

Innovation and practice of training high-quality Japanese foreign-related nursing personnel from the perspective of new Liberal arts: A case study of Xi ‘an Translation and Translation Institute

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Abstract: After the global aging society, the number of professionals engaged in nursing care for the aged is seriously insufficient, which is a problem that the whole world has to face and urgently needs to solve. Japan has an early development of nursing care for the elderly, with more comprehensive theoretical and practical experience, which has certain reference and innovative significance for solving the shortage of nursing care professionals for the elderly. This paper will take Xi ‘an Translation Institute as an example to study the current situation and countermeasures of Japanese foreign-related nursing personnel training under the new liberal arts background, seek solutions to existing problems, and put forward implementable plans and strategies to promote the training of global nursing and nursing personnel in China.

Key words: foreign-related nursing; Japanese; Talent training

Introduction: Japan is the first country in the world to face the problem of population aging, so the cause of care and care first arose in Japan and was gradually paid attention to. With the gradual intensification of the aging problem in Japan, the number of nurses is seriously insufficient. In 2008, Japan began to introduce a large number of foreign nursing and nursing professionals. In 2017, there was a serious shortage of practitioners in the nursing industry. On November 1 of the same year, the Japanese government implemented the Law on the Protection of Skilled Internship for Foreigners and Skilled Interns, which officially incorporated the nursing profession into the foreign skilled internship system. On the one hand, Japan has introduced a large number of foreign labor forces from all over the world to alleviate the serious shortage of domestic nursing workers. On the other hand, Japanese elderly care institutions have adopted the form of cooperation with major universities in China, which urgently needs to train more and more professional high-end nursing talents with international cross-cultural communication ability for many countries facing the same problem.

I. The development status of nursing care for the elderly in Japan

As we all know, Japan has entered the aging society for more than 40 years, ranking first in the world. Among the 120 million people in Japan, there are more than 30 million people over the age of 65, or one in every four people, and this proportion is still increasing. There are many elderly care facilities in Japan, but there is a serious shortage of nurses in Japan, so the Japanese government passed a bill in 2016 to officially open the nursing market to the outside world, and began to introduce a large number of nurses from abroad in 2017. According to the Japanese “Chinese Guide” reported that in September 2017, Japan began to implement the “Immigration Management Refugee Identification Law (Entry Law) Amendment” to add a new “care” (care) in the stay qualification. The provisions of the new “care and welfare worker” foreigners, up to five years can be eligible to stay in Japan The Japanese government in November 1 of the same year, the implementation of the “foreign skilled internship and skilled intern protection related Law”, nursing occupation officially incorporated into the foreign skills internship system.

In the face of such good employment opportunities, China, Vietnam, the Philippines and other countries have slowly begun to export nursing workers to Japan. Therefore, most of the domestic medical higher vocational colleges have set up foreign nursing professional day care courses.

II. The comprehensive literacy of Japanese foreign-related nursing practitioners

In Japan, there is a special kind of nursing staff, that is, the nurse, the full name of the “nurse welfare.” Japan interface refers to a new profession in service for aging population, different from all the nannies and nurses in our country, it means using special knowledge and technology to assist the daily life of people with disabilities physically or mentally, professional in the aspects of nursing skills, human mechanics, geriatrics psychology, language arts and so on. In Japan, nursing is a specialized discipline in universities and colleges, and the full name is: nursing and social welfare science.

The training of Japanese nursing professionals involves multiple disciplines and fields. They are not only required to have good intercultural language communication skills, but also to learn sociology, economics, medicine, psychology, law, nursing, nutrition, life support technology, basic process of nursing, understanding of cognitive disorders, understanding of disabilities and other disciplines. On this basis, they also need to go through 3 years of clinical practice, and finally pass various theoretical and skill tests, and then they can obtain the bachelor of Nursing and Welfare qualification certificate. The certificate is divided into three levels, different levels, the salary is also very different! Nurses usually work in nursing homes, elderly care centers, hospitals and services for people with disabilities.

III. Current Situation of Training Japanese nurses for Foreign-related nurses in China ---- Take Xi 'an Translation Institute as an example

Most Japanese learners have no basic knowledge, and those who go to Japan are usually required to have an international Japanese proficiency of N3 or above. In the limited class hours, students should not only have the language foundation of listening, speaking, reading, writing and translating Japanese, but also master the knowledge of nursing and clinical nursing, as well as sociology, economics, medicine, psychology, law, nursing science and nutrition and other fields and disciplines. The learning intensity is relatively high and the learning challenge is strong. In addition, in the limited class hours, It is necessary to ensure the class hours of the vocational platform course, take into account the classes of vocational skills and the interweaving of various disciplines. As a result, the class hours are insufficient, the teachers have clear teaching goals, and the students are not equipped with good cross-cultural communication skills, nor lack of clinical nursing practice skills for nursing care for the elderly, so that they cannot be competent for related work, and finally, The goal of talent training in colleges and universities does not match the position demand of talents in the market.

The cultivation of talents in colleges and universities is mainly to output integrated application-oriented talents who meet the market demand, conform to the development of society and meet the actual requirements of the post. In view of the above situation, the training of Japanese foreign-related nursing talents is in urgent need of continuous reform, and efforts are made to cultivate more composite and applied talents!

IV. Measures for the training of Japanese foreign-related nursing personnel

1. Optimize the curriculum and clarify the training objectives of talents

The training program of Japanese nursing talents should be combined with the particularity of their majors, develop a new type of talent training program, dare to break the conventional course design, optimize the course setting, and clarify the training objectives. The theoretical and practical classes are divided into reasonable and scientific classes.

2. Reform the traditional teaching mode

With the increasing exchanges between China and Japan in the economic and cultural fields and the growing demand for Japanese nursing talents, the training goals of Japanese nursing majors in higher vocational colleges have also changed, from a single training language to training Japanese skilled talents who not only have skilled Japanese language ability but also master certain professional nursing skills. As we all know, the traditional Japanese teaching has been following the compressed version of the undergraduate teaching model, which mainly explains the teaching content of vocabulary, grammar, sentence pattern to students one by one in class, and lacks the training of the practical application ability of the three languages. The curriculum emphasizes basic language skills and basic grammar knowledge: in terms of teaching content, it mainly focuses on some less practical and less commonly used language knowledge: it rarely involves some medical treatment, service, tourism and other aspects. In addition, there is no clear requirement for Japanese nurses to have different abilities in their actual work. Although the traditional teaching mode plays a certain role in promoting the cultivation of talents, it also has some disadvantages, for example, the classroom atmosphere is not active. The teaching mode of full classroom can not stimulate students' interest in learning, it is difficult to exert students' active imagination and creativity, and so on. Obviously, the traditional teaching mode has obviously lagged behind the requirements of The Times. In the Japanese teaching of Japanese nursing major in higher vocational colleges, in addition to paying attention to Japanese education and related business knowledge, we should also pay attention to the penetration of Japanese nursing humanistic culture. Only by understanding the real nursing environment in Japanese hospitals can students have a further understanding of Japanese society and Japanese people's way of thinking, and only in this way can they get familiar with and adapt to living and working in Japan as soon as possible.

3. The change of ideological and cognitive form

Many parents in China still have a narrow cognition of nursing care work in the traditional sense of "nanny work". They think that workers in this field are lowly and serve others, which is not respected by others and has low social status. They are unwilling to let their children choose this major to study, or even if they have studied this major, they do not support their children to work in overseas nursing institutions. Even the nursing care students have a certain prejudice against the nursing care industry, and their cognition remains that it is enough to take care of the elderly's food, drink and bowels. It is difficult to provide auxiliary help to the elderly's physical and mental conditions, let alone respect the concept of the elderly. On the one hand, this narrow cognition of nursing work reflects that many people have insufficient cognition of the work content of nursing work and the comprehensive quality of practitioners. On the other hand, it shows that the government's guidance and publicity work related to care work has not been promoted to the general public, and the influence of publicity needs to be increased.

4. Cultivation of correct values

Nowadays, most Chinese young people are the only child, and most of them grow up in the love of their parents, and the young people who can do housework are in the minority. At first, the choice of nursing as a professional direction was not my real idea, many of them were due to the pressure of parents. In addition, the traditional concept is not friendly to nursing work, which is the main reason for the lack of nursing staff. Therefore, cultivating correct values, outlook on life and promoting personal dedication are also the ideological cornerstones of intercultural communicative competence training.

5. Strengthen the training of double-qualified and dual-ability teachers

China's nursing profession started late, lack of experience, teachers, teaching materials have some problems. Teachers are encouraged to "go out". Go to Chinese and Japanese pension welfare institutions or schools that offer this specialty for further study, study, and observation, and refuse to "work behind closed doors", and there is a disconnect between theory and practice. Efforts should be made to train teachers with dual skills and abilities to ensure the sound and sustainable development of the profession.

6. It is suggested that the academic system should be 2+1+1

2+1+1 (that is, two years of domestic education + one year of language school + internship in Japanese pension institution) or 2+2 (that is, two years of domestic basic theory learning + two years of foreign clinical practice), or it is suggested that the school, the Japanese and Chinese cooperate in running schools, and sign a contract with the employer in advance, funded by the Japanese employer, and entrust the training of practitioners. In order to achieve seamless connection between talent training and job requirements.

7. Establish practical teaching system

Define the connotation and extension of clinical practice teaching, and establish a practical teaching system. Build the school's own nursing simulation laboratory and ergonomic observation room, organize students to observe and practice clinical nursing skills on a regular basis, and conduct on-site simulation exercises in Japanese with role play, which can not only effectively improve the oral communication ability of Japanese, but also feel the difficult life of vulnerable people who can not take care of themselves, so as to strengthen the work faith and be enthusiastic about the cause. On the other hand, make full use of winter and summer vacation, arrange students to go to Japan for nursing institutions internship, work, in order to complete the social practice before graduation, lay a solid foundation for formally entering the job, accumulate valuable experience. Pay attention to the unification of theory and practice, and create more and more open practice and clinical training platform for students.

8. Encourage students to obtain the Bachelor's certificate of Japanese Interface Care and Welfare

The Nurse Welfare Certificate is the only national qualification certificate recognized by Japan in the nursing profession. The main work contents include "physical assistance" and "living assistance". There are three levels of the Bachelor's degree in palliative care and welfare, and the salary varies greatly according to the level. High income is a kind of incentive for nursing practitioners. It not only increases the number of practitioners, but also requires nurses to continuously learn and improve their professional skills, which plays a positive role in promoting the development of nursing care industry for the aged.

9. Do a good job in graduation feedback

In order to cultivate more Japanese foreign-related nursing talents who can meet the market demand, conform to the social development and meet the actual needs of the post, we will carefully conduct questionnaire survey for every job-hunting student of our school, especially the "Japanese nursing graduates", and invite outstanding graduates to return to campus to share their employment experience. Not only do a good job in employment guidance, but also promote professional publicity and professional construction.

Conclusion

The training of nursing professionals for the elderly is a major topic for the benefit of the country and the people, which is related to the development of the country and the realization of health and wellness of the whole people. The research in this paper is still insufficient, and it is expected to continue to explore in the later teaching, and it is urgent to show our modest efforts on how to train practitioners matching the nursing positions.

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