

The Enlightenment of Technology Introduction from Japan and South Korea on China

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Abstract: *The improvement of the competitiveness of advanced manufacturing industry cannot be separated from the optimization and upgrading of industrial institutions. The optimization and upgrading of industrial institutions provide an ecosystem for the improvement of the competitiveness of advanced manufacturing industry. Only by starting from the low-end manufacturing industry can the optimization and upgrading of industrial structure provide assistance for the improvement of high-end manufacturing industry. The article analyzes how to optimize industrial institutions and enhance the competitiveness of industries based on the selection of technology introduction policies in industrial technological progress.*

Keywords: advanced manufacturing industry; Enhancing competitiveness; technology import.

1. INTRODUCTION

After World War II, with the help of the United States, South Korea and Japan gradually embarked on a path of economic recovery through the introduction of advanced technology from Europe and the United States. However, due to the impact of the Korean War from 1950 to 1953, South Korea's economic recovery has been in a state of regression. On the other hand, Japan has benefited from this war by continuously introducing and innovating technology, thus greatly enhancing its economic strength. After the end of the Korean War, South Korea spent nearly 10 years introducing new technologies and continuously digesting and innovating to promote the adjustment and upgrading of industrial structure, thus achieving economic recovery. Overall, after World War II, both South Korea and Japan were heavily introducing advanced European and American technologies. At present, the modern teaching thinking of Colleges and Universities is not mature enough. The traditional teaching concept is still the mainstream, which is mainly due to the fact that the innovation of teaching methods, teaching technology and teaching means does not drive the reform of teaching thinking. Most Colleges and Universities have upgraded the information technology of the material carrier. But they ignore the teachers' thinking reform and ideological sublimation, which is easy to restrict the giving of teachers' classroom rights and teaching freedom, and solidify the roles of teachers and students in the flipped classroom. Some teaching theory researchers did not offer suggestions on the reform of teaching thinking, and turned to the teaching theory of "practice center" and "bottom-up". The real "opponent" faced by modern teaching reform is not traditional teaching theory, and the main obstacle is teaching thinking [1-3]. Therefore, in the flipped classroom, the reform of teaching thinking is the first, and let thinking lead the development of technology. Technology should include entity technology and non entity technology [4]. Entity technology mainly refers to the material support means based on information technology. The non entity technology mainly refers to the realization of methods guided by human thought or thinking. The flipped classroom teaching thought is a modern teaching thinking mode based on information technology, which affects the teaching operation process. Flipped classroom is not an empty student-centered teaching plan, nor a simple teaching micro video assisted by information technology. It is the flipping of teaching thinking and the sublimation of teachers' thinking. The reversal of time-space structure in the teaching operation will cause the change of the roles of teachers and students, and promote the deep reform of teaching thinking and logical structure [5]. Before the flipped classroom starts, teachers divide the scattered knowledge in the textbook into several topics, and use information technology to spread students' deep thinking. It can guide students to actively participate in the collision between problem situation and knowledge representation, and realize the sublimation of students' thinking in the collision. Teaching micro videos and classroom teaching programs are only the pre-work of flipped classroom, and their thinking is the internal drive to support the smooth development of flipped classroom.

2. BASIC EXPERIENCE OF TECHNOLOGY INTRODUCTION AND INDEPENDENT INNOVATION IN SOUTH KOREA AND JAPAN

The flipped classroom teaching mode relies on information technology to make teaching enter the "reverse order" [6], which has reformed the teaching process and guided the previous "teaching before learning" to the "learning before teaching" mode. It has changed the way of teachers' teaching and students' learning, changed teachers from the past teaching and solving puzzles into learning guide, and changed students from the past passive learners into autonomous learners. It enhances students' participation and sense of experience in learning, and gradually cultivates students' autonomous learning ability. Meanwhile, teachers should actively adjust the original teacher-student relationship model, shorten the distance between teachers and students, and help their own role transformation.

The flipped classroom teaching mode realizes two levels of flipping. One is that the time sequence of learning tasks is flipped, and the content previously learned in the classroom stage is completed in the pre-classroom stage. The second is that the roles of teachers and students have been reversed. Through the reconstruction of this role, teachers' teaching and students' learning methods have been changed, students' awareness of autonomous learning has been shaped, and teachers' thinking as guides has been constructed. In this mode, the teacher is the participant, the controller of the classroom teaching direction, the researcher of the teaching content, the designer of the teaching micro video, and the evaluator of the teaching effect. Students are the leaders, the practitioners of classroom teaching and the experience of teaching effect. This role change has broken the previous stereotype of "focusing on the past and the best", "not prone to change, not thinking about change". It can let students have the motivation and ability of autonomous learning, stimulate their autonomous learning, use guiding strategies to make students manage and sort out themselves, and establish the confidence of autonomous learning. South Korea and Japan, as representative countries of latecomers in catching up with developed countries' technology, can summarize their methods of introducing technology, absorbing it, and innovating again as follows:

2.1 Targeted technology introduction

Firstly, for Japan, the introduction of technology has a clear characteristic, which is that it places great emphasis on overseas technologies with huge economic potential, but so far they have not been commercialized. These overseas technologies cover a wide range, and many inventions, patents, and technology licenses are key targets for Japan to introduce overseas technologies. The data shows that Japan's technological progress contributed 60% of the growth rate of Japan's economy after the World War II. The construction of new liberal arts majors in public management needs to build a multi-integration mechanism for the integration of science and education and collaborative education. By strengthening the integration of scientific research and teaching, establishing a collaborative education mechanism for schools, governments, enterprises, communities and other platforms, breaking professional barriers, realizing cross-disciplinary cooperation, and focusing on innovative curriculum design, organically combining theory and practice, improve the quality of teaching, and promote the improvement of students' practical ability and comprehensive quality. In the construction of new liberal arts, public management majors need to break the boundaries of traditional disciplines, integrate theoretical knowledge and practical experience through multidisciplinary interdisciplinary learning and interdisciplinary integration, and cultivate students with independent thinking, systematic thinking and critical thinking abilities. The teaching content should cover multiple fields such as public administration, sociology, political science, economics, etc., and fully reflect the complexity and system of the public service field. Break down the barriers of disciplines, and through cross-cooperation, students can learn and understand related disciplines more comprehensively. Organically combine the advantages of other disciplines with the training of public management professionals to realize the diversity and intersection of talent training, and cultivate talents with more comprehensive innovation capabilities and creativity. In the construction of new liberal arts majors in public management, it is necessary to pay attention to the integration of multiple evaluation mechanisms. The evaluation should consider the comprehensive evaluation of students' knowledge mastery, practical ability, innovative thinking, teamwork and other aspects. Schools should explore a variety of evaluation methods, such as essays, defense, practice reports, case studies, etc., to fully reflect the individual characteristics and comprehensive abilities of students.

2.2 Pay attention to the digestion and absorption of imported technologies

Emphasizing the digestion, absorption, and re creation of imported technologies in Japan and South Korea is a common characteristic in introducing overseas technologies. In fact, the introduction of overseas technology is very important in the development process of South Korea and Japan, but the re innovation of technology is also

very important. As far as South Korea is concerned, the government has provided various support to its enterprises in order to better absorb the imported overseas technology, including reservoirs, loans, knowledge and exchanges and cooperation with technology exporting countries, domestic research and development costs, training engineering and technical personnel and skilled workers, innovating the content and form of products, expanding the size of enterprises, meeting the needs of enterprises for raw materials, evaluating the risks and management of imported technology, etc. These measures are all taken by South Korea to digest and absorb advanced technology.

2.3 Develop laws and regulations related to technology introduction

Both Japan and South Korea have standardized and guided technology introduction from the perspective of legal systems. Firstly, a series of relatively complete laws and regulations related to technology introduction have been formulated; Secondly, on this basis, provide standardized guidance for the government, enterprises, and relevant institutions in practice. Specifically, the Japanese government has formulated a series of laws related to the economy and technology. For example, the Foreign Exchange Law enacted in 1949 and the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law enacted in 1950 played a significant role in promoting Japan's introduction of advanced foreign equipment and technology, leading Japan's technology introduction work to a healthy development path. In South Korea, there are mainly laws such as the Foreign Investment Import Law. At the same time, the South Korean government has also formulated provisions related to technology introduction in other relevant laws, such as the Industrial Development Promotion Law (1973). From this, it can be seen that Japan and South Korea have continuously improved their laws and regulations related to technology introduction, clarified the restrictive conditions and preferential measures for technology introduction, and guided the normative behavior of suppliers and demanders in the process of technology introduction.

2.4 Value the innovative value of domestic research institutions

Both Japan and South Korea attach great importance to their own private research institutions, with a particular focus on their research and development and the transformation of achievements. As early as in the Meiji Restoration, Japan paid particular attention to the research and innovation of its own enterprises. In order to improve the educational and cultural level of all citizens and enterprises, even during the economic collapse in the early stages of World War II, the Japanese government still attached great importance to its own education. Therefore, under the comprehensive guidance of the Japanese government, almost all of the domestic enterprises have developed continuing education programs for technical personnel, benefiting from which employees can not only proficiently master international advanced technology and equipment, but also engage in comprehensive innovation, thereby improving the national technological level. Traditional public management education usually focuses on theoretical knowledge and theoretical research[9], but the new liberal arts construction needs to put more emphasis on practical education. The essence of public management is to serve the public and administrative work, and practice is an essential part of public management education. Therefore, strengthening practical education plays a vital role in the construction of new liberal arts for public management majors. Adhere to knowledge creation and intellectual shaping, and consolidate students' professional quality and innovation ability with the spirit of seeking truth from science; adhere to the use of sports intelligence and sports heart, and build a strong body throughout the whole process of students' study and life; insist on pursuing beauty and beautifying people, Let the aesthetic interest and experience enlighten the mind and nourish the heart; insist on educating people with labor, improve oneself, and deepen the emotional identity of labor to consolidate the foundation of labor practice education and career planning. Promote the integration of "five educations simultaneously" into the core link of talent training, give full play to the educating role of school art halls, gymnasiums and other cultural and sports positions, improve the voluntary service system linked by schools and colleges, and build courses based on curriculum teaching, focusing on off-campus practice, and A labor education system featuring innovation and entrepreneurship.

3. THE ENLIGHTENMENT OF JAPAN AND SOUTH KOREA'S EXPERIENCE IN TECHNOLOGY INTRODUCTION TO CHINA

The cross-integrated major/curriculum system is the basis for the cultivation of new liberal arts talents. This major/curriculum system can not only expand the breadth and depth of subject knowledge, but also cultivate students' comprehensive ability and innovative spirit. Emphasizing the cross-integration of different disciplines can create more innovative and high-complexity research fields and stimulate the development potential of students. The first is to strengthen the construction of first-class undergraduate majors. Fully in line with the background of the new liberal arts construction, combined with the characteristics of Guangxi Normal University,

continue to promote and improve the approved administrative management major and social work major to become a national first-class undergraduate major. Focusing on solving complex public management problems, design an interdisciplinary professional curriculum system; focus on interdisciplinary knowledge learning, promote the combination of general education and professional education; focus on the application of interdisciplinary knowledge, systematically build a practical teaching platform; focus on the development of interdisciplinary academic capabilities, Construct a student scientific research and innovation mechanism that connects undergraduates and masters. At the same time, strengthen the construction of characteristic professional direction. Focusing on serving the modernization of the national governance system and governance capabilities, supporting the construction and development of the first-level discipline of public management, on the basis of the established Emergency Management Research Institute, continue to cultivate students in the direction of emergency management research with the political management characteristics of Guangxi Normal University, Highlight and strengthen the construction of characteristic directions such as smart emergency policies, emerging technology risk management, and urban and rural emergency management.

3.1 The government is gradually relaxing its management and control over the introduction of technology

In the early stages of technology absorption in Japan and South Korea, both countries wanted to have the government as the main body, carry out strict management and control, and achieve supervision of the structure, efficiency, and conditions of the advanced technology absorbed. The Japanese government has established relevant departments to collect information and intelligence on the most advanced science and technology in various industries internationally, and invited consulting agencies to form expert think tanks to study the key points of technology introduction that are not during the time period, and provide information, intelligence, and advice to enterprises. The introduction of technology using the above methods greatly improves the quality of the introduced technology, enabling enterprises to conduct reasonable introduction planning without arbitrariness and information asymmetry.

3.2 Emphasize the cultivation of enterprises' independent innovation ability

Technology introduction is not only a means to improve enterprise productivity, but should also be introduced on the basis of continuous improvement and upgrading of technology. How to cultivate the independent innovation ability of enterprises? Firstly, the government and enterprises should recognize the importance of independent innovation. The government and society should correctly treat the relationship between technology investment, technology introduction, and socio-economic development, as well as the relationship between sustainable development of enterprises and short-term economic benefits. Secondly, enterprises need to actively cultivate and improve their independent innovation capabilities. They need to increase investment in technological innovation funds and research intelligence, and also require strong support from the government in finance, taxation, credit, and other aspects.

3.3 Established an effective innovation mechanism

By imitating the technology and products introduced from advanced countries, both Japan and South Korea have achieved re innovation, which is an efficient mechanism. In order to study the technical principles, structural mechanisms, design ideas, manufacturing methods, and raw material characteristics of this type of product, Japanese and Korean enterprises extensively collect product information and decompose, test, analyze, and research similar foreign products, in order to achieve a comprehensive understanding of the principle, design, materials, and production technology of this product. Since the reform and opening up, Chinese enterprises have also begun to adopt this approach, but it is still far from meeting the innovation needs brought about by the rapidly developing market.

4. SUGGESTIONS ON TEACHING REFORM OF "PUBLIC POLICY ANALYSIS" COURSE

"Public Policy Analysis" is a typical course combining theory and practice. The practical problems it faces in the teaching content and teaching mode seriously restrict the realization of the teaching purpose of "Public Policy Analysis". Therefore, this paper puts forward relevant countermeasures and suggestions for the teaching reform and practice of the "Public Policy Analysis" course under the background of the new liberal arts. Public policy analysis requires the comprehensive application of various methods and tools, while traditional student assessment methods are often based on written tests, which cannot fully evaluate students' ability to analyze and solve

problems. Especially in the field of public policy, students' practical ability and teamwork ability are also very important. Therefore, how to design a reasonable assessment method and evaluate the comprehensive ability of students has become a difficult problem.

4.1 Adhere to the cultivation of morality and core values to highlight the new requirements for the cultivation of new liberal arts talents

The essence of talent cultivation is to rethink and explore the cultivation of people. The new liberal arts cultivation pays more attention to the unity of knowledge production and moral cultivation. Core qualities such as values and administrative ethics of public management talents are more important than other disciplines. The cultivation of students' sound personality and the shaping of core values are one of the most important connotations of the cultivation of new liberal arts public management talents. Through course ideological and political, party member activities, campus culture construction, social practice (such as teaching support, poverty alleviation, relief work, etc.), internalize public values, enable students to have a strong sense of social responsibility, and cultivate students' localized academic knowledge of public management and practical feelings. Improve the construction of the ideological and political system of the curriculum, insist on excavating, condensing, and integrating the ideological and political elements of the curriculum, and solve the actual public management problems in China, reflecting the characteristics of Chinese public management; focus on the construction of the ideological and political teaching process of the curriculum, and carry out public Ideological and political case teaching of management courses, creating a case library of ideological and political integration of media resources shared by public management majors.

4.2 Strengthen the cross-integrated professional/curriculum system and the construction of teaching staff

Public management majors need to pay attention to close contact with contemporary society and actual operation[10]. For this reason, it is necessary to establish a practice base and practice teaching. The practice base can not only provide a space for students to learn and practice, but also provide students with opportunities for off-campus practice, so that students can better contact the society, understand related operations, and improve their practical ability. In addition, teachers and students can expand the curriculum through in-depth cooperation with the practice base, realize the integration of curriculum and practice, and create a multi-integration mechanism[11]. In a word, it is very necessary for public management majors to create a multi-integration mechanism for talent training in the process of building a new liberal arts[12]. This needs to involve many aspects such as teaching content, teaching staff, practical teaching and evaluation mechanism[13]. Only on the basis of diverse integration can we cultivate compound and innovative public management talents who are more suitable for social needs.

4.3 War Poems in Homer's Epic

Homer's Epic is about the 12th century BC Greek attack on the city of Troy and the postwar story. The formation and recording of the epic almost went through the whole process of the formation of slavery. After the Trojan War, there were many short songs about war heroes in Asia Minor, which merged with the stories of God in the spreading process, enhancing the mythological character of war heroes. These short songs were arranged by Homer in the 8th and 7th centuries BC, gradually became a grand war legend, and officially recorded in the form of words in the 6th century BC. The epic has been formed for centuries, mixed with the historical factors of various times. It is the precious treasure left by the ancient Greeks to later generations, which provides a valuable reference for later generations to understand Greek civilization.

Homer's Epics include two long epics, Iliad and Odyssey, each in 24 volumes. The theme of the Odyssey is the story of Odysseus returning to the kingdom of Ithaca to reunite with his wife after the fall of Troy. However, Iliad directly describes the large-scale Trojan War, which has seriously traumatized the warring parties. Therefore, the war poem in Homer's Epic mainly refers to Iliad. It begins with the quarrel of Agamemnon and Achilles in the tenth year of the Trojan War. The Greek allies besieged Troy for ten years, failing to conquer it, and the conflict in the army gradually intensified. Achilles resented Agamemnon and refused to fight for the coalition until Hector, the prince of Troy, killed his friend Patroclus. Then, Hector fought a duel with Achilles and died heroically. The story of Iliad ended when Priam, the king of Troy, begged for Hector's body for a funeral.

5. CONCLUSION

Firstly, China needs to start from within enterprises and actively promote technological innovation. In order to

improve the overall level of internal innovation capabilities, enterprises need to carry out various technical training, organize research and development teams and technical departments to carry out small-scale technological transformation and innovation activities, establish a reasonable innovation reward mechanism, and create an innovation atmosphere. Secondly, the good interaction between industry, academia, and research can effectively enhance the technological innovation capabilities of enterprises. The government should promote enterprises to pay attention to the connection between industry, academia, and research, transform market demand into the transformation and upgrading of technology and equipment by scientific research institutions, and transform scientific research achievements into more mature market products. Finally, leverage the core organizational and driving role of entrepreneurs in independent innovation. Entrepreneurs not only need to organize and motivate employees to carry out innovation activities within the enterprise, so that the concept of innovation can be implemented within the enterprise, but also need to plan and carry out cooperation with research institutions, establish research and exchange platforms with relevant experts, and do their best to lobby the government to obtain policy support from all aspects. The leading role of entrepreneurs is of great significance for the sustainable technological innovation of enterprises.

6. SUGGESTION

Social pension policies should focus on the needs of the elderly and provide comprehensive protection and services for the elderly. The government should increase the financial support and supervision of the elderly care institutions to ensure the quality and service level of the elderly care institutions. At the same time, a sound information system should also be established to facilitate the elderly to understand the situation of the elderly care institutions and choose a suitable way of providing for them.

Improving the pension system needs to give full play to the role of all aspects of society. The government should encourage and support social organizations, enterprises and institutions to participate in elderly care services, and enrich the content and forms of elderly care services. At the same time, cooperation with other industries should be strengthened to create more employment opportunities and space for social participation for the elderly.

For the employability of geriatric nursing graduates, education, training and practice should be strengthened. By providing more comprehensive courses and practical opportunities, students will develop professional skills and practical experience. At the same time, strengthen cooperation with elderly care institutions, provide more employment opportunities and internship positions, so that graduates can better adapt to the needs of elderly care services..

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