

Current Status and Solutions for Working Solutions for Students of University of Economics and Business Administration - Thai Nguyen University after Graduation

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ABSTRACT

Employment after graduation is always a top concern not only for students themselves but also for families, schools and society. Having a job that matches the field of training is always the dream of not only students graduating from school but even for those still sitting in university lecture halls. This article will analyze the current situation and propose some employment solutions for students of Thai Nguyen University of Economics and Business Administration after graduation.

Keywords: job, student, graduate, Thai Nguyen University of Economics and Business Administration after graduation.

I. ASK THE PROBLEM

Employment after graduation is always the biggest concern of learners, training institutions, families and society. However, the current situation shows that a large proportion of post-graduation students are unemployed because they do not have a suitable job, or do not meet the employer's requirements due in part to their employment status. Employment support mechanisms and policies for post-graduate students have not been implemented consistently and effectively throughout the human resources training system and employers, coupled with a lack of career orientation for students. Students at all levels do not receive career guidance that matches their personal aspirations and abilities, the socio-economic conditions of the community and the needs of employers.

Building mechanisms and policies to create jobs and support employment for students after graduation is urgent. The goal of building

mechanisms and policies is to deploy solutions to create human resources to participate synchronously and effectively in the work of building and developing the country, minimizing post-training unemployment. training or working in the wrong profession because the training does not closely follow the reality of the labor resource needs of recruitment units, especially in specific occupations.

II. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF STUDENTS OF THAI NGUYEN UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION AFTER GRADUATION

Implementing plan No. 818/KH-DHKT&QTKD-TVSV dated June 23, 2023 of the Principal of the University of Economics and Business Administration, based on the actual situation of graduates in 2022, the Working Department Students conducted an investigation and survey of the employment situation of graduates in 2022, a form of formal university training.

The Wall House's Survey Team sent survey forms and called students directly. In addition, the Survey Team also sent questionnaire forms via Facebook, Zalo,... to students to conduct a survey for students of 9 Faculties in the University, including:

- Total number of graduates contacted to participate in the survey: 768 people
- Total number of students who responded: 717 people

2.1. Employment status of students after graduation

Table 1. Statistical results of employment status of students after 1 year of graduation

Number of responses	Employment status			Employment rate(%)
	Got a job	Studying advanced studies	No job yet	
717	669	21	27	96,2%

(Source: Student Affairs Department - University of Economics and Business Administration)

Table 2: Statistics of employment status by each training field

Training industry	Number of responses	Employment status			Employment rate(%)
		Got a job	Studying advanced studies	No job yet	
Accountant	375	358	10	7	98,1
Business administration	110	101	4	5	95,4
Banking finance	76	70	3	3	96
Management of tourism and travel services	32	27	3	2	93,7
Marketing	31	29	1	1	96,8
Economic law	44	41	0	3	93,2
Economy	40	35	0	5	87,5
High quality general accounting	1	1	0	0	100
High quality business administration	8	7	0	1	87,5
Total	717	669	21	27	96,2

(Source: Student Affairs Department - University of Economics and Business Administration)

Table 2 shows that the majority of students have jobs after 1 year of graduation (accounting for 96,2%). This proves that the University's ability to find jobs as well as create their own jobs after graduating is very good. Including high quality General Accounting, Accounting has a high rate of graduates having

jobs (100% and 98,1%), followed by Marketing and Banking and Finance. The reason is because the school always considers the output task as a key task from which to improve the quality of training for students to ensure that students will have a job immediately after graduating.

2.2. Statistics on the path to finding a job and the time it takes for students to have a job after graduation and student work areas

Table 3. Statistics on the path to finding a job

Job search path	Quantity	Percentage
Through consulting and support activities of the school	61	9,1
Introduced by friends and relatives	258	38,6
Through recruitment advertising channels	291	43,5
Self-employment	59	8,8
Total	669	100

(Source: Student Affairs Department - University of Economics and Business Administration)

Survey results on students' job search paths (table 3) show that many some students find jobs through recruitment information through

friends and relatives introduced or on the business's advertising media. A relative ratio(8,8%) graduates

have the ability to create their own jobs, mainly form of opening a shop or self-trading store.

The rate of graduates finding jobs through the school's consulting and support channels is still modest (accounting for 9,1%). These results show

that the school needs to have solutions to promote and enhance the operational efficiency of the Student Support Center and the academic advising team.

Table 4. Statistics on working areas divided by economic sectors

Working areas divided by economic sector	Quantity	Percentage
State sector	49	7,3
Private sector	456	68,2
Foreign joint venture	105	15,7
Self-employment, individual business	59	8,8
Total	669	100

(Source: Student Affairs Department - University of Economics and Business Administration)

The working area of post-graduate students in Table 4 shows that students' jobs are found mainly in agencies, enterprises, and production and business establishments in the private economic sector (accounting for 68,2%).

The remaining proportion belongs to other economic sectors, specifically foreign joint ventures (15,7%), state sector (7,3%), self-employment, and individual businesses (8,8%).

2.3. The degree of compatibility of the job with the training industry

Table 5. Statistics on job compatibility with training industry

Degree of relevance to the training industry	Quantity	Percentage
Suitable	239	35,7
Relatively suitable	376	56,2
Not suitable	54	8,1
Total	669	100

(Source: Student Affairs Department - University of Economics and Business Administration)

According to statistics in Table 5, the rate of graduates having jobs suitable to their training major is 35,7%; 56,2% of surveyed students think

that their current job is relatively suitable for their major and 8,1% think that they work in the wrong field, not suitable for their major.

Table 6. The degree of compatibility of the job with the training industry

Training industry	Number of responses	Degree of relevance to the training industry			Employment rate (%)
		Suitable	Relatively suitable	Not suitable	
Accountant	358	152	185	21	94,1
Business administration	101	21	72	8	92,1
Banking finance	70	34	29	7	90
Management of tourism and travel services	27	8	10	9	66,6
Marketing	29	7	19	3	89,6
Economic law	41	13	25	3	92,7
Economy	35	3	30	2	94,3
High quality general accounting	1	1	0	0	100
High quality business administration	7	0	6	1	85,7
Total	669	239	376	54	91,9

(Source: Student Affairs Department - University of Economics and Business Administration)

Statistics in Table 6 show: Training majors of the University of Economics & Business Administration trains students whose jobs are suitable or relatively suitable for industry is trained. Including the fields of Economics, Accounting, and

Economic Law achieving the rate uniformly high above 90%; In other fields, students have suitable and relatively suitable jobs, The rate suitable for training majors is lower but still above 66,6%.

2.4. Average monthly income of graduates with jobs

Table 7. Average monthly income

Average income (VND/month)	Quantity	Percentage
Under 3.5 million VND	14	2,1
From 3.5 million VND to under 5 million	75	11,2
From 5 million VND to under 7 million	328	49
Over 7 million VND	252	37,7
Total	669	100

(Source: Student Affairs Department - University of Economics and Business Administration)

According to table 7, statistics on the average monthly income of students from work, students with income over 5 million VND reach a quite high rate (86.7%), only a small percentage of students have Average income is less than 3.5 million VND (2.1%).

2.5. General assessment

Survey results show that most of the school's students have jobs after 1 year of graduation (accounting for 96,2%); The rate of graduates having suitable jobs, relatively suitable for their training major, is quite high (91,9%). However, 8,1% of graduates still have jobs that are not suitable for their training major. Therefore, the school needs to continue to further improve training programs as well as teaching methods, helping students increase the amount of time they have to practice and practice in order to have the best access in the early stages when they first enter the school. job.

activities to improve basic skills such as communication skills, presentation skills along with some other skills. Other soft skills needed are: situation handling skills, management skills, leadership skills, confident communication, teamwork, information technology skills, and foreign languages for future work. At the same time, you should have a part-time job to gain experience. Thus, after graduating and being recruited into corporate agencies, students will be more confident with a university degree and work experience in a completely new environment.

3.2. For school

- The school needs to promote activity programs to help students supplement and practice non-professional skills such as: communication skills, public speaking skills, and teamwork skills. Through the actual survey, quite a few students identified the need for training and supplementation of soft skills. It helps students be more confident in recruitment interviews as well as being an effective auxiliary tool for future work.

- To help graduates be better able to find jobs, the school also needs to connect more with businesses in all fields, economic sectors and regions. Create conditions for students to practice their careers, provide more information about businesses to help students reach employers.

3.3. For the state

- There needs to be mechanisms and policies to serve the building of a national human resource demand forecasting system. Forecasting human resources according to training occupations according to the country's development strategy in

III. EMPLOYMENT SOLUTIONS FOR STUDENTS OF THAI NGUYEN UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION AFTER GRADUATION

3.1. For students

Students need to actively study and practice to acquire professional knowledge. In addition to the knowledge learned at school, students should supplement themselves with soft skills to get along and adapt immediately to the new working environment. Therefore, even during the process of studying at school, students must regularly participate in social and professional

the new period under the market mechanism - socialist orientation helps training institutions proactively build a framework of input targets for students. each profession in each stage, avoiding spread out training and chasing numbers, which narrows the job opportunities of learners after training. Based on the framework of national human resource demand indicators, training institutions can implement regional linkages in training, take advantage of mutual resources, reduce investment by governing agencies and expand job opportunities for learners.

- There is a need for mechanisms and policies to specify streaming criteria in education and training. Early streamlining in education and training starting from middle school and high school helps adjust and rebalance human resources according to a reasonable ratio of university bachelors to college - intermediate and labor have passed training. This ratio is currently seriously imbalanced in Vietnam. Therefore, in addition to mechanisms and policies to support and create job opportunities for learners after training, educational and training institutions along with families and communities need to proactively encourage and create conditions for Students participate in career guidance activities to arouse love for the profession and desire to stick with the profession, contributing to ensuring the stability and sustainability of employment opportunities after training.

IV. CONCLUSION

In the context of globalization and the integration trend, under the strong impact of the scientific and technological revolution, especially the strongly developing industrial revolution 4.0, the problem of employment in the Children are becoming an important issue, with many issues raised. In Vietnam, difficulties in finding job opportunities and meeting the needs of employers for new graduates are an obstacle, causing waste of human resources. Therefore, clarifying the current situation and proposing some solutions in this article on the employment problem of students after graduation, specifically at the University of Economics and Business Administration - Thai University This is the basis to create motivation and a favorable environment to use and promote the role of young human resources after the training process.

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