

## New Development Trends of Vocational College Journals from the Perspective of the Guiding Evolution in the Second Round Double High Plan (Postprint)

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### Abstract

**【目的】** This study, based on the evolving policy orientation of the second round of the “Double High-Quality Plan”, explores the practical pathways for vocational college journals to serve the construction of the “Double High-Quality Plan”. **【方法】** Comprehensively employing literature analysis and case study methods, it systematically analyzes the practical dilemmas of journals across dimensions including journal positioning, content production, collaborative mechanisms, and academic evaluation. **【结果】** Vocational college journals face systematic and structural obstacles such as disconnection between journal positioning and industrial demands, misalignment between content supply and educational objectives, imbalance between collaborative mechanisms and resource integration, and mismatch between academic evaluation and “Double High-Quality” standards, necessitating urgent improvement in the quality and effectiveness of their service to the “Double High-Quality Plan” construction. **【结论】** Efforts should be made to construct an academic community that integrates vocational education characteristics and regional identities, and through the four-dimensional pathway of specialized positioning, collaborative development, digital empowerment, and international expansion, provide solid academic support for the reform and innovation of higher vocational education.

### Full Text

## From the Evolution of the Second Round “Double High Plan” Orientation to New Trends in the Development of Vocational College Journals

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## Abstract

**[Purpose]** This paper explores practical pathways for vocational college journals to serve the construction of the “Double High Plan” against the backdrop of evolving policy orientations in the second round of the initiative. **[Method]** Through a comprehensive application of literature analysis and case study methods, this study systematically examines the practical dilemmas faced by academic journals in terms of editorial positioning, content production, collaborative mechanisms, and academic evaluation. **[Results]** Vocational college journals exhibit systemic and structural obstacles, including misalignment between editorial positioning and industrial demands, disconnect between content supply and educational objectives, imbalance between collaborative mechanisms and resource integration, and mismatch between academic evaluation and “Double High standards.” The quality and effectiveness of their service to the “Double High Plan” construction urgently require improvement. **Conclusion** Efforts should focus on building an academic community that integrates vocational education characteristics with regional identity, and through a four-dimensional pathway of specialized positioning, collaborative development, digital empowerment, and international expansion, provide solid academic support for the reform and innovation of higher vocational education.

**Keywords:** “Double High Plan” ; vocational education policy; industry-education integration; vocational college journals; digital publishing

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The China Double High-Plan for Vocational Colleges and Specialties (hereinafter referred to as the “Double High Plan” ) represents a strategic institutional arrangement for deepening vocational education reform in China, bearing the significant mission of implementing the education powerhouse strategy in the new era. The plan adopts a three-round progressive development path, with each round spanning five years. The first round commenced in 2019, while the second round launched in 2025, aiming to concentrate resources on building a cohort of vocational colleges and specialty clusters that lead reform, support development, and achieve world-class standards with Chinese characteristics. The second round targets high-level educational capacity and high-quality industry-education integration, focusing on improving talent cultivation quality and social service capabilities, thereby guiding higher vocational institutions to shift from “having good infrastructure and conditions” to “providing excellent service and strong support.” As crucial platforms for academic innovation and industry-education integration, vocational college journals should consciously integrate into regional economic ecosystems, actively align with institutional development strategies, precisely match the construction needs of the “Double High Plan,” enhance the service capacity of vocational education, and demonstrate academic strength in the development of higher vocational education.

## 1. Four-Dimensional Interpretation of the Second Round “Double High Plan” Orientation Evolution

The strategic shift in the second round of the “Double High Plan” has triggered profound structural changes in the evaluation system of vocational education, driving continuous improvement in key institutional capabilities and cultivating more highly-skilled talents, master craftsmen, and great artisans, thereby enhancing service to major national strategies and regional industrial development.

### 1.1 Goal Escalation: From “Autonomous Development” to “Strategic Support”

The first round of the “Double High Plan” focused on optimizing and upgrading the basic conditions of vocational colleges themselves, emphasizing improvements to hardware facilities, teaching staff, and specialty cluster layouts. Its objectives were endogenously oriented toward “autonomous development.” During this phase, the foundational capabilities of higher vocational education were significantly strengthened, successfully resolving the problem of insufficient resource supply. Nevertheless, the alignment between vocational education and industrial demands remained inadequate, and its contribution to regional economic development needed further enhancement. The second round of the “Double High Plan” construction adheres to a demand-oriented approach, with specialty cluster construction as the core task, elevating development goals to an exogenous “strategic support” model. It closely aligns with the construction of modern industrial systems, quality improvement, development of vocational education in border regions, and the internationalization of vocational education. The plan systematically optimizes the structure and quality of highly-skilled talent supply, effectively transforming educational capacity into a powerful driving force for serving economic and social development, and achieving a qualitative leap from “opening new tracks” in the first round to “strengthening support” in the current round.

### 1.2 System Reconstruction: From “Single Evaluation” to “Multi-dimensional Assessment”

The evaluation system of the first round of the “Double High Plan” primarily focused on institutional basic conditions and construction achievements, with indicators emphasizing quantitative assessment of landmark outcomes, resulting in relatively singular, inward-looking, and static evaluation dimensions. The second round of the “Double High Plan” systematically constructs a six-dimensional evaluation system encompassing ideological and political work leadership, social demand matching, foundational support, goal achievability of construction measures, policy mechanism guarantee, and outcome contribution. By dynamically adjusting specialty cluster structures, the plan achieves precise matching between talent supply and industrial demand. This multi-dimensional, open, and dynamic assessment mechanism guides institutions to respond promptly to the

development requirements of new quality productive forces, promotes deep integration between specialty clusters and industrial chains and innovation chains, and consequently forms a modern vocational education system led by national strategies and empowered by regional characteristics.

### **1.3 Model Innovation: From “Inward Development” to “Open Collaboration”**

The second round of the “Double High Plan” focuses on exploring new models for constructing provincial modern vocational education systems. By strengthening national strategic guidance, deepening local characteristic cultivation, and promoting deep industrial participation, the plan addresses structural contradictions in talent supply, coordination challenges between provincial-level planning and institutional autonomy, and the absence of benefit-sharing mechanisms among multiple stakeholders, thereby fully stimulating the vitality of educational entities. Through the construction of city-industry-education alliances and industry-education integration communities, the plan creates a “dual-body” resonance effect that drives two-way flow of school-enterprise resources and precise matching of industry-education supply and demand. This deepens comprehensive cooperation between schools and enterprises in educational systems, talent cultivation models, employment services, and innovation development, achieving organic coupling of four functions: talent cultivation, scientific and technological innovation, social services, and international exchange. Simultaneously, focusing on digitalization and internationalization strategic tracks, the plan enhances digital application levels, constructs a new ecosystem for smart education, and builds high-level international cooperation platforms. On one hand, digital and intelligent technologies drive the transformation of entire processes in education, teaching, and management services, effectively supporting the efficient operation of the “dual-body” system. On the other hand, adhering to the principle of “education follows industrial output, schools and enterprises progress together,” the plan serves international industrial capacity cooperation and Chinese enterprises going global, cultivates international talents and local technical-skilled personnel urgently needed by Chinese enterprises, and enhances the international influence of Chinese vocational education. This cross-boundary collaborative mechanism among “government-industry-institutions” and the industry-education coordination framework of “system-resources-evaluation” collectively drive vocational education from “inward development” toward “open collaboration.”

### **1.4 Value Repositioning: From “Skill-based” to “Holistic Development”**

The second round of the “Double High Plan” addresses the insufficient personalized cultivation and weak attention to student development in the first round, promoting the transformation of talent cultivation from single skill training to comprehensive quality development. The plan strengthens the shaping of craftsmanship spirit and cross-cultural competence cultivation, enhances the

leadership effectiveness of ideological and political work, and improves the education mechanism that integrates moral and technical cultivation with work-study combination. This achieves deep integration between grassroots Party building and specialty construction, as well as between ideological-political education and professional education, and constructs a new pattern of “three-all education” (all-personnel, all-process, and all-round education). With improving talent cultivation quality as the core, schools and enterprises collaboratively implement the “Five Golds” construction project (Gold Major, Gold Course, Gold Textbook, Gold Teacher, and Gold Base) to precisely cultivate highly-skilled talents urgently needed for new quality productive forces development. The plan focuses on building a lifelong learning system with vertical integration and horizontal connectivity, providing students with diversified growth pathways, strengthening digital literacy cultivation, and enhancing information technology application capabilities. By introducing internationally advanced educational resources, the plan cultivates international talents with global vision, marking that higher vocational education has entered a new stage of high-quality development and signifying the value return of talent cultivation from “skill-based” to “holistic development.”

## 2. Analysis of Current Dilemmas Facing Vocational College Journals

Against the backdrop of the second round of the “Double High Plan,” vocational college journals have encountered unprecedented development opportunities. However, systemic and structural obstacles persist in editorial positioning, content production, collaborative mechanisms, and academic evaluation, and the quality and effectiveness of their service to the “Double High Plan” construction remain to be improved.

### 2.1 Misalignment Between Journal Positioning and Industrial Demand

Regional industrial demand, institutional specialty construction, and journal column planning constitute an interdependent and co-evolving positive linkage relationship. As an industry-education integration platform connecting “workshops” and “classrooms,” “technology” and “academia,” vocational college journals should demonstrate applied, skill-oriented, and localized characteristics in serving regional industries. Statistics indicate that vocational college journals exhibit significant shortcomings in supporting regional industrial development. First, there is a gap in academic supply. According to CNKI and Wanfang Database statistics, among the 197 construction units in the first round of the “Double High Plan,” only 80 journals (40.61%) are currently hosted (including co-hosted) by these institutions, with more than half of vocational colleges not having established academic journals and with unbalanced regional distribution, making it difficult to match specialty dynamic adjustment and industrial upgrading needs. Second, column construction innovation lags behind. Existing

columns mostly focus on traditional basic fields with obvious homogenization characteristics—72.5% of journals have established conventional columns such as “Higher Vocational Education Research” and 65% have “Teaching Reform Research” columns. In contrast, only 31.25% of journals have columns highlighting institutional characteristic specialty clusters, and thematic columns targeting emerging industries such as artificial intelligence and intelligent manufacturing are particularly scarce, with research results addressing industrial technology barriers, process bottlenecks, and product iteration pain points being rare. Third, regional characteristics are insufficiently demonstrated. Thematic research based on regional industrial features and cultural endowments is notably absent, with only 37.5% of journals having established such characteristic columns, and they generally lack in-depth empirical research on industrial chain mapping analysis, cultural competitiveness assessment, market dynamic monitoring, and policy implementation effectiveness evaluation.

### **2.3 Imbalance in Collaborative Mechanisms and Resource Integration**

As important carriers of industry-education integration, the functional realization of vocational college journals must break through the inertia of “academization” development and the path dependence of “undergraduate-ization,” and build academic practice platforms with vocational education characteristics and regional identity. Currently, collaborative mechanisms and resource integration face multiple constraints. First, the industry-academia-research collaborative ecosystem has not yet formed, with long-term dialogue mechanisms between schools and enterprises being absent, and insufficient participation of industry mentors leading to information asymmetry in technology supply and demand. Second, traditional print media forms limit knowledge dissemination effectiveness, lagging construction of industrial data middle platforms constrains dynamic evaluation system development, and data governance capabilities urgently require systematic improvement. Third, international communication channels have limited coverage, with insufficient investment in thematic research such as the “Belt and Road” vocational education observation and cross-border industrial capacity cooperation, and slow progress in international standard output and cross-cultural communication capacity building.

### **2.4 Mismatch Between Academic Evaluation and “Double High Standards”**

The six-dimensional standard framework established by the second round of the “Double High Plan” provides both standard guidance for the development of vocational colleges and direction for journal reform. Based on the positioning of vocational education as a distinct type, the evaluation standards for vocational college journals should break through traditional quantification orientation and center on content quality evaluation, establishing a “form-content-effect” three-in-one evaluation indicator system. The current evaluation mechanism reveals inherent contradictions. First, evaluation indicator dimensions are singular, with

excessive reliance on traditional parameters such as citation frequency and impact factor, while applied indicators like transformation rate and social benefits are neglected. Second, the evaluation subject composition is unbalanced, with academia-dominated evaluation systems emphasizing theoretical depth and insufficient industrial participation leading to absent evaluation of application value. Third, evaluation effectiveness transformation is sluggish, with most institutions still limiting evaluation to performance assessment, lacking digital achievement transformation mechanisms, and having low correlation between resource allocation and evaluation results, which constrains the release of evaluation system value.

### 3. New Development Trends in Vocational College Journals

The strategic shift and service capacity enhancement of vocational colleges are systematically reconstructing the development ecosystem of academic journals. Vocational college journals should establish a “supply-demand adaptation” editorial philosophy and provide academic support for higher vocational education reform and innovation through a four-dimensional pathway of specialized positioning, collaborative development, digital empowerment, and international expansion.

#### 3.1 Content Specialization: From “Generalization” to “Branding”

**3.1.1 Professional Group-Oriented Content Reconstruction as the Primary Path for Journal Transformation** The second round of the “Double High Plan” explicitly requires “improving the operation management mechanism of specialty clusters and the dynamic adjustment mechanism within clusters to rapidly respond to industrial transformation needs.” In this context, vocational college journals must deeply align with national “Double High Plan” construction requirements, focusing on building a collaborative development mechanism between column systems and key specialty cluster construction, smoothing the transformation path from academic research support to industrial upgrading, and achieving transformation from comprehensive academic carriers to specialty construction empowerment platforms. The *Journal of Anhui Water Conservancy and Hydropower Vocational Technical College* has built characteristic columns such as “Water Conservancy Research and Practice” and “Engineering Technology Research” by relying on the national high-level specialty cluster “Water Conservancy and Hydropower Construction Engineering.” Through jointly planning topics with industries, enterprises, and research institutions, the journal systematically publishes innovative practical results in industrial technology breakthroughs, process innovations, and market applications, establishing a closed-loop operation mechanism of “industrial pain points—academic breakthroughs—achievement transformation.” Practice has proven that vocational college journals should be based on industrial needs, leverage specialty cluster construction as a fulcrum, follow the path of collaborative innovation, systematically reshape journal functional positioning, dynamically optimize column

architecture, and ultimately build a collaborative innovation ecosystem of “industrial demand—specialty cluster response—academic support.”

**3.1.2 Student-Centered Thematic Research as an Effective Choice for Content Specialization** Under the perspective of the second round of the “Double High Plan,” “student-centeredness” has become the core concept of vocational college development. As academic display windows, industry-education integration bridges, and “three-all education” platforms, journals possess functions of academic accumulation, technology incubation, and education guidance. At the practical level, some journals have made beneficial explorations. The *Journal of Liuzhou Vocational and Technical University* focuses on improving talent cultivation quality as its core, establishing a “‘Five Golds’ Construction” column to advance new infrastructure construction in vocational education, enhance key educational capabilities, and facilitate student transformation from “skill learners” to “industrial innovators.” From a developmental perspective, journals should take student needs as the origin, build collaborative platforms for academic research, industrial demand, and student growth through column innovation, thematic planning, and mechanism optimization. Specifically, journals can establish “Student Innovation Workshops” columns, create student journal evaluation mechanisms, and promote the transformation of classroom achievements into enterprise products.

**3.1.3 Practice-Oriented Column Reorganization as the Key Strategy to Break Homogenization** The core competitiveness of practice-oriented columns in vocational college journals lies in characteristic positioning and problem-responsive capabilities. The *Journal of Wenzhou Vocational and Technical College* has deeply cultivated the “Wenzhou Studies” column, exploring the modern value of traditional culture and hot issues in reform and development, forming differentiated competitive advantages and winning the “Characteristic Column Award” of national university social science journals in 2023. From a functional positioning perspective, practice-oriented column construction should be guided by serving national strategies and connecting with industrial needs, demonstrating academic characteristics through differentiated positioning, highlighting content value through practical topic selection, and constructing a new editorial model of “columns as services, content as products.”

## **3.2 Collaborative Openness: From “Separation” to “Symbiosis”**

**3.2.1 Building Multi-Stakeholder Editorial Board Governance Mechanisms** The key to transforming vocational college journals into industry-education integration platforms under the “Double High Plan” policy background lies in constructing a multi-stakeholder editorial board governance mechanism involving “government-industry-enterprise-school-research” participation. This mechanism integrates core functions such as policy guidance, strategic planning, resource coordination, and quality monitoring to promote deep integration of

industry-academia-research elements and enhance overall effectiveness. Specifically, government departments provide policy support, industry organizations optimize topic directions, enterprises promote practice-oriented content production, and colleges and research institutions jointly tackle technical challenges, ultimately forming a collaborative mechanism of “enterprises and government setting topics, journals organizing contributions, and experts providing answers” that provides institutional guarantees for journal development.

**3.2.2 Building Inter-College Journal Alliances** The *Liaoning Higher Vocational Education Journal*, as an academic journal jointly hosted by 12 institutions in Liaoning Province, effectively aggregates multi-institution high-quality manuscript sources and integrates publishing resources through cluster operation models. This approach not only effectively avoids homogenized competition but also expands the service radius of individual journals, thereby forming a development pattern of mutual complementarity and collaborative innovation. Under the guidance of the “Double High Plan,” vocational college journals should adopt alliance building and joint publishing approaches, using high-quality journals as vanguards to integrate similar resources and concentrate efforts on building a batch of academic journal clusters that are “correctly oriented, first-class in quality, resource-intensive, and with core competitiveness,” thus resolving the development dilemma of “having many hills but no peaks.”

**3.2.3 Integrating Campus Publishing Resources** Journals should establish normalized communication and collaboration mechanisms with academic affairs, scientific research, and school-enterprise cooperation departments to deeply integrate into the school’s medium and long-term development planning system. Focusing on the practical needs of discipline and specialty construction, journals should achieve dynamic matching between column settings and specialty clusters to ensure that topic planning precisely connects with the frontiers of industrial technology development. Relying on school-level key scientific research platforms, journals should strengthen linkage effects with major scientific research projects, establish rapid transformation mechanisms for scientific research achievements, and enhance academic influence and industry leadership. Deepening collaboration with school-enterprise cooperation departments, journals should build docking channels between enterprise technology needs and journal topics to promote collaborative innovation in “industry-academia-research.”

### 3.3 Digital Dissemination: From “Print Media” to “Converged Media”

**3.3.1 Data-Driven Innovation in Journal Production Methods** In the digital age, data-driven approaches have become the primary means for topic planning and content production in vocational college journals. Journals should adapt to digital publishing development trends, leverage the amplifying, superimposing, and multiplying effects of data elements, systematically integrate data elements into the entire production process, and achieve quantification and precision in topic value assessment through big data analysis technology.

Based on multi-dimensional analysis of academic research hotspot maps, reader behavior data models, and industrial talent demand databases, journals should establish dynamic optimization mechanisms for column architecture to ensure that journal content co-evolves with academic frontiers and social needs. For example, by building a specialty cluster construction quality monitoring cockpit that connects to multi-source data such as industrial park enterprise talent demand databases and graduate employment quality reports, journals can dynamically generate analysis models to provide precise basis for column topic adjustment and achieve real-time transformation of industry-education cases through school-enterprise data interfaces. In terms of knowledge service transformation, journals should focus on building school-enterprise cooperation resource aggregation platforms, integrate content resources around institutional characteristic specialty clusters, construct specialty cluster domain knowledge bases, gradually upgrade to industry academic exchange centers, and promote service model transformation from single paper publication to comprehensive services of “knowledge package output + solution customization + industrial demand response.”

**3.3.2 Digital Publishing Reshaping Editorial Business Processes** Big data technology is systematically reshaping journal production paradigms, accelerating the comprehensive digital transformation of publishing processes from “human-led” to “intelligent collaboration.” Vocational college journals should promote full-chain digital upgrading of content acquisition, editing and proof-reading, publication and distribution, dissemination presentation, and reader interaction. In the review process, journals should deploy intelligent semantic analysis systems and double-blind review modules, combine data mining technology to automatically screen academic misconduct, and utilize AI-assisted systems to pre-evaluate manuscript innovation. In the publication process, journals should build cloud-based collaborative editing platforms that support real-time multi-terminal collaboration and version traceability among editors, authors, and reviewers. The focus should be on developing structured intelligent typesetting systems to achieve cross-media adaptive presentation of charts and formulas and multi-format simultaneous conversion. In the dissemination and interaction stage, journals should construct user portrait labeling systems, achieve personalized “thousand-people-thousand-faces” push through machine learning models, and simultaneously use blockchain technology to improve digital copyright confirmation mechanisms. Additionally, journals need to establish composite editorial teams with “academic literacy + digital skills” and build a three-dimensional evaluation system integrating “academic value—economic value—social value,” focusing on industrial influence and incorporating quantitative indicators such as achievement transformation rate and decision-making reference frequency.

**3.3.3 Media Convergence Matrix Expanding Communication Dimensions** In the process of deep media convergence development, audience information reception increasingly exhibits mobile, fragmented, and visual charac-

teristics. Traditional print media not only faces the dilemma of continuously shrinking distribution scale but also can no longer meet the timeliness requirements of contemporary information dissemination. In contrast, converged media platforms significantly enhance the dissemination effectiveness and audience reach of academic content through innovative forms such as short videos, live streaming platforms, and interactive H5. Vocational college journals urgently need to explore new business forms such as converged media publishing, systematically reconstruct content production mechanisms, dissemination systems, and service models, and gradually build a three-dimensional communication matrix covering “official website + WeChat public account + short video platform + online academic community.” Through the “one-time production, multi-terminal adaptation” converged publishing model, journals should implement synchronized release of print and digital versions to strengthen intensive utilization of publishing resources. Developing specialized APP clients and building online academic communities will promote the transformation of communication forms from linear transmission to three-dimensional interaction. With dynamic information visualization and H5 interactive design, journals can shape a converged communication ecology of “print journals + digital publishing + mobile push + community interaction.” This multi-level, multi-dimensional three-dimensional communication system will ultimately achieve precise reach and aggregation of target internet user groups.

### 3.4 Service Internationalization: From “Local” to “Global”

**3.4.1 Building International Column Brands** As the “Belt and Road” initiative advances in depth, vocational college journals focus on building international cooperation and exchange platforms for vocational education and deeply integrate into the international vocational education research system. The *Journal of Beijing Polytechnic College* has created a “Vocational Education Going Global” column, systematically exploring the theoretical logic and development patterns of “Chinese language + vocational skills” programs, serving the international expansion of Chinese vocational education standards and teaching models, and shaping the international brand of Chinese vocational education. The *Journal of Tianjin Vocational Institute* has built an “International Education” column, focusing on cultivating students’ international vision and cross-cultural communication abilities, adopting a research paradigm combining empirical analysis and theoretical deduction to promote high-quality international exchange and cooperation, and providing diverse practical references for international vocational education research. Against this backdrop, vocational college journals should build intelligent academic exchange platforms, rely on virtual academic communities to achieve real-time cross-border and cross-disciplinary dialogue, establish frontier columns around global vocational education development trends and new practices such as “Global Vocational Education Innovation Trends” and “Belt and Road Development Observation,” and establish international scholar special contribution mechanisms. Through the two-way collaboration of author academic production and reader knowledge dissemination, journals can system-

atically enhance the international influence and theoretical contribution value of academic achievements.

**3.4.2 Promoting Multilingual Academic Publishing** Cross-language academic publishing breaks through language and geographical boundaries, creating multi-dimensional academic cognitive spaces and collaborative innovation opportunities for global researchers, thereby promoting deep cross-civilization knowledge interaction. Focusing on the core proposition of technical-skilled talent cultivation in modern society, Shenzhen Polytechnic University took the lead in launching China's first fully English-language international vocational education journal—*Vocation, Technology & Education* (VTE). The journal's editorial board members come from China, the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, Germany, Japan, Finland, Turkey, and other countries. The journal implements a peer anonymous review mechanism and a full-process academic quality control system, providing rigorous Chinese vocational education research samples for the international academic community. Vocational college journals should systematically construct multilingual collaborative publishing mechanisms, deepen strategic collaboration with international authoritative publishing institutions, and enhance their international influence through multi-language translation and global promotion. Additionally, journals should rely on digital technology to innovate publishing forms, build multilingual online databases, develop lightweight reading applications adapted for mobile terminals, and provide convenient and efficient academic resource access paths for global readers.

**3.4.3 Constructing Global Academic Networks** Vocational college journals should strengthen their docking mechanisms with international open access journal directories (DOAJ), deeply integrate into international academic platform construction such as the China Open Access Journals (COAJ) platform, and focus on building multi-dimensional and three-dimensional international communication matrices. The plan should systematically promote the construction of a global vocational education academic community, strengthen strategic collaborative relationships with internationally authoritative academic evaluation institutions, and establish long-term cooperation mechanisms with internationally renowned journals through academic achievement sharing mechanisms, joint publishing plans, and scholar exchange programs to fully integrate into the international academic value system. The plan should accelerate the digital transformation process of academic publishing, systematically build an intelligent international academic communication cloud platform integrating online submission and review systems, double-blind peer review mechanisms, multi-language intelligent translation systems, and global simultaneous release functions. The plan should establish and improve a cross-border transformation incentive system for academic achievements, systematically implement joint patent applications and technical standard mutual recognition projects, and form a full-factor collaborative development network that integrates academic

innovation, technology transformation, and standard formulation.

## Conclusion

The second round of the “Double High Plan,” targeting high-level educational capacity and high-quality industry-education integration, provides an action framework for vocational education to integrate into Chinese-style modernization and clarifies the policy orientation for the transformation and upgrading of vocational college journals. As important carriers of academic innovation and industry-education integration, vocational college journals must adhere to the guidance of Xi Jinping Thought on Culture, be based on the modern vocational education system with Chinese characteristics, implement the “supply-demand adaptation” concept throughout the four-dimensional pathway of specialized positioning, collaborative development, digital empowerment, and international expansion, and build a “academic leadership—industry docking—educational innovation” three-in-one editorial model to achieve strategic upgrading of service functions. In the future, with the improvement of key educational capabilities and the deepening of industry-education integration in vocational colleges, vocational college journal clusters will strengthen their think tank service functions and continuously inject innovative sources for the modernization of Chinese education.

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