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Construction of a Talents Training System Combining Animal Epidemic Situation and Quarantine Professional Engineering

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Abstract: Since the Ministry of Education established the quarantine major in the "Undergraduate Professional Catalogue of General Colleges and Universities", many colleges and universities have successively established this major. The quarantine major has once become a popular major. However, there are still many shortcomings in the teaching mode in China. With the vigorous promotion of the combination of work and study, many majors have implemented the education mode of combining work and study. For this reason, this article brings forward the research on the construction of a talent training system combining the animal epidemic situation and quarantine specialty work in universities. This article uses a combination of literature analysis and other research methods to conduct research, and sets up a control experiment to explore. The results of this study show that after the experiment, the students in the experimental group have made great progress in all aspects. Among them, in the evaluation of learning ability, the progress rate of the above-mentioned better evaluation before and after the experimental group is 66.7%. In terms of evaluation, the improvement rate of the above and above evaluations of the experimental group is 72.2%. In terms of adaptability evaluation, the improvement rate of the above and above evaluations of the experimental group is 55%. The improvement rate of the above good evaluation is 68.4%. In terms of management ability evaluation, the progress rate of the above good evaluation before and after the experimental group is 77.8%. The experimental results of this paper show that the talent training system of the combination of animal epidemic situation and quarantine professional engineering proposed in this paper is very helpful for the cultivation of talents of animal epidemic situation and quarantine in colleges and universities.

1. Introduction

With the large-scale, industrialized and modern development of animal husbandry, and the

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diversification of modern social life, animal epidemic diseases show a high incidence, frequency, rapid spread and diffusion trend, which pose a serious threat to animal husbandry production, public health security, and people's health. From SARS to outbreaks of highly pathogenic avian influenza, foot-and-mouth disease, mad cow disease, swine flu and other outbreaks, it is enough to see the magnitude, scope, and inestimability of animal diseases. With the gradual improvement of people's living standards, people also pay more attention to the quality of animal quarantine work, because in recent years there have been frequent infectious diseases and food safety accidents, which have caused serious impacts on people's life safety and strengthened animal quarantine and quarantine issues. It has aroused widespread concern and attention of the international community.

The quarantine major is a profession established to meet the needs of China’s international trade development and to train national guards to resist the invasion of foreign pests. Today, when animal epidemics occur frequently, the quarantine major has become one of the most popular majors in colleges and universities. There are still many deficiencies in the cultivating model and method of quarantine major. The teaching model of combining engineering with learning is the first to highlight practical ability training and reform the model of cultivating talents. Has great significance.

The talent-training model of the combination of work and study is the hot spot, difficulty and focus of the current deepening of higher vocational education and teaching reform. It is the direction of the reform and development of higher vocational education and the vitality of the continuous development of higher vocational education. The talent training model is of great significance. Ruichao Zhang focuses on the perspective of higher vocational colleges, especially taking the practice of Guizhou Jiaotong Vocational and Technical College as an example, to explore the problems in the talent-training model of the combination of work and study, and proposes relevant Recommendation [1]. Lixia Wen introduced the characteristics of the combination of work-study and foreign talent training model in foreign countries by introducing the dual-system of Germany, the British sandwich program and the cooperative education model of American cooperative education. Based on the analysis of the shortcomings and shortcuts of China's work-study integration talent training model, Lixia Wen draws on the success of foreign models and proposes relevant measures to improve China's work-study integration talent training model from the perspective of government, universities and enterprises [2]. Universities are facing increasing pressure to train “ready” graduates who can respond to challenges in a rapidly changing work environment. This allows the university to provide an opportunity for undergraduates to gain a good business acumen and real-world experience. Y. Wang regards the combination of work and study as part of his study, and proposes a three-stage work-study integration framework to effectively embed work-study integration into the undergraduate Accounting course. Through careful planning and implementation in three accounting courses, Y. Wang encourages students to establish the necessary subject knowledge and transferable general skills, such as communication, teamwork and problem solving. The integrated work-study framework was developed to narrow the expectations gap between industry, academia and students. It supports the development of graduates, enabling them to cope with the changing economic environment and making them more employable and adaptable in the workplace [3].

This article uses a combination of various research methods to conduct research, and selects two college sophomore students of animal epidemic situation and quarantine major to carry out a control experiment. Through the experimental comparison, the effectiveness of the talent-training system combining engineering and learning in this paper is verified.

2. Proposed Method

2.1. Animal Epidemic Prevention and Control

With the rapid development of modern animal husbandry, animal diseases are the biggest obstacle to the development of animal husbandry. Especially in recent years, outbreaks of major animal diseases such as highly pathogenic avian influenza, highly pathogenic swine blue ear disease, and foot-and-mouth disease have caused frequent economic losses to the development of animal husbandry [4].

(1) Contents of animal inspection

Animal quarantine operations have undergone long-term development to form the current relatively complete specifications, cooperate with veterinary medicine, medicine, public health disciplines, coordinate and help together, and gradually set reasonable standards for animal quarantine work [5]. However, the animal quarantine work in China is a development stage with a short start, and it is still some distance away from international standards. It still needs a lot of time to improve. The development of animal quarantine methods in China is slower than that of other countries, and there are relatively large problems in quarantine and testing standards. The country also attaches great importance and attention to animal quarantine measures, and requires relevant industries and departments to provide support to integrate animal quarantine work. The quality is greatly improved, providing a reliable guarantee for the quality and safety of livestock and poultry products [6].

(2) Problems in current animal epidemic prevention work

1) The current veterinary system reform system is not perfect

After the reform of the veterinary system in our country, the number of institutions increased, and the epidemic prevention team was huge, but the results were ineffective. The main problems exist: first, animal epidemic prevention agencies at all levels are affiliated with the administrative departments of governments at all levels, and no independent animal epidemic prevention system has been formed; second, public welfare functions and operational services are not separated [7]. The county and township animal husbandry and veterinary stations undertake quarantine and quarantine tasks while also engaging in technical services such as diagnosis and treatment.It is difficult to carry out pioneering work under low-paying conditions; third, the lack of reform of township veterinary stations directly affects immunization and quarantine Development of work. The township veterinary station has become a messy agency of the township government. The main task undertaken in the epidemic prevention work is the distribution of vaccines. Fourth, the village-level epidemic prevention team has a low level of education. Due to poor treatment, the vast majority of village-level epidemic prevention personnel are local farmers and herdsmen, without professional knowledge, cannot guarantee the quality of immunization; Fifth, long management, unclear responsibilities, poor implementation, affecting supervision. At present, China's animal feeding and product production, processing, transportation and other activities have not formed a pattern under the supervision of the government's official veterinary system. For a long time, animal epidemic diseases and animal food safety control have been carried out by segment management, multi-policy, multi-management, separation of responsibilities and responsibilities, poor coordination between departments, cannot form a centralized, unified and effective administrative management and law enforcement.

2) The construction of animal health legal system is relatively lagging, and the administrative intervention is too strong, which seriously hinders veterinary supervision in accordance with the provisions of the "Animal Epidemic Prevention Law"

China's animal epidemic prevention work is under the leadership of administrative leaders at all

levels. In order to do a good job in animal epidemic prevention, local people's governments and lower-level governments have signed target responsibility certificates and implemented a one-vote system for animal epidemic prevention. Because the quality of this work is linked to political achievements, when there is an epidemic, in order to avoid accountability and avoid the economic losses caused by the discovery of the epidemic, some places adopt non-reporting, and the major things are small and the minor things [8].

3) Infrastructure cannot keep up with the needs of modern animal husbandry

To do animal epidemic prevention and develop modern animal husbandry, certain infrastructure is needed to support it. For a long time, due to less investment in animal husbandry infrastructure, poor animal husbandry infrastructure, poor facilities and equipment, large-scale, standardized, and intensive animal husbandry production has not been rapidly developed, family-based smallholder economic production models still dominate, making Scientific and comprehensive feeding management, disease prevention and control technology cannot be promoted or play a role, coupled with the unsound and inadequate grassroots service system, lagging information network construction, poor comprehensive service capabilities, backward animal product quality monitoring and supervision system, etc., it is difficult To realize the supervision and management of animals and animal products from the place of origin to the table, the frequent occurrence of animal epidemics has become inevitable [9].

4) Inadequate supervision of circulation

Poor supervision of the circulation of animals and their products has become one of the important ways for the spread of animal epidemics. For a long time, under the influence of utilitarianism, grasping income and increasing efficiency has become the leading idea of income generation and efficiency improvement of some veterinary departments.It is bundled with some livestock and poultry traffickers and slaughterhouse operators to jointly generate income, and supervision and management are basically in the form of. At the same time, because many government leaders and department heads have always had the utilitarian thinking of "fixing the world", they believe that as long as the vaccine is injected, there will be no disease, and the quarantine work has never been placed on the agenda [10].

5) The pollution control of the breeding industry is in its original state

In 2001, the State promulgated the "Administrative Measures on Pollution Prevention and Control of Livestock and Poultry Farming" and the "Pollution Emission Standards for Livestock and Poultry Farming Industry", but so far, the pollution caused by the livestock and poultry farming industry is still spreading, and most farmers have dealt with it. The most direct method of dead livestock and poultry is to sprinkle it outside randomly. Many sick and dead poultry themselves are carriers of infectious viruses or bacteria. Without harmless treatment, they become the source of infection [11-12].

(3) The importance and urgency of animal epidemic prevention and control

1) The impact of animal epidemic

The occurrence of animal epidemics is affected by various factors such as local geographic environment, seasonal climate, alien species, etc., but the reason is mainly due to the complexity and suddenness of animal epidemics, and it is often easy for farmers to respond to local epidemics. There are also certain confusions about the reasons and ways. However, after the outbreak, the most direct impact is on local farmers. This impact can be divided into two aspects. One is that it affects the overall management and development. Once the outbreak occurs, the infected animals will be affected. Kill all to ensure that there is no longer a larger expansion within the region; the second is the impact on farmers' income. The main income of farmers is from animals, and the death of animals will cause their farmers to lose their sources of income, despite the outbreak. There will be a certain degree of subsidy in the region, but compared to the loss, it is obviously a shortfall.

2) Social impact of animal epidemic

Compared with the self-effects of farmers, the animal epidemic has more negative social impacts. This social negative impact is mainly manifested in three aspects: the emergence of the first epidemic, especially after spreading through self-media means, the whole market environment has a certain degree of panic, resulting in the production, processing and sales of the entire product. The impact of the severity; the second is the fluctuations in market prices. In the entire domestic market, once a major epidemic occurs in a major place of origin, it triggers two degrees of fluctuations in market prices. First, the local market prices quickly weaken. Consumer psychology has led to a decline in the entire market, followed by a decline in prices. Second, prices in other domestic markets have risen rapidly, and epidemics have occurred in important producing areas, which has caused serious impacts on the supply side of products; third, in the entire market environment After the change, the mentality of its farmers will also change, and the market environment will fluctuate again, resulting in continued market price instability, especially for relatively important daily necessities, the emergence of animal epidemics will directly lead to The entire market environment experienced major fluctuations and changes.

2.2. The Combination of Work and Study

The talent training model is a theoretical structural paradigm, which is the sum of the operation mechanism and operation mode of the school talent training. "Training model" refers to the relatively stable general structure of education and teaching organization process which is composed of education objects, goals, content, methods, approaches, quality evaluation standards and other elements under the guidance of certain education ideas and concepts and is embodied as an education teaching model. "① It implements the process of talent education in accordance with specific training objectives and talent specifications, with relatively stable teaching content and curriculum systems, management systems and evaluation methods. Different types of colleges and universities have different teaching and teaching goals, and different ways of cultivating talents. Research-oriented colleges take the training of general, comprehensive, and research-oriented talents as their main task. Higher vocational colleges focus on training production, service, and management of skilled talents.

(1) The goal of cultivating talents with a combination of work and study

The term "work-study integration" is difficult to find in dictionaries, encyclopedias and related reference books. There are few definitions and expressions of this concept in various periodicals and works. The related concepts mainly include "cooperative education" and " "Industry-university-research cooperation", "integration between industry and education", "school-enterprise cooperation", "work-study alternation", "work-study half-study", etc. These concepts have a very high degree of relevance to "work-academic integration" and are mutually inclusive and permeable And substitution, all embody the organic combination of education and economy, school and enterprise, reading and labor. "Work-study integration" clearly highlights "work" and "learning", that is, work and study, and embodies the new educational thought of putting equal emphasis on work and study, working and learning at the same time, and taking students as the main body. The World Cooperative Education Association's interpretation of "work-study integration" is "combining learning in the classroom with learning at work. Students apply theoretical knowledge to related practical work that works for real employers and is usually paid, Then bring back the challenges encountered in the work and the growing insights back to the classroom to help them further analyze and think in their studies. "Yuan specifically speaking, in the combination of work and study," work "and" learning "have two basics. Meaning: One refers to enterprises and schools, and the other refers to practical work and vocational theory learning.

Therefore, from a broad perspective, the combination of work and study training mode is under a certain institutional environment, in order to achieve the vocational education training goals, on the basis of social multi-party cooperation, the combination of the two main bodies of schools and enterprises as the form of expression, A practice-oriented talent training model that combines classroom learning and practical work dynamics. From a narrow perspective, the combination of work and study training mode is a comprehensive combination of vocational colleges and enterprises under a comprehensive overall planning, based on the practical process, to comprehensively combine schools and employers, jointly establish a curriculum model and teaching model, and enable students A training model for obtaining paid top-post internships.

(2) How to realize the cultivation of talents by combining courses

The combination of work and study shows the cooperation between the learner's labor and learning, emphasizes the "zero distance" between the school and the enterprise, emphasizes the "double intersection" of learning and work, and strengthens the students' production-study integration course "should be based on the working process, A task-centric curriculum system, highlight the core competence of the post, and integrate into the professional qualification standards. " The work-study integration curriculum should make full use of the different educational environments and resources inside and outside the school, organically combine school education with classroom teaching as the mainstay, and learning to directly obtain practical work experience, and use the corresponding curriculum as a carrier to establish open and flexible theoretical teaching and Practice teaching integrated teaching system practice and social practice. The work-study integration curriculum is student-centered, and the relationship between teachers and students becomes a practical community. The teaching content shifts from the explicit component of vocational knowledge to the tacit component of vocational knowledge, so that students can combine professional knowledge, skills and professional work experience to A structured and purposeful way to learn, test and adjust vocational skills to achieve the purpose of learning work knowledge, adapting to the working environment and gaining work experience. The training object can realize the seamless connection between learning and professional needs through the study of the combination of work and study.

The work-study integration course contains the following questions. First, the curriculum reflects the goals of professional competence development; second, the construction of courses in the field of learning; third, professional qualifications to ensure the quality of professional analysis; fourth, the order of courses is arranged according to the logic of professional growth; fifth, the teaching method of students' independent learning; six It is a practical learning environment and the construction of a training base; seven is related content such as course quality assurance.

2.3. Construction of a Talent Cultivation System Combining Animal Epidemic Situation and Quarantine Professional Engineering in Universities

(1) Research status of university work-study integration

The talent-training model of combining work with learning has been implemented by many colleges and universities. In continuous exploration and practice, a variety of modes of engineering and learning have emerged, and have different characteristics:

1) The combination of work and study based on the cultivation of ideological quality. Learners experience labor. By implementing ideological quality education in this way, "work" and "learning" are not directly related.

2) The combination of work and study, limited to course learning, is a cognitive way of combining theory with practice, limited to a certain field of knowledge.

3) The combination of work and study limited to a certain period of study, that is, post exercise,

is not easy to implement.

4) The combination of work and study based on the purpose of work-study assistance, the purpose of which is work and corresponding remuneration, is the opposite of the current combination of work and study in higher vocational education.

5) Based on the combination of work and study of professional talent training, talent training has become the core value of this combination of work and study. The talent training model formed by this combination of work and study is a systematic and overall model.

(2) Construction of a talent training system combining animal epidemic situation and quarantine professional engineering in universities

Focusing on highlighting job tasks as the core, combining work and learning as the main line, clarifying the goal of personnel training, breaking the tradition of disciplinary system construction, and constructing a talent training system that combines work tasks as the core of animal epidemic situation and quarantine professional engineering.

1) Professional introduction

Before taking professional courses, strengthen professional introduction, let students understand the professional positioning and employment orientation they are about to learn, as well as related work content and tasks, and stimulate their interest in learning and the desire to acquire professional knowledge and skills.

2) Early apprenticeship

When students are exposed to professional courses, they will be guided to study in related industries, enterprises and institutions. According to the knowledge and skill requirements of the talent training program, the school contacted the disease control center, occupational disease prevention research institute, food enterprise, water plant and sewage treatment plant and other units.With the help of professionals, the students not only had the task and process Perceptual knowledge, and have a certain understanding of the requirements of the corresponding tasks. Comparing with the training requirements and curriculum system at the time of professional introduction, students have a clearer understanding in their minds: they need to learn and master the knowledge and skills in which field.

3) Lectures by industry experts

Combining the content of the course, invite industry experts or skilled masters to give lectures as needed. Let students understand the research progress of knowledge and skills in this field of expertise.The key problems in work tasks, that is, the problems that can arise in the town and their solutions, not only expand the knowledge of students, make their knowledge structure more corporal, but also make students feel real, Learn by example.

4) Open experiment

Breaking through the traditional teacher preparation experiment, students follow the experimental guidance to complete the experimental teaching mode step by step, simulating the actual work environment and requirements. Under the guidance of teachers inside and outside the school, students can choose their own options and freely combine group experiments, from sample preparation to report Each operation link is operated by the students themselves, the students analyze the accuracy of the experimental results themselves, and the teacher finally evaluates. In the process of completing work tasks, students have strengthened professional practicality and professionalism, improved practical ability, and also cultivated a spirit of solidarity and cooperation;

5) A variety of teaching methods and means

A large part of the actual work of the sanitary inspection elm epidemic is instrument inspection. At the same time as the allocation of resources and funds, most of the current practice equipment configuration in domestic vocational colleges cannot keep up with the update of theoretical

knowledge. Many equipment that has already been used in actual work may not be in school. Therefore, in the teaching process, multimedia courseware, video and other means are used to introduce the principles, construction and use methods of commonly used instruments in the workplace. To broaden students 'horizons, improve students' adaptability to work and employment competitiveness, and cultivate qualified high-quality skilled talents.

6) Holiday social practice

Use holidays to guide students to participate in professional social practice activities, go to short-term post-exercise exercises in professional-related enterprises and institutions, apply the knowledge learned by the school to work projects, and in the process of completing work projects, you will gain many new knowledge and skills it also helps to cultivate the social ability of learning cows. Through practice unit questionnaire feedback, most students' work attitudes and work abilities were positively evaluated.

7) Comprehensive assessment of skills

The comprehensive assessment of skills before the internship is hired to participate in and comment on well-known experts in enterprises and institutions in the industry. The assessment is just a means, the emphasis is on the rigor and seriousness of the assessment itself. Its significance lies in the strict control of students before internship, so that the internship of students can be carried out smoothly, and the task can be successfully completed.

3. Experiments

3.1. Research Methods

(1) Literature survey method: Use the literature index method to read and analyze the electronic journals on the Internet, keep abreast of the past achievements and latest developments of the domestic and foreign related work-study integration talent training model, and learn the theory systematically by consulting relevant monographs and materials As a guide, form the theoretical basis of a talent training system that studies the combination of work and study in colleges and universities.

(2) Comparative research method: The comparative research method is a method of comparative analysis of similar or similar things (things), analysis of their similarity and difference, in order to seek universal laws and special laws between things. This article compares different talent training programs in some colleges and universities, analyzes its successful experience, and builds a talent training system that combines animal epidemic situation and quarantine specialty engineering in universities.

(3) Mathematical statistics method: use SPSS software to make statistics on relevant data results, and analyze and study the results obtained.

3.2. Experimental Design

(1) Research object

Select the animal epidemic and quarantine major students of a college as the research object. The experimental objects adopted in this paper are the students of the two sophomores in animal epidemic and quarantine major, and the students of the two classes, in order to ensure the reliability of the experiment, A statistical analysis of the basic situation of the students in the two classes shows that the students in the two classes are not statistically significant in terms of age, gender, or academic performance, that is, the students in the two classes are not very different. Affect the experimental results.

(2) Experimental method

This article marks the two selected classes as the experimental group and the control group, of which the students in the animal epidemic and quarantine major are the control group, and the students in the animal epidemic and quarantine major are the experimental group, and the number of the two classes is 25 people and 26 people, the experimental period is one semester. During the experiment, the control group used the traditional professional teaching mode for teaching, and the experimental group used the animal training model combined with quarantine professional engineering to construct the teaching mode to record the learning situation of the two class students.

3.3. Questionnaire Survey

Design questionnaires and use qualitative evaluation methods to test the validity of the questionnaires. Conduct questionnaire surveys to the graduates of animal epidemics and quarantine majors in this university. This questionnaire is distributed through an online model. 150 copies were distributed and 145 valid questionnaires were recovered. The effective rate of the questionnaire was 96.7%.

4. Discussion

4.1. Teaching Effect Evaluation and Analysis

Teaching evaluation is one of the effective methods of modern teaching management, and it is also a measure to ensure and improve the quality of teaching. Students ’evaluation of the teaching of professional courses reflects the quality of professional lecturing courses to a certain extent, and the advanced experimental equipment Whether or not. Kehou reflects the strength of a school’s scientific research and teaching strength. Before the teaching experiment, a questionnaire survey was conducted on students in two classes to ask students ’views on traditional teaching methods and the experimental equipment used. The results are shown in Figure 1. As shown.

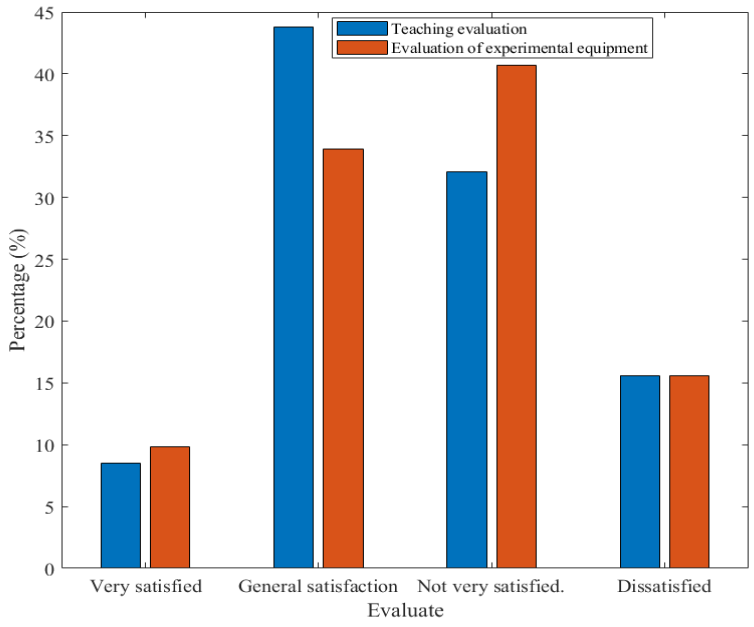

Figure 1. Analysis of students' evaluation results of traditional teaching and experimental equipment

It can be seen from Figure 1 that for the existing teaching methods and experimental equipment, most of the students are generally satisfied and not very satisfied, only a small number of students are very satisfied with this, and a considerable number of students do not Satisfaction attitudes reflect that the existing teaching methods and experimental equipment still have many defects and need to be improved.

4.2. Analysis of Questionnaire Survey Results

Using the questionnaire survey method, we interviewed the graduates of the past three animal epidemic situations and quarantine majors to understand their employment, and obtained the results of the 2017-2019 animal epidemic situation and quarantine major graduates' professional and professional counterparts, as shown in the table 1 and Figure 2.

Table 1. Occupational and professional matching rate of 2017-2019 graduates majoring in animal epidemic and quarantine

Circles	The 2017 session	The 2018 session	The 2019 session
Number of participants	45	52	48
Number of professional counterparts	35	42	36
Professional counterpart rate	77.8%	80.8%	79.2%

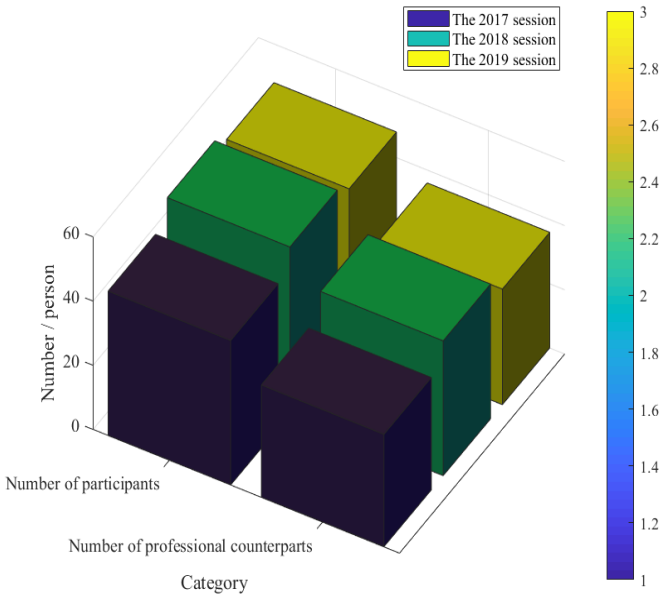

Figure 2. Analysis of the results of professional and professional match of 2017-2019 graduates majoring in animal epidemic and quarantine

It can be seen from Table 1 and Figure 2 that the employment matching rate of graduates of animal epidemic situation and quarantine in 2017-2019 is not high. Many graduates of animal epidemic situation and quarantine are engaged in work that is not related to the major. Among them, they are participating in the investigation Among the 145 people who responded to the questionnaire, the professional matching rate for the 17th session was only 77.8%, the professional matching rate for the 18th session was only 80.8%, and the professional matching rate for the 19th session was only 79.2%. The professional matching rate was not high. In summary, there are many

defects in the talent training model of the animal epidemic situation and quarantine in the past, resulting in a low matching rate of this major.

4.3. Analysis of Experimental Results

After the experiment, the two students in the animal epidemic situation and quarantine major are evaluated. The results of the control group before and after the assessment are shown in Table 2 and Figure 3.

Table 2. Assessment and evaluation of students in the control group

Evaluation items	Score grade of control group before experiment (n = 25)			Score grade of control group after experiment (n = 25)		
	Very good	Preferably	Commonly	Very good	Preferably	Commonly
Learning ability	2	6	17	4	8	13
Practical ability	1	5	19	3	7	15
Adaptability	4	8	13	6	10	9
Communication skills	2	5	18	5	6	14
Management ability	1	3	21	3	6	16

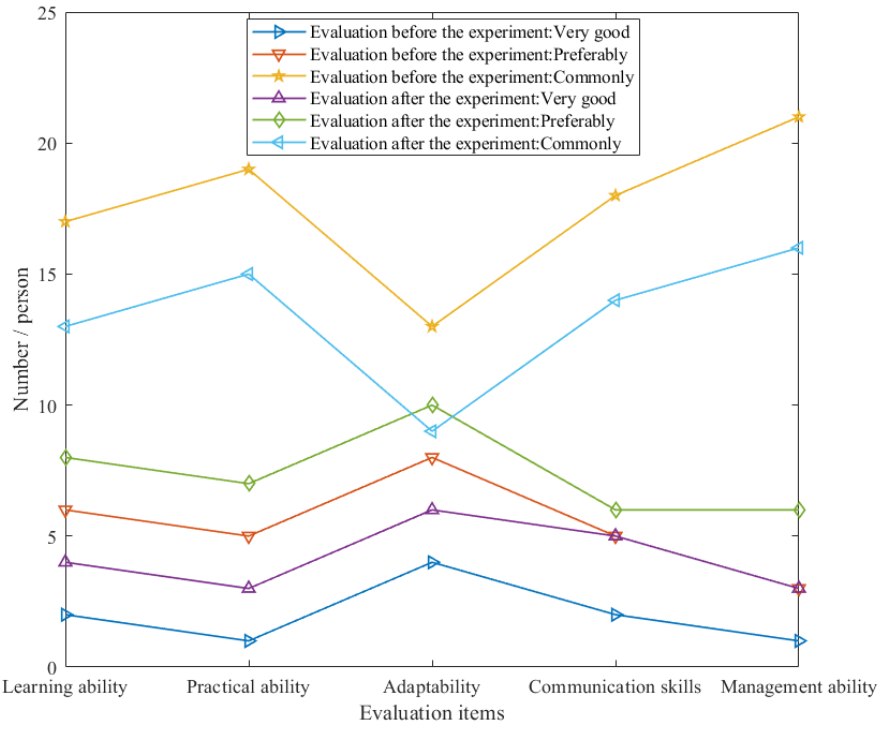

Figure 3. Assessment and evaluation of students in the control group

It can be seen from Table 2 and Figure 3 that the control group has the greatest improvement in practice ability and management ability before and after the experiment, but generally speaking, the progress is not very obvious. The improvement rate is 33.3%. In the evaluation of practical ability, the improvement rate of the above and above evaluation of the control group is 40%. In the evaluation of adaptability, the improvement rate of the above and above evaluation of the control

group is 25%. In the aspect of communication ability evaluation, the improvement rate of the above and above evaluations before and after the control group was 36.3%, and in the management ability evaluation, the improvement rate of the above and above evaluations before and after the control group was 55.6%.

Then, after the end of the experiment, the two classes of students of animal epidemic situation and quarantine are evaluated. The results of the control group before and after the assessment are shown in Table 3 and Figure 4.

Table 3. Assessment and evaluation of experimental group students

Evaluation items	Score grade of experimental group before experiment (n = 26)			Score grade of experimental group after experiment (n = 26)		
	Very good	Preferably	Commonly	Very good	Preferably	Commonly
Learning ability	1	5	20	6	12	8
Practical ability	1	4	21	5	13	8
Adaptability	3	6	17	8	12	6
Communication skills	2	4	20	6	13	7
Management ability	1	3	22	5	13	8

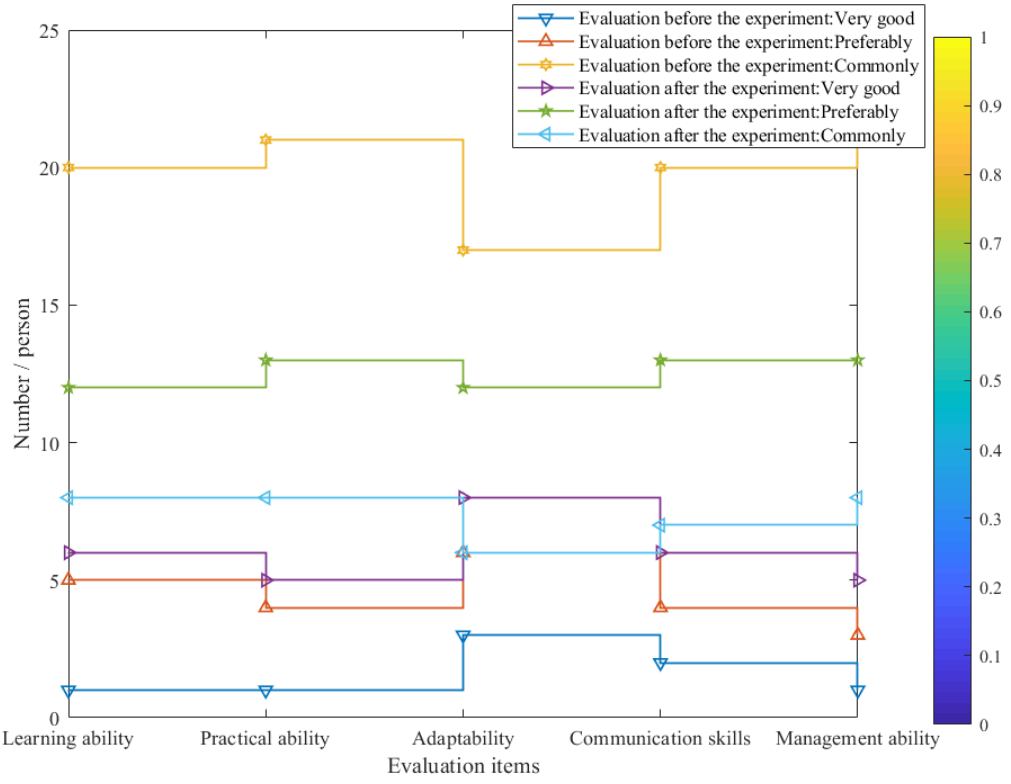

Figure 4. Assessment and evaluation of experimental group students

It can be seen from Table 3 and Figure 4 that the students in the experimental group have made a lot of progress in the various scoring items after the experiment. Among them, in terms of learning ability evaluation, the progress rate of the above-mentioned better evaluation before and after the experimental group is 66.7%. The progress rate of the above and above evaluation of the

experimental group is 72.2%. In the aspect of adaptability evaluation, the progress rate of the above and above evaluation of the experimental group is 55%. The progress rate of the evaluation is 68.4%. In terms of management ability evaluation, the progress rate of the above and above evaluations before and after the experimental group is 77.8%.

5. Conclusion

With the enhancement of people's consciousness and the development of aquaculture, strengthen animal epidemic management, improve the skills of managers, ensure that animals can have a healthy living environment, can provide healthy products for humans, and thus ensure human safety. At present, China has made significant progress in the exploration of the talent-training model of combining work and study, and many exploration models of combining work and study are constantly emerging. As an important major in higher education in China, the animal epidemic situation and quarantine profession have many defects in their traditional teaching models. This article mentions the research on the construction of a talent cultivation system combining the animal epidemic situation in colleges and universities with quarantine professional engineering.

This article uses a combination of research methods to carry out research. This article first analyzes the employment situation of graduates from the past three circles of animal epidemic situation and quarantine in colleges and universities, and analyzes the matching rate of the employment majors of these three circles of students. The 2017-2019 graduation college animal epidemic situation and quarantine major graduates' employment professional matching rate is not very high. It can be seen that the previous teaching methods have not helped students in employment and still need to be improved.

In addition, this paper also sets up a comparative experiment for research and analysis. The research results of this paper show that the experimental group that adopts the talent-training model of combining engineering and teaching for teaching has made much greater progress in all aspects of evaluation than the control group, showing the effectiveness of the method in this paper. The research results of this article provide research ideas for the construction of the talent training system of animal epidemic situation and quarantine in colleges and universities in the future.

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Data Availability

Data sharing is not applicable to this article as no new data were created or analysed in this study.

Conflict of Interest

The author states that this article has no conflict of interest.

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