

Appendix A-1 Employment Quality Report of Graduates

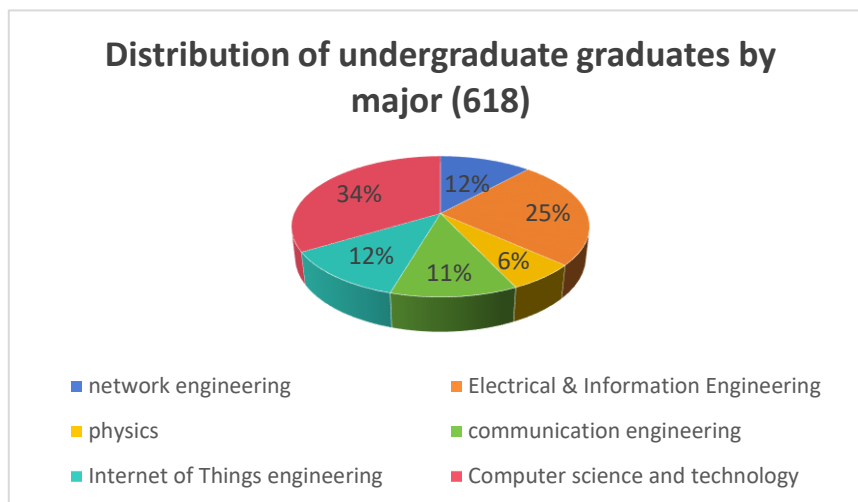
School of Information and Electronic Engineering, Hunan City University

Employment Quality Report for the Year 2022

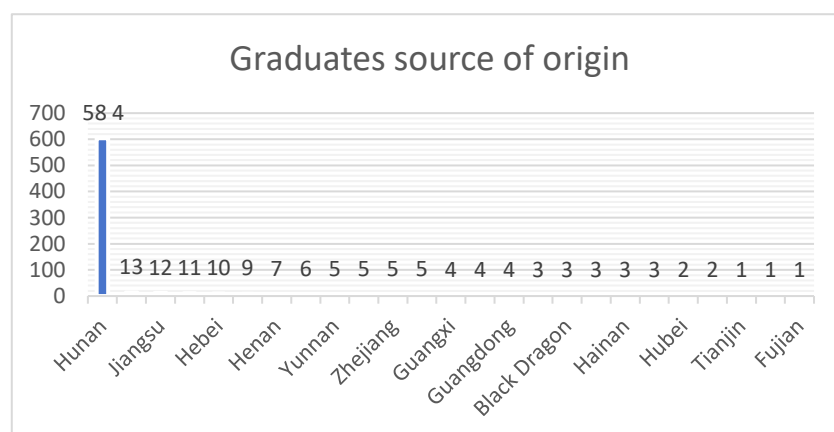
The employment work for the Class of 2022 graduates of the School of Information and Electronic Engineering adheres to the guidance of Xi Jinping's Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, closely follows the decisions and deployments of the higher authorities and the school regarding graduate employment, relies on the "one guarantee, two creations, three guarantees" employment mechanism, seizes the "Employment Promotion Month" and the "Job Hunting Critical Period," implements detailed and effective employment measures, spares no effort to expand employment channels, tackles difficulties with precise assistance, and once again achieves more adequate and higher-quality employment for the Class of 2022 undergraduate graduates. The college's year-end graduate destination implementation rate has reached the target. The main work summary is as follows.

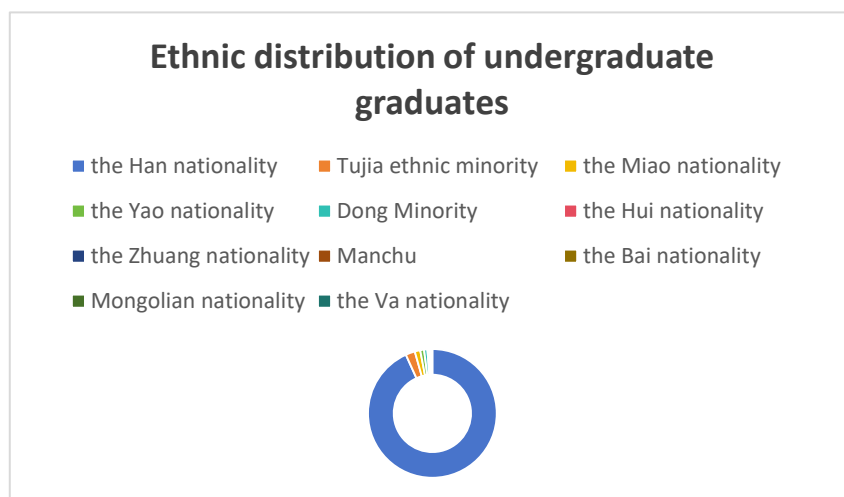
一、Student sources

The undergraduate graduates of the class of 2022 come from 6 majors totaling 618 students. Among them, there are 2 classes in Network Engineering with a total of 93 students, 4 classes in Electronic Information Engineering with a total of 125 students, 1 class in Physics with a total of 34 students, 2 classes in Communication Engineering with a total of 91 students, 2 classes in Internet of Things Engineering with a total of 76 students, and 6 classes in Computer Science and Technology with a total of 185 students.



The undergraduate graduates come from 25 provincial-level administrative regions across the country, including 13 from Sichuan, 12 from Jiangsu, 11 from Jiangxi, 10 from Hebei, 9 from Anhui, 7 from Henan, 6 from Xinjiang, 5 from Yunnan, 5 each from Shanxi, Zhejiang, and Chongqing, 4 each from Guangdong, Guangxi, and Shaanxi, 3 each from Gansu, Hainan, Heilongjiang, Ningxia, and Qinghai, 2 each from Hubei and Jilin, 1 each from Fujian, Inner Mongolia, and Tianjin, and 604 from Hunan. Among the graduates, there are 501 males and 225 females, with a gender ratio of approximately 2.23:1. There are 93 female graduates who are Party members, accounting for 13%; among the graduates, there are 49 from ethnic minorities, including 1 Bai person, 6 Dong people, 3 Hui people, 1 Manchu person, 10 Miao people, 17 Tujia people, 1 Wa person, 7 Yao people, and 2 Zhuang people.





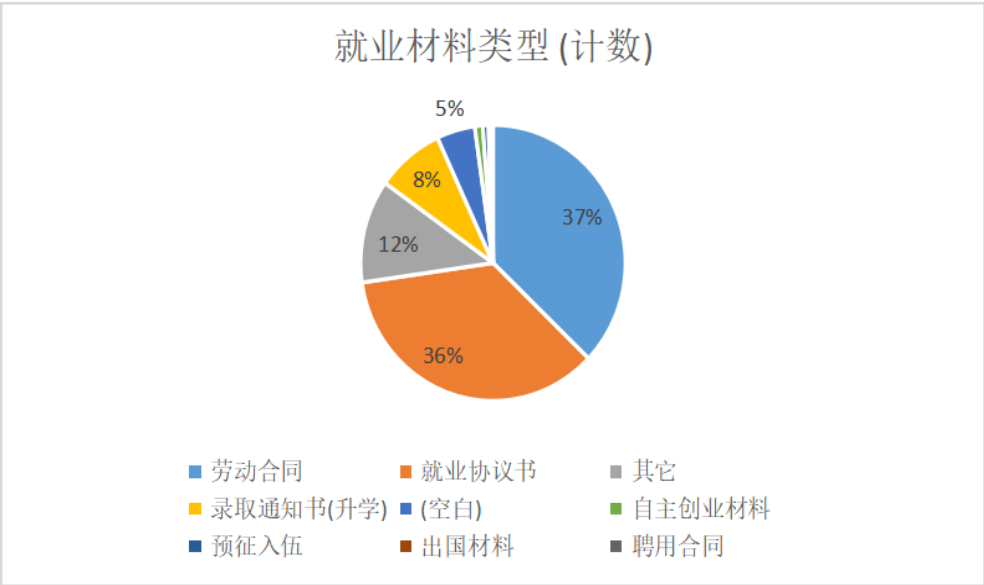
二、Overall, the implementation of graduation destinations

1. Admission

44 out of the undergraduate graduates from the class of 202 2 continued their studies with a further education rate of 7.12%. Among them, 1 was admitted to Hunan University, 2 to Anhui University, 2 to Guangzhou University, 1 to Hunan Normal University, 1 to Jinan University, 1 to Shanghai University, 1 to Shanghai Maritime University, 2 to Sichuan Normal University, 1 to Xian Electronic Science and Technology University, 1 to Southwest University, 5 to Xiangtan University, 1 to Zhejiang Normal University, and 1 to Central South University of Forestry and Technology.

2. employment status

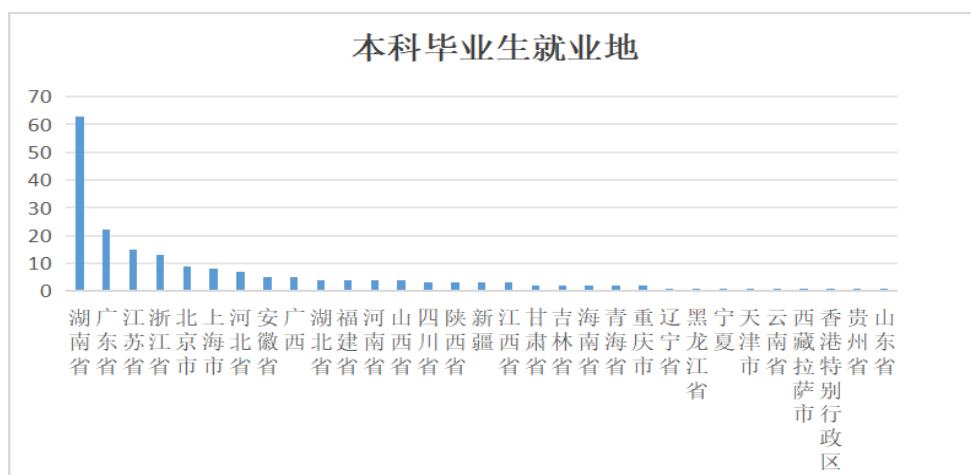
The year-end employment status of the undergraduate graduates of the class of 202 2 is 90.29%, among which 5 47 people have secured their graduation destinations through agreements or contracts, with an employment status rate of 72.3% (including 68 people in flexible employment, with a flexible employment rate of 11%). Among the undergraduate graduates, 74 people are employed in state-owned and collective enterprises, accounting for 11.9% of the total number of employed graduates; 38 0 people are employed in private and other enterprises, accounting for 61.49% of the total number of employed graduates; 1 person is employed in public institutions, accounting for 0.16% of the total number of employed graduates.



学历▲	专业	合计		
		总人数	总就业人数	百分比 (%)
合计		618	558	90.29%
本科生毕业		604	547	90.56%
	物理学	34	33	97.06%
	电子信息工程	125	120	96.00%
	通信工程	91	81	89.01%
	光电信息科学与工程	30	29	96.67%
	计算机科学与技术	155	139	89.68%
	网络工程	93	79	84.95%
	物联网工程	76	66	86.84%

3. Where to work

Among the undergraduate graduates, 325 are employed in Hunan, with a retention rate of 52.4%; 16 5 are employed in Guangdong, accounting for 2 6% of the total employment; 13 are employed in Shanghai, accounting for 2.09% of the total employment; 5 are employed in Anhui, accounting for 0.8% of the total employment; 16 are employed in Beijing, accounting for 2.58% of the total employment; a total of 77 people are employed in Fujian, Guangxi, Jilin, Shaanxi, Xinjiang, Tianjin, Sichuan, Inner Mongolia, Liaoning, Guizhou, Henan, and Shandong, representing 12.41% of the total employment. (1) Employment Regions



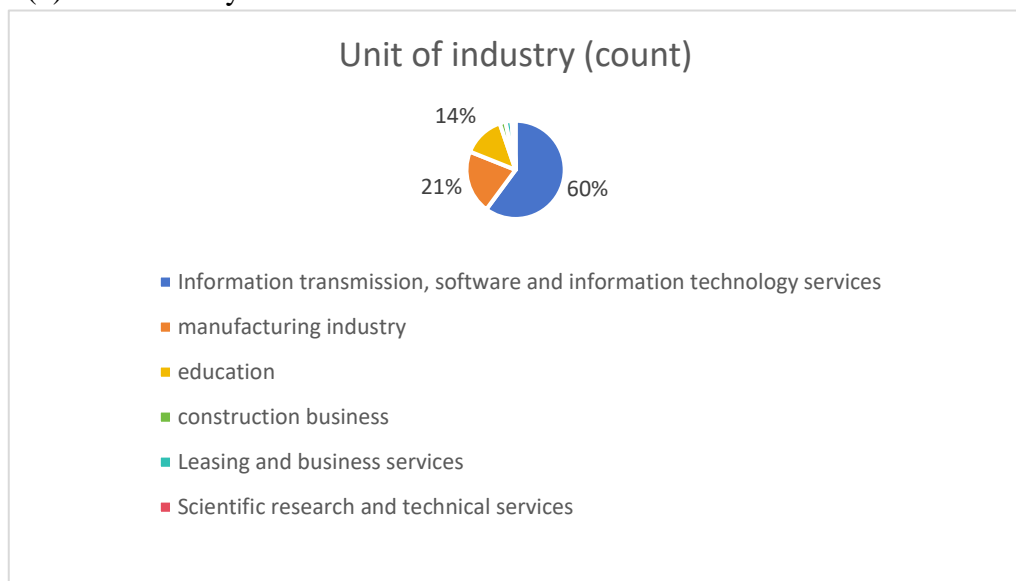
(2) Partial employment units

A list of some employment units

Place of work	name of organization
Changsha, Hunan Province	Hunan Yishu Network Technology Co., LTD
Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province	Hangzhou Anheng Information Technology Co., LTD
Changsha, Hunan Province	Changsha Zhongyuan Network Technology Co., LTD
Changsha, Hunan Province	China Telecom Corporation Hunan Branch
Huangpu District, Shanghai	Shanghai Huaxun Network System Co., LTD
Pudong New Area, Shanghai	Shanghai Huaxun Network System Co., LTD
Zhuzhou, Hunan Province	Zhuzhou Magmet Electrical Co., LTD
Guangzhou, Guangdong Province	Guangzhou Shiyuan Electronics Technology Co., LTD
Shenzhen, Guangdong Province	Shenzhen Yingzhong Century Intelligent Technology Co., LTD
Changsha, Hunan Province	Guotai Xin Dian Software Co., LTD
Yiyang City, Hunan Province	Hunan Ai Hua Group Co., LTD
Shenzhen, Guangdong Province	Shenzhen Kangguan Technology Co., LTD
Zhangjiagang, Jiangsu Province	Guotai Xin Dian Software Co., LTD
Anhua County, Hunan Province	Wuyah Senior High School, Anhua County

Shenzhen, Guangdong Province	Shenzhen Haoyi Yuan Technology Co., LTD
Changsha, Hunan Province	China Railway Fifth Bureau Group Electric Engineering Co., LTD
Shenzhen, Guangdong Province	Pengding Holdings (Shenzhen) Co., LTD
Shenzhen, Guangdong Province	Shenzhen Toptech Technology Co., LTD
Shenzhen, Guangdong Province	DeepTrust Technologies Co., LTD
Xiangtan, Hunan Province	Hunan Chao Yue Electric Power Construction Co., LTD
Changsha, Hunan Province	China Telecom Corporation Hunan Branch
Yiyang City, Hunan Province	Vish Technology Co., LTD
Shenzhen, Guangdong Province	Shenzhen Yilian Unlimited Technology Co., LTD
Huizhou, Guangdong Province	Maoya Technology (Guangdong) Co., LTD
Dongguan, Guangdong Province	Guangdong Optics Technology Co., LTD
Changsha, Hunan Province	Hunan Silicon Valley Digital Information Technology Co., LTD
Dongguan, Guangdong Province	Vivow Mobile Communications Co., LTD

(3) Unit industry distribution



4. Status of unimplemented destinations

Among the undergraduate graduates of electronic information engineering in 202

2,5 people have not been assigned to their graduation destinations, accounting for 4%. They choose to take the postgraduate entrance examination twice and continue to take the civil service examination.

The implementation of graduates destinations in electronic information engineering

Among the 125 graduates of the Electronic Information Engineering program, 120 have secured their employment destinations, with an employment rate of 96%. Among them, 13 have been admitted to postgraduate programs, representing a further education rate of 10.4%; 95 have agreed to or are currently employed under contractual agreements, indicating a job placement rate of 76%.

1. Graduates further education

Among the graduates, 3 students were admitted to the graduate schools of Hunan Normal University, South China Normal University and other 211 universities, and 10 students were admitted to the graduate schools of Changsha University of Science and Technology.

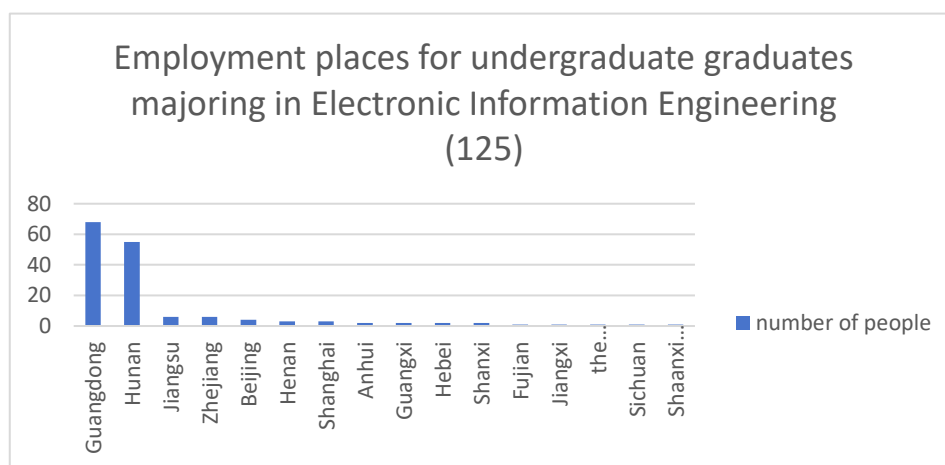
2. Graduates employment situation

Among the graduates, 9 are employed in state-owned and collective enterprises accounting for 5.6% of the total number of employed; 78 are employed in private and other enterprises accounting for 62.4% of the total number of employed; 1 is employed in public institutions accounting for 0.8% of the total number of employed; 1 is a conscripted soldier accounting for 0.8% of the total number of employed; 9 are self-employed accounting for 7.2% of the total number of employed. Among the graduates, 5 have chosen to "retire twice".

3. Graduates employment direction

55 people are employed in Hunan with a retention rate of 34.59%; 4 people are employed in Beijing accounting for 2.52% of the total; 1 person each is employed in Fujian Jiangxi Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region Sichuan and Shaanxi accounting for 0.60% of the total respectively; 68 people are employed in Guangdong accounting for 42.77% of the total; 3 people each are employed in Henan and Shanghai accounting for 1.89% of the total respectively; 2 people each are employed in Anhui Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region Hebei and Shanxi accounting for 1.23% of the total

respectively; 6 people each are employed in Jiangsu and Zhejiang accounting for 3.78% of the total respectively.



3. Main practices in employment work

(1) High-level, strengthen the organization and leadership of employment work

The college thoroughly studies and implements the thought of Xi Jinping on socialism with Chinese characteristics for a new era and the spirit of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, earnestly implements the decisions and plans of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the State Council, and the provincial party committee and provincial government regarding employment work for college graduates, prioritizing graduate employment as a top priority and placing it in a prominent position. The main leaders conduct specialized field research, regularly organize special meetings to analyze, deploy, and supervise employment work, uniting the entire university's efforts to fully promote high-quality and adequate employment for graduates.

The college continuously improves the employment work system characterized by "strategic orientation, school-wide coordination, college-led focus, hierarchical responsibility, and full participation," focusing on serving major national regional strategies, further tightening and solidifying the college's responsibilities, guiding each college to leverage its professional characteristics, highlight disciplinary features, and widely gather high-quality resources from alumni, full-time teachers, key cooperative units, and other stakeholders to support graduate employment, continuously fostering a work atmosphere where "all members pay attention to employment, all members

participate in employment, and all members promote employment."

(2) Focus on practical results and make every effort to open up employment channels for graduates

1. Deepening and Implementing the "Visit Enterprises and Expand Employment" Initiative. The college has formulated the 2022 Annual Action Plan for Visiting Enterprises and Expanding Employment Opportunities. Both the university and college levels are working together to fully leverage the important exemplary role of the college leadership in promoting graduate employment. This initiative aims to further deepen talent cooperation between universities and enterprises, strengthen job market alignment, broaden employment channels for graduates, and foster a proactive awareness across the entire college community of jointly focusing on and promoting employment.

Second, fully tap into high-quality job resources. The college leverages its role as the primary channel for campus recruitment, actively contacting governments, industries, enterprises, employers, and talent institutions to organize campus recruitment events and fully exploit job resources. In 2022, it invited key enterprises in industries such as Guangzhou Shida, Changsha Information Planning, HaoYuan, and DeepInfo to host offline specialized job fairs; connected with key cities in Anhui Province and the Yangtze River Delta region, including Hefei and Wuhu; and assisted the school in hosting large-scale job fairs during both spring and autumn seasons.

(3) Strong support and warm care for graduates in difficult groups

The college focuses on special disadvantaged groups such as graduates from poverty-stricken, low-income, zero-employment families, and those with disabilities, implementing the "Care for Employment, Warm-hearted Assistance for Development" initiative. Adhering to the principle of "key attention, key recommendation, key service," it ensures the implementation of a support mechanism characterized by "real-time job placement, timely progress tracking, and immediate resolution of difficulties." Priority is given to providing specialized assistance to economically disadvantaged graduates in terms of employment information and job opportunities. The colleges top party and government leaders, department heads, and counselors for graduating classes provide "one-to-one" and "one-to-many" support, ensuring

"point-to-point" assistance. As of December 31, all economically disadvantaged graduates who expressed their willingness to work have found employment.

Fourth, the next direction of employment work

(1) Strengthen leadership, unify thinking and implement hierarchical management

Currently, due to the large number of students in our colleges graduating classes who are engaged in internships and preparing for exams, the class leader group can no longer serve as the primary channel for timely information dissemination. To better understand employment conditions and accurately gather employment data, we aim to establish a comprehensive employment service model involving the Employment Specialist-Graduating Class Counselor-Class Advisor as the main body, Employment Guidance Teachers-Graduates, Employment Specialist-Class Cadres-Youth League Student Recruitment Department Cadres participating throughout the process, with active participation from the Department Head-Professional Course Teachers. This model ensures a smooth flow of employment information from top to bottom, guaranteeing that every student can receive employment policies and information accurately and promptly, striving for full participation in employment. We will establish a large employment information push group to extend the work to every student in the graduating class. (2) Innovate employment service models and build employment platforms

Innovate employment service models with a focus on students employment intentions actively contacting enterprises that students are interested in establishing high-quality enterprise clusters inviting relevant enterprises for recruitment to facilitate a win-win situation for students and enterprises Deepen and innovate the "Internet+" precise employment service model learn from the operation mode of Central South Universitys employment service platform leverage internet platforms broaden employment channels establish an employment information WeChat official account and push relevant employment information daily

(3) Deepen school-enterprise cooperation and increase students internship opportunities

Through school-enterprise cooperation students can obtain diversified internship

opportunities such as corporate internships entrepreneurial practice and social services. This diversity of cooperation enables students to be exposed to different working environments and positions during their internships laying a solid foundation for future practical work experience. While expanding students internship opportunities school-enterprise collaboration should also consider the diversity and inclusiveness of internship content. For example providing a variety of internship options for students from different majors and interests; offering flexible internship formats such as remote internships and virtual internships to students with limited geographical or economic resources to ensure that every student can gain valuable internship experience.

(4) Strengthen employment guidance and establish flexible employment concept

Currently, the employment mindset of our institutes graduates urgently needs to be changed, with most students holding the attitudes of "delayed employment" and "postponed employment," showing a lack of enthusiasm in submitting resumes and fearing job hunting. Counselors and class advisors should strengthen educational guidance on employment perspectives, encouraging graduates to actively serve national strategies by working in major national projects, significant fields, grassroots positions, and military units. Further strengthen categorized guidance for graduates, providing policies, information, and guidance tailored to different majors and needs. Increase efforts to organize students to participate in grassroots projects such as the College Student Village Official Program, Civil Servant Program, various compulsory education stage school teacher recruitment plans, Three Supports and One Assistance Program, and College Student Volunteer Service Western Program. Encourage students to join the military, further promote and implement preferential policies for grassroots employment and tuition assistance, and encourage and guide graduates to seek employment and start businesses at the grassroots level.

School of Information and Electronic Engineering, Hunan City University

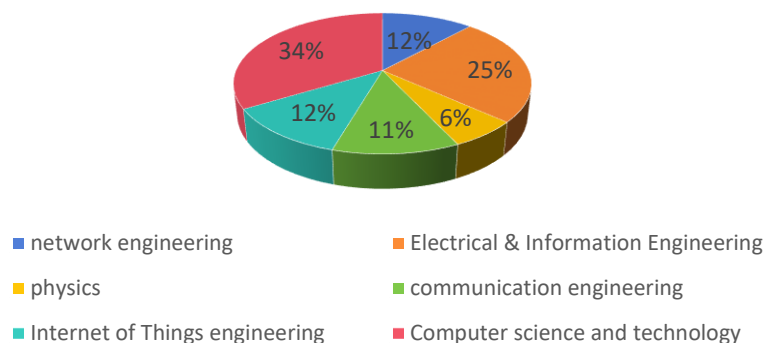
Employment Quality Report 2023

The Employment Work for the Graduates of the School of Information and Electronic Engineering in 2023 is guided by Xi Jinpings Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, closely aligning with the decisions and deployments of higher authorities and the university regarding graduate employment. Relying on the employment mechanism of "one guarantee, two innovations, and three supports," we seized the "Employment Promotion Month" and the "Job Hunting Critical Period," meticulously implementing various employment measures to broaden employment channels and provide precise assistance. As a result, the 2023 undergraduate graduates achieved more adequate and higher-quality employment once again, with the colleges year-end graduation destination implementation rate meeting the targets. The main work summary is as follows.

一、Student sources

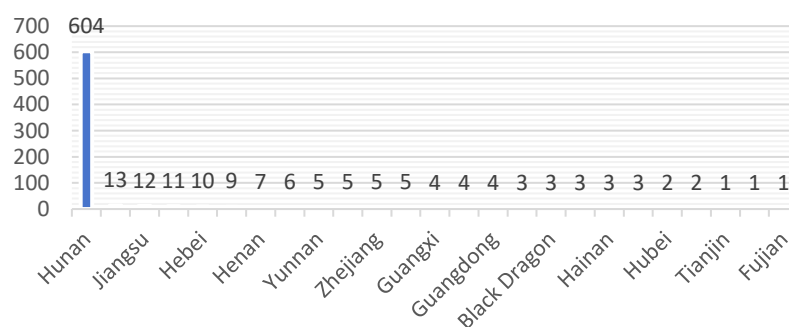
The undergraduate graduates of the class of 2023 come from 6 majors totaling 726 students. Among them, there are 2 classes in the Network Engineering major with a total of 86 students, 4 classes in the Electronic Information Engineering major with a total of 180 students, 1 class in the Physics major with a total of 46 students, 2 classes in the Communication Engineering major with a total of 84 students, 2 classes in the Internet of Things Engineering major with a total of 86 students, and 6 classes in the Computer Science and Technology major with a total of 244 students (including 34 public-funded normal students).

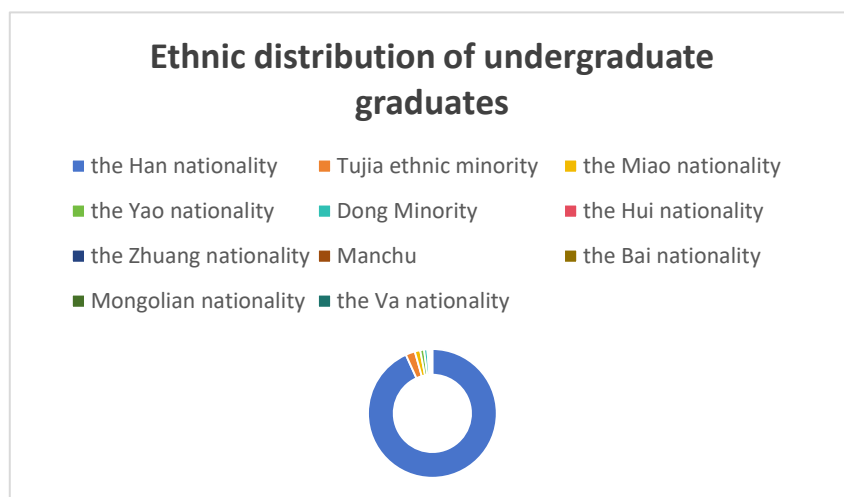
Distribution of majors among undergraduate graduates (726)



The undergraduate graduates come from 25 provincial-level administrative regions across the country, including 13 from Sichuan, 12 from Jiangsu, 11 from Jiangxi, 10 from Hebei, 9 from Anhui, 7 from Henan, 6 from Xinjiang, 5 from Yunnan, 5 each from Shanxi, Zhejiang, and Chongqing, 4 each from Guangdong, Guangxi, and Shaanxi, 3 each from Gansu, Hainan, Heilongjiang, Ningxia, and Qinghai, 2 each from Hubei and Jilin, 1 each from Fujian, Inner Mongolia, and Tianjin, and 604 from Hunan. Among the graduates, there are 501 males and 225 females, with a gender ratio of approximately 2.23:1. There are 93 female Party members, accounting for 13% of the graduates; among the graduates, there are 49 from ethnic minorities, including 1 Bai person, 6 Dong people, 3 Hui people, 1 Manchu person, 10 Miao people, 17 Tujia people, 1 Wa person, 7 Yao people, and 2 Zhuang people.

Graduates source of origin





二、Overall, the implementation of graduation destinations

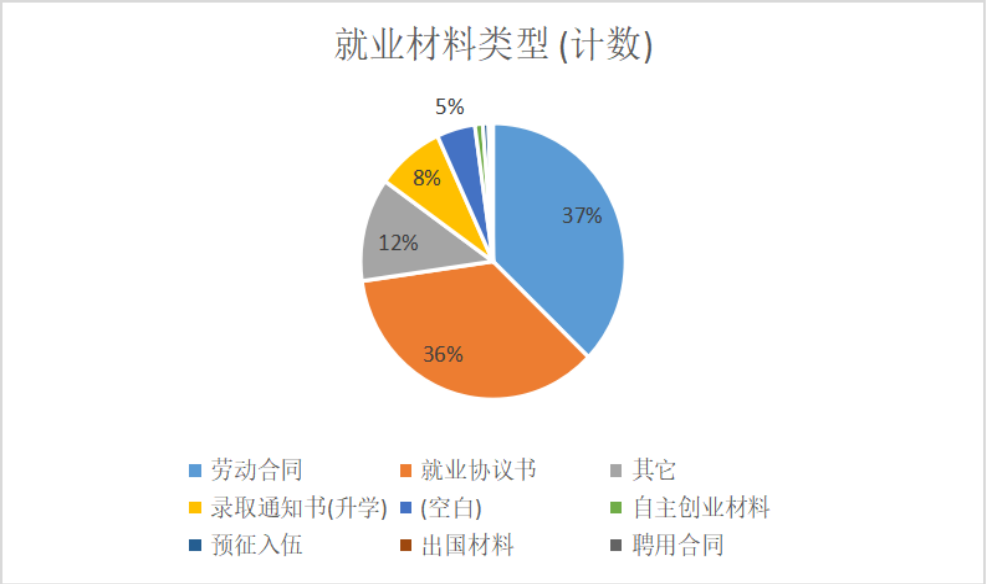
1. Admission

Among the undergraduate graduates of the class of 2023, 62 students continued their studies, with a further education rate of 8.5%. Among them, 1 student was admitted to Hunan University, 2 students to Anhui University, 2 students to Guangzhou University, 1 student to Hunan Normal University, 1 student to Jinan University, 1 student to Shanghai University, 1 student to Shanghai Maritime University, 2 students to Sichuan Normal University, 1 student to Xian Electronic Science and Technology University, 1 student to Southwest University, 5 students to Xiangtan University, 1 student to Zhejiang Normal University, 1 student to Central South University of Forestry and Technology, and 2 students chose to study abroad, accounting for 0.2% of the total number of students pursuing further education.

2. employment status

The year-end employment status of the undergraduate graduates from the class of 2023 is reported to be 95.04%, with 526 individuals securing their graduation destinations through agreements or contracts, representing an employment rate of 72.3% (including 94 individuals in flexible employment, accounting for a flexible employment rate of 12.9%). Among the undergraduate graduates, 74 individuals are employed in state-owned and collective enterprises, accounting for 11.9% of the total employed population; 388 individuals are employed in private and other enterprises, accounting for 62.5% of the total employed population; 2 individuals are employed in public institutions, accounting for 0.3% of the total employed population; 7

individuals have enlisted in the military, accounting for 0.9% of the total employed population. Notably, 40 individuals have joined China Telecom Corporations Hunan branch!

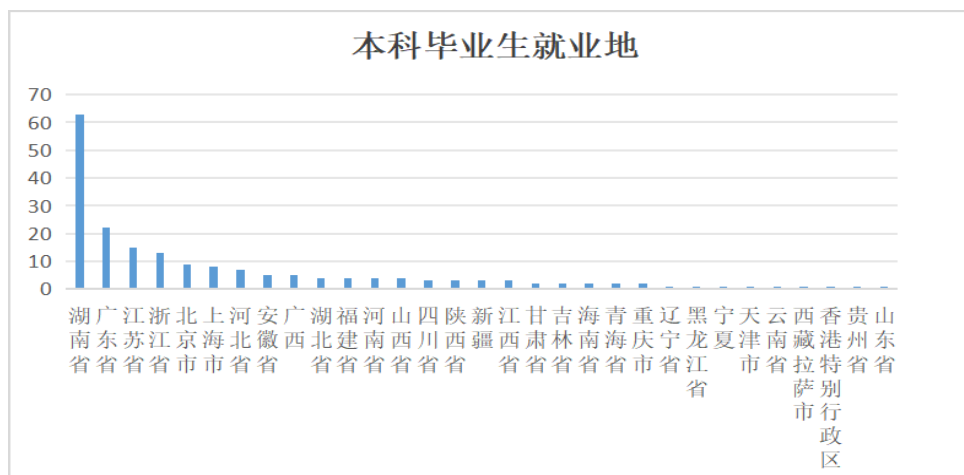


信息与电子工程学院2023届毕业生去向落实情况统计表（截止2023年12月29日）							
专业	班级	总人数	总就业人数	专业总人数	专业就业人数	专业就业率	系主任
计算机网络系	1906101	44	43	172	160	93.02%	费雄伟
	1906102	42	36				
	1906701	42	41				
	1906702	44	39				
电子工程系	1906201	46	37	180	178	98.89%	李稳国
	1906202	45	45				
	1906203	44	44				
	1906204	45	36				
物理系	1906301	46	44	46	44	95.65%	张赛文
通信工程系	1906401	43	43	84	84	100.00%	祝秋香
	1906402	41	41				
计算机科学系	1906801	45	38	244	224	91.80%	汪彦
	1906802	47	39				
	1906803	36	34				
	1906804	47	38				
	1906805	34	34				
	1906806	35	28				
	合计	726	660	726	690	95.04%	
学校要求就业率（95%）		726	690	726	690	95.04%	

3. Where to work

Among the undergraduate graduates, 325 are employed in Hunan, with a retention rate of 52.4%; 160 are employed in Guangdong, accounting for 25.8% of the total employment; 13 are employed in Shanghai, representing 2.09% of the total employment; 5 are employed in Anhui, accounting for 0.8% of the total employment; 24 are employed in Zhejiang, representing 3.87% of the total employment; 16 are employed in Beijing, accounting for 2.58% of the total employment; a total of 77

the total employment. (1) Employment regions



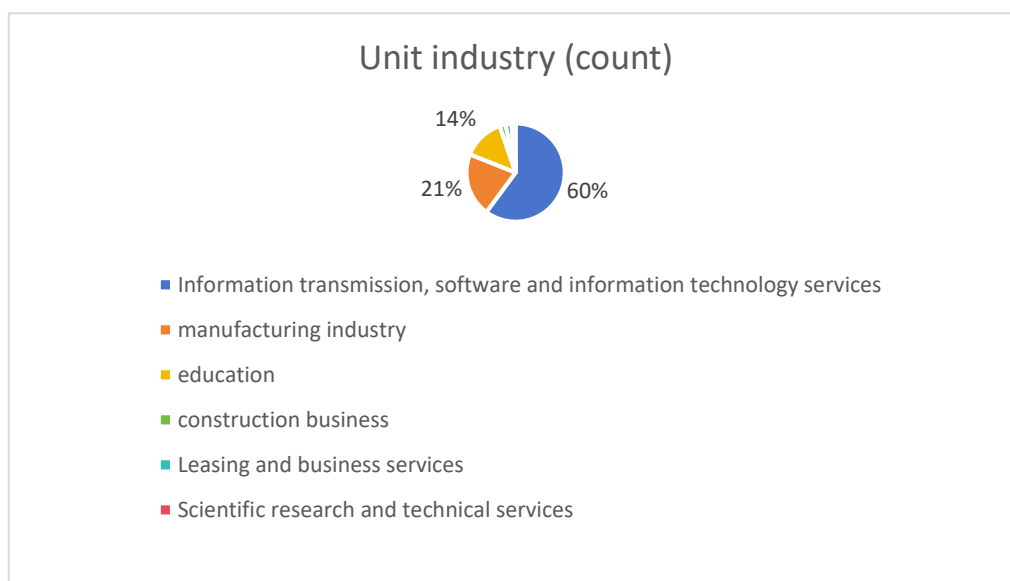
(2) Partial employment units

A list of some employment units

Place of work	name of organization
Changsha, Hunan Province	Hunan Yishu Network Technology Co., LTD
Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province	Hangzhou Anheng Information Technology Co., LTD
Changsha, Hunan Province	Changsha Zhongyuan Network Technology Co., LTD
Changsha, Hunan Province	China Telecom Corporation Hunan Branch
Huangpu District, Shanghai	Shanghai Huaxun Network System Co., LTD
Pudong New Area, Shanghai	Shanghai Huaxun Network System Co., LTD
Zhuzhou, Hunan Province	Zhuzhou Magmet Electrical Co., LTD
Guangzhou, Guangdong Province	Guangzhou Shiyuan Electronics Technology Co., LTD
Shenzhen, Guangdong Province	Shenzhen Yingzhong Century Intelligent Technology Co., LTD
Changsha, Hunan Province	Guotai Xin Dian Software Co., LTD
Yiyang City, Hunan Province	Hunan Ai Hua Group Co., LTD

Shenzhen, Guangdong Province	Shenzhen Kangguan Technology Co., LTD
Zhangjiagang, Jiangsu Province	Guotai Xin Dian Software Co., LTD
Anhua County, Hunan Province	Wuyah Senior High School, Anhua County
Shenzhen, Guangdong Province	Shenzhen Haoyi Yuan Technology Co., LTD
Changsha, Hunan Province	China Railway Fifth Bureau Group Electric Engineering Co., LTD
Shenzhen, Guangdong Province	Pengding Holdings (Shenzhen) Co., LTD
Shenzhen, Guangdong Province	Shenzhen Toptech Technology Co., LTD
Shenzhen, Guangdong Province	DeepTrust Technologies, Inc
Xiangtan, Hunan Province	Hunan Chao Yue Electric Power Construction Co., LTD
Changsha, Hunan Province	China Telecom Corporation Hunan Branch
Yiyang City, Hunan Province	Vish Technology Co., LTD
Shenzhen, Guangdong Province	Shenzhen Yilian Unlimited Technology Co., LTD
Huizhou, Guangdong Province	Maoya Technology (Guangdong) Co., LTD
Dongguan, Guangdong province	Guangdong Optics Technology Co., LTD
Changsha, Hunan Province	Hunan Silicon Valley Digital Technology Information Co., LTD
Dongguan, Guangdong Province	Vivow Mobile Communications Co., LTD
Changsha, Hunan Province	Changsha Planning Information Service Center
Yiyang City, Hunan Province	Anhua County Education Bureau
Yiyang City, Hunan Province	Nanxian Education Bureau
Taohu County, Hunan Province	Taojiang County Education Bureau
Anhua County, Hunan Province	Anhua County Education Bureau

(3) Unit industry distribution



4. Status of non-implementation of destination

Among the undergraduate graduates of 2023, 36 have not yet been assigned to their graduation destinations, accounting for 4.9%. They choose to retake the postgraduate entrance examination and continue to take the civil service examination.

三、The implementation of the graduation destination of graduates from various majors

(一) The implementation of the graduation destination of network engineering graduates

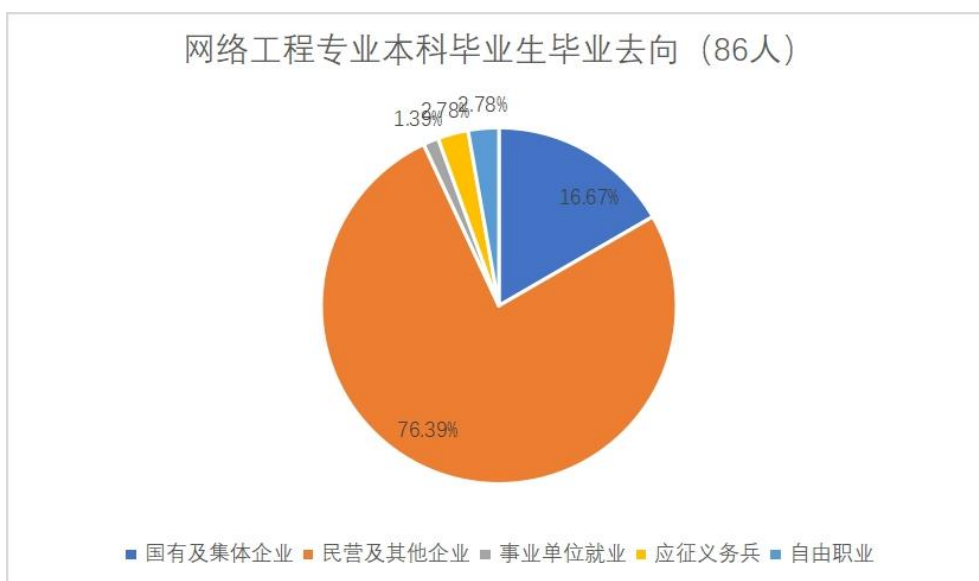
The implementation rate of 86 graduates from the major of network engineering is 91.86%. Among them, 7 people are enrolled in higher education, with an enrollment rate of 8.14%; 68 people are employed by agreement or contract, with an employment rate of 79.07%.

1. Admission

Among the graduates, one of them was admitted to a graduate school in a 211 university.

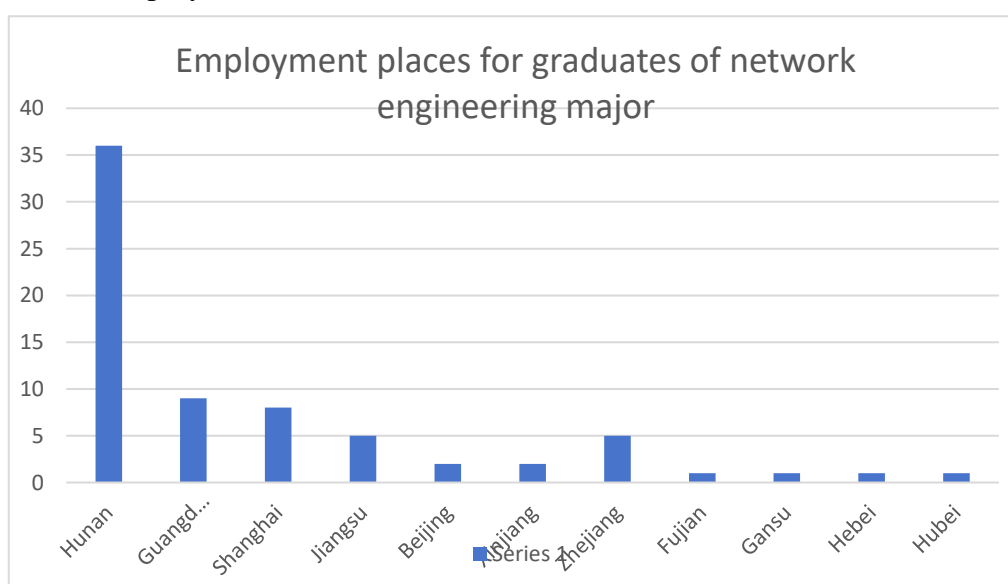
2. Graduates employment situation

Among the graduates, 12 are employed in state-owned and collective enterprises, accounting for 16.67% of the total number of employed; 55 are employed in private and other enterprises, accounting for 76.39% of the total number of employed; 1 is employed in public institutions, accounting for 1.39% of the total number of employed; 2 are conscripts, accounting for 2.78% of the total number of employed; and 2 are self-employed, accounting for 2.78% of the total number of employed.



3. Graduates employment direction

5 people are employed in Jiangsu accounting for 6.94% of the total employment; 9 people are employed in Guangdong accounting for 12.5% of the total employment; 8 people are employed in Shanghai accounting for 11.11% of the total employment; 2 people are employed in Beijing and 2 people are employed in Xinjiang each accounting for 2.78% of the total employment; 36 people are employed in Hunan accounting for 50% of the total employment; 5 people are employed in Zhejiang accounting for 6.94% of the total employment; 1 person is employed in Fujian 1 person in Gansu 1 person in Hebei and 1 person in Hubei each accounting for 1.39% of the total employment.



(二) The implementation of graduates destinations in electronic information engineering major

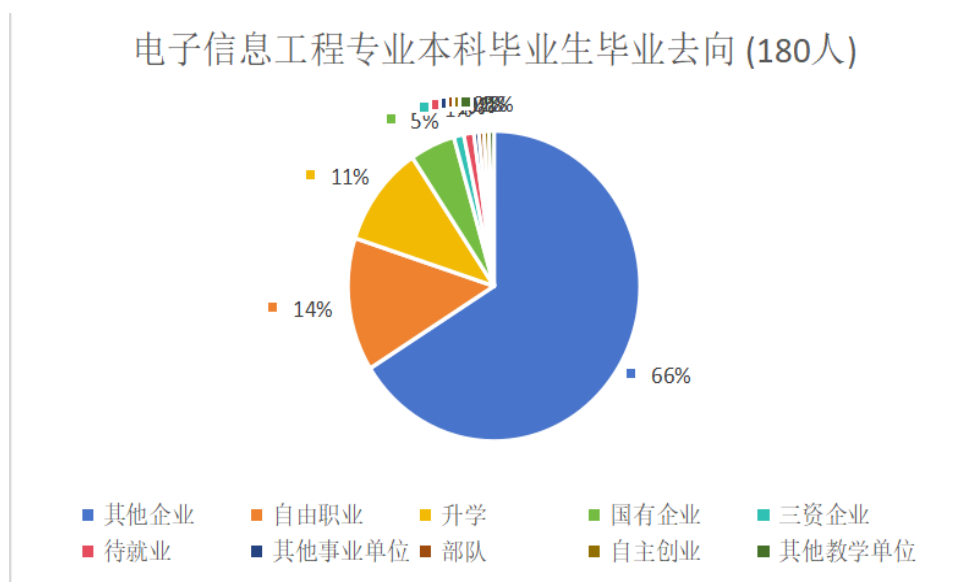
Among the 180 graduates of the Electronic Information Engineering program, 178 have secured their future directions, with a graduation placement rate of 98.9%. Among them, 19 have been admitted to postgraduate programs, representing an enrollment rate of 10.5%; 132 have agreed or contracted for employment, indicating an employment rate of 73.3%.

1. Graduates further education

Among the graduates, 3 students were admitted to graduate schools of 211 universities such as Hunan Normal University and South China Normal University, and 16 students were admitted to graduate schools of ordinary universities such as Changsha University of Science and Technology.

2. Graduates employment situation

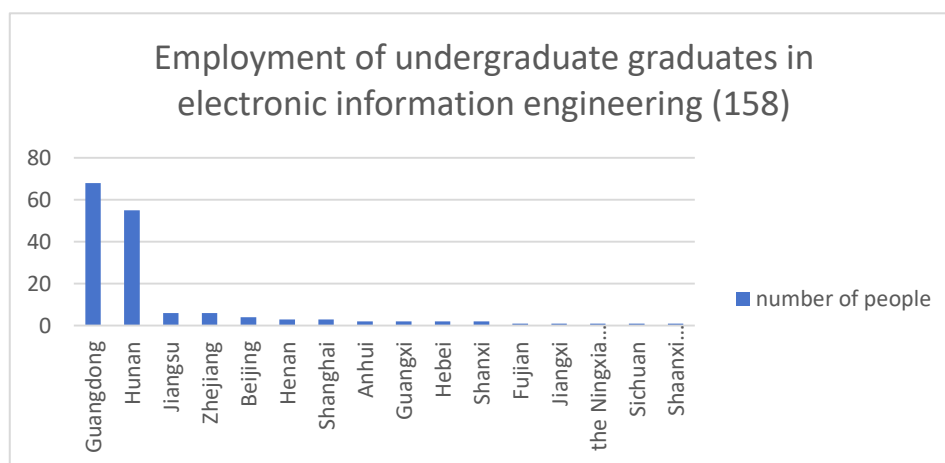
Among the graduates, 9 are employed in state-owned and collective enterprises accounting for 5.6% of the total employment; 121 are employed in private and other enterprises accounting for 75.2% of the total employment; 1 is employed in public institutions accounting for 0.6% of the total employment; 1 is a conscript soldier accounting for 0.6% of the total employment; 25 are self-employed accounting for 15.8% of the total employment. Among the graduates, 1 has chosen to "retire twice."



3. Graduates employment direction

55 people are employed in Hunan with a retention rate of 34.59%; 4 people are employed in Beijing accounting for 2.52% of the total employment; 1 person each is employed in Fujian, Jiangxi, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, Sichuan, and Shaanxi

respectively accounting for 0.60% of the total employment; 68 people are employed in Guangdong accounting for 42.77% of the total employment; 3 people each are employed in Henan and Shanghai accounting for 1.89% of the total employment; 2 people each are employed in Anhui, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, Hebei, and Shanxi respectively accounting for 1.23% of the total employment; 6 people each are employed in Jiangsu and Zhejiang accounting for 3.78% of the total employment.



(三) The implementation of the destination of physics graduates

Among the 46 graduates of the Physics major, 44 have secured their future career paths, with a job placement rate of 95.7%. Among them, 12 have been admitted to postgraduate programs, representing a postgraduate enrollment rate of 26.0%; 20 have secured employment through agreements or contracts, indicating an employment rate of 43.3%.

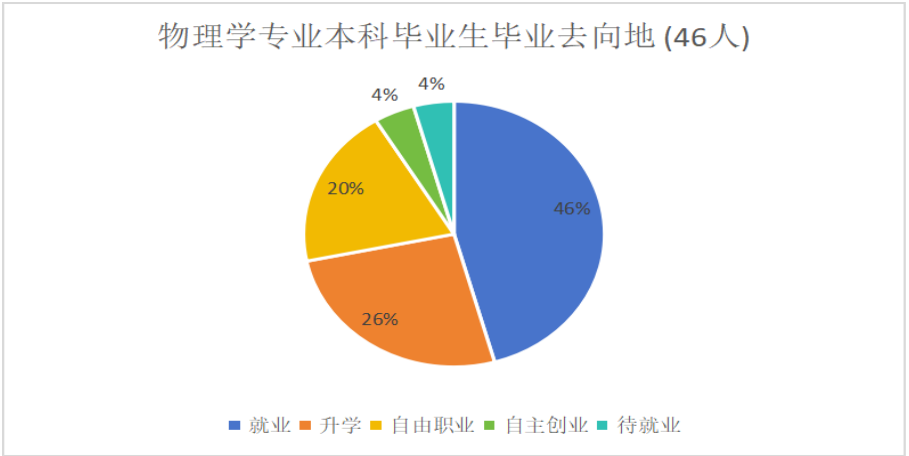
1. Graduates further education

Among the graduates, one of them was admitted to the graduate school of Hunan University, a 985 university; three of them were admitted to the graduate school of Hebei University of Technology and Hunan Normal University, a 211 university; and eight of them were admitted to the graduate school of Changsha University of Science and Technology, an ordinary university.

2. Graduates employment situation

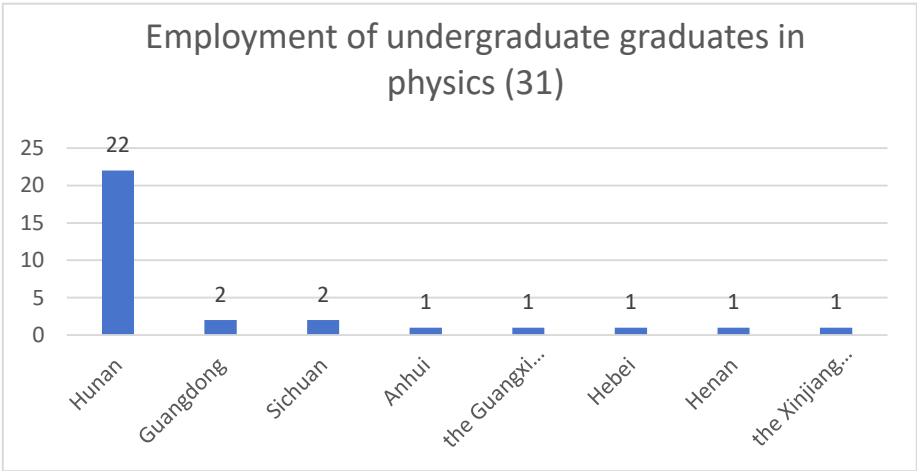
Among the graduates, 1 person is employed in government agencies accounting for 3.1% of the total employment; 19 people are employed in private and other enterprises accounting for 59.3% of the total employment; 1 person has been conscripted as a soldier accounting for 3.1% of the total employment; 9 people are

self-employed accounting for 28.1% of the total employment. Among the graduates, 0 people have chosen to "retire after serving two military terms."



3. Graduates employment direction

There are 22 people employed in Hunan, with a retention rate of 68.75%; one person each in Anhui, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, Hebei, Henan and Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, accounting for 3.13% of the total; two people each in Guangdong and Sichuan, accounting for 6.25% of the total.



(四) The implementation of the graduation destination of communication engineering graduates

The implementation rate of 84 graduates from the major of Communication Engineering is 100%. Among them, 7 students are further educated, with an enrollment rate of 8.3%; 32 students are employed by agreement or contract, with an employment rate of 74.9%.

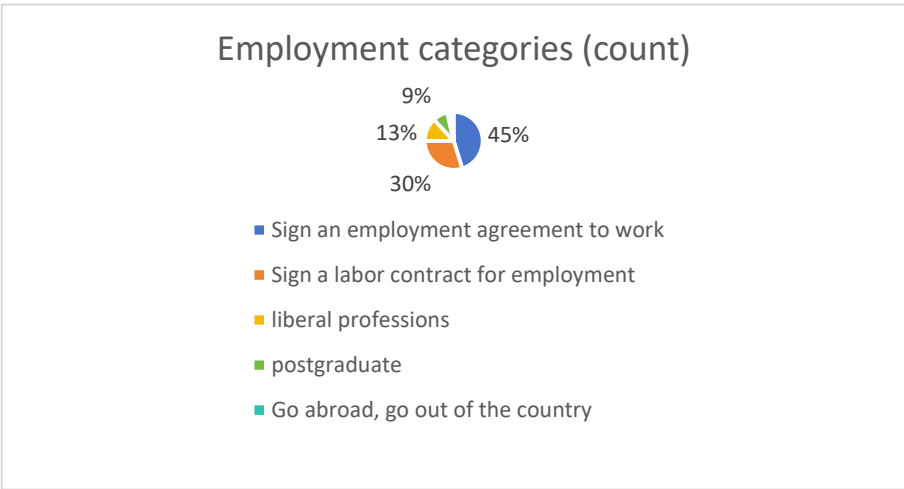
1. Admission

Among the graduates, 7 students were admitted to doctoral programs in universities, namely Anhui University, Zhejiang University of Technology, Nanjing

University of Information Science and Technology, Wuhan University of Light Industry, Guangzhou University, Northeast Electric Power University and Xiangtan University.

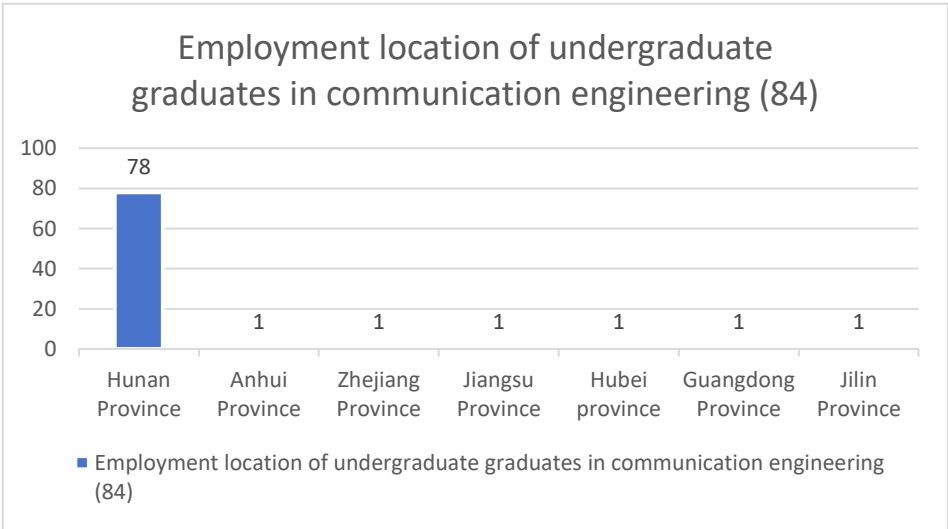
2. employment status

Among the graduates, 19 were employed in state-owned and collective enterprises, accounting for 22.6% of the total number of employment in this major (the same below); 42 were employed in private and other enterprises, accounting for 50% of the total number of employment; and 2 were employed in Sino-foreign joint ventures, accounting for 2.3% of the total number of employment.



3. Where to work

In Anhui, Guangdong, Hubei, Jilin and Jiangsu, there were one person respectively, accounting for 1.1% of the total; in Hunan, there were 78 people, accounting for 92.7% of the total.



(五) The implementation of graduates destinations in the field of Internet of

Things engineering.

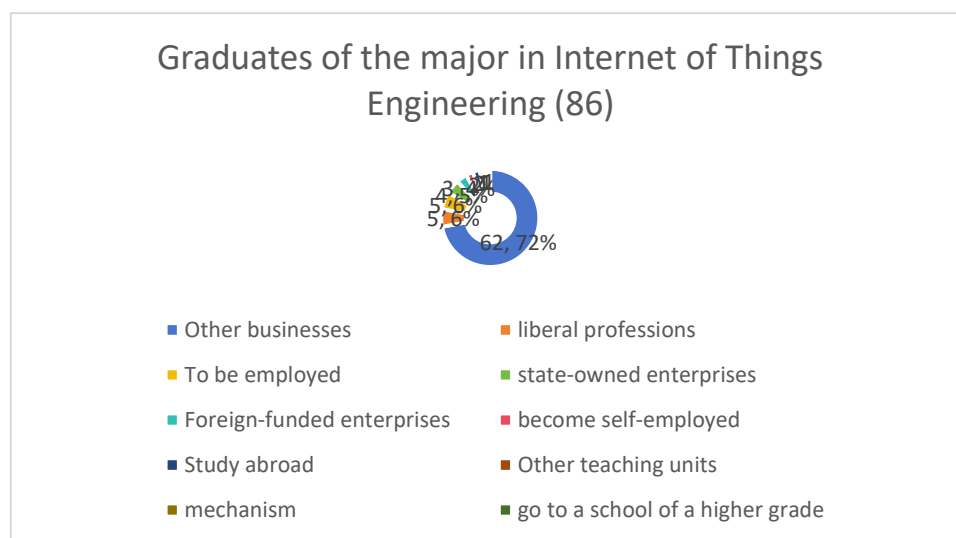
Among the 86 graduates of the Internet of Things major, 81 have secured their future directions, with a graduation placement rate of 94.19%. Among them, 1 person has been admitted to a masters program, representing an enrollment rate of 1.16%; 71 have secured employment through agreements or contracts, with an employment rate of 82.56%.

1. Graduates further education

Among the graduates, one of them was admitted to Hunan Institute of Engineering as a graduate student.

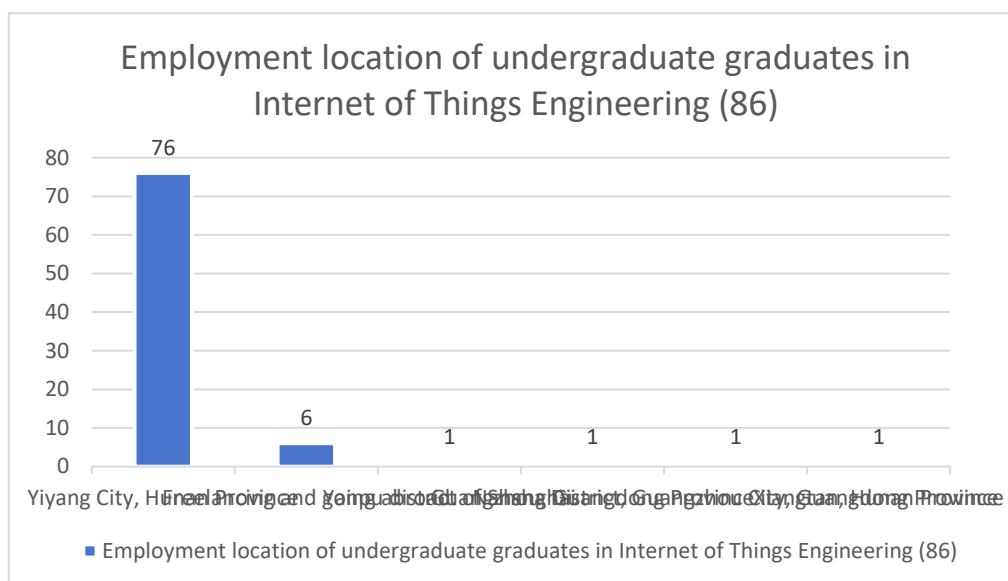
2. Graduates employment situation

Among the graduates, 4 are employed in state-owned and collective enterprises, accounting for 4.65% of the total number of employed; 65 are employed in private and other enterprises, accounting for 75.58% of the total number of employed; 2 are employed in public institutions, accounting for 2.33% of the total number of employed; 7 are self-employed or engaged in independent entrepreneurship, accounting for 8.14% of the total number of employed.



3. Graduates employment direction

77 people are employed in Hunan, with a retention rate of 89.53%; 2 people are employed in Guangdong, accounting for 2.33% of the total number of employed; 1 person is employed in Shanghai, accounting for 2.33% of the total number of employed; 6 people are self-employed, self-employment or studying abroad, accounting for 6.98% of the total number of employed.



(六) The implementation of the graduation destination of computer science and technology graduates

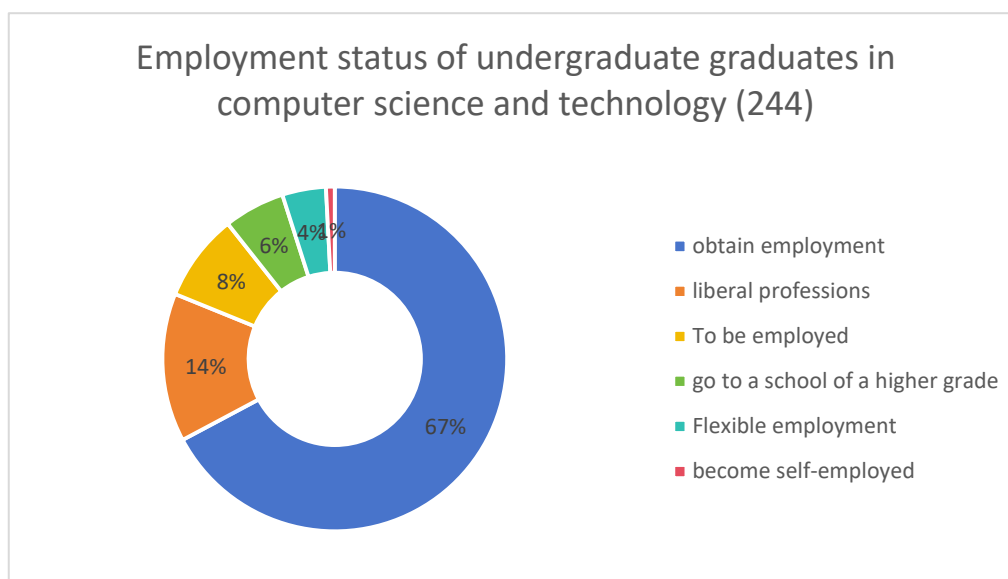
The employment rate of 244 graduates from the Computer Science and Technology major is 91.99%. Among them, 14 students advanced to higher education with an advancement rate of 5.7%; 172 students were employed through agreements or contracts, with an employment rate of 70.4%, including 805 students from the teacher education program.

1. Admission

Among the graduates, one took the exam for Shanghai University, one for Hunan University of Science and Technology, one for Guangxi University of Technology, three for Hunan University of Science and Technology, one for Changsha University of Science and Technology, one for Chongqing University of Posts and Telecommunications, one for Sichuan Normal University, three for South China University, one for Southwest University, and one for Guangdong University of Technology.

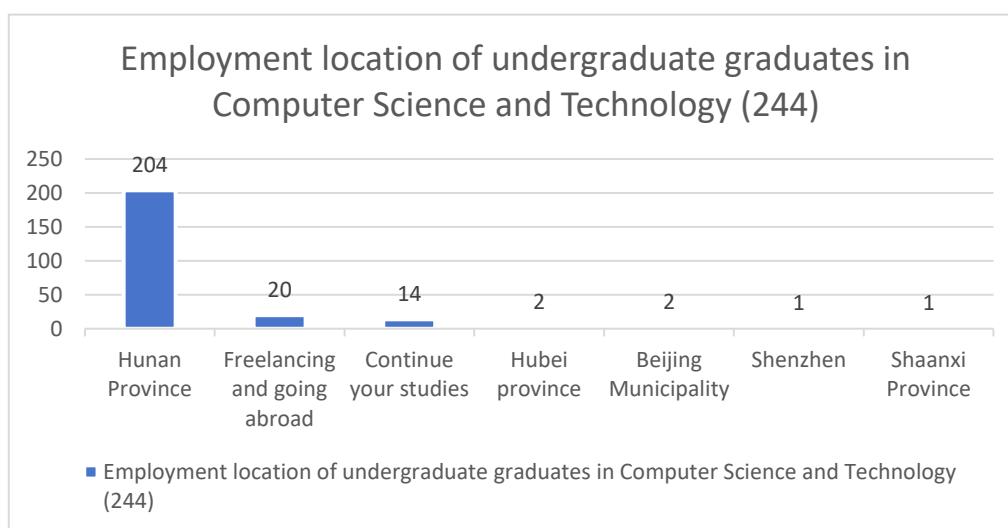
2. employment status

Among the graduates, 30 people were employed in state-owned and collective enterprises, accounting for 12.2% of the total number of employment in this major (the same below); 140 people were employed in private and other enterprises, accounting for 57.3% of the total number of employment; one person was employed in Sino-foreign joint venture enterprises, accounting for 0.4% of the total number of employment.



3. Graduates employment direction

204 people are employed in Hunan with a retention rate of 83.61%; 34 people are self-employed, self-entrepreneurs, or pursuing further education, accounting for 13.93% of the total workforce; 1 person is employed in Guangdong, representing 0.41% of the total workforce; 2 people are employed in Hubei, accounting for 0.82% of the total workforce; 2 people are employed in Beijing, representing 0.82% of the total workforce; 1 person is employed in Shaanxi, accounting for 0.41% of the total workforce.



四、The main practices of employment work

(1) High-level, strengthen the organization and leadership of employment work

The college thoroughly studies and implements the thought of Xi Jinping on socialism with Chinese characteristics for a new era and the spirit of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, earnestly implements the decisions and

plans of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the State Council, and the provincial party committee and provincial government regarding the employment of college graduates, prioritizing graduate employment and placing it in a prominent position. The main leaders conduct special research at the front line, regularly organize special meetings to analyze, deploy, and supervise employment work, uniting the entire university's efforts to fully promote the high-quality and adequate employment of graduates.

The college continuously improves the employment work system characterized by "strategic orientation, school-wide coordination, college-led focus, hierarchical responsibility, and full participation," focusing on serving major national regional strategies, further tightening and solidifying the responsibilities of college work, guiding each college to leverage its professional characteristics, highlight disciplinary features, widely gather high-quality resources from alumni, full-time teachers, key cooperative units, and other stakeholders to support graduate employment, continuously fostering an atmosphere where "all members pay attention to employment, all members participate in employment, and all members promote employment."

(2) Emphasize effectiveness and make every effort to open up employment channels for graduates

1. Deepening and Implementing the "Visit Enterprises to Expand Employment" Initiative. The college has formulated the 2023 Annual Action Plan for Visiting Enterprises to Expand Employment, with both the university and college levels working together to fully leverage the important exemplary role of the college leadership in promoting graduate employment. This initiative aims to further deepen talent cooperation between universities and enterprises, strengthen supply-demand alignment, broaden employment channels for graduates, and foster a proactive awareness across the entire college community regarding shared attention and joint promotion of employment.

Second, fully tap into high-quality job resources. The college leverages its role as the primary channel for campus recruitment, actively contacting governments,

industries, enterprises, employers, and talent institutions to organize campus recruitment events and fully exploit job opportunities. In 2023, it invited key enterprises in industries such as Guangzhou Shida, Changsha Information Planning, HaoYuan, and DeepInfo to host offline specialized job fairs; connected with key cities in Anhui Province and the Yangtze River Delta region, including Hefei and Wuhu; and assisted the school in hosting large-scale job fairs during the spring and autumn seasons.

(3) Strong support and warm care for graduates from disadvantaged groups

The college focuses on special disadvantaged groups such as graduates from poverty-stricken, low-income, zero-employment families, and those with disabilities, implementing the "Care for Employment, Warm-hearted Assistance for Development" initiative. Adhering to the principle of "key attention, key recommendation, key service," the college implements a support mechanism characterized by "real-time job placement, timely progress tracking, and immediate resolution of difficulties." It prioritizes providing specialized assistance to economically disadvantaged graduates in terms of employment information and job opportunities. The colleges top party and government leaders, department heads, and counselors are responsible for providing "one-to-one" and "one-to-many" support, ensuring "point-to-point" assistance. As of December 31, all economically disadvantaged graduates with employment intentions in the college have secured their desired employment destinations.

五、The next direction of employment work

(1) Strengthen leadership, unify thinking and implement hierarchical management

Currently, due to the large number of students in our colleges graduating classes who are engaged in internships and preparing for exams, the class leader group can no longer serve as the primary channel for timely information dissemination. To better understand employment conditions and accurately gather employment data, we aim to establish a comprehensive employment service model involving the Employment Specialist-Graduating Class Counselor-Class Advisor, Employment Guidance Teachers-Graduates, Employment Specialist-Class Cadres-Youth League Recruitment Department Cadres, with active participation from the Department Head-Professional

Course Teachers. This model ensures that employment information flows smoothly from top to bottom, guaranteeing that every student receives employment policies and information accurately and promptly, striving for full participation in employment. We will establish a large employment information push group, extending the work to every student in the graduating class. (2) Innovate employment service models and build employment platforms

Innovate employment service models with a focus on students employment intentions actively contact enterprises that students are interested in establish a cluster of high-quality enterprises invite relevant enterprises for recruitment to facilitate a win-win situation for students and enterprises Deepen and innovate the "Internet+" precise employment service model learn from the operation mode of Central South Universitys employment service platform leverage internet platforms broaden employment channels establish an employment information WeChat official account and push relevant employment information daily

(3) Deepen school-enterprise cooperation and increase students internship opportunities

Through school-enterprise cooperation students can obtain diversified internship opportunities such as corporate internships entrepreneurial practice and social services. This diversity of cooperation enables students to be exposed to different working environments and positions during their internships laying a solid foundation for future practical work experience. While expanding students internship opportunities school-enterprise collaboration should also consider the diversity and inclusiveness of internship content. For example providing a variety of internship options for students from different majors and interests; offering flexible internship formats such as remote or virtual internships to students with limited geographical or economic resources to ensure that every student can gain valuable internship experiences.

(4) Strengthen employment guidance and establish flexible employment concept

Currently, the employment mindset of our institutes graduates urgently needs to be changed, with most students harboring thoughts of "delayed employment" and "postponed employment," showing a lack of enthusiasm in submitting resumes and fearing employment. Counselors and class advisors should strengthen educational

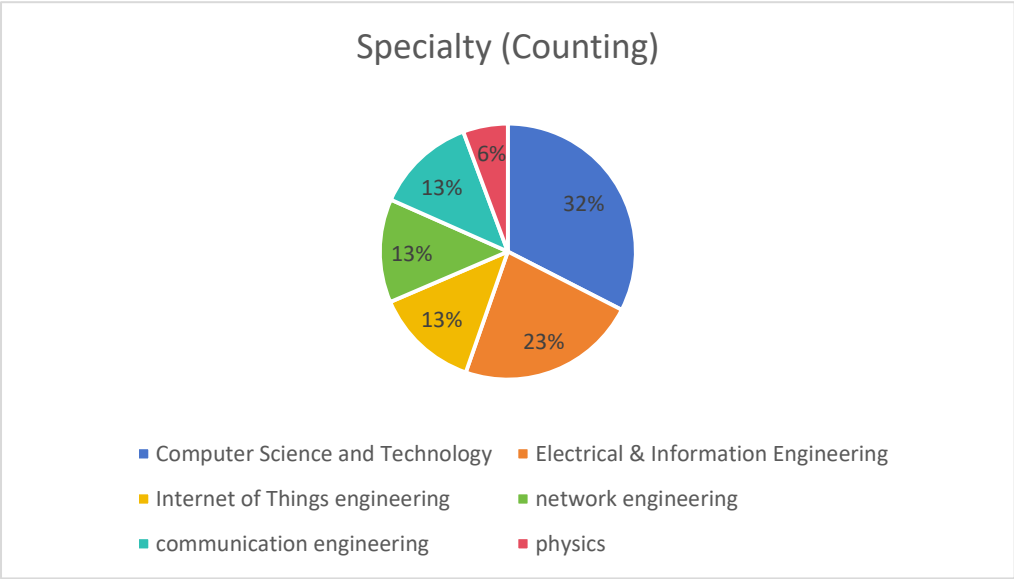
guidance on employment perspectives, encouraging graduates to actively serve national strategies by working in major national projects, significant fields, grassroots positions, and the military. Further, they should provide categorized guidance to graduates, offering policies, information, and guidance tailored to different majors and needs. Efforts should be increased to organize students to participate in grassroots projects such as the College Student Village Official Program, Civil Servant Program, various compulsory education stage school teacher recruitment plans, the Three Supports and One Assistance Program, and the College Student Volunteer Service Western Program. Encourage students to join the military, further promote and implement preferential policies for grassroots employment and tuition assistance, and encourage graduates to seek employment and start businesses at the grassroots level.

School of Information and Electronic Engineering, Hunan City University Employment Quality Report 2024

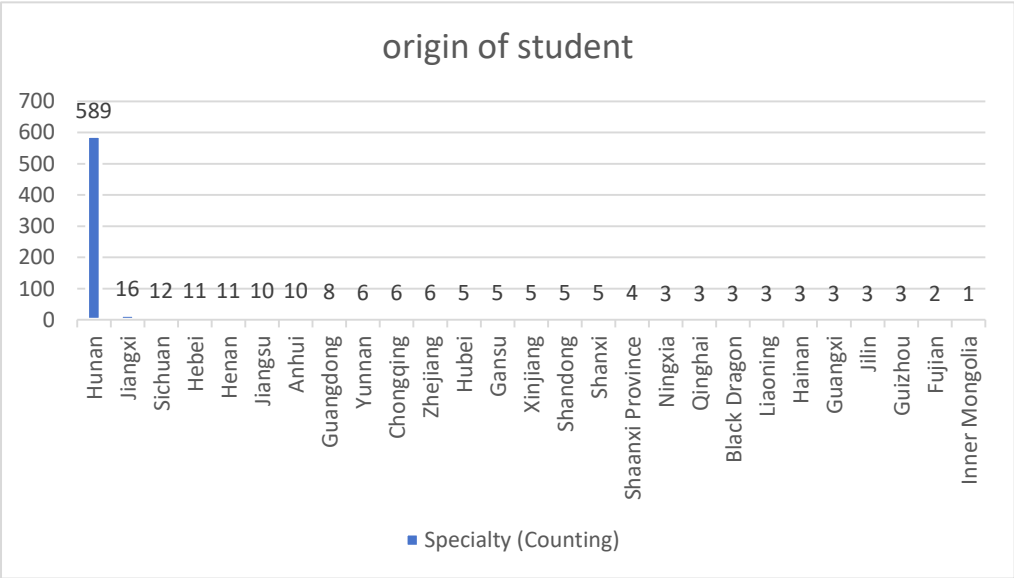
The Employment Work for the Graduates of the School of Information and Electronic Engineering in 2024 is guided by Xi Jinpings Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, closely aligning with the decisions and deployments of higher authorities and the university regarding graduate employment. Relying on the employment mechanism of "one guarantee, two innovations, and three supports," we have seized the "Employment Promotion Month" and the "Job Hunting Critical Period," implementing detailed and effective employment measures to broaden employment channels and provide precise assistance by overcoming difficulties. The main achievements are summarized as follows.

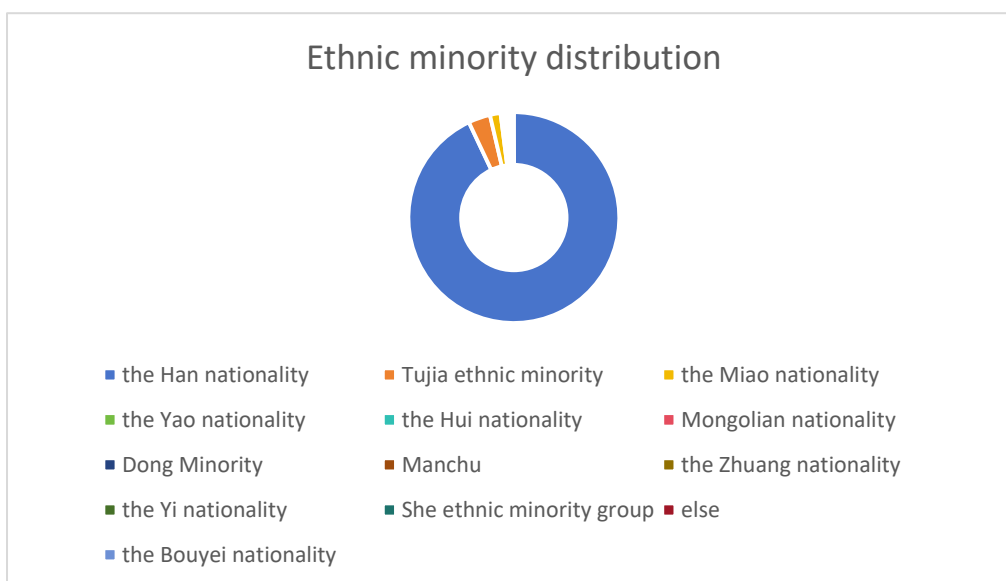
一、Student sources

The undergraduate graduates of the class of 2024 come from 6 majors totaling 741 students. Among them, there are 2 classes in Network Engineering with a total of 97 students, 4 classes in Electronic Information Engineering with a total of 169 students, 1 class in Physics with a total of 42 students, 2 classes in Communication Engineering with a total of 94 students, 2 classes in Internet of Things Engineering with a total of 98 students, and 5 classes in Computer Science and Technology with a total of 241 students.



The undergraduate graduates come from 27 provincial administrative regions across the country, including 589 from Hunan Province, 12 from Sichuan Province, 10 from Jiangsu Province, 16 from Jiangxi Province, 11 from Hebei Province, 10 from Anhui Province, 11 from Henan Province, and other provinces. Among the graduates, there are 569 male students and 172 female students, with a gender ratio of approximately 3.31:1, and 52 graduates from ethnic minorities.





二、Overall, the implementation of graduation destinations

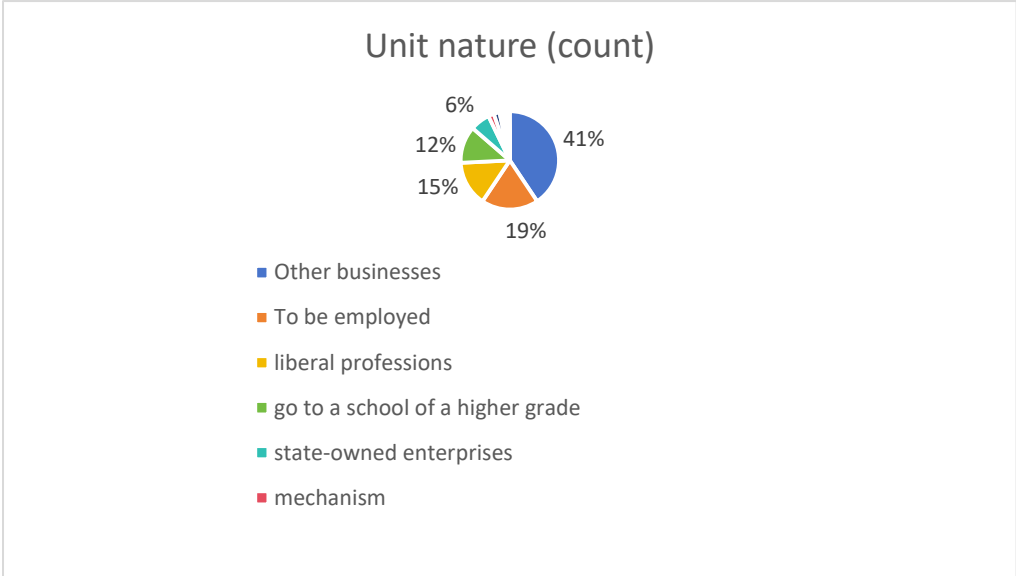
1. Admission

Among the undergraduate graduates of 2024, 94 students continued their studies, with a further education rate of 12.69%. Among them, 1 student was admitted to Central South University, 2 students to Anhui University, 2 students to Fuzhou University, 9 students to Chongqing University of Posts and Telecommunications, 9 students to Xiangtan University, 2 students to Guangzhou University, 3 students to Guangdong University of Technology, 3 students to Hunan Normal University, 1 student to Central South University of Forestry and Technology, and 4 students chose to study abroad.

2. employment status

As of August 30, the initial employment status of the undergraduate graduates from the class of 2024 is as follows: 602 have been placed in their first jobs, with an employment rate of 81.24%, including 395 who have secured employment through agreements or contracts, and 110 who have chosen to be self-employed, accounting for 14.84%. Among the undergraduate graduates, 48 are employed by state-owned and collective enterprises; 330 are employed by private and other enterprises; 16 are employed by government agencies and other public institutions; and 4 are enlisted in the military. Specifically, 24 have joined China Telecom Hunan Branch, and 24 work in banks. (Note: Due to subsequent employment data verification, some figures have

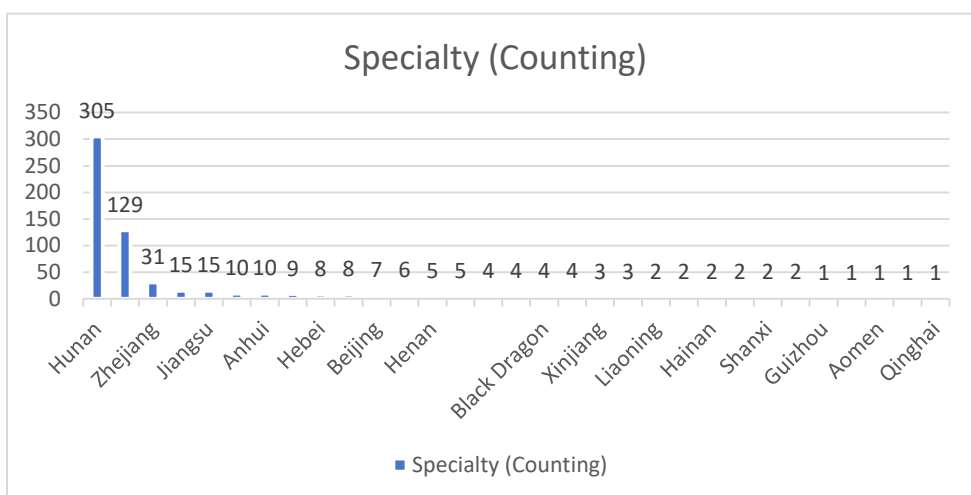
been adjusted, which may differ from the initial data; this represents the adjusted initial employment rate.)



专业	合计		
	总人数	总就业人数	百分比 (%)
	741	602	81.24%
	741	602	81.24%
物理学	42	35	83.33%
电子信息工程	169	144	85.21%
通信工程	94	74	78.72%
计算机科学与技术	241	195	80.91%
网络工程	97	77	79.38%
物联网工程	98	77	78.57%

3. Where to work

Among the undergraduate graduates, 325 people are employed in Hunan, with a retention rate of 41.2%; 129 people are employed in Guangdong, accounting for 17.4% of the total employment; 15 people are employed in Shanghai, accounting for 2.02% of the total employment; 31 people are employed in Zhejiang, accounting for 4.18% of the total employment; 7 people are employed in Beijing. (1) Employment regions



(2) Partial employment units

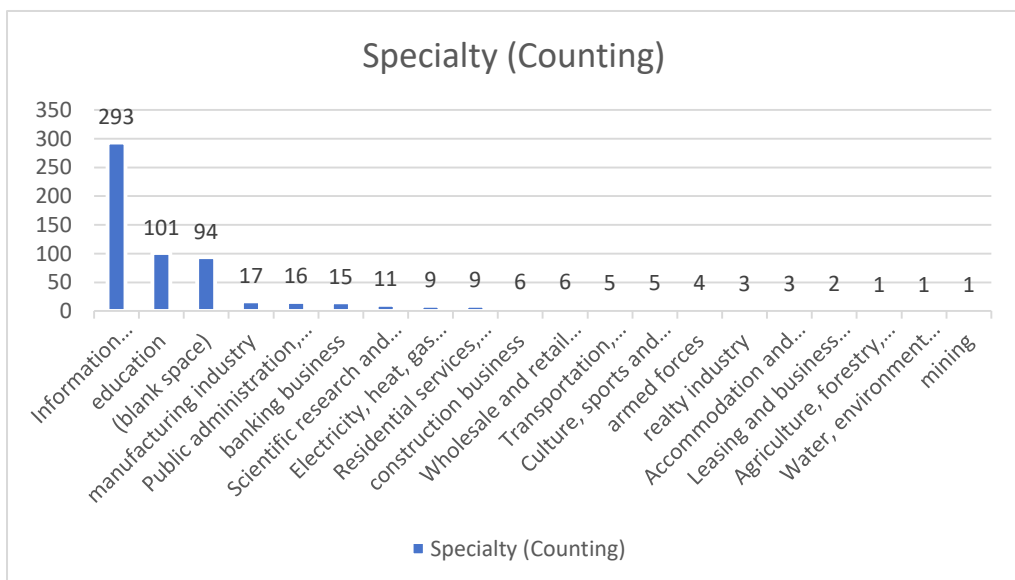
A list of some employment units

	Place of work	work unit
	Changsha, Hunan Province	National Grain and Material Reserves Administration Hunan Bureau
	Changsha, Hunan Province	China Telecom Corporation Hunan Branch
	Xinxiang, Henan Province	Xinxiang Peoples Procuratorate
	Hefei, Anhui Province	Agricultural Bank of China Anhui Branch
	Meishan City, Sichuan Province	Renshou County Administrative Affairs Service Center
	Changsha, Hunan Province	China Telecom Corporation Hunan Branch
	Shenyang, Liaoning Province	China Construction Bank Corporation Liaoning Branch
	Changsha, Hunan Province	China Post Group Co., LTD Hunan Branch
	Changsha, Hunan Province	China Telecom Corporation Hunan Branch
	Zhuzhou, Hunan Province	CRRC Zhuzhou Electric Locomotive Research Institute Co., LTD
	Haikou, Hainan Province	Hainan Branch of Agricultural Bank of China
	Shenzhen, Guangdong Province	Shenzhen Gfuun New Energy Technology Co., LTD

	Shenzhen, Guangdong Province	Sun Moon Yuan Technology (Shenzhen) Co., LTD
	Changsha, Hunan Province	China Telecom Corporation Hunan Branch
	Shenzhen, Guangdong Province	Great Wall Power Technology Co., LTD
	Changde, Hunan Province	Changde Xiangneng Rural Electric Power Service Co., LTD
	Loudi City, Hunan Province	Hunan Liansteel Revitalization Co., LTD
	Chengdu, Sichuan Province	China Aneng Group Third Engineering Bureau Co., LTD
	Yongzhou, Hunan Province	Yongzhou Rural Commercial Bank Co., LTD
	Rucheng County, Hunan Province	Rucheng County Luyang Town Peoples Government
	Changsha, Hunan Province	Wuchang Property Service (Hunan) Co., LTD
	Baise City, Guangxi	Tianyang National High School, Baise City
	Huaihua City, Hunan Province	The State Administration of Taxation worked with the county tax bureau
	Yangquan City, Shanxi Province	Huayang New Materials Technology Group Co., LTD
	Changsha, Hunan Province	China Telecom Corporation Hunan Branch
	Changsha, Hunan Province	Hunan Xiangyang Digital Technology Co., LTD
	Shanghai Municipality	Zhongren Shangdong (Shanghai) Testing Technology Co., LTD
	Yiyang City, Hunan Province	Yiyang Xiangneng Rural Electric Power Service Co., LTD
	Ruoqiang County, Xinjiang	Ruoqiang County State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission
	Minhang district of Shanghai	Shanghai Wujian Safety Technology Co., LTD
	Shenzhen,	Shenzhen Liansoft Technology Co., LTD

	Guangdong Province	
	Shenzhen, Guangdong Province	Shenzhen Gfuun New Energy Technology Co., LTD

(3) Unit industry distribution



4. Status of unimplemented destinations

Among the undergraduate graduates of 2024, 139 have not yet been assigned to their graduation destinations, accounting for 18.76%. Most of them choose to take the postgraduate entrance examination twice and continue to take the civil service examination.

三、The main practices of employment work

(1) High-level, strengthen the organization and leadership of employment work

The college thoroughly studies and implements the thought of Xi Jinping on socialism with Chinese characteristics for a new era and the spirit of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, earnestly implements the decisions and plans of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the State Council, and the provincial party committee and provincial government regarding employment work for college graduates, prioritizing graduate employment as the top priority and placing it in a prominent position. The main leaders conduct specialized field research and regularly organize special meetings to analyze, deploy, and supervise employment

work, uniting the entire college to fully promote high-quality and adequate employment for graduates.

The college continuously improves the employment work system characterized by "strategic orientation, school-wide coordination, college-led focus, hierarchical responsibility, and full participation," focusing on serving major national regional strategies, further tightening and solidifying the colleges responsibilities, guiding each college to leverage its professional characteristics, highlight disciplinary features, widely gather high-quality resources from alumni, faculty members, key cooperative units, and other stakeholders to support graduate employment, continuously fostering a work atmosphere where "all members pay attention to employment, all members participate in employment, and all members promote employment."

(2) Emphasize effectiveness and make every effort to open up employment channels for graduates

1. Deepening and Implementing the "Visit Enterprises to Expand Employment" Initiative. The college formulates an annual action plan for visiting enterprises to expand employment, with both the school and the college working together to fully leverage the important exemplary role of the college leadership in promoting graduate employment. This initiative aims to further deepen talent cooperation between schools and enterprises, strengthen supply-demand alignment, broaden employment channels for graduates, and foster a proactive awareness across the entire college community regarding shared attention and joint promotion of employment.

Second, fully tap into high-quality job resources. The college leverages its role as the primary channel for campus recruitment, actively contacting industries, enterprises, especially alumni enterprises, to organize on-campus recruitment events and fully explore job opportunities. In 2024, it invited key enterprises in the industry, such as Guangzhou Zhida and Changsha Information Planning Center, to host offline specialized job fairs; it also assisted the school in organizing large-scale job fairs during the spring and autumn seasons, inviting over 30 organizations.

(3) Strong support and warm care for graduates from disadvantaged groups

The college focuses on special disadvantaged groups such as graduates from

poverty-stricken, low-income, zero-employment families, and those with disabilities, implementing the "Care for Employment, Warm-hearted Assistance for Development" initiative. Adhering to the principle of "key attention, key recommendation, key service," it ensures the implementation of a support mechanism characterized by "real-time job placement, timely progress tracking, and immediate resolution of difficulties." Priority is given to providing specialized assistance to economically disadvantaged graduates in terms of employment information and job opportunities. The main leaders of the schools Party and administration, department heads, and counselors of graduating classes provide "one-to-one" and "one-to-many" support, ensuring "point-to-point" assistance. As of August 30, all economically disadvantaged graduates who expressed their willingness to work have found employment destinations.

四、Problems with employment

Since the summer vacation of 2024, the provincial education department and the Ministry of Education have conducted multiple checks on the authenticity of employment data. Through the data verification, we found that there are the following problems among the graduates of our college in 2024:

1. The implementation rate of destination needs to be further improved, the overall implementation rate of destination in our college is relatively low and requires further enhancement, the enthusiasm of students for employment urgently needs to be improved, especially the need to change their employment mindset; regarding the enterprises recruiting on campus, the participation rate of our college students is relatively low, mainly due to concerns about salary and job content.

Second, there is a lag in the feedback of graduate employment information. In particular, after graduates leave school, they have less contact with teachers, and the employment materials of students changing jobs and newly signed contracts are not collected effectively;

Third, the standardization of employment materials needs to be further improved. At present, the collection of employment materials in our institute is not perfect, especially the collection of employment materials after graduates leave school is

difficult;

Fourth, the proportion of freelancers (flexible employment) is high, mainly because some graduates plan to continue to take the public service examination, the compilation examination, or the second war. During the preparation period, they will basically find a relatively easy job.

五、The next direction of employment work

(1) Strengthen leadership, unify thinking and implement hierarchical management

Currently, due to the large number of students in our colleges graduating classes who are engaged in internships and preparing for exams, the class leader group can no longer serve as the primary channel for timely information dissemination. To better understand employment conditions and accurately gather employment data, we aim to establish a comprehensive employment service model involving the Employment Specialist-Graduating Class Counselor-Class Advisor, Employment Guidance Teachers-Graduates, Employment Specialist-Class Cadres-Youth League Recruitment Department Cadres, with active participation from Department Heads-Subject Teachers. This model ensures that employment information flows smoothly from top to bottom, guaranteeing that every student receives employment policies and information accurately and promptly, striving for full participation in employment. We will establish a large employment information push group, extending our work to every student in the graduating class. (2) Innovate employment service models and build employment platforms

Innovate employment service models with a focus on students employment intentions actively contact enterprises that students are interested in establish high-quality enterprise clusters invite relevant enterprises for recruitment to facilitate a win-win situation for students and enterprises Deepen and innovate the "Internet+" precise employment service model learn from the operation mode of internet employment service platforms leverage internet platforms broaden employment channels establish an employment information WeChat official account and push relevant employment information daily

(3) Deepen school-enterprise cooperation and increase students internship opportunities

Through school-enterprise cooperation students can obtain diversified internship opportunities such as corporate internships entrepreneurial practice and social services. This diversity of cooperation enables students to be exposed to different working environments and positions during their internships laying a solid foundation for future practical work experience. While expanding students internship opportunities school-enterprise collaboration should also consider the diversity and inclusiveness of internship content. For example providing a variety of internship options for students from different majors and interests; offering flexible internship formats such as remote or virtual internships to students with limited geographical or economic resources to ensure that every student gains valuable internship experience.

(4) Strengthen employment guidance and establish flexible employment concept

Currently, the employment mindset of our institutes graduates urgently needs to be changed, with most students holding the attitudes of "delayed employment" and "postponed employment," showing a lack of enthusiasm in submitting resumes and fearing employment. Counselors and class advisors should strengthen educational guidance on employment perspectives, encouraging graduates to actively serve national strategies by working in major national projects, significant fields, grassroots positions, and military units. Further enhance categorized guidance for graduates, providing policies, information, and guidance tailored to different majors and needs. Increase efforts to organize students to participate in grassroots projects such as village officials, civil servants, various compulsory education stage teacher recruitment plans, the Three Supports and One Assistance Program, and the Western China Volunteer Service Program. Encourage students to join the military, further promote and implement preferential policies for grassroots employment and tuition assistance, and encourage and guide graduates to seek employment and start businesses at the grassroots level.