Path Research on Strengthening the Construction of Student Associations in Colleges and Universities Under the Background of the Reform of the Communist Youth League

Junxiang Wang

Faculty of humanities and social sciences, North China Electric Power University, Baoding, China
821600776@qq.com

Abstract. College student associations play an important role in prospering campus culture, improving students' comprehensive quality and promoting the reform of talent cultivation in Colleges and universities. However, with the development of higher education, college student associations are also facing the problems of ineffective ideological construction, lack of attractiveness in activities and mass character, and lack of stability in the construction of cadres and so on. Under the background of the reform of the Communist Youth League in Colleges and universities, the construction of student associations should be oriented, mass and effective, so as to give full play to the role of student associations as the outskirts of the Communist Youth League in Colleges and universities. Strengthen the effectiveness of the construction of associations, not only effectively accomplish the historical mission of training capable new people, but also respect the law of students' growth and development, respect the law of education and teaching, which is consciously accepted by the majority of students, and is worthy of in-depth exploration and reflection.

Keywords: the reform of the Communist Youth League, the construction of college students' associations, countermeasure, suggestion

1. Introduction

In the Plan for Implementing the Reform of the Communist Youth League in Colleges and Universities, it has been clearly pointed out that the college student associations are an important part of the organizational structure of "one heart, two rings" League in the reform of the Communist Youth League, and are the peripheral arm of the reform of the Communist Youth League. Promoting the reform of the Communist Youth League in Colleges and universities is not only a new expectation put forward by the Party for the League organizations, but also a new task for the reform and development of colleges and universities. In the Opinions on Strengthening and Improving the Work of College Students' Associations, the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League and the Ministry of Education clearly and in detail pointed out that the activities of College Students' associations are an important way and an effective way to implement quality education. They are strengthening the construction of campus culture, improving students' comprehensive quality, guiding students to adapt to society and promoting students' success in study and work, and in other aspects playing an important role. It is an important supplement to carry out the ideological and political education of students based on class age. But at the same time, there are many common problems in college student associations: the effect of ideological construction is not obvious, lack of guidance; the form of activities is single, lack of attraction and mass character; the good and bad of cadres, lack of stability in team building; the self-expansion trend of associations. Therefore, under the background of the Communist Youth League reform, exploring the new mode of community practice and educating people to break through the predicament of community development has become a common problem to be solved by university management departments and associations.

2. Analysis of the Construction of Student Associations

In order to fully understand the current situation and existing problems of college student associations under the background of the Communist Youth League reform, this study investigated 1500 cadres and members of associations in H, G and Z provinces, 332 associations (241
associations have new media accounts), and 1500 questionnaires were collected, of which 1436 were valid, with an effective recovery rate of 95.7%. When choosing the respondents, this study takes into account the gender, grade, profession, political outlook and student cadre status of the students. It is widely representative and has objective authenticity in answering questions and reflecting demands. Among them, 773 are boys, accounting for 53.83% of the total number, and 663 are girls, accounting for 46.17% of the total number. 516 freshmen, accounting for 35.93% of the total, 507 sophomores, accounting for 35.31% of the total, 239 junior students, accounting for 16.64% of the total, 35 senior students, accounting for 2.43% of the total, and 139 graduate students, accounting for 9.68% of the total. 195 CPC members (including reserve members) accounted for 13.58% of the total number, 1209 members of the Communist Youth League accounted for 84.19% of the total number, and 32 members of the masses and other parties accounted for 2.23% of the total number. 271 people have served as class leaders or League branches, accounting for 18.87% of the total number, 543 people have served as other class cadres, accounting for 37.81% of the total number, 702 people have served as community cadres, accounting for 48.89% of the total number, 215 people have not served as student cadres, accounting for 14.99% of the total number. The problems of college social organizations are mainly reflected in the following aspects:

2.1 Insufficient Staff of Associations in Colleges and Universities

1. Involvement of members of associations is not high.

![Figure 1. Frequency of Participation in Community Activities](image)

Figure 1 shows that more than half of the students often participate in club activities, only 3.21% of the students participate in each activity, which shows that 40% of the students seldom participate in activities, or even never participate in club activities. At the same time, members of associations often have bad behaviors such as being late, failing to complete tasks on time and unwilling to share with others. These behaviors are not only manifested in community participation, but also in ordinary life. These behaviors are not conducive not only to community participation, but also to the development of students. Secondly, the purpose of students’ participation in the community is not clear, the sense of belonging to the community organization is lacking, and the sense of participation is weak. Only when students realize the importance and positive role of community participation and make the community a "second classroom" for students, fully embodying the value of the community, can they attach importance to the activities of the community.

2. Lack of initiative among community members
Table 1. Performance in regular meeting

In the community, your performance is often as follows

|                  | frequency | percentage | Efficient percentage | Accumulated percentage |
|------------------|-----------|------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Effective        |           |            |                      |                        |
| Speak actively and offer suggestions | 406       | 28.3       | 28.3                 | 28.3                   |
| No statement, just approval.         | 738       | 51.4       | 51.4                 | 79.7                   |
| indifferent       | 231       | 16.1       | 16.1                 | 95.8                   |
| other            | 61        | 4.2        | 4.2                  | 100.0                  |
| total            | 1436      | 100.0      | 100.0                |                        |

According to the survey, nearly 30% of the students are active in participating in regular societies and offer suggestions on their own initiative. More than 50% of the students in the regular societies only express their consent without speaking. Even 16.06% of the students are indifferent to the regular societies. The main reasons are the lack of creativity, subjective initiative, activity content, single form of activity and fragmentation, which lead to low participation and inadequate initiative of members of associations. The activities of some associations are influenced by the preferences of their leaders. They are even inconsistent with the aims of the associations, lack of mass base, unable to attract students ‘members, and students' enthusiasm for participation is not high.

3. Unreasonable selection of community cadres

From the data in Figure 2, it is shown that there is little gap between the existing and ideal systems in terms of inspection system of teachers and assistant and other systems. However, in terms of the inspection of community cadres and the voting system of the whole community, there are great differences between the existing selection system and the ideal selection system. The investigation of community cadres directly determines that a person in charge should be 62.67%. It dropped to 23.67%, while voting by all members increased from 8.89% to 47.32%.

The imperfection of the mechanism of selecting cadres and the inadequate implementation of rules and regulations for the management of associations in the construction of associations make the democratization of the new term not guaranteed. The system of selecting cadres in associations lacks democracy, effective democratic supervision and the process and internalization system of
democratic elections. At the same time, community cadres are an important part of student cadres in Colleges and universities. Their voluntary composition and autonomous activities make them have greater decision-making power and influence in the development of community construction. In the daily affairs of the community, there is no clear division of labor, each of them is responsible for its own responsibilities, and there is often a decision-making by one person in certain circumstances. The selection system of community cadres, as well as the organizational setting and management methods, all reflect a certain degree of authoritarianism and non-standardization of community work.

4. Bureaucracy of some community cadres

The data show that most of the leaders and members of associations are superiors and subordinates. They are not familiar with each other and greet each other when they meet. 43.71% of the persons in charge often issue mandatory orders, not a minority; 24.37% of the persons in charge have bureaucratic phenomena that do not concern themselves. Bureaucracy is serious within the community. Influenced by the idea of official standard in China, some students take the community as the carrier to realize their self-worth. Affected by it, there is also a tendency of bureaucracy in the establishment of associations, the private use of public power and the typification of conflicts of interests within associations. On the other hand, the maturity of the thought of privilege of some students’ associations' cadres has destroyed the equal relationship among the members of the associations and made the relationship between the members of the associations disharmonious.
2.2 The Management System of College Associations is not Clear

1. Lack of professional guidance in association management

| Type of the associations | Culture and Sports | Innovation and Entrepreneurship | Public Service | Theoretic propaganda | Other |
|--------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|-------|
| Number of associations with instructor | 116 | 41 | 29 | 35 | 28 |
| Number of associations of this type | 161 | 51 | 54 | 38 | 28 |
| The percentage of instructors’ associations in the total number of associations | 72.0% | 80.4% | 53.7% | 92.1% | 10 0% |

According to the data in Table 2, 249 associations are equipped with instructors, which account for 3/4 of the total associations. Comparing the differences in the proportion of instructors, we can find that the proportion of theoretical propaganda associations is the highest, 92.1%. The theoretical propaganda associations are based on the leadership of Party committees and associations committees to carry out activities and strengthen the ideology construction and learning of Communist Youth members in student associations; Innovation and entrepreneurship associations themselves need a lot of professional counseling. The data in the table above show that the number of professional counselors equipped with innovation and entrepreneurship needs to be improved. The number of instructors in public service associations accounted for 53.7%. The data showed that colleges and universities did not attach importance to and support public service projects. At the same time, a considerable number of associations lacked instructors, which showed that schools did not attach equal importance to the management of associations and lack of management. At the same time, interviews revealed that most interest societies are mandatorily staffed with League Committee officers, and some of the instructors manage multiple societies. The offside of authority of teacher is highlighted.

2. Lack of specialized agencies in the management of associations

Figure 5 shows that 61.66% of the universities in which the students are surveyed do not have a special community management organization, and only 38.34% of the universities have a community management organization. In recent years, college student associations have made great progress. However, with the continuous increase in the number and scale of student associations, there are also many problems that cannot be ignored: the phenomenon of community activities
dissociating from the organization, the imperfect system of associations, the irregular management of associations, the predicament of expenditure for activities of associations, and the emergence of the unbalanced situation of the development of associations and so on.

2.3 Non-Standard Activities of College Associations

The activities of college student associations should fully reflect the political pursuit, moral glory, ideal color, youth atmosphere and innovative spirit of contemporary college students. According to the requirements of the current reform of the Communist Youth League, the main function of the associations is to train students’ ability in their spare time. However, there is a contradiction between the strong appeal of students to the community and the role of the community activities on the students. The level of the community activities and the expectations of the students fall behind. Under the trend of community entertainment, some associations gradually deviate from the theme and neglect the essence of the establishment of associations. At the same time, they do not keep pace with the times in the process of social development, the content and form are relatively rigid, and the development of associations lacks innovation and vitality. The forms of activities of college associations are also arbitrary.

1. The procedure for declaring the activities of college associations is not clear.

As can be seen from figure 6, only 6.78% of the respondents knew the procedure of declaration of community activities very well, and only 23.05% of the respondents knew it well. So, in general,
most of the students do not have a good understanding of the declaration procedures for community activities. First of all, it may be that the institutions that manage the associations in schools have not explained clearly the procedures for declaring the activities of associations, or that some leaders of the activities of associations have not been very responsible to understand the relevant procedures.

Figure 7 shows that only 28.11% of college associations need to set up projects when they are carrying out activities, while 51.65% of college associations do not have the procedures for setting up projects, and 20.24% of college students do not know whether their associations have application procedures for setting up projects. This phenomenon shows that the establishment of student associations in schools is not in place, the declaration procedures of college associations are not clear, some associations do not have project-setting procedures, and the activities are lack of necessary norms.

2. The content of college associations lacks creativity

![Figure 8. Purpose of joining a community](attachment:image)

加入社团的目的 Purpose of joining a community
多结交朋友, 建立良好的人际关系 Making more friends and building good interpersonal relationships
提高思政意识, 树立正确价值观 Improving Ideological and Political Consciousness and Establishing Correct Values
锻炼自己科研能力Exercising one's scientific research ability
发展自己兴趣爱好Developing one's hobbies
丰富课余生活enriching after-school life

![Figure 9. The greatest part of help to your participation in community activities.](attachment:image)

参与社团对您最大的帮助 The greatest help to your participation in the community is
缓解学习压力Alleviating the pressure of study
提高实践能力Improving Practical Ability
培养创新意识Cultivating Innovation Awareness
发挥个人特长Bringing Personal Strength into Full Play
增加专业知识Increasing professional knowledge
The data in Figure 8 show that 35% of the students join the club to develop their hobbies and interests, 26% to enrich their after-school life, 23% to make more friends and establish good interpersonal relationships, and 9% and 7% to exercise their scientific research ability respectively, and improve ideological and political awareness, establish correct values.

Societies can help students in all aspects. As shown in Figure 9, 38.30% and 29.14% of the students think that the community has given them the greatest help in alleviating learning pressure and improving practical ability, while only 5.76% of the students think that the community has given them the greatest help in increasing their professional knowledge. These data also show that the activities of societies are more entertaining than academic societies.

Figure 10. Have you learned anything you want to learn in the association?

Have you learned anything you want to learn in the association?

-学到很多: learn a lot
-学到一些: learn something
-学到一点: learn a little
-一点也没学到: learn nothing

Figure 11. Have you find some new activity content and form

Have you find some new activity content and form

-不清楚: no clear
-无: no
-有: yes

Figure 10 shows that 34.65% and 42.13% of the students in the community will learn something or learn something they want, while only 10.32% of the students can learn a lot of things they want to learn, and 12.90% of the students do not learn anything they want to learn. Students’ sense of achievement in the community is very low, and the potential and motivation of the development of
the community are not necessarily guaranteed. The low quality, entertainment and fragmentation of
the activities of college associations make the development of associations difficult. The ignorance
of the political orientation of associations makes it impossible for many associations to deal with
the relationship between "two classes".

Figure 11 shows that 78.32% of the associations have no new content and form of activities, but
only 16.45% have new content and form of activities. In fact, there are many kinds of associations,
but they lack their own characteristics and attraction because of the single activity form and lack of
innovation all the time. College community activities lack innovation. There are many types of
student associations with rich activities, but many of them lack foresight and innovation, and there
are few high-quality brand associations and high-quality associations. Internally, some associations
do not have clear goals and lack development plans. The survey shows that nearly 80% of the
community leaders have not made innovative changes to the activities of the community during
their tenure of office. Most of the activities follow the previous pattern, repeating the previous
activities, staying on the simple and mechanical operation of an activity, resulting in a single form,
distinctive features and low level. As far as societies are concerned, more societies do not show
their own characteristics during the period of joint activities organized by societies such as the
Society Festival and the Hundred Societies War. Apart from a few societies showing their own
independent characteristics, it is difficult for other societies to innovate activities with their own
characteristics.

3. The lack of Ideological and political nature in the development of College Associations

According to the data in Figure 12, most associations do not attach importance to the ideological
and personal safety precautions. Only 21.68% of the associations pay attention to the prevention of
hidden dangers of ideological security. Nearly one third of the associations pay attention to the
problem of personal safety. There is still Morphological threat of consciousness in the ideological
field when carrying out activities by college associations. In the process of open communication,
the confrontation of pluralistic ideology, culture and values is fierce, and the invasion of Western
ideas has impacted the ideological power of the Communist Youth League education. When
colleges and universities in China go abroad extensively, learn from the early experience of the
western community construction, and cooperate with foreign societies, they will be invisibly
infiltrated. Western ideology and ideological values are liable to lead to the invasion of China's
ideology in this process, which is a risk worthy of attention and needs special prevention. As the
main educator of young people's thought and the main position of the Communist Youth League's thought, guiding the correct development of college associations is an important part of ensuring the security of our ideological field.

2.4 Insufficient Driving Force for the Development of College Associations

1. Insufficient Construction of College Societies Facilities

The results of the survey in Figure 13 show that 64.84% of the communities do not have special sites for activities. So, most clubs need to occupy the space in advance for each activity, and the place for each activity cannot be guaranteed to be the same, or even not suitable. This has seriously affected the organization and effect of community activities. As a part of the community infrastructure, the lack of activity venues also means that the community infrastructure is backward and deficient.

The specific activities of associations need a series of infrastructure, mainly in the fields of venues, equipment and so on, while colleges and universities support the associations too little. Firstly, the number of facilities is insufficient. On the issue of venues, the main manifestations are the lack of activity venues and the lack of stable guarantee for community activities. Secondly, the lack of specialized management of facilities and equipment leads to cumbersome process, redundant personnel and inefficient activity process, which hampers the enthusiasm of community members. Therefore, the lack of infrastructure and professional management is one of the reasons why the development of associations is difficult at present.

2. Insufficient funds for college community activities

Figure 13. Are there any special sites?

Figure 14. Funding for associations
The data show that more than half of the organizations lack funds for activities, accounting for 53.8%, which mainly focus on practical public welfare and innovative entrepreneurship. A small amount of funds allocated by schools alone is not enough to meet the activities and normal operation of associations. Some associations rely on members of associations to collect membership fees. Most of them collect membership fees symbolically, and it is difficult to be full enough if basic activities are carried out; some associations are outreach sponsorship fees obtained in cooperation with foreign businessmen. This way is very random, and self-raised ability of students and channels of self-financing activities are limited. Funds are the lubricant for the operation of associations. Adequate funds are the guarantee for the normal operation of associations. The lack of funds for activities limits the development of community activities to a great extent. Generally, there are some difficulties in the development of community activities, such as insufficient income and expenditure, unable to carry out expected activities normally, unable to mobilize members to learn professional knowledge and stimulate their enthusiasm for hobbies, which leads to the decline of community cohesion, the increase of membership turnover rate and the operation of the community. Difficulties.

3. Some Thoughts on Strengthening the Construction of Students Associations of College

3.1 Strengthen the Cultivation of Talents and Stimulate the Participation of Members of Associations

1. Mobilizing the participation enthusiasm of the members of the associations

Community members are the foundation of the community. A community with low participation must be a lifeless one. In order to arouse the participation enthusiasm of the members of the association, the most important thing is to integrate the members of the association with the association, take the talent construction as the center of the association construction, train the "four youths" with ideal, morality, culture and discipline, and make the university association become the "second classroom" of College students, which fully reflects the association. The value of associations, so that the majority of students voluntarily and actively participate in the activities of associations. In the daily operation of associations, we should pay attention to the humanistic care of each member of the associations. Secondly, we should take the initiative to listen to the opinions of the members of the community before carrying out the activities, and strengthen the exchanges among the members of the community in the process of carrying out the activities. Finally, we should give full play to the role of instructors in mobilizing the enthusiasm of community members, and enhance the enthusiasm of community members by promoting teacher-student exchanges.

2. play the subjective initiative of the members of the community

After joining the club, the members of the club tend to be slack, lazy and other negative emotions. When planning activities, the members of the club often lack creativity and initiative. In order to give full play to the subjective initiative of community members, it is necessary to focus on talent building, strengthen talent training and stimulate the vitality of community members.

3.2 Strengthen the Construction of Echelons and Cultivate the Leading Ability of the Backbone of Associations

1. Standardizing the system of selecting cadres in associations

First of all, we should pay attention to the political outlook of leaders of associations, improve the political awareness and theoretical level of leaders of school-level student organizations and ideological and theoretical associations, such as school media, so that associations can combine ideological and political education with their own work. At the same time, the level of academic level is also an important reflection of the comprehensive ability of a person in charge. As a person in charge, it should also play a certain role as an example in academia. In addition, it also needs the whole process control and cultivation of University leaders.
2. Perfecting the construction of the cadre contingent of associations

College associations are all kinds of mass cultural, artistic and academic organizations formed on the basis of students’ willingness. The most important spiritual core is voluntariness and equality. Their purpose is only to activate the atmosphere of school learning, improve students' autonomy and enrich their after-school life. We should really select the best and match the best, cultivate the backbone of the community, and enhance the ability and quality through strengthening training. Secondly, improve the system and strengthen the assessment, and improve the development of associations with system.

3.3 Standardizing the Management System and Enhancing the Organizationally of College Associations

1. Establishment of full-time community management departments

Under the management mechanism of student associations of college, full-time associations management departments should be set up to implement management responsibilities. For example, the School League Committee establishes the management department of student associations, which is equipped with full-time staff. Cancel the student association, and integrate the function and work backbone of the student association into the student association management department. At the same time, the Communist Youth League actively controls the macro-process of management and supervises the efficient completion of each activity in accordance with the activity plan. Take Duke University as an example. In terms of activity management, Duke University Sports Association submits detailed activity plan to the director of the association every semester, including the specific time, place and nature of the competition.

2. Playing the Guiding Role of Professional Teachers

Firstly, it is equipped with corresponding instructors. College associations are important bases for college students to carry out self-management and self-education. However, due to the limitations of College ideological and behavioral abilities of Student, they cannot independently complete the inheritance and construction of community culture. This requires colleges and universities to equip associations with instructors with high ideological quality, strong professional ability and willingness to contribute. In guiding the related work of student associations, the instructor should also improve the level of community guidance, guide the team to attach importance to ideological and political education propaganda work, establish a sense of service for the whole school teachers and students, and deepen understanding of the role of the Communist Youth League in student groups. Secondly, it is necessary to ensure the quality and efficiency of guidance, and enhance the enthusiasm and innovation of guidance.

3.4 Creating Branded College Societies by Innovating Societies Activities

1. To clarify the content and form of community activities

The examination and approval of the activities of the Communist Youth League should be strictly controlled. It should not only encourage the content innovation of the activities of the community, give full play to the creativity and new thinking of the members of the community, but also streamline the activities of the community and avoid large-scale repetition. Introduce competition mechanism, improve team incentive mechanism, strengthen guidance and supervision. Combining with the "second classroom report card system", it has a certain reference function for the innovation of the content and form of community activities. This system centers on the task of university education center, promotes the standardization and institutionalization of college community work, improves various support mechanisms, and strengthens the support efforts. At the same time, we should combine research-based learning with community innovation, and actively innovate in different forms according to the orientation of community development.

2. Strengthen the Ideological and Political Nature of College Association Activities

There are two main functions of college student associations. One is to meet the needs of members of associations, such as the expansion of extracurricular knowledge, the improvement of their own abilities and so on. It is not only conducive to improving scientific and cultural quality
and innovation ability of students, but also conducive to cultivating students' team spirit and improving social adaptability. Secondly, the college community culture based on College associations needs to have the function of Ideological and political education. College community culture exerts a subtle influence on college students through its psychological construction function and educational guidance function. As an important position of Ideological Education in Colleges and universities, student associations need to strictly control the security in the process of opening up. We need to firmly hold our ideological position and actively lead the correct ideological development direction of the community.

Under the guidance of the reform background of the Communist Youth League, we should take this opportunity to pay attention to the internal and external conditions of the community, integrate the resources of the community, do a good job in the characteristics of the community, and make the uniqueness of the community fully play. If we take intangible cultural heritage or social and cultural background as the carrier, create local cultural activities with brand names, and build social research and cultural heritage societies with local characteristics, it will be of positive significance to college students, universities and society.

3.5 Strengthen Support to Promote the Long-Term Development of College Associations

1. Perfecting Infrastructure Construction

The goal of improving the infrastructure construction of associations is to make full use of the existing public resources of schools, such as gymnasiums and student associations activity centers. First of all, preferential use or even free use should be given to the facilities and venues to improve the utilization rate. Secondly, the school should fully consider the needs of the community in the new planning and construction, and reserve enough space for the community activities.

2. Increased expenditure on activities

Schools may set up funds for college associations of student to increase their support and cultivation. Universities need to provide the associations with different amounts of activity funds each year to provide adequate guarantee for the development of associations. The criteria for evaluating funds are feedback and comprehensive evaluation of the opinions of students each year, which determines the different proportion of the budget of community funds. Therefore, the level of activities of associations will directly affect the financial budget of the associations in this academic year, which will further urge the associations to improve their own level and achieve a virtuous circle. Schools should also foster an open mind and allow societies to generate income independently to an appropriate extent. For example, organizations are allowed to develop software and creative products that represent schools to broaden the sources of community funding.

4. Conclusion

With the gradual deepening of the reform of the Communist Youth League proposed by the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League and the trend of diversification of college associations of students, the current development of College Students' associations presents many problems, such as insufficient participation of members of associations, imperfect management system, imperfect activities, insufficient driving force for the development of associations and so on. Therefore, in the current process of the construction of College Students' associations, more support energy should be injected into the sustainable cultivation of talents, the construction of association brand, the improvement of management system, and the school's increasing support for associations. By taking the opportunity of the reform of the Communist Youth League, we can realize the sustainability and systematization of the development of efficient college associations of students, which will contribute to the realization of the goal of teaching and educating people in the second classroom of Chinese College students.
References

[1]. Han Chi. Research on the Construction and Operation Mechanism of College Students’ Innovation and Entrepreneurship Associations [J]. Modern Business Industry, 2019, 40 (15): 81-82.

[2]. Gao Tiantian. Creating excellent activities of associations and creating brand culture of colleges and universities [J]. Modern Communication, 2019 (06): 33-34.

[3]. Miao Xujuan, Wang Yixuan, Qiu Yanfang. Research on the construction of service platform and commercial operation mode of college student associations [J]. Office Automation, 2019, 24 (06): 35-37.

[4]. Meng Jianfeng. Research on the Improvement of Innovative Ability of Postgraduate Associations in Universities [J]. Literature Education (II), 2019 (03): 72-73.

[5]. Hu Guojun. Innovative Practice of the Integration and Development of Party Building and Scientific and Technological Associations in the New Period: Taking Zhejiang Province as an Example [J]. Society, 2019 (03): 42-45.

[6]. Wei Jing. Initial Exploration on Management Innovation of Students'Associations in Vocational Colleges from the Perspective of Cultivating Excellent Societies Culture [J]. Drama House, 2019 (12): 171.

[7]. Huang Yi, Yan Xiaohui. Research on the transformation of management mode of college student associations [J]. Youth Exploration, 2019 (02): 49-58.

[8]. Genghui. Problems and Countermeasures in the management of college student associations [J]. Legal Exposition, 2019 (05): 296.

[9]. Shao Jingjing. A summary of the research status of the cultivation of students’ community culture in vocational schools at home and abroad [J]. Science and Technology Information, 2019, 17 (04): 225 + 227.

[10]. Feng Tian. Reflections on the Guidance of College Students’ Innovative and Entrepreneurial Societies [J]. Changchun University, 2017.

[11]. Li Chaoyang. Research on the Current Situation of College Student Associations [D]. Suzhou University, 2013.

[12]. Du Hengbo, Review and Prospect of Organizational Identity Theory [N]. Journal of Shandong Business College, 2012, 26 (3), 66-70.

[13]. Hu Zhifeng, Enlightenment from Project Management of League Learning Activities in Universities. Research on Ideological Education, 2012, 12, 83-84.

[14]. Chen Wei, Xie Chunhu. Exploration and Practice of Constructing "Cultural Field" of College Societies [J]. Education and Vocational, 2010, 18, 33-35.

[15]. Hua Ruifeng, University Rule of Law and Legal Governance of Student Associations [J]. People's Forum, 2011, 8,108-109.

[16]. Dong Xing. Research on the Management of College Student Associations [D]. Shandong University, 2008.