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The Education Prepare in Industrial Revolution 4.0 in China

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Abstract. This paper discusses about China's recent experience with structural shifts and industrial policy also the larger implications for existing theories of industrial policy.

The arrival of the Industry 4.0 era will break many traditional concepts. There are many incredible changes in our lives. For example, there are robotic waiters in China now, which means that the future work of "endplates" will be " Instead of being replaced by non-humans; online education has gradually become commonplace, which means that you can learn from top-notch teachers without going to a prestigious school. The reforms, the direction and principles of our education are also undergoing changes, such as the recent reform of the college entrance examination reform direction: the difficulty of strengthening the language, the difficulty of weakening mathematics, the English can be tested in advance to take the highest scores and other measures, have proved One point: education needs to change with the changes of the times. In the era of Industry 4.0, the most valuable will be the value of "people". Everything that can be replaced by "machines" will become the least valuable, only those unique. The value that can't be replaced and created by human beings is a rare resource. Personally think that people are the most valuable. The following four aspects:

1. Regional scheme: adapt to local conditions

The "Plan" proposes to optimize the structure of the vocational education system in accordance with the needs of industrial development of technical. In accordance with the positioning of each functional area, the scientific orientation of vocational schools in the region will be encouraged so that each vocational school focuses on the specialty (cluster) necessary for local economic and social development also adjusts and optimizes the structure of the service sector.

2. Admission system: "Cultural quality + Professional skills"

"Planning" proposes to deepen the reform of the system of registration of examinations, to promote the classification exam of higher professional colleges and to allocate a method for assessing "cultural quality + professional skills". Higher vocational schools, in which students have work experience, must recruit and work as an important basis for admission. We improve pre-school education, nursing and other areas and specialties for the introduction of exam preparation methods for primary school, starting from primary school and secondary and higher vocational education. Improve the enrollment system for training talent systems in the field of technical skills.

3. Professional direction: training for the strategic developing talents of the industry

The "Proposal" suggests speeding up the preparation of strategic new industries with the urgent need for talent facing the key areas "Made in China 2025", and support the support of professional schools in order to open up a modern production of equipment and major production specialties. Expand the scale of talent development in strategic emerging industries such as energy saving and environmental protection, next generation information technologies, biology, high-quality equipment manufacturing, new energy, new materials and new energy sources.

4. Training mode: integration of production and education

The "Planning" emphasizes that it is necessary to promote the vocational education system of integration and education, to promote the integration of school education, to promote "order-based education", alternative work and study, and actively promote a modern system of student co-placement between schools and enterprises. He is the first pilot of the integration of production and education in large and medium-sized enterprises, and also promotes the creation of bases for the training of talents, the bases of technological innovation and technological services by enterprises and schools of industry. Encourage schools, industries, enterprises, research institutions, public organizations, etc. To form groups of vocational education to achieve the organic integration of the educational network and the production chain.