



The Action Program of China's Current Education Development Strategy: Text Mining of General Secretary Xi Jinping's Education Discussion

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ABSTRACT

Deepening the comprehensive reform in the field of education is the fundamental driving force for promoting educational equity and improving the quality of talent cultivation, and is the fundamental guarantee for achieving the goal of cultivating morality and talents. The Party Central Committee with Xi Jinping at the core pays close attention to China's strategy of strengthening the country through education. As China's education reform enters the stage of deepening, a comprehensive and in-depth study of General Secretary's important statement on education will help to better achieve the fundamental goal of building morality and cultivating people on the basis of clarifying the development direction of socialist education with Chinese characteristics, following the trend of China's education reform and development in the new era. Based on In depth Study of Xi Jinping's Important Statement on Education, this paper analyzes the word frequency, TFIDF and LDA themes of the text through data mining methods, to further reveal the Chinese educational landscape and future educational development trends outlined by Xi Jinping's educational statement, explore its cultural roots and social context, and further enrich the theoretical system of socialist education with Chinese characteristics and the practical path to respond to the goal of moral education.

1. Research background

Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, the leaders of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China with General Secretary Xi Jinping at the core have taken the helm and piloted the great cause of socialism with Chinese characteristics. Faced with the current unpredictable international environment, the cultivation of innovative high-end talents in our country has become increasingly important. At the same time, the confrontation between China and the United States has become more apparent, especially as China's technology industry is rapidly rising and gradually moving towards a leading position. The US has imposed chip sanctions on China, causing a significant impact on the Chinese industry. The current international environment has made us more aware that education plays a fundamental, leading, and global role in shaping scientific and technological talents, enhancing national competitiveness, and maintaining the security of major countries. Based on China's huge population advantage, prioritizing the development of

education, focusing on education quality and fairness, and transforming population advantage into talent advantage, will provide strong intellectual support and fundamental guarantee for China to achieve the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

The development of education in our country has entered a stage of deepening, and education reform has also entered a deep water zone. How to provide education that better meets the needs of a better life for the people in the historical position and era positioning of approaching the great rejuvenation goal of the Chinese nation and the central stage of the world as never before is the core proposition of current education development. Deepening the comprehensive reform in the field of education is the fundamental driving force for promoting educational equity and improving the quality of talent cultivation, and is the fundamental guarantee for achieving the goal of cultivating morality and talents. Adhere to the strategy of revitalizing the country through science and education and strengthening the country through talent, prioritize education development, continue to vigorously promote education reform and development, and make China's education better and stronger.

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General Secretary Xi Jinping's important statement on education is an important part of Xi Jinping's thought of socialism with Chinese characteristics for a new era, and a compass to accelerate China's transformation from a big country in education to a powerful country in education. The research group of the Ministry of Education, together with experts and scholars in the field of education, has compiled the "In depth Study of Xi Jinping's Important Discussion on Education" and the "Lectures on General Secretary Xi Jinping's Important Discussion on Education", aiming to consolidate and deepen the important content of the General Secretary's education discussion, promote the whole people to deeply understand and understand the historical mission of the Chinese nation of education renaissance, further expand the opening of education to the outside world, commit to solving global education problems, propose decision-making plans with Chinese characteristics, and enhance the international voice of Chinese education theory.

2. Research methods and mining process

The In depth Study of Xi Jinping's Important Essays on Education published in 2019 and the Lectures on General Secretary Xi Jinping's Important Essays on Education published in 2020 are both works on Xi Jinping's educational discourse compiled by the Ministry of Education under the direction of the CPC Central Committee, and are systematic expressions of Xi Jinping's educational thoughts. The two are different in style. The former is divided into five parts: preface, introduction, general introduction, text and epilogue. The preface was started by Chen Baosheng, Minister of the Ministry of Education, and introduced the background and practical significance of the education discourse, as well as several aspects to be implemented in the in-depth study and implementation of General Secretary Xi Jinping's important discourse on education. The introduction is a concise overview of the content in the book. The general introduction introduces the essence of education, China's education strategy, education goals, and other content. The main body is divided into 17 chapters, starting from General Secretary Xi's leadership and management of education, the formulation of education goals, the entire process of education implementation, the construction of education teams, and the opening up of education to the outside world. The later part introduces the members of the writing expert group. On this basis, the Handout of General Secretary Xi Jinping's Important Essays on Education, published in 2020, is further integrated and streamlined. The overall framework is divided into three parts: introduction, body and epilogue. The body part has changed from 17 sections to 9 sections, covering all the contents of Xi Jinping's educational exposition. It is supplemented by columns such as "Xi yu", pictures, two-dimensional code and audio, making the whole Handout more vivid and interesting.

General Secretary Xi Jinping's important statement on education, standing at the strategic height of history and reality, China and the world, social families and schools, education and human growth, and based on practical needs, profoundly pointed out the essential characteristics of education, such as the fundamental role, fundamental objectives, fundamental tasks, and fundamental guarantees, pointed out the direction for the development of socialist education with Chinese characteristics, and provided fundamental guidance for China's education reform and development in the new era. Analyzing the content of General Secretary Xi Jinping's exposition on

education can further examine the current situation and future trends of education development in the new form. In view of the fact that the former has been published in electronic version and the number of chapters is more suitable for data mining, and their discussions are essentially the same, but there are differences in style, so the 2019 edition of In depth Learning Xi Jinping's Important Discussion on Education is taken as the research object, and word frequency analysis, TFIDF analysis and LDA theme analysis of the text are carried out through data mining methods, to further reveal the educational landscape and future education development trends outlined by Xi Jinping's educational exposition, explore its cultural roots and social context, and further enrich the theoretical system of socialist education with Chinese characteristics and the practical path to respond to the goal of moral education.

Word frequency is an important item and indicator in bibliometric statistics (An,2016), and there is an inherent connection between its fluctuations and social phenomenon intelligence phenomena. Certain social and intelligence phenomena can cause certain word frequency fluctuations (Deng, 1988). Remove some irrelevant stop words and draw a co-occurrence map of keywords (Figure 1). The key words in the top 20 are General Secretary Xi Jinping, teachers, students, schools, socialist core values, culture, reform, the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, China's excellent traditional culture, people's satisfaction, education fairness, moral cultivation, fundamental tasks, values, spirit, education quality, history, system, well run, colleges and universities. It can be seen from this that General Secretary Xi, as the core figure of educational discourse, has appeared the most frequently. Secondly, it is teachers, which reflects China's core concern for building a teacher team and promoting teacher professional development at the current stage. Students also appear more frequently, and their identities are multiple, bearing the hope of a family as well as the hope of a country and nation. As General Secretary Xi Jinping said, "Youth are the most energetic and full of dreams." As students, teenagers should cherish time and strive for the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. One of the goals of China's education reform is to cultivate a social organization for the youth group, which is schools. Building modern campuses and providing high-quality education for each child is one of the goals. The socialist core values have provided guidance for people's behavioral norms from three levels: the state, society, and citizens. General Secretary Xi Jinping emphasized the need to use the socialist core values to button the first button in the lives of young students, and all levels and types of schools should strengthen education on socialist core values. Culture, especially traditional Chinese culture, is an important resource for the dissemination of socialist core values. Traditional Chinese culture embodies the deepest spiritual pursuit of the Chinese nation, represents the unique spiritual identity of the Chinese nation, and provides spiritual cultivation for the continuous and growing growth of the Chinese nation. In education, we should inherit and carry forward the essence of traditional culture. Reform is a sustainable driving force for the development of education and even the entire society. We should fully leverage the advantages of reform, actively carry out education reform, sequentially solve the problems faced in education and hot issues of public concern, deepen the reform of the education system, management system, funding investment system, examination and enrollment system, and employment system. We should also deepen the reform of internal management system, personnel compensation system, teaching management

system, and other aspects of schools. We should also deepen the reform of talent training mode, teaching content and methods, so that all levels and types of education are more in line with the laws of education and talent growth.

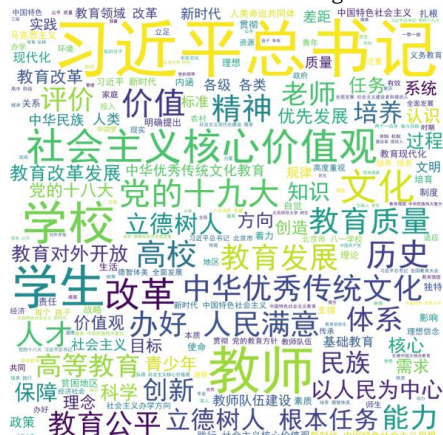


Figure 1: Word frequency of In depth Study of Xi Jinping's Important Discussion on Education

In the report of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, General Secretary Xi Jinping made a comprehensive deployment of education, clearly proposed the general direction of socialist education, reaffirmed the general strategy of "giving priority to the development of education", clearly proposed for the first time the general orientation of "building a strong educational country is the foundation project for the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation", clearly defined the general requirements and educational policies of education, implemented the fundamental task of building morality and cultivating people, defined promoting the development of quality-oriented education, promoting the realization of education fairness, and cultivating socialist builders and successors with all-round development of morality, intelligence, physique and beauty as the general task of education, comprehensively deployed new tasks and requirements for the development of education, and announced that the development of China's education has entered a new stage. The value pursuit of education lies in adhering to the people-centered development of education and providing high-quality education for the people. High quality education is the guarantee for the establishment of a high-quality talent team, and improving the quality of education is the core task of China's education reform and development. Therefore, it is necessary to continue to promote quality education, establish a sound training system for innovative talents, transform China's population advantage into talent advantage, and truly achieve the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. In the process of building an education strong country, we must respect our own history, respect the unique internal logic and laws generated due to different historical conditions, cultural traditions, and specific national conditions, and develop education for reform and innovation on this basis. Establish a subject system, teaching system, textbook system, management system, and evaluation system that is in line with the current situation and faces future challenges, focusing on the goal of cultivating students with moral character. Scientifically design and comprehensively consider each link to continuously improve the quality of education. General Secretary Xi Jinping pointed out that China's higher education shoulders the major task of cultivating socialist builders and successors with comprehensive development in morality, intelligence, physical fitness, and aesthetics. It is a practical

platform for higher education to connect with high-quality talents. Therefore, it is essential to manage and reform higher education. It can be seen that the education discourse of the new General Secretary covers the entire stage from basic education to higher education, taking into account all aspects of the development of the education industry, establishing the overall tasks, policies, and strategies for future education development, and facing the core concerns of the people towards education.

In order to further analyze the relevance between the core words in the In depth Study of Xi Jinping's Important Discussion on Education to deeply reveal the deep laws of General Secretary Xi's discussion, the text is visualized by keyword co-occurrence. The high-frequency keywords are extracted and converted into JSON data exchange format as the visual analysis source, which is presented in the form of an associated network. Using an open-source online complex network analysis platform, import JSON data exchange format and draw a keyword co-occurrence knowledge graph. On the basis of co-occurrence of associations, visualize keywords and association frequencies, and use the Louvain algorithm built into the online platform for clustering, to draw a large-scale network community map representing the dual attributes of clustering and association. The nodes in the figure represent keywords. If two keywords appear in the text at the same time, a line will appear between them to indicate their correlation, and a number will be attached online, which means the number of times the two keywords appear together.

3. The Six Main Themes of General Secretary's Education Essay on Education with the Value of Building a Strong Education Country

As can be seen from the large-scale network community map (Figure 2), since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, the core themes contained in General Secretary Xi Jinping's education discourse have focused on the fairness of student training and national and social responsibilities, cultural confidence and the construction of a powerful education country, the reform of higher education of the new generation of socialist parties, the cultivation and implementation of socialist core values, the optimization of school education, and the management of education to the satisfaction of the people, the pioneering ideas, principles, and policies of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China on the new situation of education, and the cultivation of student capabilities in the new era with morality and people as the core. The parallel development of higher education and basic education, the construction of a powerful education country has become the main value appeal.

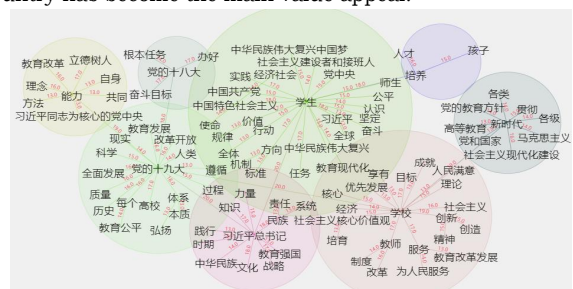


Figure 2: High frequency keyword clustering map of In depth Learning Xi Jinping's Important Discussion on Education

The first theme of educational discourse: equity issues in student development and national and social responsibilities. Under this theme, students become the core element, and the entire theme revolves around how to cultivate students into socialist builders and successors. First of all, General Secretary Xi Jinping stressed that China has jumped from a low-income country to a middle - and upper income country, and its comprehensive national strength has never been closer to the center of the world stage. We are closer to the goal of achieving the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation than at any time in history. We must give priority to the development of education, tap the wisdom resources contained in the population, and transform them into huge talent resource advantages. The most direct and effective form is the cultivation and education of students on campus, as they are the generation about to undertake the construction of the motherland. In order to realize the Chinese Dream of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China has formulated a series of training programs to cultivate students into comprehensive talents with comprehensive development in morality, intelligence, physical fitness, aesthetics, and labor, and firmly prioritize moral education. Looking at the current situation of education development in China, the phenomenon of unfair distribution of educational resources still exists, and people's satisfaction with educational needs to be improved. Therefore, it is necessary to focus on balanced allocation of teachers, continuously promote more and more equitable benefits of educational development to all people, and promote social fairness and justice through educational equity. We need to strengthen support for basic education, run preschool education well, balance the development of nine-year compulsory education, basically popularize high school education, promote the integration of urban and rural education, and achieve educational equity.

The second theme of educational discourse: Cultural confidence and the construction of an educational powerhouse. Building an education powerhouse is a fundamental project for the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. China is now an education powerhouse with the largest number of students and the largest scale of education in the world. However, in order to achieve the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, we must seize the opportunity and layout before the changes in the world pattern. With a more profound historical position, a broader international perspective, and a more unique strategic vision, we must adhere to prioritizing the development of education as an important first mover to promote the development of various undertakings of the Party and the country. We must advance the deployment, top-level design, and implementation of the construction of an education powerhouse, continuously make education adapt to the development requirements of the Party and the country, meet the expectations of the people, and align with China's comprehensive national strength and international status. Matching. The most important aspect of building a cultural power is to adhere to cultural confidence. China is the only ancient civilization in the world with uninterrupted history, and the excellent traditional culture of the Chinese nation can still nourish us spiritually. The philosophical idea of "unity of heaven and humanity", the cultural concept of "harmony but difference", and the political vision of "harmony among nations", "Xianning of all countries", "the world is for the public", and "universal harmony" in Chinese excellent traditional culture are closely related to building a community with a shared future for mankind through the development of new international relations with cooperation and win-win as the core. Therefore,

we should base ourselves on the reality of society and its international environment, critically inherit the essence of traditional culture, provide spiritual support for the establishment of a cultural power, leverage the advantages of traditional culture, and cultivate good citizens who uphold socialist core values.

The third theme of educational discourse: Higher education reform of socialist political parties in the new era. Higher education involves the deepening of talent cultivation, connecting the two major platforms of education and vocational education, and directly referring to the practical value of talents. The quality of higher education can directly evaluate the level of talent cultivation in a country. Therefore, China attaches great importance to the reform and development of higher education. General Secretary Xi Jinping Xi attended the teachers and students' symposium of Peking University and Beijing Normal University, stressed the need to train socialist builders and successors, and proposed that the competition of comprehensive national strength in the world today is, in the final analysis, talent competition, and talent is increasingly becoming an important strategic resource to promote economic and social development. Effectively leveraging the foundational, pioneering, and global role of education, and cultivating high-quality talents with innovative abilities and international perspectives, should be the major plan of the Party and the country. Colleges and universities must adhere to the leadership of the CPC, adhere to the principle responsibility system under the leadership of the Party committee, take moral cultivation as the main goal, comprehensively implement the Party's educational policy, and cultivate rational and peaceful new people of the times. The development direction of higher education should be closely related to the reality and future prospects of China's development, adhere to serving the people, serving the CPC in governing the country, serving the consolidation and development of the socialist system with Chinese characteristics, and serving the requirements of reform and opening up and socialist modernization. In higher education, we should firmly adhere to the principles of fairness and justice, continuously explore and effectively promote the reform of the examination and enrollment system in universities, establish and improve the scientific decision-making mechanism of major education policies, better maintain the fairness and justice of university enrollment, and enable more people to share the achievements of higher education reform and development.

The fourth theme of educational discourse: Cultivate and practice socialist core values, optimize schools, and provide education that satisfies the people. General Secretary Xi Jinping stressed at the teachers and students' symposium of Peking University that young people should consciously practice the core socialist values, consciously accept the role model of practicing the core socialist values, cherish the feelings of their family and country, care for the people of the motherland, lead the whole society to follow the core socialist values, and actively participate in innovative development practices. Firstly, for teenagers, the basic connotations of socialist core values should be infused into school education, and these basic concepts should be incorporated into textbooks and classrooms. Socialist core values should be integrated into the entire process of school education, so that students can be influenced by them. Secondly, it is necessary to provide students with higher quality school education, comprehensively strengthen moral education, intellectual education, physical education, aesthetic education, and labor education in schools, while adhering to cultural

knowledge learning, strengthen ideological and moral cultivation, and combine theory with social practice to promote the comprehensive development of students and ensure their individual development. To vigorously promote quality-oriented education, basic education should establish a strong talent outlook, and in the process of practice, schools, families and society should closely cooperate. Schools should bear the main responsibility, be responsible for students, and be responsible for students' families. Under the leadership of the CPC, all parties should organize consultations, and make unremitting efforts to achieve education that satisfies the people.

The fifth theme of educational discourse: The pioneering ideas, principles, and policies of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China towards a new situation in education. The 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China declared that China has entered a new era of socialism. The main contradiction in our society has transformed into a contradiction between the growing needs of the people for a better life and the unbalanced and insufficient development. At the same time, the main contradiction in education has become a contradiction between the growing needs of the people for good education and the unbalanced and insufficient development of education. In response to this contradiction, combined with the current situation of education development and the ever-changing international environment, the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China has formulated a series of guidelines and policies to ensure the priority development of the education industry. For the first time, the overall positioning of "building an education strong country is the foundation of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation" has been clearly defined, and the overall requirements of "deepening education reform, accelerating education modernization, and providing education that satisfies the people" have been clarified. The overall task of "fully implementing the Party's education policy, implementing the fundamental task of cultivating morality and nurturing talents, developing quality education, promoting education equity, and cultivating socialist builders and successors with comprehensive development of morality, intelligence, physical fitness, and aesthetics" has been fully deployed. The new tasks and requirements for the development of the education industry have also been comprehensively deployed.

The sixth theme of educational discourse: Cultivating the abilities of students in the new era with moral education as the core. Cultivating morality and nurturing talents is the fundamental task of educational development, and developing students' problem-solving abilities with morality and nurturing talents as the core has become the core essence of education in the new era. Problem solving ability reflects the comprehensive application of multidisciplinary knowledge by students, and the comprehensive development of their various disciplinary abilities (Wu, & Xie, 2013). It is the basic ability for students to adapt to society and participate in social life. Cultivating students' problem-solving and innovation abilities is essential for their better development and benefit society. The cause of socialism with Chinese characteristics is a future oriented endeavor that requires generations of young people with ideals, beliefs, and abilities to pass on the torch and forge ahead. On this basis, schools should change their original score based evaluation strategy, focus on teaching and evaluation of core competencies, and promote student autonomy, cooperation, and exploratory learning. Revise the professional talent training plan to include innovative spirit, entrepreneurial awareness, and innovation and entrepreneurship ability as important indicators

for evaluating the quality of talent training. By deepening reforms and striving to promote more optimized collaborative education mechanisms, information technology is deeply integrated with education and teaching, providing students with a more convenient and effective learning environment, and growing into high-quality talents with comprehensive development in morality, intelligence, physical fitness, aesthetics, and labor.

4. Deep excavation and reflection of General Secretary Xi Jinping's educational thoughts

Through the LDA theme analysis and TF-IDF analysis of In depth Learning Xi Jinping's Important Discussion on Education, we can further tap the focus of China's current education development, and perspective the future development strategy of China's education, as well as the education vision that can be achieved. In combination with two mainstream data mining technologies, this paper makes in-depth analysis and reflection on the top-level idea of In depth Learning Xi Jinping's Important Discussion on Education.

4.1 The top-level strategy and practical issues of education development in China

En LDA belongs to unsupervised machine learning text mining methods, which can extract potential topics from the initial document (Wang, Bai, Wang, & Zhu, 2013). This analysis method can better preserve the internal relationships of the study subject and facilitate the disclosure of the internal architecture of the field research (Tan, & Xiong, 2020). In view of the characteristics of the sample of In depth Learning Xi Jinping's Important Discussion on Education, we used theme analysis processing methods and different parameter combinations to carry out multiple experiments to adjust parameters, improve the classic LDA text analysis method, and achieve the leap of research samples from traditional literature to books and monographs. The final selection of the result with the smallest difference in the number of theme words is used as the final theme analysis result (Table 1). These five themes focus on expanding the scale of education opening up to the outside world, the people-centered education concept, prioritizing the development of education to build a strong education country, the issue of education quality and resource allocation, and adhering to cultural confidence in education.

To build an education strong country, the first step is to solve the existing problems that constrain the development of education, comprehensively deepen the comprehensive reform in the field of education, and promote the modernization of the education governance system and governance capacity. Through the LDA theme analysis, we can see that China's education level still needs to be improved at this stage. First of all, it is reflected in the vitality of education opening up, expansion of scale, great rejuvenation of education services, the need to make a big pattern, open thinking, establish world coordinates, expand education resources with open development, learn from foreign advanced school running ideas and models, actively integrate into the "the Belt and Road" initiative, and strengthen comprehensive exchanges and cooperation with countries along the Belt and Road and countries around the world. Taking the people as the center is the original intention and mission of the CPC, so the education of socialism with Chinese characteristics is to run the education that the people are satisfied with. At present, people's satisfaction with higher quality and fairer

education needs to be improved, and the urban-rural gap in the distribution of educational resources still exists. In response to this problem, the CPC Central Committee actively promotes the strategic policy of urban-rural education integration, promotes the tilt of educational resources, especially teacher resources, to rural areas, and uses Internet technology to bring the classrooms of famous schools and teachers to rural areas. To cultivate and practice the socialist core values and build an educational powerhouse, we must adhere to cultural confidence, continuously enhance the leading and discourse power in the

ideological field, promote the creative transformation and innovative development of excellent traditional Chinese culture, develop advanced socialist culture, deeply explore the ideological concepts, humanistic spirit, and moral norms contained in excellent traditional Chinese culture, inherit and innovate in accordance with the requirements of the times, and let Chinese culture show permanent charm and the charm of the time

Table 1: LDA Theme Analysis of In depth Learning Xi Jinping's Important Discussion on Education

Topic 1	Theme 2	Theme 3	Theme 4	Theme 5
Teacher 0.756	General Secretary Xi Jinping 0.707	Ability 0.493	General Secretary Xi Jinping 0.927	General Secretary Xi Jinping 0.913
Education opening up to the outside world 0.704	Mission 0.512	General Secretary Xi Jinping 0.430	Teacher 0.617	Socialist Core Values 0.828
Reform 0.624	Li De Shu Ren 0.489	Labor 0.408	Education quality 0.583	Chinese Excellent Traditional Culture 0.740
Education sector 0.546	Putting the People at the Center 0.467	Urban and rural 0.200	Educational equity 0.562	Rooting 0.559
Teacher 0.545	Revival 0.440	Putting the People at the Center 0.200	Cultivate 0.512	School 0.538
People's satisfaction 0.517	The great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation 0.432	Education powerhouse 0.200	Evaluation 0.487	Priority development 0.500
Complete 0.479	Cultivate 0.405	Cultivate 0.200	Socialist education 0.459	Values 0.480
Opening up to the outside world 0.448	Education powerhouse 0.404	Talent 0.200	Universities 0.454	Education of Excellent Traditional Chinese Culture 0.477
The Belt and Road 0.446	Culture 0.400	Complete 0.200	Poor areas 0.451	Chinese nation 0.473
General Secretary Xi Jinping 0.436	Urban and rural 0.200	Priority development 0.200	Compulsory education 0.448	Spiritual 0.472

4.2 Deep reflection on the core of General Secretary Xi Jinping's educational exposition

TF-IDF is often used in text mining to evaluate the importance of a word in a document set or corpus. Let a document set Ω be used, where N represents the total number of documents in Ω . In a given document d , use the TFIDF method to calculate the weight formula of the given entry t for entry weight calculation. TF (Term Frequency) represents the frequency of entry t appearing in document d , IDF (Inverse Document Frequency) represents the inverse document frequency, and n represents the number of documents in the set Ω that contain entry t . When the frequency of the entry t appearing in document d is high and the frequency of it appearing in the entire document set Ω is low, the TFIDF weight of the entry is high, reflecting that the entry has good representativeness in the document and can be used to express the actual content of the document (Zhang, 2012). Calculate the TF-IDF value of keywords for each chapter of the text on an annual basis. Based on three indicators: co-occurrence frequency, TF-IDF value, and relevance to the topic, select the top ten keywords that best represent the text. Plot the percentage of TF-IDF value for each chapter keyword as the

vertical axis (Figure 3). Teachers (教师) account for a large proportion in the preface, and strengthening the construction of the teaching staff is the top priority in the preface. As builders and successors of socialism, students (学生) have always been at the center of discourse, scattered throughout most chapters. Reform (改革), as a direct driving force for educational development, is mainly distributed in Chapter 7. From the discussion in this chapter, it can be seen that China's education reform has entered a deep water zone and still has a long way to go. The main focus of school (学校) construction is in Chapter 5, which aims to comprehensively improve the quality of school education and establish a collaborative education mechanism among international, social, family, and school sectors. The socialist values (社会主义核心价值观) are the concentrated embodiment of the contemporary Chinese spirit, embodying the common value pursuit of all the people. Learning, practicing, and carrying out education on socialist core values should be regarded as a systematic project, starting from children and children, to jointly cultivate good social customs. Chinese excellent traditional culture (文化) is an important source of cultivating socialist core values. We must adhere to cultural confidence, promote and discard traditional culture, and establish an educational powerhouse.

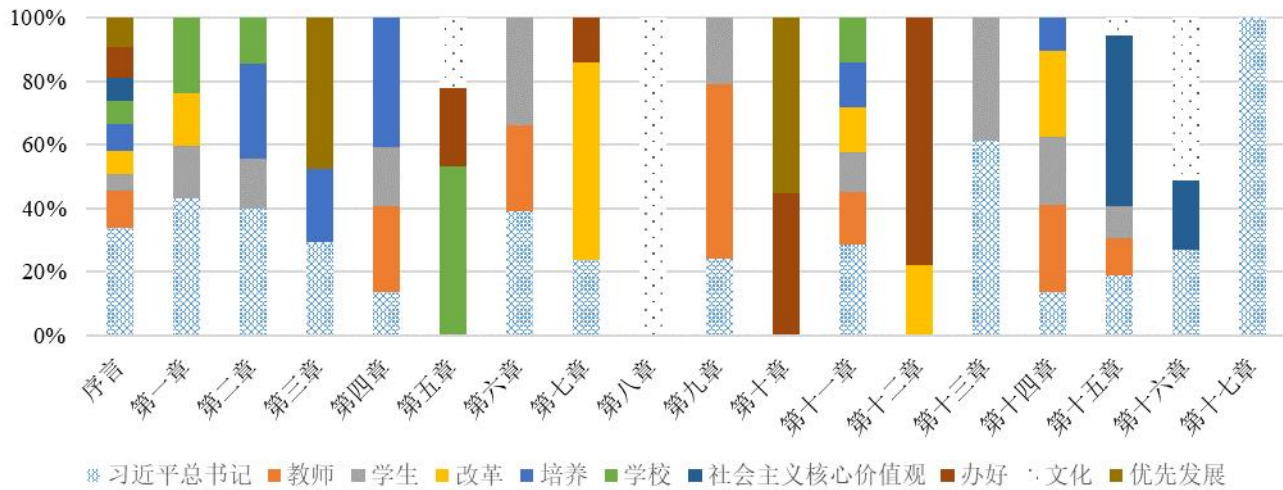


Figure 3: Distribution of core words in In depth Learning Xi Jinping's Important Essays on Education mined based on TF-IDF method

To sum up, The In depth Study of Xi Jinping's Important Statement on Education combs and deeply analyzes the statement on education made by the General Secretary since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China. It is a great project and provides an authoritative model for teachers and students to learn from Xi Jinping's statement on education. The Handout of General Secretary Xi Jinping's Important Discussion on Education is a further refinement and reorganization on this basis, which puts forward that ideological and political work is the lifeline of all work of the school, so it is an important conclusion that the party building of the education system should be comprehensively strengthened and

improved. Integrating the practice and cultivation of socialist core values into the overall goal of moral education and penetrating into the national education system. The goal of comprehensively deepening the reform is from solving people's livelihood problems to comprehensively promoting the development of education and increasing national education confidence, expanding the spread of excellent traditional culture and education, better protecting the national blood and people's spiritual home, strengthening the the Belt and Road education reform to enhance the world influence of China's education, and running first-class basic education and higher education with Chinese characteristics and world level.

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