, and it is difficult to achieve seamless connection between domestic and foreign educational concepts, which may have an impact on the quality and effectiveness of education.

3.2. Challenges brought about by the uneven level of internationalization of teaching staff

In the internationalization of higher vocational colleges in Xinjiang, the teaching staff is an important supporting force^[9]. Excellent teaching staff can ensure the orderly implementation of the internationalization of higher vocational colleges in Xinjiang and improve the level and effectiveness of education. However, at present, the construction of teaching staff in Xinjiang higher vocational colleges is also facing the challenge brought by the uneven level of internationalization. Whether we can break this challenge determines the effect of internationalization of Xinjiang higher vocational colleges. In reality, some teachers tend to simply focus on their professional field research, lack of international cause and cross-cultural communication skills, so these teachers are often unable to fully meet the requirements of international teaching and the corresponding scientific research tasks in the stipulated educational practice^[10]. At the same time, Xinjiang higher vocational colleges will also face certain difficulties in the introduction of internationalized high-level teachers, such as salary, career development problems, etc. Some constraints will affect the improvement of the internationalization level of Xinjiang higher vocational colleges, which is not conducive to strengthening the effect and quality of talent training.

3.3. Challenges brought about by the increasing difficulty of integration and distribution of educational resources

Higher vocational colleges in Xinjiang need to integrate and distribute educational resources in the course of international education to meet the needs of international education. However, the difficulty of the integration and distribution of educational resources is increasing, which will also bring challenges to the internationalization of Xinjiang higher vocational colleges. On the one hand, there is a problem of uneven distribution of educational resources at home and abroad. How to obtain high-quality educational resources in international schools and how to do a good job in the balanced distribution of educational resources has become a difficult problem. In addition, different teaching resources at home and abroad are often faced with the problem of not a smooth connection during the connection stage, so there may be the problem of repeated utilization or waste of teaching resources. Therefore, Xinjiang higher vocational colleges need to pay full attention to strengthening the integration of

educational resources and improving the resource allocation mechanism in the process of international education, so as to ensure the orderly progress of international education.

4. The countermeasures of international education in Xinjiang higher vocational colleges

4.1. Update the educational concept and realize the international exchange and localization integration of educational concept

The primary task of Xinjiang higher vocational colleges in promoting internationalization is to update educational concepts, accelerate international exchanges and local integration of educational concepts, to effectively introduce internationally advanced educational concepts and methods into their education. For example, the internal teachers of Xinjiang vocational colleges should actively participate in international academic education seminars and inspect foreign high-quality higher vocational education colleges, to broaden their international vision. In addition, Xinjiang vocational colleges should fully combine the regional characteristics of Xinjiang in the stage of updating the educational concept, deeply integrate the international educational concept with local education, and form the international vocational education concept with Xinjiang characteristics, to help improve the international level of Xinjiang vocational colleges ^[11].

4.2. Break through the bottleneck of teachers, improve the internationalization level of teachers and strengthen training exchanges

The construction of teaching staff is of great significance and value in the internationalization of Xinjiang higher vocational colleges, so it is necessary to vigorously enhance the internationalization level of teaching staff and strengthen the exchange training of teachers. For example, the teachers of Xinjiang higher vocational colleges can consider introducing international outstanding teachers, such as hiring foreign teachers and selecting teachers to study abroad, to improve the internationalization level of internal teachers in this way and meet the requirements of the internationalization development of Xinjiang's higher vocational education. In addition, Xinjiang vocational colleges should vigorously strengthen the cooperation and exchanges with well-known vocational colleges at home and abroad, to provide opportunities for internal teachers to improve their ability through cooperation and exchanges, so that teachers can learn international teaching experience, to build a high-quality international education teacher team.

4.3. Optimize resource allocation and promote cooperation and sharing at home and abroad

The optimal allocation of educational resources is the key to promoting the smooth internationalization of Xinjiang higher vocational colleges. Therefore, Xinjiang higher vocational colleges must pay full attention to the integration and sharing of domestic and foreign resources, so as to make full use of domestic and foreign educational resources to promote the internationalization of Xinjiang higher vocational education ^[12]. For example, Xinjiang higher vocational colleges can consider strengthening the cooperation and contact with domestic and foreign universities or scientific research institutions, and jointly carry out international teaching research and academic exchange activities under the cooperation of multiple parties, in which they can learn rich international education experience. In addition, Xinjiang higher vocational colleges should actively strive for the support of local governments, industries and international enterprises, and introduce a wealth of high-quality

educational resources and international cooperation projects through cooperation with multiple parties to provide more international exchange and practice opportunities for teachers and students, and improve the quality of international education in Xinjiang higher vocational colleges.

4.4. Build high quality colleges and enhance the ability of running schools internationally

In the stage of promoting international education, Xinjiang higher vocational colleges should devote themselves to building high-quality colleges, vigorously enhance their international education ability, and achieve the effect of improving the level of talent training. In practice, Xinjiang higher vocational colleges should strictly follow the guidance of national policies and carry out in-depth integration of existing resources, such as teachers, teaching infrastructure and college curriculum content, so as to form a consistent foundation for international education through the integration of various resources ^[13]. At the same time, Xinjiang higher vocational colleges should strengthen the cooperation with international educational institutions, introduce international educational concepts and teaching methods through cooperation, and continue to carry out academic education for international students in this process, so as to provide high-quality learning resources and educational services for students in the colleges and attract international students to study in the schools. At the same time, Xinjiang higher vocational colleges should build a “Chinese + vocational skills” training model according to the needs of social talents, train vocational skills and high quality talents with international vision, and provide a steady supply of applied and practical talents for the internationalization of social industry of our country.

4.5. Cooperate with Xinjiang to promote international school-running projects

Under the general background of the Xinjiang aid work, Xinjiang higher vocational colleges should strengthen cooperation and contact with mainland counterpart Xinjiang aid colleges, so as to jointly promote the development of international education projects of Xinjiang higher vocational colleges under the cooperation of both sides, such as: Through the cooperation with the counterpart Xinjiang aid colleges, Xinjiang higher vocational colleges can realize the sharing of educational resources, the development of international courses, or exchange teachers for exchange and cooperation, and improve the level of international education through this measure ^[14]. In addition, joint international academic conferences and seminars can also be considered in the course of international education. In this way, Xinjiang higher vocational colleges can not only enhance their international popularity, but also continuously learn international school-running experience and improve their international school-running ability in the course of cooperation, to achieve the goal of strengthening the talent training level.

4.6. Explore new paths of internationalization with the help of multiple resources

Xinjiang higher vocational colleges should fully pay attention to the use of multiple resources in the internationalization of education, and vigorously explore the internationalization of education paths. For example, Xinjiang higher vocational colleges should make full use of the regional government, industry and social enterprises and other resources to explore and explore the new path of international education through the integration of multiple resources. For example, in the multi-party cooperation, the government can provide policy support and financial support for the international education of Xinjiang higher vocational colleges, so that the process of international education has more favorable objective conditions; Industries and enterprises can provide practice bases and employment opportunities for Xinjiang higher vocational colleges, which not only enhances students’ practical skills and operational ability, but also enables them to have stronger employment

competitiveness^[15]. Through the integration of multiple resources and deep cooperation, the ideas and vision of international education of Xinjiang higher vocational colleges have been promoted, and a new mode of international education with Xinjiang characteristics has been formed.

5. Conclusion

To sum up, in Xinjiang higher vocational college education, the realization of international education is an important task, but also a key link to improve the level and quality of talent training. Therefore, in this paper, the internationalization of higher vocational colleges in Xinjiang is analyzed and explored in depth, and the countermeasures to promote the internationalization of high-quality marketing in Xinjiang are put forward respectively from the macro level and the micro level of practical operation, to discuss and exchange together.

Disclosure statement

The author declares no conflict of interest.

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