



# Study on the Support Path of Youth Innovation and Entrepreneurship Employment under Chinese Modernisation

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**Abstract:** Under Chinese-style modernisation, the support path for youth innovation, entrepreneurship and employment has become an important part of the implementation of the strategy of strengthening the country with talents. The report of the 19th National Congress of the Youth League clearly puts forward the idea of prioritising youth development, focusing on youth graduation and job search, innovation and entrepreneurship to promote more inclusive and iconic youth development policies. In order to achieve this strategic goal, the government has taken a series of measures to support innovation, entrepreneurship and employment of young talents, through which a more favourable environment for innovation and entrepreneurship has been created for young talents, and more young entrepreneurs with innovation ability and market acumen have been cultivated to promote the construction of a strong talent nation in the country. Nowadays, to promote the development of youth innovation and entrepreneurship and employment, we should more fully introduce policies, actively build a platform for innovation and entrepreneurship, and vigorously promote the innovation and entrepreneurship innovation model, so that Chinese-style modernisation can provide a good environment and opportunities for youth entrepreneurship and employment, and then boost the development and change of Chinese-style modernisation through youth innovation and entrepreneurship.

**Keywords:** Chinese-style modernisation, young talents, innovation, entrepreneurship and employment, support paths

## 1. Introduction

In the process of Chinese-style modernisation, the role and responsibility of young talents are becoming more and more prominent. Young people in the new era should be deeply aware of their great historical mission and responsibility to achieve the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. The youth of the new era should be guided by General Secretary Xi Jinping's important remarks on youth and integrate their personal destiny into the future destiny of the motherland. By enhancing their sense of identity and mission in history, taking on responsibility and innovation, cultivating personal cultivation and comprehensive quality, and actively participating in social practice and public welfare, young talents will become the backbone of realising the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, and write their own chapter of the era.

## 2. Study on the impact of youth employment under Chinese-style modernisation

### 2.1 Increased entrepreneurial opportunities

In the face of the difficulties and challenges facing youth entrepreneurship, the Government has introduced a series of policies and measures to support innovation and entrepreneurship. For example, it has set up special funds to support innovation and entrepreneurship, simplified business registration procedures and optimised the business environment. With the advancement of Chinese-style modernisation, business incubators and science and technology parks have been developed rapidly. These business incubators and science and technology parks provide support such as business premises, technical support, mentorship, resource sharing, etc., and provide a good business environment and incubation services for young entrepreneurs. Secondly, the Government has set up a series of venture capital funds to support the development of innovative enterprises and the implementation of entrepreneurial projects. At the same time, private investment institutions are also actively involved in venture capital, providing funding and support for young entrepreneurs. Institutions such as schools, business incubators and enterprises provide entrepreneurship education and training to help young people understand the knowledge and skills of entrepreneurship, and to enhance their entrepreneurial ability and sense of innovation. In addition, with China's economic restructuring and consumption upgrading, market demand for personalised and differentiated products and services has increased. This provides more entrepreneurial opportunities for young entrepreneurs, who can

combine their interests and expertise to develop new market areas.

## **2.2 Changes in the structure of demand for human resources**

As China's economic transformation and upgrading and scientific and technological innovation advance, there is a growing demand for highly skilled personnel. Emerging industries, scientific and technological fields and high-end manufacturing industries require talents with professional knowledge and high-level technical capabilities. As a result, young talents with relevant professional knowledge and skills are more popular, and their employment opportunities increase accordingly. Chinese-style modernisation encourages innovation and entrepreneurship, and there is a growing demand for young talents with innovation and entrepreneurial spirit. The government has introduced a series of policies and measures to support innovation and entrepreneurship and promote enterprise innovation and social innovation, which provides a broad employment space for young people with innovative awareness and entrepreneurial ability, making them an important force for innovation and entrepreneurship. Secondly, with the restructuring of the economy and the upgrading of consumption, the service industry occupies an increasingly important position in China's economy. Demand for various service industries, such as finance, medical and healthcare, education and culture and entertainment, is increasing, and so is the demand for professionals and young talents with relevant experience. Young people with professional skills and a sense of service in these fields will be more favoured by the market. In addition, the demand for cross-border integrated talents is increasing. With the development of industrial integration and globalisation, there is a growing demand for talents with cross-border integrated capabilities and international perspectives.

## **2.3 Broadening of career development opportunities**

The rapid development of China's economy has been accompanied by the rapid development of new industries such as the Internet, artificial intelligence and e-commerce. The rise of these industries has provided young people with a large number of employment opportunities and entrepreneurial opportunities. With the expansion of urban construction and service industries, the number of jobs requiring various types of professionals is increasing, providing more employment options for young people. As a result, Chinese-style modernisation has provided young people with more opportunities for career development. However, it is also important to realise that as opportunities increase, competition also becomes more intense, and young people need to work hard to improve their qualities and abilities, and to continue to learn and adapt to change in order to achieve greater success in their career development.

# **3. Paths of support for youth innovation, entrepreneurship and employment under Chinese-style modernisation**

## **3.1 Policy and planning development**

By formulating relevant policies and plans, we can provide a better development environment and opportunities for young innovators and entrepreneurs, motivate them to actively engage in innovation and entrepreneurship, and promote economic development and employment growth. First, innovation and entrepreneurship policies. Formulate specific policies to encourage innovation and entrepreneurship, including measures in the areas of tax incentives, loan support and business start-up subsidies, so as to provide financial and resource support for young people. Strengthen innovation and entrepreneurship education, incorporate innovation and entrepreneurship courses into the education system, cultivate a sense of innovation and entrepreneurial ability, and provide them with the necessary knowledge and skills. Second, innovation and entrepreneurship mentorship programme. Establish an innovation and entrepreneurship mentorship programme, inviting successful entrepreneurs or professionals to act as mentors, providing guidance and assistance to youth and sharing experience and resources. Innovative bases and incubators will be set up to provide venues, facilities and services, so as to provide a favourable entrepreneurial environment and a support platform for young entrepreneurs. In addition, intellectual property protection should be strengthened, and a sound legal system and enforcement agency for intellectual property rights should be set up to protect the legitimate rights and interests of innovative entrepreneurs. Third, venture capital institutions and equity financing. Encourage the development of venture capital and equity financing markets to attract more investment institutions and capital to enter the field of innovation and entrepreneurship and provide financing support for young people. At the same time, special economic zones and demonstration zones should be constructed in specific areas to provide more favourable policies and environments to attract the concentration and development of young innovative entrepreneurs.

## **3.2 Strengthening industrial collaborative innovation**

By strengthening industrial co-innovation, it is possible to promote cooperation and innovation between different fields and industries, promote technological progress and industrial upgrading, and enhance overall competitiveness and economic

development. First, establish a mechanism for cooperation between industry, universities and research institutes. Promote co-operation among enterprises, universities and research institutes to jointly carry out scientific research projects, technological research and transformation of results, and to achieve the sharing and exchange of knowledge and technology. Establish innovation and business incubators, science and technology parks and laboratories to provide shared R&D facilities and innovation resources for enterprises in different industries, and to promote technological crossover and innovation cooperation. Second, encourage cross-border cooperation and integration of innovation. Encourage co-operation and exchanges between different fields and industries, promote cross-border integration of technology, knowledge and experience, and stimulate more innovative possibilities. Establish a perfect innovation ecosystem, including close cooperation among innovation entrepreneurs, investors, enterprises upstream and downstream of the industrial chain, the government and other parties, to form a virtuous circle and a mutually reinforcing innovation atmosphere. Third, policy and financial support. Formulate and implement policies and measures conducive to industrial collaborative innovation, such as providing scientific research funds, special funds for technology transfer, tax incentives, etc., to attract more enterprises and institutions to participate in industrial collaborative innovation. In addition, it can also promote close cooperation among all links in the industrial chain through the establishment of strategic partnerships to achieve resource sharing, risk sharing and win-win benefits. Fourth, enhance talent training and innovation capacity. Strengthen the training of talents and team building, cultivate talents with innovative thinking and collaborative co-operation ability, and provide manpower support for industrial co-innovation.

### **3.3 Establishment of an evaluation mechanism for innovative and entrepreneurial talents**

The establishment of an evaluation mechanism for innovative and entrepreneurial talents is intended to motivate and recognise talents with innovative and entrepreneurial abilities and to promote their employment development under Chinese-style modernisation. First, multi-dimensional evaluation indicators. Evaluation indicators that comprehensively consider aspects such as innovation ability, entrepreneurial achievements and social influence are formulated, including the number of innovation projects, technology patent applications, business cooperation and social contribution. At the same time, combining the characteristics of the industries and fields in which they work, the evaluation indicators and weights are set separately according to the needs of different industries for innovative and entrepreneurial talents, so as to meet the development needs of different industries. In addition to academic certificates and academic background, the assessment focuses on practical ability, such as practical experience in innovation projects, business plan, market research report, etc., paying more attention to practical ability and innovative spirit. Second, the performance of innovation and entrepreneurship competitions. The performance of innovation and entrepreneurship competitions is regarded as an important indicator for evaluating talents, and young talents are encouraged to actively participate in innovation and entrepreneurship competitions and are given corresponding honours and rewards. Third, the establishment of certificate recognition mechanism. Set up a certificate recognition mechanism for innovation and entrepreneurship talents, and provide corresponding certificates and recognitions according to the evaluation results, so as to provide reference and basis for the talents when they are employed. Fourth, tracking and assessing the results. Establish a dynamic tracking and assessment mechanism for the evaluation mechanism, regularly assess the implementation of the evaluation mechanism and the evaluation results, and timely adjust and optimise the evaluation methods and indicators .

### **3.4 Building a culture of innovation and entrepreneurship**

The construction of innovation and entrepreneurship culture is an important link to support the development of innovation and entrepreneurship in enterprises, which can cultivate and motivate the way of thinking and behaviour of innovation and entrepreneurs. Firstly, it cultivates the awareness of innovation and entrepreneurship. Strengthen innovation and entrepreneurship education and focus on cultivating students' innovation and entrepreneurship awareness and ability from primary school to higher education level. Offer relevant courses, organise entrepreneurship lectures and practical activities to help young people understand the opportunities and challenges of innovation and entrepreneurship. Second, promote the spirit of innovation. Promote a cultural atmosphere that encourages innovation and risk-taking, so that employees and entrepreneurs dare to pursue new ideas and methods and give full play to their creativity and innovation. Encourage employees to put forward new ideas, programmes and solutions to continuously promote the innovative development of the organisation and the enterprise. Third, support failure and reflection. Failure in innovation and entrepreneurship is unavoidable, and failures need to be encouraged and supported to pick themselves up again. Innovative entrepreneurs should learn to learn from failure, reflect and summarise, and actively try new innovation opportunities. Fourthly, external resources should be introduced. Collaboration with external resources and partners related to innovation and entrepreneurship can bring in different ideas, knowledge and technologies to promote innovation and development of enterprises. Enterprises are encouraged to cooperate with universities, research institutes, investors and industry organisations, etc., to jointly promote

a culture of innovation and entrepreneurship. Fourth, reward innovation and entrepreneurship achievements. Establish an incentive mechanism to recognise outstanding innovative entrepreneurs and projects through awards and honours to encourage more people to participate in innovation and entrepreneurship. This can not only stimulate the enthusiasm of innovation and entrepreneurship, but also convey the positive energy of innovation and entrepreneurship to the outside world.

### 3.5 Establishment of an information bank on young talents by grades and categories

The establishment of a graded and classified youth talent information database can better match youth talent with career opportunities, provide accurate talent recommendations and services, and provide support and assistance for youth innovation, entrepreneurship and employment. First, establish a comprehensive information database. Create a comprehensive youth talent information database covering basic personal information, educational background, professional knowledge, learning experience and honours and certificates. This can help enterprises and entrepreneurs understand the potential and capabilities of young talents and provide effective references for recruitment and co-operation. According to the needs of different fields and industries, the information of young talents is categorised and organised to form a sub-information database of specialised fields. For example, there can be a pool of scientific and technological innovation talents, a pool of cultural and creative talents, a pool of financial and investment talents, etc., to meet the needs of different industries for talents. Second, establish an assessment mechanism. Establish an assessment mechanism to evaluate the comprehensive ability of young talents, such as innovation ability, teamwork awareness, communication skills and so on. Based on the assessment results, young talents will be graded and classified to provide more accurate talent matching for enterprises and entrepreneurs. Third, provide professional navigation services. A professional navigation service is set up in the Young Talent Information Database to provide guidance and counselling related to innovation and entrepreneurship. This can help young talents better understand market demand, industry dynamics and employment opportunities, and guide them to make the right choices in the field of innovation and entrepreneurship. Fourth, data sharing and co-operation. Promote data sharing and co-operation in the Young Talent Information Database, and co-operate with universities, enterprises and business incubators so that the database can be updated and improved in a timely manner. This helps to form a wider network of co-operation and facilitate the flow of talents and the sharing of resources.

## 4. Concluding remarks

In summary, youth innovation, entrepreneurship and employment have received widespread attention and support in the context of Chinese-style modernisation. The government has actively implemented the strategy of strengthening the country with talents, and regards young people as the living force of national and social development, providing them with abundant opportunities and support paths. In fostering youth innovation and entrepreneurship, the government has set up incubators, venture funds, investment support and other mechanisms to provide youth innovation and entrepreneurship with resources and guidance at the start-up stage. In addition, the government has introduced policies on entrepreneurship and employment, and provided professional guidance and assessment services to help young talents better engage in the field of innovation and entrepreneurship. In the age of information technology, it has also become an important path to establish an information database of young talents and provide all-round service support. Through these support paths, young talents will be able to give full play to their creative potential and realise their personal career development, thus contributing to the economic prosperity and social progress of China.

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