ORIGINAL

Research on Cultivating the Employment Concept of College Students with The Great Spirit of Building the Party - Based on A Data-Driven Approach

Investigación sobre el cultivo del concepto de empleo de los estudiantes universitarios con el gran espíritu de construir el partido - basada en un enfoque basado en datos

Hong Xiang[1] ✉, Zhengrong Deng[2] ✉, Xiaoju Dai[3] ✉, Anrong Wang[4] ✉, Wenxi Tan[2] ✉

[1]College of Fine Arts, Chongqing Three Gorges University. Chongqing Wanzhou 404020, China.
[2]Teacher School of Education, Chongqing Three Gorges University. Chongqing Wanzhou 404020, China.
[3]Student Affairs Department, Chongqing Three Gorges University. Chongqing Wanzhou 404020, China
[4]School of Electronic Information Engineering, Chongqing Three Gorges University. Chongqing Wanzhou 404020, China.

ABSTRACT

One of the most essential ways to see the worth of college students is via employment, which is also the main focus of student development programs for the Spirit of Building the Party. Some real-world issues with the conventional approach to college career counselling stem from the disconnection between students' education and the real world. For example, there is often a misalignment between students' social needs and their comprehensive skill sets and between students' job-seeking needs and their actual employment situations. There has to be extensive research into how to better assist college graduates in finding work that suits their skills and experience so that society can fulfil the practical demands of its growth in this area for the Spirit of Building the Party. Problems in the workplace have garnered a lot of attention because they threaten society's steady progress and the quality of life for its citizens. The nation now needs to tackle the issue of challenging employment for the Spirit of Building the Party. Institutions of higher learning have responded to societal and economic demands by emphasizing the development of students' social abilities and increasing their access to the job market. To provide a solid groundwork for creating employment assistance programs, this research suggests an analytical strategy for college students' jobs based on a data-driven approach for the Spirit of Building the Party. The proposed model is used to plan the supply and structure of skills from a talent supply standpoint. In contrast, the regression model forecasts university students' employment requirements for the Spirit of Building the Party. The data mining technique used in this work combines enhanced fuzzy hierarchical clustering and feature extraction based on semantic similarity correlation. The testing findings showed that the method performed better in categorizing data and could easily handle and analyze big-text datasets.

Keywords: Employment; Enhanced Fuzzy Hierarchical Clustering; Feature Extraction; Semantic Similarity Correlation.

RESUMEN

Una de las formas más esenciales de ver el valor de los estudiantes universitarios es a través del empleo, que también es el foco principal de los programas de desarrollo estudiantil para el Espíritu de Construir el Partido. Algunos problemas del mundo real con el enfoque convencional de orientación profesional universitaria

surgen de la desconexión entre la educación de los estudiantes y el mundo real. Por ejemplo, a menudo existe una desalineación entre las necesidades sociales de los estudiantes y sus habilidades integrales y entre las necesidades de búsqueda de empleo de los estudiantes y sus situaciones laborales reales. Tiene que haber una investigación exhaustiva sobre cómo ayudar mejor a los graduados universitarios a encontrar trabajo que se adapte a sus habilidades y experiencia para que la sociedad pueda cumplir con las demandas prácticas de su crecimiento en esta área para el espíritu de construcción del Partido. Los problemas en el lugar de trabajo han atraído mucha atención porque amenazan el progreso constante de la sociedad y la calidad de vida de sus ciudadanos. La nación ahora necesita abordar la cuestión de desafiar el empleo para el espíritu de construcción del partido. Las instituciones de educación superior han respondido a las demandas sociales y económicas enfatizando el desarrollo de las habilidades sociales de los estudiantes y aumentando su acceso al mercado laboral. Para proporcionar una base sólida para la creación de programas de asistencia laboral, esta investigación sugiere una estrategia analítica para los trabajos de los estudiantes universitarios basada en un enfoque basado en datos para el Espíritu de Construir el Partido. El modelo propuesto se utiliza para planificar la oferta y estructura de habilidades desde el punto de vista de la oferta de talento. En contraste, el modelo de regresión pronostica las necesidades de empleo de los estudiantes universitarios para el espíritu de construcción del partido. La técnica de minería de datos utilizada en este trabajo combina agrupamiento jerárquico difuso mejorado y extracción de características basada en correlación de similitud semántica. Los resultados de las pruebas mostraron que el método funcionó mejor en la categorización de datos y podía manejar y analizar fácilmente conjuntos de datos de texto grande.

Palabras clave: Empleo; Agrupamiento Jerárquico Difuso Mejorado; Extracción de Características; Correlación de Similitud Semántica.

INTRODUCTION

A thriving social economy and excellent educational institutions go hand in hand with student employment. College students' attitudes and actions towards work have evolved in response to changes in the socioeconomic landscape. Many people have been paying attention to the sluggish employment phenomenon lately.[1] The job outlook for college graduates is worsening, and they are also facing more employment pressure as the number of graduates continues to rise yearly. Many students choose part-time or even non-existent work to avoid these problems.[2]

Constantly nurturing socialist builders and successors who are well-developed in moral, intellectual, physical, artistic, and labour-related aspects is essential, as is cultivating individuals with virtue as their primary quality. This plays a pivotal role in enhancing student party members' party spirit and historical mission.[3] It is the leading position of moral cultivation, with college students as activists and advanced forces among students, and "moral education" as one of the essential carriers of college students' party members. Graduates lack the necessary skills to succeed in the workforce. As the social economy grows, companies demand more specialized skill sets from their employees.[4] Students need to possess high levels of both professional and non-professional skills, including communication, flexibility, professionalism, ideological awareness, and professional ethics. Secondly, students often have an inferiority mentality and struggle to comprehend interview questions, which makes them unprepared for employment interviews. They aren›t brave enough to fight for employment on their own and have a naive belief in their talents when faced with competition.[5]

An important manifestation of education that conforms to the dream of building a strong country is the scientific and systematic teaching of ideology and politics in high school. This helps students strengthen their theoretical learning and spiritual connection to the great spirit of building the Party.[6] Through hands-on learning, high school students can develop an ideological framework through theoretical thinking, establish a foundational belief system based on loving the Party and patriotism, draw from a deep spiritual desire to be born into service to the people and the country, and actively work to translate their spiritual consciousness into social practice behaviour.[7] The scientific meaning of the great Party building spirit should be understood and practised by senior high school students in a flexible manner. They should also seek to transform and derive new values, develop practical initiatives to help with national construction and bring the "dream of a strong country" to life. To keep the Party's tremendous spirit alive and well, it has to do more than follow the rules of the period.[8]

The assignment and the moral education course will benefit from the use of platforms and resources, as well as specific methods of teaching high school politics. High school students study the party's political ideology and philosophy to support its aspirational aim of reaching its full potential.[9] Students' inner spiritual qualities and their spirit of battle may be substantially enhanced via transferring ideas and emotions and examining theoretical significance. New criteria for party growth and updated requirements for ideological and political

teaching in higher education mean that teachers' demonstrations of party identification and spirit will have to change to keep up with the times.[10,11]

To be more precise, there should be three tiers to the ideal party personality that can be achieved. The first tier is a sound personality, which is the most fundamental guarantee, just as regular people should have standard physiological and psychological qualities and universal social adaptability.[12] The second kind of personality is the noble personality, which is characterized by contributing positively to society and other people and by actively realizing one's social worth.

The underlying classifications in the data may also be discovered using clustering. By the way, clustering is a method for automatically classifying unlabeled data into distinct sets with little human intervention.[13] Because of the categorization, items belonging to the same class share traits and are different from those belonging to other classes. Fuzzy Clustering deals with unsupervised learning according to specific accounts. Efficient methods for estimating semantic similarity have been developed, but reasoning about indirect links between ontological instances has received very little attention. A more complete semantic representation may be possible by the discovery of hidden links between apparently unrelated elements made possible by such indirect linkages.[14,15] Then, the similarities and differences across ontological instances may be better understood by semantic analysis of diverse things. Algorithms that learn by shifting through datasets comprised of real-world or simulated data are the ones doing the actual learning. It defines learning as endeavours to categorize data observations or independent variables in the absence of a target variable's knowledge.[16]

The main contribution is that, with the wonderful attitude of constructing parties among college students, this essay investigates the particular method of fostering student employment. Based on the relevant, realistic foundation of college students' employment demands and society's talent needs, the present condition of employment advice is utilized, optimized, and modified further. Maintain a commitment to employment, advocate for changes in education, hasten the end of the education shortboard, and include basic-level party-building activities into students' intellectual and political education at every stage.

Related survey

Zhang H[17] on the great spirit of developing the Party in the intellectual and political education of high school. In order to establish a solid foundation for classroom instruction, educators must first conduct needs assessments in order to demonstrate learning outcomes; then, they must develop learning content clearly and consistently; finally, they must fully embody the guiding principles of their educational system in order to construct its value system, which in turn will improve students' knowledge and value, lead to the convergence of networks and reality.

AI's growth affects university students' labour value in.[18] Students at universities must also improve. Students' careers will suffer from all of them. AI will boost university students' creativity and job prospects. These approaches attempt to better adapt to labour market needs in the context of artificial intelligence, assist students in actively reacting to its possible influence, build key talents and attributes that are less likely to be replaced by AI and promote high-quality university student employment.

Wang T et al.[19] investigates the factors that influence college students' choice to take it easy during the job hunt, including their employment ideals, job anxiety, and social support. A survey questionnaire is sent to a cross-section of Beijing University students in the Changping and Haidian Districts in order to evaluate a theoretical model. Anxiety over one's career mediates the conflict between two motivations for working slowly: a focus on earning money in the long run and a desire to avoid spending money.

Sun X[20] colleges and universities must merge online and offline channels, integrate time and space, embrace theory and practice, and implement classroom decoding, cultural education, and online education to fulfil their essential purpose of teaching people for the Party and the nation. Adopting the noble ideals of the Party's inception may enrich college life and virtual political and intellectual education.

The Communist spirit has been inherited through the generations that was explain Gao Y.[21] The great party-building spirit, the bedrock of higher political duties, is more extensive and well-established than the Red Boat. This, the development and intensity of the Red Boat spirit, may be identified as the spiritual ancestor of Communists. However, the ideology behind the Red Boat is undeniably important; by representing the original site of the Communist Party, it helps to pass on the red gene and maintain the red memory of Communists.

Proposed theory

Despite the lack of any specific instruction on the Party's great spirit of building in college student's employment—for instance, no attempt to define or interpret the term scientifically—it is impossible to deny that it consistently embodies the Party's great spirit of building in all of its informational content. College students develop skills in inquiry, analysis, and integration via the deep study of point and surface material, which also helps them grasp the broader picture in terms of knowledge and value. In order to carry out the disciplinary aims and duties of the great Party, spirit-building education in the areas of expertise and abilities,

procedure and methodology, and emotional attitude must be carried out. The students are encouraged to join communist student groups, learn about the theory of national major policies, and develop their feelings while participating in these lessons. Following the great spirit of party-building education's disciplinary goal—the comprehensive growth of students' spiritual values—the Communists set out to conduct in-depth analyses as part of their original objective.

The capacity to secure and keep a job, as well as to find other work when needed, is what we mean when we talk of employability. Academic discussions on employability often centre on people's knowledge, abilities, and character traits, as well as their capacity to spot openings and secure employment. Thus, employability is not based on a single skill but on a multitude of factors, such as one's level of education, technological proficiency, worldview, morals, and level of competition. Student employment rates are directly affected by these variables. Students who participate in skills training programs have a greater understanding of the job market, hone their professional and practical abilities, and become more marketable to potential employers. Improving college students' employability is critical to resolving the employment challenges faced by college graduates. Universities should prioritize talent training that increases employability as a core capability for the supply side of the labour market and as an indication of the quality of higher education training. A person held the view that effective educators play a pivotal role in the educational process and that universities should prioritize the development of students' capacities for independent study, practical application, and information acquisition. Consequently, we investigate what makes college graduates marketable from the point of view of the educational institution. Improving the challenging job environment and making college students more employable is of tremendous practical importance.

Employment value factors among college students are a good indicator of how similar they are in regard to career aspirations, job preferences, job search strategies, work readiness, and job happiness. The limitations of using student-provided employer unit scores alone to measure the degree of resemblance may be overcome by implementing these characteristics. (figure 1)
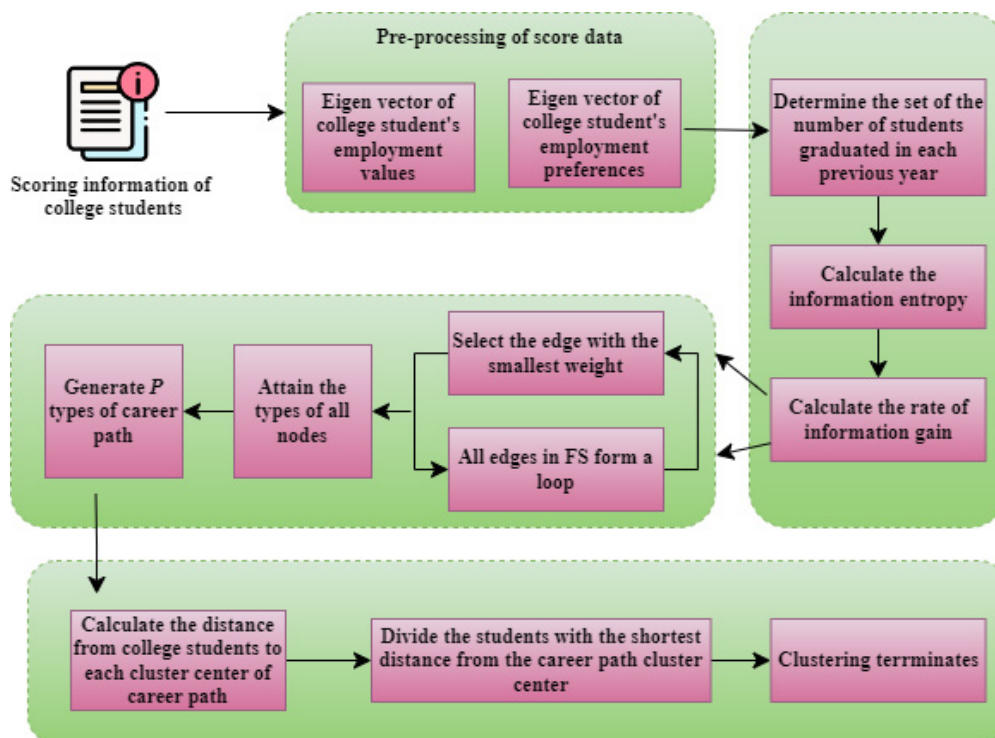

Figure 1. Clustering college student's information for employment cultivation

Given that $W=\{W_1, W_2, ..., W_n\}$ is a vector containing the characteristics of each college student's occupational values and that s_{xm} is the n-th attribute of the m-th student in this vector, it may deduce in equation (1):

$$\begin{bmatrix} W_{11} & W_{12} W_{13} & ... & W_{1x} \\ W_{21} & W_{22} W_{23} & ... & W_{2x} \\ W_{31} & W_{32} W_{33} & ... & W_{3x} \\ ... & ... & ... & ... & ... \\ W_{m1} & W_{m2} W_{m3} & ... & W_{xm} \end{bmatrix} \qquad (1)$$

The feature distance between two points may be calculated using the following equation (2), assuming that the n-dimensional eigenvectors of the students g and f are represented by G= {$W_{g1}, W_{g2}, ... W_{gn}$} and F={$W_{f1}, W_{f2}, ...$ W_{fn}}, respectively.

$$\delta_{gf} = \sqrt{\sum_{k}^{x} |s_{gk} - s_{fk}|^2} \qquad (2)$$

Characteristics shared by college students' professional priorities using the distance and similarity coefficients, one may get Q-sim in equation (3):

$$Q - sim_{gk} = 1/(1 + \delta_{gf}) = 1/\left[1 + \sqrt{\sum_{k}^{x} |s_{gk} - s_{fk}|^2}\right] \qquad (3)$$

This study presents the feature weight of the employment values of college students to ensure the clustering analysis is as accurate as possible $\omega = \{\omega 1, \omega_2, ..., \omega_H\}$. Then, after the weight is introduced, the following equation (4) can be used to calculate the feature distance of the occupational values of college students g and f:

$$\delta_{gf} = \sqrt{\sum_{k}^{x} \omega_k |s_{gk} - s_{fk}|^2} \qquad (4)$$

The adjusted degree of occupational value similarity among college students is given in equation (5):

$$Q - sim_{gk}^* = 1/(1 + \delta_{gf}) = 1/\left[1 + \sqrt{\sum_{k}^{x} \omega_k |s_{gk} - s_{fk}|^2}\right] \qquad (5)$$

This work presents a modified version of the fuzzy algorithm that incorporates the minimal spanning forest idea. With this tweak, the algorithm could reduce the feature distance of employment values among students majoring in the same field while raising the feature distance of occupational values among those majoring in other fields.

Under the following assumptions: the set of college students looking for jobs is represented by J = {$j_1, j_2, ...$ $,j_x$}; the set of qualities of the employment values of these students is represented by W = {$W_1, W_2, ..., W_x$}; the classes of output clusters are denoted by $j_1, j_2, ..., j_x$; the cluster centre values of each class are represented by $m_1, m_2, ..., m_k$; and the number of clusters is represented by k. Based on this information, the modified fuzzy clustering algorithm is executed as follows:

Step 1: assuming f and g are two nodes in the network that satisfy g,f∈J, we can write (g,f) as the connecting edge between the two nodes. W is the eigenvector of the employment values of the college students. It is possible to build a weighted directed connection graph by assigning the feature distance to each edge, FS = (F,P). The initial state's time-space, FS_0=(f,{}), is a subgraph with n nodes but no edges.

Step 2: choose the one with the lowest weight from the remaining edges. If both nodes of the edge are in FS, then insert this connecting edge into FS. Continue this process until all of the edges have the same weight. A Research Paper on an Occupational Values-Based System for College Career Counseling After inserting the edge into FS, all of the edges in FS are connected to form a loop. After removing nodes from FS that share a career path type (J_m), the process repeats, this time selecting the edge with the least weight from the remaining set of edges. This continues until all nodes have their types met.

Step 3: keep repeating Step 2 until there are H kinds of career paths J_m, where i is a value between l and k. On the assumption that the number of college students in J_m is represented by |J_m|, the centres of H types of career paths are ix=∑(j∈jx)J/|Jm|, the initial number of clusters of college students looking for jobs is the number of career path types generated, and the starting point of the cluster is that particular professional path type.

Step 4: for each college student j in the set J, get the distance to the centre of each career path cluster and divide the results by the number of students with the smallest distance.

Step 5: find the career path cluster centres and assign each one the mean value.

Step 6: the squared error criteria function is represented by P=$\sum_{x}^{k}\sum$(j∈jx)|j-j_x|^2 .Continue with Step 4 and Step 5 until equals 0, at which point the clustering process ends.

The flow of the clustering method for the employment attributes of college students is shown in figure 2.

While it is true that students with similar employment values can be grouped into different career paths through feature matrix clustering, it is important to note that the types of personal career paths taken by college students should not be used as the sole metric to evaluate the results of career recommendation systems. Alternative objective criteria, such as the opinions of the student's friends and family, are also considered when hiring college students. Thus, in order to discover the most suitable companies for college students and provide them with personalized career advice, it is necessary to keep researching the elements that aim to influence their job decisions based on the scores of employer units they provide.
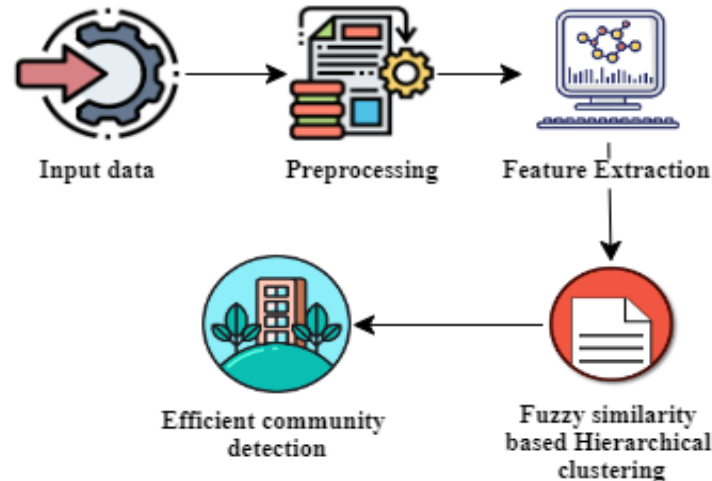

Figure 2. Fuzzy-based hierarchical clustering

As a consequence of their input, consensus matrices based on dissimilarity estimations across observed sets were used to merge hierarchical data structures. Views were constructed using HC by using fuzzy equivalence relations and fuzzy similarities. In the end, transitive consensus matrices were built by combining many hierarchical agglomerations using data that was representative of everyone. When conducting sentiment research, data pre-processing is crucial as it yields reliable instance categorization.

An essential step in getting data ready for evaluation of sentiment is pre-processing. One common approach to building feature vectors is the weighting scheme. The metrics that measure the importance of words for storing corpora. One method for improving text classification is to eliminate frequently used terms that do not contribute to the meaning of the text and are, therefore, not helpful. This reduces the corpus size while preserving all relevant information. A word vector, often called a "bag-of-words," is generated via tokenization, which involves splitting the texts into individual words and phrases. The pre-processing above produces several attributes that have nothing to do with classification.

Extraction of features

Since they have such a direct impact on model accuracy, text feature extractions are vital in text classifications. Texts may be retrieved as vectors since they are points in spaces with N dimensions. The dot's dimensions give the digital representation of the text. The majority of feature extraction methods employ keyword sets to create digital vectors, which are the feature vectors of the text. These algorithms then give weights to words in the texts based on the keywords in the sets. Using the balanced approach is one way to extract features. Reducing the dimensionalities of data, which stand for the closeness to ideas of referenced texts, is one way to deal with the massive amounts of data produced by this method. At the outset, weights are used to transform tweets into word vectors. Prior to tokenization and feature extractions, stop words are eliminated using fixed words from the Snowball stemmer library and Rainbow lists. In order to remove weak characters, feature extractions are carried out when tweets are converted into term-weight vectors. Combining tokenization with feature extractions to generate vector models improves classification accuracy.

HC that relies on vague similarities

We employ a consensus matrix to integrate the results of a fuzzy-based HC approach. The proposed structure is derived from the fact that hierarchical clusters formed by transitive consensus matrices may be connected to fuzzy similarity-based equivalence relations and that these clusters can be produced via the use of HC dendrograms. Data from dendrograms is represented by the consensus matrices that were made. The objective of clustering in hierarchical data is to produce a set of distinct clusters that comprise items that are similar to one another, and that group related things into clusters. You may use HC on distance matrices or raw data. Beginning with observations as independent clusters, agglomerative HC iteratively executes the following

processes. Identify the pairings of clusters that are closest to each other. Merge pairs of clusters that are comparable. Continue until all of the clusters have been combined. The main outputs of HC, cluster distances, are shown via dendrograms, representing hierarchical relationships between them. There are several ways to measure distance, but theoretically sound choices, such as those using solitary, complete, and average links, provide the most accurate results. Just like distance measurements, links should be founded on theoretical considerations.

A fuzzy-concepts-based approach to data integration is laid forth in this work. Correlating them with fuzzy equivalences—fuzzy similarities—is fundamental for creating consensus matrices in multi-view clusters. Phases of fuzzy agglomeration exist.

1. Characterizing the membership function;
2. Instantaneous calculation of fuzzy similarity matrices for all models;
3. Setting up agreement vectors for every hierarchical cluster.

Matrixes of fuzzy similarity

Measuring the degree of similarity or difference between two items or samples is possible. When dealing with unclear data, the similarity measure is a powerful tool. Pattern recognition is uncovered via fuzzy commonalities across fuzzy collections. A similarity relation is a reflexive, symmetric, transitive fuzzy link in the binary fuzzy network. A concept called "fuzzy similarity" lets you quickly group parts into clear sets whose members have certain similar grades. This is possible by turning fuzzy similarity connections and equivalence relations in clear binary relations into fuzzy binary ties. These connections expand the scope of classical equivalence relations, which are the backbone of dendrogram building.
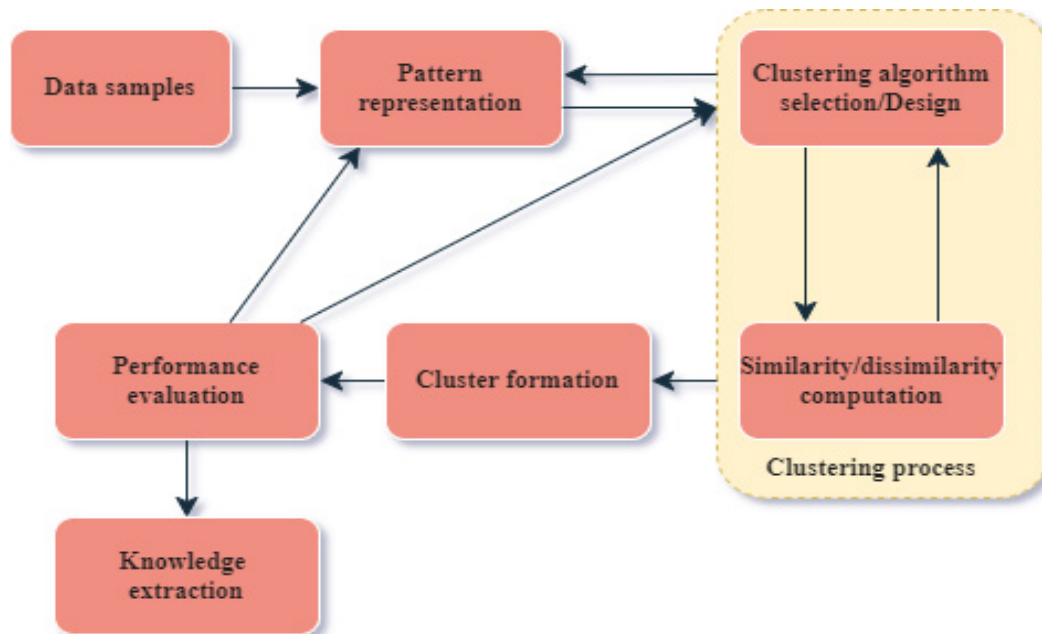

Figure 3. Fuzzy similarity-based clustering process

The data clustering process has been shown as a series of steps, beginning with the need for data samples and ending with the construction of clusters. The stages needed to do clustering are as follows: pattern representation, similarity calculation, grouping procedure, cluster representation, and feature extraction and selection. Time series clustering relies on three main parts: a clustering method, a measure of similarity or dissimilarity, and an assessment of performance. Four main feedback stages make up a clustering job. Feature extraction and selection, cluster validation, and outcome interpretation were the listed processes. Data clustering components were shown beginning with unlabeled data, then grouping data items that are similar, and finally separating data objects that are unlike. Performance assessment of all clustering algorithms is now essential to the clustering process since clustering findings are subjective.

Considering these points, we basically lay down the clustering activity phases below and show them in figure 3 as well:

1. Data input necessary.
2. Designing patterns via the process of extracting and selecting features.

3. Grouping or clustering (selection of clustering algorithms and calculation of similarity/dissimilarity).
4. The creation of clusters.
5. Review of performance (validation using clustering).
6. Extracting knowledge.

To describe a pattern, "the number of classes, the number of available patterns, and the number, type, and scale of the features available to the clustering algorithm" come together. Possible components of pattern representation were suggested to include feature extraction and selection. First, feature selection has been defined as "the process of identifying the most effective subset of the original features to use in the clustering process." As such, "feature extraction is the use of one or more transformations of the data input features to produce new salient features to perform the clustering or grouping of data."

Fundamentally, this step splits the process into subgroups or groups with different levels of involvement. As the article states, clustering algorithms aim to group patterns into classes that reflect the different pattern-creation processes. This phase's purpose is to verify whether the clustering process produced an adequate number of groups. The paper made reference to clustering results as validation indices or functions to determine their acceptability. It was shown that the validation indices employed determined the high probability of clustering solutions and suggested utilizing many indices for comparison.

They need high-level, all-encompassing planning to teach individuals where and when to inject the Party's tremendous founding spirit into political and ideological teaching at universities. "Such information trains learners to become new youths of the times with a sense of nation, social responsibility, creativity, and practical ability, while experience enhances their comprehension of knowledge." When seen together, the new era's ideal youth education and the vast party-building mentality create a unified whole. Education about youth ideals has the potential to expand its theory and open doors to new job prospects, all the while boosting the Great Party's profile via its building spirit.

Regarding Youth Values and Beliefs in the Classroom

Ideally, it would encourage young people to prioritize education and employment. Academic rationality, nurturing value, spiritual significance, applicability, and the Great Party Building Spirit's compatibility with youth ideal and belief education are all better understood as a result of this study. Both the party and the state are placing a greater emphasis on the importance of youth employment in instilling moral principles and party ideology. There has been a dearth of objective research on how undergraduates' ideological and political education affects their ability to bring the Great Party Building Spirit to the job. As part of our efforts to make young people more marketable to potential employers and to give them a sense of purpose in life, we should teach them the Great Party Building ideology. Their intellectual and political education can perhaps benefit from this as well. Throughout the revolution, reform, and construction, Party Building Spirit explores a century of history, including the roots of the Communist Party and its condensed form as an amazing and remarkable model. Having a good time at a party helps pass on values and beliefs to the next generation, which in turn helps them develop good scientific ideas and beliefs and incorporate them into their daily lives. Using a variety of methods, strategies, events, and media to uphold the revolutionary spirit of the Great Party Building Spirit in the classroom has the potential to deepen ideological and political education and imbue it in the minds and hearts of today's youth.

Employment in the Peak of Party Spirit

As part of their education on principles and values, today's kids must learn about the Great Party Building Spirit. This will help to elevate its visibility. When one's understanding, feelings, goals, and deeds are in harmony with the Great Party Building Spirit's four cornerstones, ideal beliefs emerge. Diversity, Western material and ideological cultures, new network commodities and cultures, and the Great Party Building Spirit taught in universities must all be taken into account when high-quality ideal notions are being built. Because of this, there is a lack of clarity on the Great Party Building Spirit among certain youths, a weak educational interface, and uncertainty regarding the youth's identity with respect to mainstream principles. College students must promptly become experts in the Great Party Building Spirit. Participate in the boundless energy of youth, include critique and inheritance, adopt a historical materialist stance, research and interpret the Great Party Building Spirit scientifically, and consistently enhance college students' comprehension of it.

Institutions and colleges should utilize campus events, red carpet performances, story contests, and knowledge contests on the Party's history as a starting point to more actively incorporate the Party's great founding spirit into student employment. In order to prepare for the tournament, college students may choose to research the significance and background of the party. People could put the enormous founding spirit of the Party into reality in their everyday lives and at work with the knowledge and spiritual beliefs they obtained from the competition. They were given the chance to carry on the legacy of tenacity and accomplish remarkable things

in their lives. Sociology and philosophy classes rely heavily on cultural resources since they may lead students to historical narratives and help them believe in events. Organizing student trips and instructional events allows us to use regional and cultural resources crucial for college students' political education. The Party's slogan, "not fearing sacrifice," and the importance of historical figures are better understood by college students via practical experience. Armed with this knowledge, individuals may create a strong sense of responsibility and dedication, enhance their practical abilities continuously, and promote knowledge-based action.

RESULTS

Teachers' Party members adhere to the "responsibility for each household" philosophy by using the "one to many" and "one policy for one student" approaches to tailor career counselling to each student's unique goals and the demands of the job market. Educators are responsible for paying close attention to their students' employment psychology, learning about their specific needs in this area, offering sound advice on how to find a job, helping them connect with resources that can help them land a job, and advocating on their behalf. Graduate Party members are the backbone elites chosen via layer-by-layer screening and research for the building of grassroots Party groups in Colleges. Members of the Graduate Party who excel may take the lead or move up the ranks in the employment efforts of college students. In order to help and inspire party members who have just graduated to work at the grassroots level and take the lead in employment, the employed may actively exchange employment policies, employment situations, employment skills, etc.

Dataset Description: it will use a dataset that tracks the employment outcomes of college graduates from 2010 to 2012 for my research. The data aggregator and survey provider, the American Community Survey, published the original data on employment outcomes. After FiveThirtyEight cleansed the dataset, it was published on GitHub. Various college majors are shown in each row, along with data such as gender diversity, employment rates, median earnings, and more.
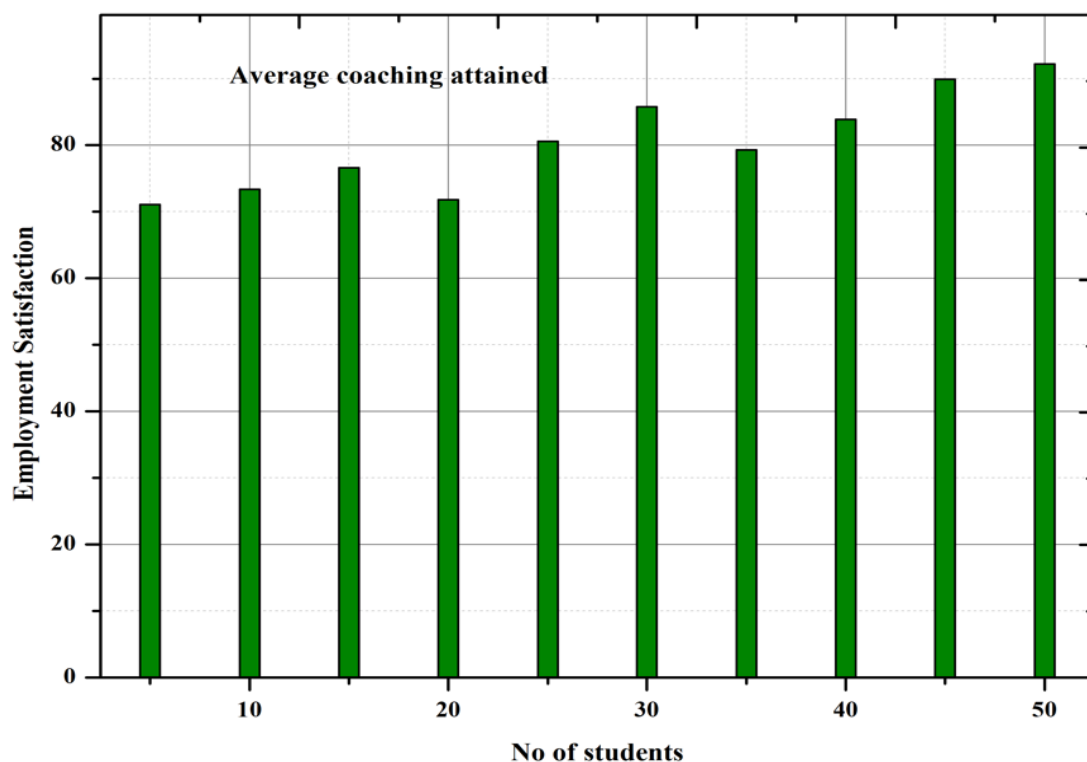

Figure 4. Integrate college students' employment satisfaction

Secondary schools have the option of designating guidance counsellors to oversee both the personal and professional growth of student party members and their job search efforts as shown in figure 4. The overarching objective of college party building is to foster the holistic development of exceptional abilities, with moral education as its ultimate aim. When advising students about careers, counsellors may make excellent use of their familiarity with Party matters. Students may benefit from their guidance in cultivating a strong Party spirit, improving their psychological and professional qualities, developing a positive worldview, and becoming talented individuals with political integrity.
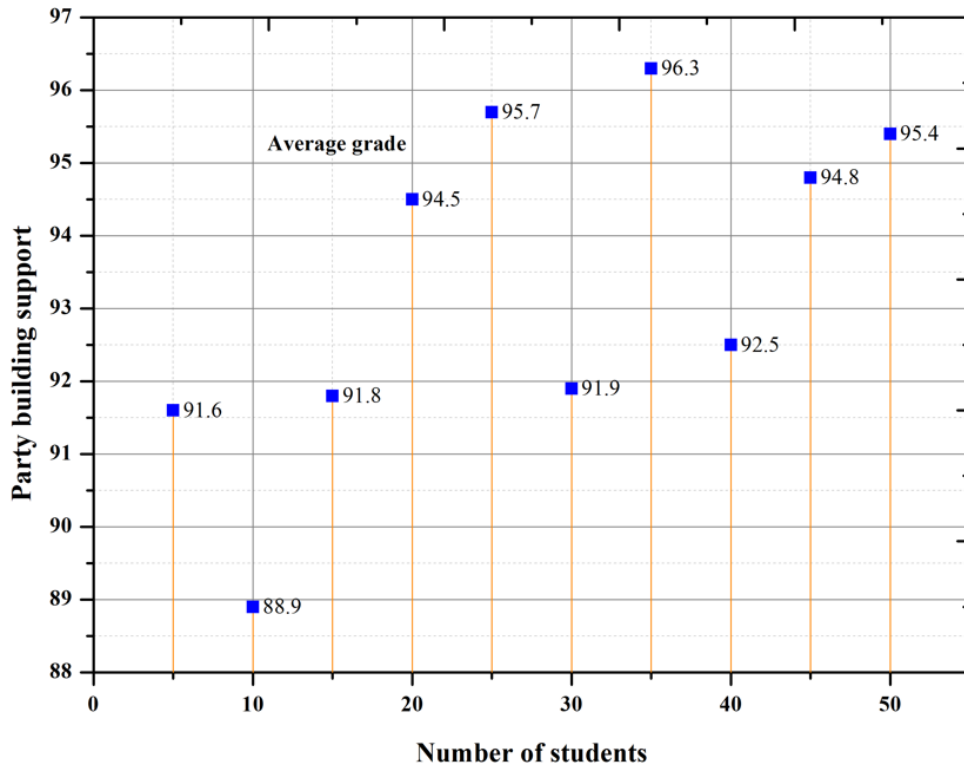
Figure 5. Employment with constructing Party

Make a class party branch and dedicate yourself to fortifying it. Social class matters for skill development. University instructors and party organizations should collaborate to improve student learning and party activists' intellectual and political education. Maximize castle use on class party branch. By creating a party branch, college and university political groups may assist the senior class in succeeding (figure 5). Build the class around a trinity of the party branch committee, the league branch, and the class as a whole to manage education and create an effective learning environment. Student participation in study habits, daily administration, and education management mechanism implementation via class leadership by party members are all opportunities for college and university party committee organizations. Help children grow as they direct their learning, leadership, and service.
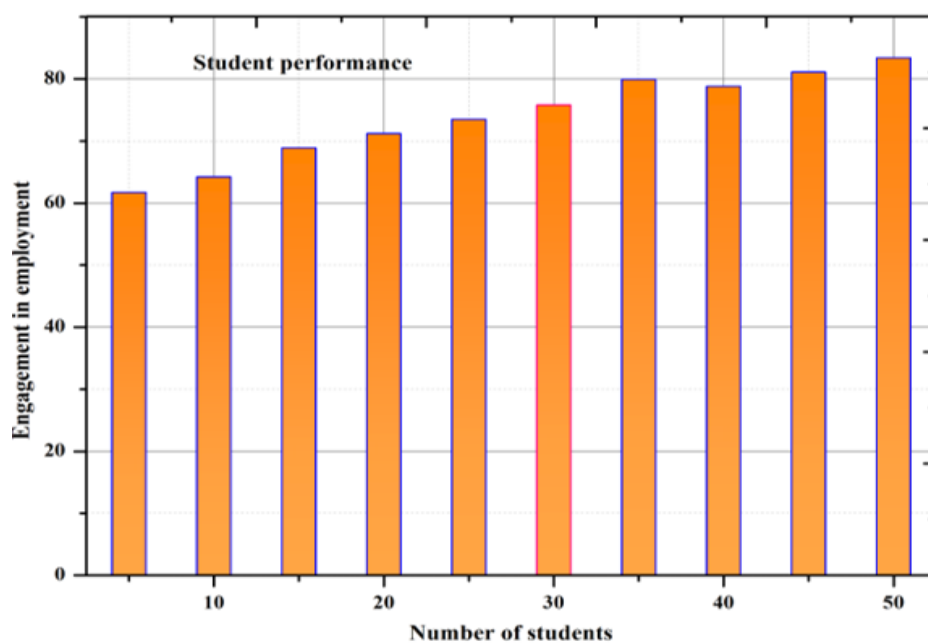
Figure 6. Engaging employees to enhance employment steadily

Colleges' second-level party structure makes preparations for employment as shown in figure 6. Start by making the system construction stronger. The second-level Party structure established a leading group for employment work. It firmly promoted the top leader project and everyone's project under the right guidance of the University's Party committee. Regular employment work meetings are required, as are the following steps: organizing students' job intentions, developing an employment plan, writing a work summary, and updating employment data. The second is to set up a system for evaluating employees' performance on the job and make it better. It should also update the strategy for implementing incentive performance compensation for employees in order to bolster the college's efforts to reform its employment system and mechanism and to channel the passion of the vast majority of faculty members into active employment promotion efforts.
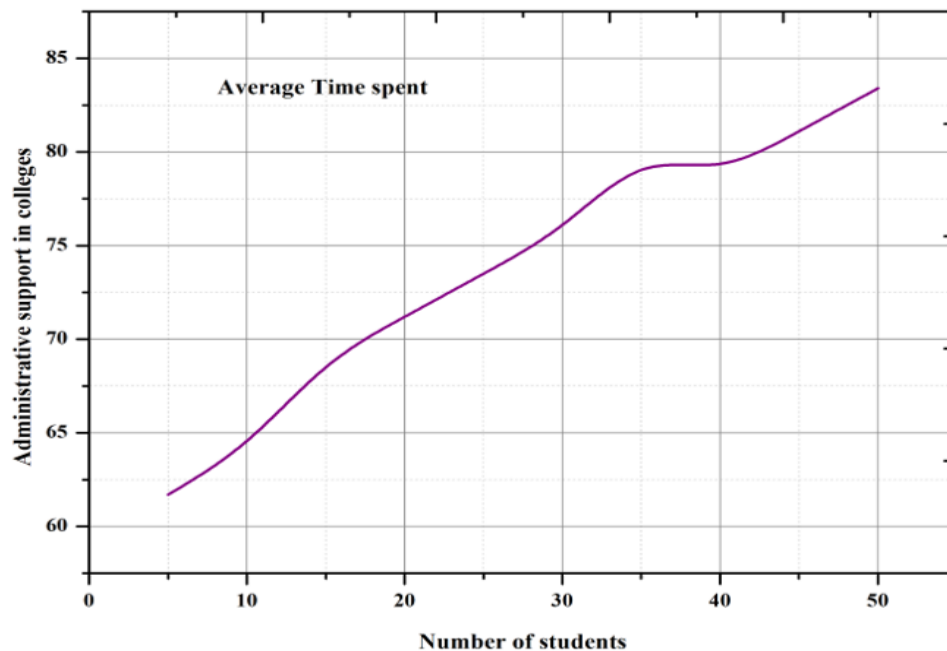
Figure 7. Improve administrative hurdles and work concepts

Figure 7 shows as a measure of the value of higher education, full and high-quality employment is crucial. The Party and government leaders have the key to a successful employment promotion. The original administrative structure was not designed with student employment in mind, and colleges should fix it so they can put more emphasis on party building as a key component of student employment. Following Party Construction's example, colleges should merge their job counselling centres with their Party Construction guidance departments. There has to be a system in place to encourage the hiring of college students and a platform for the education of all staff members.

CONCLUSION

The Party's grassroots construction and the hiring of college students may come together to develop a unified promotional mechanism. We may assist college students in creating a more mature moral cultivation mechanism, nurturing their comprehensive quality, and transforming their conventional attitude about employment via party-building work in colleges. We can strengthen the Party's organization, its centripetal force, and its combat effectiveness by lending a hand to the employment work, and we can create an environment where the Party's construction work and employment work mutually support and thrive. Jobs are people's primary means of subsistence, and party formation helps to increase job opportunities. A "Party building + employment" project may be built by following the organic combination of party building and employment activities, transforming their benefits, and complementing each other.

In order to improve college students' abilities and create a healthy social employment environment, the college communist youth league should strive to optimize the employment and entrepreneurship service system based on actual practices. Create a more organized, systematic, and scientific college communist youth league by enhancing the dynamic management mechanism. Create a more conducive policy climate for young college students to engage in self-entrepreneurship by improving the processes that support policy. Another important thing to do is to promote entrepreneurship and set up suitable incentives for young people. Because finding gainful employment is crucial to our way of life, the college communist youth league should reflect on its predecessors' mistakes, propose fresh approaches to old problems, and elevate student entrepreneurship as a socially conscious, long-term goal.

In this new era, considering the world's geography and the aim for great rejuvenation, it is very beneficial to infuse the youth of today with the spirit of the Great Party Building in their views and convictions. That is of paramount importance, both in theory and in practice. Teaching today's youth about the Great Party Building Spirit goes beyond simply imparting moral values; it also stirs them up, increases their patriotism, gives them the tools to make a positive impact, and shapes them into the kind of powerful leaders who will one day govern our country and its society.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

1. Sun F, and Zhao P. The Integration of Ideological and Political Work into the Spirit of Craftsman in Higher Vocational Colleges from the Perspective of Politics and Governance. In 2019 3rd International Conference on Education, Economics and Management Research (ICEEMR 2019), pp. 265-268. Atlantis Press.

2. Chen L. Research on Party Spirit Personality of Ideological and Political Educators in Colleges and Universities. Academic Journal of Humanities & Social Sciences, 3(4), pp. 102-109.

3. Dinaloni D, and Wahono HTT. BUILDING ENTREPRENEURSHIP SPIRIT THROUGH DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY BUSINESS. International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Literature, 2(3), pp. 331-336.

4. Jacob JT, and Subba BB. 'Carrying Forward the Great Founding Spirit': Governance in the Communist Party of China Today. China Report, 58(3), pp. 263-282.

5. Yi R. Ideological Education and the Early Generation of Hardworking and Pioneering Spirit in Third Line Construction. In SHS Web of Conferences, Vol. 179, pp. 02037. EDP Sciences.

6. Wu S. On the Cultivation of College Students' Innovative and Entrepreneurial Spirit and Entrepreneurial Guidance. The Educational Review, USA, 7(8), pp. 1124-1128.

7. Dinaloni D, and Wahono HTT. BUILDING ENTREPRENEURSHIP SPIRIT THROUGH DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY BUSINESS. International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Literature, 2(3), pp. 331-336.

8. Li Y. Research on the cultivation path of craftsman spirit in higher vocational students. In 2020 International Conference on Communications, Information System and Computer Engineering (CISCE), pp. 217-220. IEEE.

9. Jin Y. Analysis of college students' entrepreneurship education and entrepreneurial psychological quality from the perspective of ideological and political education. Frontiers in Psychology, 13, pp. 739353.

10. Huang Z, and Liu G. Prediction model of college students entrepreneurship ability based on artificial intelligence and fuzzy logic model. Journal of Intelligent & Fuzzy Systems, 40(2), pp. 2541-2552.

11. Zhi L. Research on the influence of mental health on college students' employment based on fuzzy clustering techniques. Soft Computing, 27(24), pp. 19095-19111.

12. Chen H. Comparative analysis of CR of ideological and political education in different regions based on improved fuzzy clustering. Applied Mathematics and Nonlinear Sciences.

13. Cai X, Hussain S, and Zhang Y. Factors that can promote the green entrepreneurial intention of college students: a fuzzy set qualitative comparative analysis. Frontiers in Psychology, 12, pp. 776886.

14. Premalatha N, and Sujatha S. Prediction of students' employability using clustering algorithm: A hybrid approach. International Journal of Modeling, Simulation, and Scientific Computing, 13(06), pp. 2250049.

15. Ejegwa PA. Distance and similarity measures for Pythagorean fuzzy sets. Granular Computing, 5(2), pp. 225-238.

16. De Faria ACP, Ferreira FA, Dias PJ, and Cipi A. A constructivist model of bank branch front-office employee evaluation: An FCM-SD-based approach. Technological and Economic Development of Economy, 26(1), pp. 213-239.

17. Zhang H. Research on The Great Spirit of Building the Party in The Ideological and Political Teaching of Senior High School: Take Socialism with Chinese Characteristics, A Compulsory Course in High School Politics, As an Example. International Journal of Education and Humanities, 4(2), pp. 3-7.

18. Cao W, Ye X, and Chen X. Exploration and research on employment guidance system in universities from the perspective of artificial intelligence. Open Journal of Applied Sciences, 13(6), pp. 934-940.

19. Wang T, and Li S. Relationship between employment values and college students' choice intention of slow employment: A moderated mediation model. Frontiers in Psychology, 13, pp. 940556.

20. Sun X. On the Value and Realization Path of Integrating the Great Founding Spirit of the Party into Ideological and Political Education in Colleges and Universities. In SHS Web of Conferences, Vol. 171, pp. 02026. EDP Sciences.

21. Gao Y. On the Relationship between the Great Founding Spirit of the Party and the Spirit of the Red Boat. Academic Journal of Humanities & Social Sciences, 5(19), pp. 41-45. https://www.kaggle.com/code/shrawan95/data-visualisation-college-majors-earnings

FINANCING

CONFLICT OF INTEREST
The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTION
Conceptualization: Hong Xiang.
Methodology: Zhengrong Deng, Hong Xiang.
Investigation: Xiaoju Dai, Anrong Wang, Wenxi Tan.
Data Curation: Xiaoju Dai, Anrong Wang, Wenxi Tan.
Writing - Original Draft: Hong Xiang.
Writing - Review Editing: Zhengrong Deng.
Supervision: Zhengrong Deng.