Study on the Ways of Training Undergraduates' Employment Ability under the Mode of Low Carbon Economy Development

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Abstract. The development and employment of low-carbon economy is the two hot issues of concern in today's society. The development of low-carbon economy has promoted the adjustment of industrial structure, which in turn affects the employment structure and has an important impact on employment. At the same time, employment in turn affects the industry. The structural changes promote the development of low-carbon economy to a certain extent, and the mutual influence of each other promotes each other. The interaction between college students as a special group of employment and low-carbon economic development is more significant. The state should actively adopt policy support and technological innovation. Measures such as industrial upgrading, personnel training, environmental construction, and establishment of mechanisms promote synergistic development and benign interaction between the two, so as to better promote the sound and rapid development of the social economy, effectively solve the employment problems of college students, and promote the comprehensive and coordinated social and human and sustainable development.

1. Introduction

Reform and opening up So far, China's economy has grown rapidly on the basis of cheap labor, and it has been achieved at the expense of China's resource elements, environmental factor prices, and sacrificing Chinese national welfare [1]. China's population will be aging in the next decade. As environmental factors and non-renewable resources become increasingly scarce, China's urbanization will slow down. The employment problem in China will become increasingly severe under the deceleration of urbanization. Therefore, China's first priority is to explore new resource allocation mechanisms and promote the continued growth of the Chinese economy on the premise of protecting the environment and expanding employment. The core issue of economic development is to develop a low-carbon economy and achieve green employment [2]. In the era of vigorously developing low-carbon economy, the new task of college students' employment ideological and political education is how to make full employment and reasonable employment for college students based on reality.
2. The Theoretical Basis of Low Carbon Economy Supporting the Education of Ecological Civilization in Colleges and Universities

2.1. Low-carbon economy reflects the transformation of ethical values of ecological civilization education in colleges and universities

The traditional philosophy of industrial economy believes that man is the master of all things in nature. The natural world outside of man is the object of human activity. Man has supreme value and morality. Man does not need to bear moral responsibility for all things in nature. The essence of low-carbon economy is the economy with the lowest carbon emissions, ecological environment cost and social economic cost. It is to effectively control and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. It is another major progress of human society following the agricultural economy and industrial economy. The low-carbon economy requires a rational rethinking of the harmonious development between man and nature, between man and society, and between man and man. He requires mankind to respect nature and fear nature while developing the economy, and realize that nature is all things (including people). Leading, nature is the subject and the whole, with initiative, human beings cannot be greater than nature, and cannot leave nature. College ecological civilization education requires college students to understand the ethical value relationship between man and nature objectively and systematically: no matter how much human and human civilization develops, the development of human and human society always depends on the harmony and balance of nature, human and human activities. Once the destruction of harmony and balance in nature will be retaliated and attacked by nature, these activities that are “tool rational” have no price at all in terms of ethical values.

![Figure 1. Relationship between low-carbon economy and higher education](image)

2.2. Low-carbon economy implies the concept of sustainable development of university ecological civilization education environment fairness

The education of ecological civilization in colleges requires people to respect nature and fear nature. Human development should be based on natural carrying capacity, human and nature. It is completely equal, and people and nature must develop together and live in harmony. In the relationship between people and people, the education of ecological civilization in colleges and universities incorporates intra-generational equity and intergenerational equity into the field of vision, emphasizing that human beings share the earth's resources with other members of the same generation, past and future generations. While developing and utilizing natural resources, contemporary people should leave sufficient resources for the next generation to enable the next generation to enjoy the right to develop and utilize natural resources as equitably as contemporary people. As a brand-new economic development model, the low-carbon economy is based on technological innovation in the energy field, with institutional innovation
and innovation in the way it induces human behavior, and aims at the harmonious development of economic development and environmental protection.

3. The interaction between low carbon economy and employment

3.1. Relationship analysis
The impact of the development of low-carbon economy on employment is mainly reflected in: (1) the adjustment of employment structure caused by the promotion of industrial restructuring through low-carbon economy, which increases or decreases the employment opportunities within various industries; (2) due to economic development and technological advancement, reducing employment opportunities in high-energy, high-pollution enterprises, increasing employment opportunities in high-tech industries, modern service industries, etc.; (3) changes in jobs due to changes in consumer income and consumption. The United Nations Environment Programme and the International Labor Organization pointed out in the book Green Employment: Decent Work in a Low-Carbon and Sustainable World: The key areas of low-carbon economic development and employment promotion are: energy industry, transportation industry, manufacturing industry, construction, resource recovery and utilization industries, retail, agriculture, forestry, etc. These industries not only have huge potential for emission reduction, but also have different levels of green employment development capabilities. However, existing high-energy-consumption and high-pollution enterprises will be gradually shut down and transferred, which will inevitably affect the reduction of employment.

3.2. Impact Analysis
The impact of employment on the development of low-carbon economy is mainly reflected in: (1) employment affects the scale and speed of development of low-carbon economy, employment can guide the economy to develop in the direction of meeting economic, environmental and social goals, and full employment can improve low-carbon economy. The development speed and the scale of economic development; (2) green employment is based on the development of low-carbon economy model, the development of green environmental projects, the development of green energy-saving and environmental protection industries, the promotion of energy-saving emission reduction, ecological environment and environmental infrastructure construction, reflecting the growth space of low-carbon economy has a supporting role for the development of low-carbon economy; (3) the employment development mode of low-carbon economy, that is, the development direction of low-carbon economy, development methods and methods, making the low-carbon economy low The direction of carbon development, the development of energy conservation and emission reduction, and the development of carbon neutralization technology.

![Figure 2. Interaction between low-carbon economy and employment](image-url)
3.3. Purpose analysis

The purpose of the low-carbon economy is to achieve environmentally friendly and low-carbon emissions, to promote the adjustment of employment structure and the improvement of employment levels, and to further expand employment. The adjustment of employment structure and the improvement of employment level further promote the development of low-carbon economy and better create and achieve environmentally friendly and low-carbon emissions. Many developed countries have developed a low-carbon economy as a key path to solve and expand employment. In Germany, more than 1 million new jobs have been created due to the development of a low-carbon economy. The EU will also develop a low-carbon economy as a way to solve employment problems. For the domestic workplace, the development of a low-carbon economy has also become a golden opportunity to solve employment and expand employment. The state will increase investment in high-tech industries such as environmental protection and energy conservation, and low-carbon talents will become scarce resources in the labor market.

4. Analysis of the reasons for the lack of students' employability in the low-carbon economy

It is not difficult to see from Figure 3: the employment situation has improved, but employment difficulties still exist. The employment rate of higher vocational colleges is higher than that of undergraduates, and the undergraduate employment rate is higher than the graduate employment rate. This is not only a difficult problem for today's college students, but also a difficult problem for colleges and universities. It is also a major problem for the society and the government. The difficulty of employment for college students has also become the focus of social attention in recent years. But at its root, it is still the problem of the ability of college students themselves. The specific performance is as follows:

4.1. Lack of innovation and competition awareness

The spirit of innovation is the core of talent quality. One of the important transformation results is to implement it into entrepreneurship. One of the essential qualities of college students should be entrepreneurial quality. But at the same time, in the face of a number of emerging industries emerging in the development of low-carbon economy, such as residential and community energy management, green IT, organic agriculture, carbon finance industry services, carbon sink services and transactions, some college students admit that they There is no courage to do so, because such industries are less engaged in personnel, risky, and the prospects are worrisome, and employment pressure is too great. At present, colleges and universities pay more attention to the academic achievements of students, and to some extent ignore the cultivation of innovative ability, resulting in some students' weak practical ability and lack of hands-on ability. This kind of too practical education model will inevitably kill students' creativity in the bud.
4.2. Lack of learning ability
Learning ability is the cornerstone of other abilities. There are two ways to learn: one is to maintain sexual learning, and the other is creative learning. Create learning to discover problems, solve problems, absorb new information and propose new ones, and actively explore and respond to new changes in the future society. University education is about students learning how to learn. At present, college students downplay the in-depth study of professional knowledge, while the emphasis on credit learning is more common, more students do not have the ability to create learning; professional knowledge and practical ability are not equal, the knowledge of vocational skills and the business status of the unit. The mastery is slower and there is a big gap in hands-on practice.

4.3. Insufficient adaptability
Human emotional intelligence has a great influence on adaptability. American psychologists believe that there are many factors for success. Among subjective factors, emotional intelligence accounts for about 80%, while IQ accounts for 20%. This shows the importance of emotional intelligence to success. Nowadays, there are many social changes, and the positions and units are constantly adjusting and developing. Some students with poor adaptability are reluctant to go to work in the field. They think that there are many local relationships, a wide network of contacts, and parents have help at home. Others can do it in one position [4]. If you change a position, you can't adapt; even some college students have a little setback, they lose confidence in continuing their job search, and they can't even support themselves. Therefore, college students must pay attention to the cultivation of emotional intelligence and improve their employment competitiveness, so that they can achieve successful employment.

4.4. Career planning is not clear
Under the influence of erroneous thoughts such as self-interest and privatization of the market economy, some college students lack the guidance of ideals and scientific outlook on life. Their personality and ideological understanding are becoming more utilitarian and practical, and their own learning objectives are positioned to pursue diplomas and various certificates. It will inevitably lead to their lack of broad horizons. They cannot correctly understand the trend of international and domestic political and economic situations from the macroscopic thinking, and cannot analyze the employment situation from the overall consciousness; they cannot rationally plan their own occupations, and cannot correctly treat current interests from the long-term development, and the employment mentality is impetuous.
5. Ways of training undergraduates' employability under the mode of low-carbon economic development

5.1. Establish and improve the policy and regulation system for the coordinated development of low-carbon economy and employment of college students
The low-carbon economy and the university student employment synergy development system are guarantees. The state should promote the development of a low-carbon economy, create a low-carbon society to a national strategic level, actively carry out institutional innovation, introduce and revise the policy regulation of developing a low-carbon economy, and form a sound law. Regulations, encourage and guide the transformation of traditional industries into a low-carbon economic development model, form an internal driving force for the self-operation and self-management of low-carbon industries, create a favorable market environment for the transformation and development of low-carbon economy, and formulate matching employment policies. The low-carbon industry absorbs the policies and regulations of college students’ employment and provides support and encourages and supports low-carbon employment for college students [5].

5.2. Strengthening students' adaptability to future careers through social practice activities
Social practice activities are the development process of practice-recognition-practice. To complete its ideological and political education function, we must actively guide college students to go out of school, participate in social practice and public welfare activities such as “three rural areas”, volunteer services, professional internships, social surveys, and establish a hard work spirit of self-reliance and self-reliance; Encourage students to participate in the talent market double-selection activities, so that students can experience the workplace in social practice, through practical training, check for missing gaps, effectively combine theory with practice, and achieve unity of knowledge and action. The school can also invite outstanding alumni to come to the school to hold forums, enterprises and institutions to carry out employment seminars, conduct mock interviews, arrange business visits, conduct college students' professional intention surveys and other activities to enable students to achieve self-education, self-management, self-service, self-discipline. And the purpose of exercising practical skills. By actively participating in social practice, we can continuously strengthen our social practice ability and ability to acquire work experience, enhance our sense of competition, and enhance our adaptability to future careers.

5.3. Increase the training of emerging low-carbon science and technology talents, and improve the early warning and buffer mechanism for college students' employment
With the development of low-carbon economy, the demand for low-carbon talents has doubled, but because China's education for low-carbon talents started late, talents are currently lacking. Higher education should actively take effective measures to increase the training of strategic emerging industries such as green economy, low-carbon economy and environmental protection technology. Colleges and universities should shoulder the heavy responsibility of cultivating emerging low-carbon science and technology talents, and actively declare and develop strategic emerging industries. New majors related to talent demand, develop new teaching materials, train emerging low-carbon science and technology talents, actively build low-carbon economic development research centers, and increase interdisciplinary research and cooperation in low-carbon technologies and economics to adapt to low-carbon economy the development of the need for talent training. On the one hand, the vigorous development of low-carbon economy has brought about drastic changes in industrial layout and industrial structure, which has led to a sharp drop in employment in some industries, and an increase in employment in the industry, which will result in a large amount of structural unemployment; on the other hand, industrial development and The upgrade will increase the number of new jobs and double the demand for talent [6]. Therefore, in the process of developing a low-carbon economy, it is necessary to establish and improve the early-stage employment buffer mechanism for college students, strengthen the training of new technologies, strengthen employment guidance and guidance, and change the
employment concept of college students in order to better cope with the structure brought about by the sudden changes in industrial structure. Sexual unemployment and better demand for talent to meet new jobs.

5.4. **Knowing ourselves and knowing each other, step by step planning**

College students must objectively and rationally analyze their expected industries and positions, and must have a certain awareness to avoid unnecessary waste of expectations. Before applying for a job, combined with your professionalism and social needs, after selecting the industry and the scope of the job, you must also consider your own psychological endurance, whether you can be competent and persistent, avoid psychological frustration, and avoid the industry conversion caused by incompatibility. Time wasted. In the job search or interview, you must master the correct job search method, and you must know your application and position in advance, and you will be prepared to fight. "The soldiers don't fight unprepared," don't have luck, if it's just casual. Coping with it will only increase your frustration in vain and waste your time. After the admission, you must be prepared for peace of mind, do not sit back and relax. In particular, pay attention to workplace charging, but charging cannot be blind, to have a purpose to charge, for the current industry and job development trends, choose the content you want to charge, in order to maintain a strong competitive advantage and sustainable development.

6. **Conclusion**

The development of low-carbon economy and the employment of college students have mutual influence and mutual promotion. The coordinated development of the two has very important practical significance. We must grasp the development opportunities of low-carbon economy and promote the coordinated development of low-carbon economy and employment of college students. The benign interaction between the two will better promote economic, social, good, fast and sustainable development.

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