



# Scientific Interpretation of the Connotative Development of Higher Vocational Colleges in Yunnan in the New Era

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**Abstract.** Yunnan higher vocational education, which is an important component of Yunnan higher education, has a good development momentum. However, it is also facing severe challenges in education quality and difficulties of meeting social needs of talent cultivation. In the face of the new era, only connotative development model can enable Yunnan higher vocational education to adapt to the economy and social demands. This research empirically analyzes the layout, type, specialty and hierarchy of 40 higher vocational colleges in Yunnan, and systematically diagnoses its existing problems in the process of development on the basis of the research results. The research focuses on scientific interpretation of college connotative development, which contains type function, professional characteristics and hierarchical structure in Yunnan higher vocational colleges in the new era. Finally, it proposes applicable measures to promote the connotative development of Yunnan higher vocational colleges in the new era from three dimensions of government, school and society.

**Keywords:** Yunnan higher vocational colleges · Connotative development · Structural optimization · Scientific interpretation

## 1 An Overview of the Connotative Development of Higher Vocational Colleges in the New Era

### 1.1 A Subsection Sample

Since the implementation of the reform and opening-up policy, Vocational education provides powerful talents and intellectual support for China's economic and social development, and it is also the most direct and closely related type of education with social and economic development. As China enters the development stage of the new era, industrial upgrading and economic structure continue to accelerate and adjust, the demand for technical and technical personnel in all walks of life is becoming more and

more urgent, and the important role of vocational education is becoming more and more prominent.

As an important part of higher education, higher vocational education has advanced towards the process of popularization with the implementation of enrollment expansion policies in recent years. Higher vocational colleges also face severe challenges in education quality. The current extensional development of higher vocational colleges is difficult to meet the needs of talent cultivation, higher vocational education and social development in the new era. What is needed in the new era is the new type of education from quantity to quality. Higher vocational colleges, which are the carriers of higher vocational education, play a key role in safeguarding and improving the quality of education. Therefore, to take education quality as the core, it is necessary to take the connotative development path, which is not only the rational choice for the development of higher vocational colleges, but also the realistic basis for the sustainable development of higher vocational colleges.

After the 21st century, higher education institutions across the country have developed rapidly due to enrollment expansion, as have Yunnan Higher Vocational Education. Up to now, the overall development momentum of higher vocational education in Yunnan is good, mainly reflected in the expansion of the scale, the improvement of the structure, the renewal of the concept and the improvement of benefits. However, rapid development will intensify the expansion of college scale, which will lead to the imbalance of the structure of higher vocational colleges in Yunnan. The fundamental solution to the problem is to reform and adjust the educational and teaching structure of higher vocational colleges in Yunnan, and gradually take the road of connotative development, and finally achieve higher level of adaptation to social development in Yunnan higher vocational colleges. This is the choice and demand for the connotative development of higher vocational colleges in Yunnan.

## **2 The Structure Setting and Scientific Interpretation of Higher Vocational Colleges in Yunnan**

### **2.1 The Layout Structure and Scientific Interpretation of Yunnan Higher Vocational Colleges**

The layout structure of higher vocational colleges in Yunnan is mainly represented by the number of higher vocational colleges and the number of students, which is reflected in the spatial distribution of the higher vocational colleges and the spatial distribution of students and their relationship. Generally speaking, the layout structure of higher vocational colleges, regardless of the number of schools or the number of students, is consistent with and compatible with the development strategy of the local economy, society and culture.

### Amount of Higher Vocational Colleges in Various Provinces of Yunnan Province

Generally speaking, the distribution of higher education areas in Yunnan Province is based on the level of local economic development. According to the actual situation of Yunnan Province, we have divided the higher education areas of Yunnan Province into three major areas: core area, abdomen area and remote area. As Table 1 shows, as of 2018, there are 40 higher vocational colleges in Yunnan Province, and relatively the most is Kunming City, the capital city of Yunnan Province, reaching 24, accounting for 60% of the province's higher vocational colleges. There are relatively few state cities, and there are at most two of the five prefectures, one of the five prefectures, and one of the four prefectures. This also fully demonstrates the strength of the development of the provincial capitals, and other higher education institutions, especially in the remote areas, are even less.

**Table 1.** List of the number of higher vocational colleges in various provinces of Yunnan

	Prefecture	Quantity	Percentage of higher vocational colleges in the region (%)
Core Area	Kunming	24	60
	Yuxi	1	2.5
Abdominal Region	Qujing	2	5
	Baoshan	1	2.5
	Dali	2	5
	Lijiang	1	2.5
	Dehong	2	5
	Cuxiong	2	5
	Xishuangbanna	1	2.5
Remote Area	Honghe	2	5
	Wenshan	1	2.5
	Lincang	0	0
	Zhaotong	1	2.5
	Puer	0	0
	Nujiang	0	0
	Diqing	0	0

### The Scale of Students in Various Higher Vocational Colleges in Yunnan Province

Due to the number of states in Yunnan higher vocational colleges, it is also possible to conclude that the number of students is also proportional to the number of schools, which is clearly reflected in Table 2. More than 65% of the students are concentrated in Kunming and Yuxi, which are the core areas of Yunnan. As can be seen from the table, the number of people in the remote areas is less than 15,000. The development of its higher vocational colleges and the number of students are consistent with their level of social and economic development.

**Table 2.** List of the amount of students in higher vocational colleges in various regions of Yunnan

	Prefecture	Quantity	Percentage of the province (%)
Core Area	Kunming	222863	66.88
	Yuxi	5000	0.15
Abdominal Region	Qujing	12251	3.68
	Baoshan	11000	3.30
	Dali	7500	2.25
	Lijiang	6473	1.94
	Dehong	16381	4.92
	Cuxiong	19159	5.75
	Xishuangbanna	8813	2.64
	Honghe	10800	3.24
	Remote Rrea	Wenshan	8463
Lincang		0	0
Zhaotong		4549	1.37
Puer		0	0
Nujiang		0	0
Diqing		0	0
Total		333252	100

**Analysis and Interpretation**

The number of higher vocational colleges in Yunnan only reflects a feature and an indicator of the layout structure of higher vocational colleges. It is not enough to consider this factor, and it is not scientific enough. Therefore, we must conduct a comparative analysis with the entire higher education institutions in Yunnan. See Table 3 below for details.

**Table 3.** Comparison of the amount of universities higher vocational colleges in Yunnan

	Prefecture	Number of institutions of higher education	Number of higher vocational colleges	Gap
Core Area	Kunming	45	24	21
	Yuxi	2	1	1
Abdominal region	Qujing	3	2	1
	Baoshan	2	1	1
	Dali	4	2	2
	Lijiang	1	1	0
	Dehong	2	2	0
	Cuxiong	3	2	1
	Xishuangbanna	1	1	0
	Honghe	3	2	1

(continued)

**Table 3.** (continued)

	Prefecture	Number of institutions of higher education	Number of higher vocational colleges	Gap
Remote area	Wenshan	2	1	1
	Lincang	1	0	1
	Zhaotong	2	1	1
	Puer	1	0	1
	Nujiang	0	0	0
	Diqing	0	0	0
Total		72	40	32

From Table 3, we can see that there are 40 higher vocational colleges out of a total number of 72 universities in Yunnan, and higher vocational colleges account for more than half of the number of universities in Yunnan. It can be concluded that the importance and vigorous development of higher vocational colleges in Yunnan in current society. Of course, its level of development is similar to that of other regions. College development in the core area is superior to the abdomen, especially far superior to the remote areas, in terms of quantity and students. For the layout above, Yunnan higher vocational colleges are already in the forefront of development.

**Table 4.** List of development of higher vocational colleges in Yunnan

No.	Name of vocational college	Actual Area (mu)	Planned area (mu)	Gap (mu)
1	Kunming Metallurgy College	1244.43	2000	-755
2	Yunnan JiaoTong College	677.32	1100	-422
3	Yunnan Vocational Institute of Energy Technology	503	700	-197
4	Yunnan Vocational College of Mechanical & Electrical Technology	623	900	-277
5	Yunnan Land and Resources Vocational College	1155	1000	+155
6	Yunnan National Defense Industry Vocational and Technical College	900	500	+400
7	Kunming Vocational and Technical College of Industry	1114.9	1100	+15
8	Dehong Normal College	1130	600	+530
9	Lijiang Teachers College	1148.02	700	+448
10	Yunnan Vocational and Technical College of Agriculture	1058	600	+458
11	Yunnan Vocational College of Culture & Art	150	300	-150
12	Yunnan Vocational College of Judicial Police	350	300	+50
13	Qujing Medical College	367	600	-233
14	Yunnan Tin Vocation Technical College	634.21	400	+235

(continued)

**Table 4.** (continued)

No.	Name of vocational college	Actual Area (mu)	Planned area (mu)	Gap (mu)
15	Yunnan College of Tourism Vocation	216	900	-684
16	Yuxi Agriculture Vocation-Technical College	300	500	-200
17	Xishuangbanna Vocational and Technical Institute	200	900	-700
18	Chuxiong Medical and Pharmaceutical College	452.6	500	-47
19	Honghe Health Vocational College	624	800	-176
20	Baoshan College of traditional Chinese Medicine	544	1100	-556
21	Yunnan Forestry Technological College	944.5	1100	-155
22	Yunnan Sports Vocational College	320	500	-180
23	Dehong Vocational College	800	1200	-400
24	Dali Vocational and Technical College of Agriculture and Forestry	213.68	500	-286
25	Yunnan Finance and Economics Vocational College	253	600	-347
26	KunmingRailway Vocational Technical College	158.88	400	-241
27	Health Vocational School	275.66	500	-224
28	Dali Nursing Vocational College	462	400	+62
29	Yunnan Water Resources and Hydropower Vocational College	700	700	0
30	Yunnan Vocational College of Science and Technology Information	880	600	+280
31	Yunnan Business Vocational College	698.21	500	+199
32	Yunnan Modern Professional Technical College	1305	1500	-195
33	Yunnan Sanxin Vocational and Technical College	1725	900	+825
34	KunMing Health Vocational College	1278	2800	-1522
35	Yunnan City Construction of Career Academy	150	1000	-850
36	Yunnan Vocational College of Foreign Economic and Trade	1062	1500	-438
37	Yunnan Xinxing Occupations Institute	380	2200	-1820
38	Kunming Professional College of Arts	143.35	800	-656
39	Yunnan College of Foreign Affairs & Foreign Language	393.58	600	-206
40	Yunnan Engineering Vocational College	309	1200	-891

In terms of site area, Yunnan higher vocational colleges are far less than other universities in Yunnan. Due to the expansion of enrollment and the encouragement of independent enrollment policies in higher vocational colleges, according to the regular practice, there are 100 mu of school area for every 1,000 students. Many high vocational colleges have large students number but less land area. This will limit students' teaching, logistics, accommodation and so on. This is also the problem that is being solved currently by major vocational colleges. Many higher vocational colleges are relocating and are in the process of building new campuses.

The layout structure of Yunnan higher vocational colleges depends on the regional economic development and social reality of Yunnan. The key point is the development concept, discipline construction, professional development of various higher vocational colleges, and the structure of the faculty and other aspects of the development of indicators at all levels.

## 2.2 The Type Structure and Scientific Interpretation of Higher Vocational Colleges in Yunnan

Generally speaking, the type structure of colleges and universities is divided into different types and structures according to different forms of learning. Here we mainly analyze the two types of school types and subject types.

### Types of Higher Vocational Colleges in Yunnan

As can be seen from Table 5, there are 40 higher vocational colleges in Yunnan, including 29 public higher vocational colleges, accounting for 72.5% of the province's higher vocational colleges, and 11 private higher vocational colleges, accounting for 27.5% of the province's high vocational colleges. Private higher vocational colleges are still less than half of public higher vocational colleges. In the current reality in Yunnan, public colleges are generally much more than private colleges.

**Table 5.** List of types of higher vocational colleges in Yunnan

Types of college	Quantity	Percentage (%)
Public Higher Vocational Colleges	29	72.5
Private Higher Vocational Colleges	11	27.5
Total	40	100

### The Types of Disciplines in Various Higher Vocational Colleges in Yunnan

From Table 6, it is found that there are 14 science and engineering vocational colleges in Yunnan, accounting for 35% of the higher vocational colleges in the province. Secondly, there are 8 medical schools, accounting for 20% of the higher vocational colleges in the region. In addition, there are 4 agricultural agriculture and forestry colleges, 3 financial and accounting colleges, 2 normal and art colleges, and 1 in politics, law, sports and language.

**Table 6.** List of subject types in various higher vocational colleges in Yunnan

Subject type	Quantity	Percentage (%)
Science and Engineering	14	35
Normal Education	2	5
Agricultural Agriculture and Forestry	4	10
Art	2	5
Medicine and Health	8	20
Law	1	2.5
Financial Accounting	3	7.5
Sports	1	2.5
Language	1	2.5
Miscellaneous	4	10
Total	40	100

### Analysis and Interpretation

From the analysis of the previous situation, it is known that Yunnan's higher vocational colleges have a good momentum of development, especially in a fast rapid. There are a large number of higher vocational colleges, whether they are public or private, and the competition, exchanges and cooperation among them are becoming more and more obvious. For Yunnan higher education, higher vocational education is indispensable, and it plays an important role in the contribution of talent cultivation in Yunnan.

For the discipline orientation of Yunnan higher vocational colleges, it also has strong professionalism and distinctive brand. Each higher vocational college is specialized and targeted according to social needs and its own reality. The subject profession has basically covered and grasped the key points of the current society, or it is more in line with the provincial conditions and reality of Yunnan.

### 2.3 The Professional Structure and Scientific Interpretation of Higher Vocational Colleges in Yunnan

The professional structure is a very important part of the structure of higher vocational education. It not only reflects the division of disciplines, but also reflects the division of labor in social occupations. It also reflects the contribution of a local higher vocational education to the regional social and economic development. For any college, professional structure is the core to the analysis of educational structure.

As can be seen from Table 7, there are a total of 283 faculties in 40 higher vocational colleges in Yunnan, with 1,234 major settings, but only 27 national-level majors that concentrated in less than 10 public higher vocational colleges. Among them, there are 162 provincial-level majors, and the province has only four provincial-level majors. Among the higher vocational colleges, the off-campus and on-campus training bases are the highlights, with 1910 and 1434 respectively; while the national-level quality courses and provincial-level quality courses are also lack, 26 and 185 respectively.

**Table 7.** List of professional structure of various higher vocational colleges in Yunnan

No.	Vocational college name	Amount of							
		Department	Number of majors	Number of national-level majors	Number of provincial-level majors	Off-campus training bases	Campus training bases on	National-level quality course	Provincial-level quality course
1	Kunming Metallurgy College	16	78	8	13	363	28	14	21
2	Yunnan JiaoTong College	14	52	3	4	60	99	9	15
3	Yunnan Vocational Institute of Energy Technology	7	34	3	3	46	53	0	6
4	Yunnan Vocational College of Mechanical & Electrical Technology	6	34	4	11	32	28	0	13
5	Yunnan Land and Resources Vocational College	13	44	0	8	26	36	0	14
6	Yunnan National Defense Industry Vocational and Technical College	7	25	0	6	31	42	0	2
7	Kunming Vocational and Technical College of Industry	6	58	2	10	28	33	0	10
8	Dehong Normal College	11	54	1	4	36	31	0	4
9	Lijiang Teachers College	9	40	0	7	21	26	1	7
10	Yunnan Vocational and Technical College of Agriculture	7	47	0	4	100	80	0	10
11	Yunnan Vocational College of Culture & Art	4	18	2	6	32	97	2	6
12	Yunnan Vocational College of Judicial Police	4	14	0	3	20	13	0	5
13	Qujing Medical College	7	12	3	4	22	16	0	7
14	Yunnan Tin Vocation Technical College	4	21	0	5	41	36	0	4
15	Yunnan College of Tourism Vocation	7	30	0	4	52	13	0	4

*(continued)*

**Table 7.** (continued)

No.	Vocational college name	Amount of							
		Department	Number of majors	Number of national-level majors	Number of provincial-level majors	Off-campus training bases	Campus training bases on	National-level quality course	Provincial-level quality course
16	Yuxi Agriculture Vocational-Technical College	6	38	0	5	54	48	0	3
17	Xishuangbanna Vocational and Technical Institute	8	24	0	2	34	21	0	6
18	Chuxiong medical and pharmaceutical College	8	19	0	3	75	139	0	1
19	Honghe Health Vocational College	4	15	0	1	27	20	0	0
20	Baoshan College of traditional Chinese Medicine	6	23	0	3	76	18	0	5
21	Yunnan Forestry Technological College	6	39	0	10	57	82	0	15
22	Yunnan Sports Vocational College	13	18	0	4	28	13	0	6
23	Dehong Vocational College	8	28	1	14	45	28	0	0
24	Dali Vocational and Technical College of Agriculture and Forestry	6	23	0	6	27	23	0	4
25	Yunnan Finance and Economics Vocational College	4	5	0	3	21	16	0	2
26	Kunming Railway Vocational Technical College	5	6	0	2	11	15	0	2
27	Health Vocational School	3	7	0	3	31	24	0	4
28	Dali Nursing Vocational College	5	26	0	2	54	32	0	2
29	Yunnan Water Resources and Hydropower Vocational College	4	14	0	3	44	25	0	2
30	Yunnan Vocational College of Science and Technology Information	14	28	0	4	45	18	0	3
31	Yunnan Business Vocational College	4	27	0	2	31	26	0	0

(continued)

**Table 7.** (continued)

No.	Vocational college name	Amount of							
		Department	Number of majors	Number of national-level majors	Number of provincial-level majors	Off-campus training bases	Campus training bases on	National-level quality course	Provincial-level quality course
32	Yunnan Modern Professional Technical College	9	36	0	0	36	28	0	0
33	Yunnan Sanxin Vocational and Technical College	5	37	0	0	41	34	0	0
34	Kunming Health Vocational College	10	39	0	0	32	27	0	0
35	Yunnan City Construction of Career Academy	5	46	0	0	82	45	0	0
36	Yunnan Vocational College of Foreign Economic and Trade	6	45	0	3	52	36	0	2
37	Yunnan Xinxing Occupations Institute	3	29	0	0	21	18	0	0
38	Kunming Professional College of Arts	6	28	0	0	26	21	0	0
39	Yunnan College of Foreign Affairs & Foreign Language	7	32	0	0	32	25	0	0
40	Yunnan Engineering Vocational College	6	41	0	0	18	21	0	0
Total		283	1234	27	162	1910	1434	26	185

The development of higher vocational colleges in Yunnan should be based on their own ideas, the use of advanced concepts and the integration of production and education, to form and develop majors that with distinctive brand and high employment rate. Among the faculties, we must also create a group of professional leaders and teaching backbones with solid basic theories and outstanding teaching and practicing abilities. A batch of practical training bases or workshops that integrate teaching, training, vocational skills appraisal and technology research and development functions should also be constructed. We should also cooperate to develop a group of courses that embody the combination of enterprise and study, and combine engineering and learning characteristics to create a prominent professional group supported by key construction majors and other related majors, and improve the social and economic development of higher vocational colleges in Yunnan, Southwest China and even the whole country.

## 2.4 The Hierarchical Structure and Scientific Interpretation of Higher Vocational Colleges in Yunnan

The educational hierarchy generally refers to a form of structure in which education is interconnected, coordinated and connected. The most important indicator that can reflect the hierarchical structure of higher vocational education is the student's hierarchical structure related to both certification and program. Generally, higher vocational colleges mainly have three levels, technical secondary school, five-year college and secondary school. Their enrollment, number of students in school and graduates and their relationship can reflect the ability of a region or a higher vocational college of training talents. Therefore, it is necessary to combine this issue with the current policy implementation and evaluation of Yunnan higher vocational colleges to fully analyze and study its hierarchical structure.

As can be seen from Table 8 above, 40 higher vocational colleges in Yunnan have three-year colleges which are the main body, including 29 public higher vocational colleges and 11 private higher vocational colleges. In terms of five-year colleges, there are 36 higher vocational colleges in the region, including 25 public colleges and 11 private colleges. In terms of secondary schools, there are only 10 in the region, including 6 public and 4 private.

**Table 8.** The hierarchical structure of higher vocational colleges in Yunnan

	Three-year college	Five-year college	Secondary school
Public Higher Vocational Colleges	29	25	6
Private Higher Vocational Colleges	11	11	4
Total	40	36	10

It is found from Table 9 that although there are 40 higher vocational colleges in Yunnan, there are only 3 national demonstration higher vocational colleges, namely Yunnan Jiaotong College, Kunming Metallurgy College and Yunnan Vocational College of Mechanical and Electrical Technology, and All three of them are private. There are 9 national modern apprenticeship pilot units, all of which are private. There are 13 high-quality vocational colleges in Yunnan, including 11 public colleges and 2 private colleges. There are 18 provincial-level demonstration higher vocational colleges, including 15 public colleges and 3 private colleges. These evaluations and reputations are relatively high at the national or provincial level.

**Table 9.** The hierarchical structure of higher vocational colleges in Yunnan

Project	Number of public higher vocational colleges	Number of private higher vocational colleges	Total
National Model Higher Vocational Colleges	3	0	3
National Modern Apprenticeship Pilot Unit	9	0	9
Construction Unit of High Quality Vocational Colleges in Yunnan	11	2	13
Provincial Demonstration Higher Vocational Colleges	15	3	18

In the development of higher vocational education, Yunnan higher vocational colleges still adhere to the rules and regulations of higher vocational education development and the corresponding institutional structure. At the same time, it can be seen that higher vocational colleges are mainly three-year colleges, and at the same time five years is developing. The junior colleges will gradually enter the secondary school. At the national level and the provincial level, in order to improve the development level of higher vocational colleges, it is highlighted that to establish national modern apprenticeship pilot units, high-quality vocational colleges, provincial-level demonstration higher vocational colleges. To achieve leading in all aspects of higher vocational colleges, it is required to have a good construction environment, and breakthroughs in talent mode, experimental training base, teacher team construction, curriculum system and teaching content, etc. As long as it does not violate the law of education development and the education system, it can cultivate useful hands-on talents and skilled talents in society. This is the ultimate goal and purpose of higher vocational colleges.

### **3 New Measures to Promote the Connotative Development of Higher Vocational Colleges in Yunnan in the New Era**

#### **3.1 The Government Level Connotation and Realization Path of the Development of Higher Vocational Colleges in Yunnan**

The connotative development of higher vocational colleges in Yunnan is inseparable from the government's policy support and guidance, mainly the competent departments and education departments of the state, Yunnan provincial government and various higher vocational colleges. At present, the "Professional Education Law of the People's Republic of China", "Decision of the State Council on Accelerating the Development of Modern Vocational Education", "Action Plan for the Innovation and Development of Higher Vocational Education", and "Opinions on Improving the Teaching Quality of Higher Vocational Education" have been issued. "Notice of the State Council on

Printing and Distributing the Implementation Plan for the Reform of the National Vocational Education”, “The Outline of the Medium and Long-Term Education Reform and Development Plan of Yunnan Province”, and “Implementation Measures for the Innovative Development of Higher Vocational Education in Yunnan Province”. The competent departments of vocational colleges are supervised, managed and developed in strict accordance with the requirements of the State and Yunnan Provincial Government.

In view of the characteristics of the development of higher vocational colleges, talents and social needs, as a government department is necessary to control the quality of education and the efficiency of running colleges, mainly reflected in the macro-control of professional settings, the construction of information platforms and inputs of specific fund. The macro-regulation of professional settings requires the higher vocational colleges to consider the needs of the market and their own development, but it also requires the government to provide appropriate guidance. Many vocational colleges now have misunderstandings in professional settings, which have certain blindness, arbitrariness, utilitarianism and similarity. Under this circumstances, the government should guide the higher vocational colleges to clarify the connotation of the majors, to set up and adjust the professional structure according to law, and to conduct professional management in a standardized and scientific manner. For the information platform, the government and other relevant departments must not only rebuild, but also manage, dynamically manage the information of the network platform information, and ensure the accuracy and timeliness of the information. The government should pay attention to the contact with schools and industry associations and other related institutions, obtain enrollment information and employment information from colleges, and talent demands from industry associations. For school-enterprise cooperation, the government can invest a certain amount of special funds to maintain the operation of school-enterprise cooperation, and through a certain period of time, explore an effective model that can not only cultivate the professional quality of students, but also generate income for enterprises.

### **3.2 The College Level Connotation and Implementation Path of the Development of Higher Vocational Colleges in Yunnan**

The main body of the connotative development of higher vocational colleges in Yunnan are the higher vocational colleges themselves. The higher vocational colleges in Yunnan have distinct characteristics. All higher vocational colleges should conduct self-analysis and reflection on the actual situation, find out the problems that affect the quality of personnel training internally and improve them, so as to achieve intensive development.

According to the contents of the current implementation plan of vocational education reform, it mainly needs the transformation and development of education concept, major setting, school-enterprise cooperation mode, characteristic brand and teacher strength. Educational Professional settings should be based on industry-side structural development trends and social needs. A school-enterprise cooperation model that is suitable for students’ professional growth and employment should be Explored. Specialized branding construction and professional settings should be carried out.

The construction of teachers should be Strengthened, especially the pre-service and post-employment education of skills-based teachers. So as to improve the quality of teaching.

### **3.3 The Social Level Connotation and Realization Path of the Development of Higher Vocational Colleges in Yunnan**

Regardless of any society or any industry, the whole society is a weather vane. This social vane is constantly changing with the changes of the times, economic development and culture. As a higher vocational college, it is also necessary to make appropriate and reasonable changes in the changes of social wind vane. Otherwise, higher vocational colleges will fall into the predicament and challenges of development.

The development of higher vocational colleges requires bridges and cooperation between industry and enterprises, mainly in the aspects of industry associations, enterprise participation, training system and quality control. Industry associations: As a bridge, college-enterprise cooperation should make full use of the role of various industry associations. College-enterprise cooperation should give full play to the role of industry associations. Enterprises must actively and effectively participate in the construction of distinctive brands and majors in higher vocational colleges. The deepening of college-enterprise cooperation is mainly reflected in the practice base of training, and it is necessary for colleges and enterprises to improve the practical practice system. The improvement of social satisfaction is entirely in cultivating the quality of talents, and it is necessary for colleges and enterprises to jointly monitor the quality of talents.

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