

interest in music learning during the activities, cultivates students' sentiment, and improves students' aesthetic ability. Activities meet the requirements of students' psychological and physical development, and are an important part of completing music learning tasks [3]. In the book "Music Learning and Teaching Psychology" Cao Li proposed that in music learning, the traditional single form of sitting still learning should be changed, and "movement" should be introduced into music learning to stimulate students' interest in learning. Starting from the age characteristics of students, organize the "movement" of music so that students can move with the music, describe the music with movements, and experience the beauty of music from it, so that students can be in a good music activity environment, personally taste, chew, and touch the first-hand materials of musical works, personally participate in various music practice activities, and personally create music.

The fourth is extensive practicality. The essence of comprehensive art practice is to take music as a foothold, actively expand to other art categories, and carry out comprehensive practice activities [4] and through the connection between music and emotion, music and culture, music and science, music and life, music and society, through a variety of ways of stage practice to achieve the gradual development of students' artistic ability, aesthetic awareness and aesthetic taste and lay the foundation for their lifelong love of music, learning music, and enjoying music.

Overall, the modern trends in the development of music teacher's higher education reflect the changing landscape of music education. These trends aim to prepare future music educators to meet the diverse needs of students, integrate technology effectively, and foster inclusive and culturally responsive learning environments. By staying abreast of these trends, music teacher's higher education programs can ensure that graduates are well-equipped to make a positive impact in the field of music education.

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UDC 378.1

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DEVELOPMENT OF THE SYSTEM OF COMPETITIVE VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN CHINA

УДК 378.1

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РАЗВИТИЕ СИСТЕМЫ КОНКУРЕНТНОГО ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ В КИТАЕ

Статья рассматривает тенденции развития конкурентоспособной системы высшего профессионального образования в Китае. Определяются ценности в области подготовки высококвалифицированных кадров. Описывается роль государства и правительства в развитии системы высшего профессионального образования.

Several values can be defined in the field of training high-quality skilled personnel.

Value one is to train a large number of high-quality skilled personnel. Talent is the foundation of economic and social development. For China, the demand for talents is often characterized by diversity, both leading the scientific and technological frontier, but also need to support the economic and social development of skilled personnel. With the development of digital economy, the phenomenon of Machine exchange has appeared in some areas, and the value of skilled personnel has been questioned. Rational analysis shows that though machines replace most of the simple labor, manual labor jobs, digital transformation also gave birth to new skills learning needs, skilled personnel in all spheres of life is still indispensable. China is a typical school-based vocational education model. The government plays an important guiding role in vocational education. It uses the state's power to explore innovative vocational education models and build a strong country in vocational education, for China's need for high-quality skilled personnel is greatly beneficial [1].

Value two is to help small and medium-sized enterprises to transform, to promote the integration of vocational education, industry and education, science and education, and to optimize the orientation of vocational education types. Science and Technology is the foundation of national strength and prosperity. In the National Science and technology innovation system, the role of vocational colleges has been neglected for a long time. The vocational colleges are more committed to the construction of regional innovation system, serving the transformation and upgrading of small and medium-sized enterprises, and providing direct technical guidance, service and consultation for small and medium-sized enterprises, to solve the technical problems faced by enterprises at the current stage, to promote the small and medium-sized enterprises technology research and development, product upgrading, technical transformation and renewal. Moreover, the technical talents trained by vocational colleges can also play an important role in the national innovation system. In order to improve the overall efficiency of China is innovation system and promote the popularization and application of a large number of cutting-edge technologies, skilled personnel need to play an important role in many links of the "Bonding" innovation chain.

Value three is to provide support for China's major strategy. High-quality development is an important theme of China's economic and social reforms in all fields. High-quality economic and social development can not be separated from a series of national major strategies, such as common prosperity strategy, rural revitalization strategy. High-quality development needs to be achieved by expanding the middle-income group and realizing the common prosperity of all the people, and depends on a large number of high-quality skilled personnel, this team is the main force to promote economic construction, narrow the gap between the rich and the poor, and raise the people's income. Rural revitalization can not be achieved without skilled personnel, especially a large number of "Down", "Retain" and "Well used" high-quality skilled personnel. Thus, in the process of promoting high-quality economic and social development, high-quality skilled personnel is an important fundamental force. It is an important mission given by the times to plan the scale and speed of vocational education development and speed up the construction of vocational education as a powerful country [2].

The first path is to make great efforts in vocational education. Despite falling birth rate in recent years, China is still the world's second most populous country. Chinese-style modernization is a modernization of huge population. Looking back on the development of Chinese vocational education since the reform and opening-up policy, we have for a long time followed the path of scale development and met the ever-increasing vocational education needs of the people, for the country's socialist modernization drives hundreds of millions of high-quality workers and skilled personnel. As far as the current scale is concerned, China's vocational education is already very large. Whether it is at the stage of high school education or at the stage of higher education, it is roughly equal to general education, it has greatly promoted the popularization of high school education and the popularization of higher education. Facing the future, to build a strong country of vocational education, we need to keep the advantage of huge

population, continue to make great efforts in vocational education, consolidate the scale of running a school, and expand the form of running a school, we are committed to continuously improving the overall quality of the population through vocational education, substantially increasing the labour participation rate and productivity, and transforming our huge demographic advantage into an engine of high-quality economic development.

The second way is to make great efforts in “Complete” vocational education. In recent years, China has been accelerating the pace of building a learning society, building a life-long learning service system for all. A learning society can not be built without vocational education. The vocational education can provide a whole-age population, covering the whole life cycle, taking care of the whole space-time scene, appropriate Education and training to meet the needs of life, work and leisure. To this end, we need to “Do the whole” vocational education efforts. To broaden the enrollment of vocational education, to provide public skills training for the general public, to ensure that “Everyone” has the opportunity to learn skills, and to adhere to the concept of open vocational education, to provide an appropriate venue for vocational education and training, and to actively engage with the community to ensure opportunities to learn skills “Everywhere”, to leverage the technological advantages of vocational education and to develop digital skills learning resources, make sure you have the opportunity to learn your skills.

The third way is to make great efforts in “Doing special” vocational education. Compared with general education, vocational education is more closely related to industry and work. In the actual process of running a school, it is necessary to further highlight the characteristics of the vocational education types. However, for a long time, vocational education has been greatly influenced by the mode of running schools for general education. In order to improve this situation and build a strong vocational education country, we need to make great efforts in “Doing special”. On the one hand, we should develop the apprenticeship system with Chinese characteristics, give full play to the role of schools and enterprises in the process of education, and form a high degree of combination of learning, knowledge and practice characteristics of apprenticeship personnel training model. On the other hand, we should develop the industry-education amalgamation service organization with Chinese characteristics, cultivate a number of industry-education amalgamation communities with local characteristics and distinctive industry characteristics. In addition, we should cultivate the “Double-qualified” teachers with Chinese characteristics, strengthen the enterprise practice education in the pre-service stage, and guide the teachers to go into the enterprise practice in the post-service stage, improve their professional practice ability and practical teaching ability [3].

The fourth path is to make great efforts in vocational education. Professionalism has been an important feature of vocational education since its birth. In order to build a strong vocational education country, we need to adhere to the professional nature of the vocational education and work hard on “Doing professional”. On the one hand, it is necessary to analyze the quantity and quality of the demand for skilled personnel according to the scientific human resource market survey. On the other hand, we should improve the speciality of curriculum and teaching material development, teaching method and so on, and guarantee the quality of skilled personnel training by strictly controlling every link of personnel training. In addition, we should do a good job in tracking the career development of graduates, according to feedback for vocational colleges to improve the work of talent training professional reference.

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