

4. СЭЗ «Гродноинвест» представила свой инвестпотенциал для китайского бизнеса [Электронный ресурс] / ПраймПресс: новости бизнеса, 24.07.2023. – Режим доступа: https://primepress.by/news/kompanii/sez_grodnoinvest_predstavila_svoy_investpotentsial_dlya_kitayskogo_biznesa-50113/. – Дата доступа: 29.10.2023.

5. Центры изучения Беларуси в Китае / Посольство Республики Беларусь в Китайской Народной Республике (официальный сайт) [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <https://china.mfa.gov.by/ru/bilateral/humanitarian/education/centrs/>. – Дата доступа: 27.10.2023.

6. Шаталова, О. В. Языковые аспекты развития международных отношений на основе принципов поликультурности / О. В. Шаталова // Актуальные вопросы современной филологии и журналистики. – 2022. – № 2 (45). – С. 106–113.

Xie Lihui,

A. M. Romanova

Belarusian National Technical University
(Minsk, Belarus)

The relationship between college students' employment and vocational education

Annotation. *In today's highly competitive society, the employment issue of college students has attracted much attention. More and more people realize that relying solely on academic qualifications can no longer ensure employment stability and competitiveness. Therefore, as an important supplement, vocational education is increasingly valued and favored by college students. This article will explore the relationship between college students' employment and vocational education, and elaborate on the positive impact of vocational education on college students' employment.*

Keywords: *college students' employment; integration of employment and vocational education; challenges and developments.*

Взаимосвязь между трудоустройством студентов высших учебных заведений и профессиональным образованием

Аннотация. *В современном высококонкурентном обществе вопрос трудоустройства студентов привлекает пристальное внимание. Опора исключительно на академическую квалификацию не может обеспечить*

стабильность занятости и конкурентоспособность. Поэтому, как важное дополнение, профессиональное образование все больше ценится и отдается предпочтение студентам колледжей. В этой статье рассмотрена взаимосвязь между трудоустройством студентов и профессиональным образованием, а также подробно рассмотрено положительное влияние профессионального образования на занятость студентов.

Ключевые слова: *трудоустройство студентов; интеграция занятости и профессионального образования; вызовы и изменения.*

Vocational education is a link that cannot be ignored in the employment process of college students. Traditional general education attaches great importance to the cultivation of students' subject knowledge and theory, but it is relatively insufficient in the cultivation of practical vocational skills. However, the real society has an increasing demand for professional skills. In this context, the importance of vocational education becomes even more prominent.

First, vocational education can improve the employability of college students. Vocational education focuses on cultivating students' practical skills and professional abilities, making up for the shortcomings of traditional education. Through practical training and professional internships, college students can better adapt to the workplace environment, master the practical operation and application skills of their majors, and improve their employment competitiveness [1].

Secondly, vocational education helps fill the demand gap in the job market. Currently, many industries are facing a shortage of skilled talent. Traditional undergraduate education cannot meet the demand for skilled talents in these industries. The setting of vocational education is more in line with market demand, and the students trained have practical abilities and professional skills, can quickly adapt to the job, and fill the gap in skilled talents [2].

Finally, vocational education helps improve college students' entrepreneurial abilities. Entrepreneurship has become an important choice for employment. Vocational education not only focuses on the teaching of theoretical knowledge, but also on cultivating students' practical ability and innovation awareness. Through practical training and simulated entrepreneurial projects, college students can accumulate practical experience in advance, understand all aspects of entrepreneurship, and enhance their entrepreneurial abilities [3].

The relationship between vocational education and college students' employment needs to be realized through integration. Simply cultivating vocational skills is not enough to solve the employment problem of college students. At the same time, traditional subject education cannot be completely

replaced. Therefore, college students' employment and vocational education need to be integrated at the education system and policy levels.

First, it is necessary to strengthen career planning and employment guidance for college students. College students should have a clear goal when choosing a career and planning career development. Vocational education can provide targeted career planning and employment guidance, help college students identify their own strengths and interests, and provide the latest information and trends in the job market [4].

Secondly, university education should focus on the cultivation of practical ability. While college students receive vocational education, traditional subject education should not be ignored. University education should focus on cultivating students' practical abilities, setting up practical courses and internship opportunities, allowing students to personally participate in real professional practice and improve practical operational abilities [5].

Finally, school-enterprise cooperation needs to be strengthened to improve employment opportunities. Vocational education needs to work closely with actual employers to understand market needs and provide practical training programs and employment opportunities. Universities and enterprises can establish long-term cooperative relationships to jointly cultivate talents that meet market needs and improve employment opportunities for college students [6].

Although vocational education has a positive impact on college students' employment, it still faces some challenges. Vocational education resources are unbalanced, and the development of vocational education in some areas is relatively lagging behind. Also, vocational education and undergraduate education are still isolated and incompatible with each other. Finally, the content of some vocational education courses is out of touch with market demand, making it difficult for students to find suitable jobs after graduation.

Faced with these challenges, the development direction of vocational education should include the following aspects. First, increase investment in vocational education and improve the quality and level of vocational education. The second is to promote the integrated development of vocational education and undergraduate education to achieve resource sharing and complementarity. The third is to strengthen cooperation with employers, stay close to market demand, and enhance students' employment competitiveness. The fourth is to continuously update vocational education courses, keep pace with the times, and adapt to the development and changes of science and technology and industry.

Therefore, we can conclude college students' employment and vocational education are interrelated and promote each other. The development

of vocational education provides college students with more employment options and competitiveness. By strengthening college students' career planning and cultivating practical abilities, the integrated development of college students' employment can be achieved. Among the challenges and development directions facing vocational education, vocational education should adapt to the needs of the times and market development, and create better opportunities and conditions for college students' employment.

References

1. Lee, Juju. A study on improving the employability and entrepreneurial abilities of college students focused on human resource needs / Juju Lee // Theory and Practice of Innovation and Entrepreneurship, 2020. – Vol. 3, Issue (22). – Harbin: Theory of Innovation and Entrepreneurship, Research and Practice, 2020. – P. 196–198.
2. Sun, Peiqing. History of Chinese Education / Peiqing Sun. – Shanghai : East China Normal University Press, 2005. – P. 512.
3. Ministry of Education. Basic Education Curriculum Reform Outline. – Beijing : People's Education Press, 2017.
4. Bray, Mark Comparative Education in Greater China: Contexts, Characteristics, Contrasts and Contributions / Mark Bray, Gui Qin // Comparative Education for the Twenty-First Century: An International Response (Nov., 2001). – London : Taylor & Francis, Ltd., 2001. – P. 451–473.
5. Wang, Jianjun. Curriculum Reform and Teacher Professional Development / Jianjun Wang. – Sichuan : Sichuan Education Press, 2004. – P. 169.
6. Chen, Xia. Research on Timeliness of Teachers' Professional Development / Xia Chen. – Beijing : Peking University Press, 2012. – P. 79.

И. Хань

ГНУ «Институт экономики
Национальной академии наук Беларуси»
(г. Минск, Республика Беларусь)

Состояние и направления сотрудничества Беларуси и Китая в сфере образования

Аннотация. В статье показано значение сферы образования для укрепления белорусско-китайского сотрудничества. Рассмотрена правовая основа развития двусторонних отношений в этой сфере. Проведен обзор деятельности институтов и классов Конфуция, действующих