

A Study on Factors Affecting the Evaluation of the Quality of Party Building of General Party Branches in Higher Vocational Colleges and Universities

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Abstract. Based on the questionnaire data from nine higher vocational colleges and universities in Sichuan Province, this paper conducted correlation and stepwise regression analyses using SPSS25, and found that 12 factors, such as selecting and employing people and the political life of the Party, had a significant positive correlation with the quality of party building of the Party branch, and that the Party members' efforts to strive for the achievements of the landmarks of vocational education, the tasks of cooperation between enterprises and universities, and integration of production and education had significant impact on the quality of party building of the Party branch, The nine factors of cultural inheritance and innovation tasks, talent cultivation tasks, internal political life of the party, party system construction, education and practice activities, selection and employment, and scientific research tasks have a significant effect on the quality of party building in the general party branch. 756392940

Keywords: Higher Education Institutions, Party Building Quality, Evaluation System.

1. Introduction

The report of the Twentieth Congress of the Communist Party of China put forward new requirements on how grassroots party organizations can do a good job of party building (People's Daily, 2022)^[1]. As a higher vocational institution, it must unswervingly implement the deployment of the 20th CPC Congress. The party branch of higher vocational colleges and universities is in the position of upward docking school party committees and downward guiding grass-roots party branches, which is extremely important, and needs to promote the development of various undertakings by evaluating the quality of its party building. And quality evaluation is both an important content of party building work in colleges and universities, as well as an important means and link to strengthen and improve party building work in colleges and universities (Ma Qinan, 2018)^[2]. Therefore, this paper takes the party branch of higher vocational colleges and universities as the research object to analyze the factors affecting the quality of party building.

2. Sample Profile and Research Methodology

2.1 Sample Profile

In September-October 2023, in order to deeply investigate the current situation of the quality of party construction of party branches in higher vocational colleges and universities, actively implement the requirements on the quality of party construction put forward by the 20th CPC National Congress, and construct an evaluation index system of the quality of party construction that embodies the functions of colleges and universities and the characteristics of vocational colleges and universities, we adopted a convenience sampling, and selected nine higher vocational colleges and universities, such as Chengdu College of Industry and Trade Vocational and Technical Sciences, Sichuan Institute of Chemical Engineering Vocational Technology, Sichuan Institute of

Water Conservancy Vocational and Technical Sciences, Luzhou Vocational Technology College, Neijiang Vocational and Technical College, Chengdu Aviation Vocational and Technical College, Sichuan Information Vocational and Technical College, Ya'an Vocational and Technical College, Yibin Vocational and Technical College, and other nine higher vocational colleges and universities, including party workers, teachers and students, to conduct the questionnaire survey. The research took the form of online questionnaire to collect data, and a total of 267 valid questionnaires were received.

In the sample, there were 148 males and 119 females, with the proportion of males being 55.43% and the proportion of females being 44.57%, with males slightly outnumbering females. There were 20 party members, accounting for 7.49%; 100 members of the Communist Youth League, accounting for 37.45%; and 147 members of the public, accounting for 55.06%. There were 7 party workers, accounting for 2.62%; 16 teachers, accounting for 5.99%; and 244 students, accounting for 91.39%. In the sample source, students and the masses are the main body and participate in the research most actively, accounting for the largest proportion in the sample.

2.2 Research Methodology

This study adopts the interview method, through in-depth interviews with party workers, teachers and students in Chengdu Institute of Industry and Trade Vocational and Technical College, Sichuan Institute of Chemical Technology and other higher vocational colleges and universities, combining the requirements of the Party Central Committee on the quality of party building, relevant literature, functions of colleges and universities and characteristics of vocational colleges and universities, and refining 12 dimensions such as "development of members", "internal political life", etc., which affect the quality of party building of the party branch. The 12 dimensions of "development of party members" and "political life within the party" include "standardization of the development object training by the general party branch", "the general party branch's active participation in the implementation of school-enterprise cooperation, industry-teaching fusion and other social services", and "creation of a favorable environment". It contains 12 dimensions, including 43 specific questions, such as "the Party branch's cultivation standardization of development candidates", "the Party branch's active creation of a favorable environment in the implementation of school-enterprise cooperation, industry-teaching integration and other social services". In the empirical study, the questionnaire survey method was adopted. In the selection of research tools, all the questionnaires used SPSS25 for data entry and analysis; in the analysis method, the study mainly used descriptive statistics, correlation analysis and other methods; in the measurement of satisfaction with the organization of vocational skills competitions, a five-point Likert scale was adopted, with "Strongly Agree" being given respectively, Agree, Uncertain, Disagree, Strongly Disagree" with a score of "5, 4, 3, 2, 1" for evaluation statistics.

3. Data Analysis

3.1 Descriptive Statistics of Questionnaire Data

Descriptive analysis describes the overall picture of the data through the mean or median. As can be seen in the table below, there are no outliers in the current data, and most of the question items have a mean value around 4, which satisfies the requirements for data processing.

Table 1. Results of descriptive statistical analysis of sample data

Variant	Average Values	Standard Deviation
Development of Party Members(acronyms: DPM)	4.6039	0.56919
Educational and Practical Activities(acronyms: EPA)	4.6067	0.56888
Selection and Employment(acronyms: SE)	4.6021	0.57772

Political Life of the Party(acronyms: PLP)	4.5824	0.59347
Party System Construction(acronyms: PSC)	4.5758	0.60745
Talent Cultivation Tasks(acronyms: TCT)	4.5852	0.57558
Scientific Research Tasks(acronyms: SRT)	4.5805	0.57768
School-Enterprise Cooperation, Industry-Teaching Integration and Other Services to the Society(acronyms: SCI)	4.5993	0.55436
Cultural Inheritance and Innovation(acronyms: CII)	4.6067	0.54223
International Exchange and Cooperation(acronyms: IEC)	4.603	0.56042
Tasks of Party members to undertake key tasks in vocational education(acronyms: TKT)	4.6002	0.56904
Tasks of party members to strive for landmark achievements in vocational education(acronyms: TLA)	4.5993	0.56941

3.2 Questionnaire Reliability and Validity Analysis

The commonly used evaluation index for reliability is internal consistency reliability coefficient, and alpha coefficient is its most commonly used evaluation index (Liu Hui,Shao Fubo,Gong Ling, 2022)^[3-1]. In the data statistics and analysis of this empirical study, SPSS25 was used to analyze the data, and the Cronbach's a reliability coefficient of the pre-study was 0.913; the results of the formal study showed that the Cronbach's a reliability coefficient was 0.990, which was greater than 0.9, which comprehensively indicated that the data reliability was of high quality. The overall consistency and stability of the questionnaire is good and can be used for further analysis.

The validity test focuses on structural validity. The common statistical method for structural validity evaluation is factor analysis, and factor analysis is the best choice for analyzing structural validity ^[4]. In Bartlett's spherical test and KMO test, factor analysis is suitable if the KMO value is >0.50 and the probability of significance p-value of the statistical value of Bartlett's spherical test is <0.05 ^[5]. The KMO test value of the pre-survey in this study is 0.915, and the significance p-value of Bartlett's spherical test is 0.000; the KMO test value of the formal research data is 0.967, and the significance p-value of Bartlett's spherical test is 0.000, which reaches the significant level, and the comprehensive reliability and validity test results show that the reliability and validity of the questionnaire are more satisfactory, and it can reflect objectively and effectively the the current situation of the quality of party building of the General Party Branch.

3.3 Related Analysis

Pearson correlation coefficient is the most classical linear correlation coefficient and the most widely used correlation coefficient, which is more suitable for measuring linear and nonlinear monotonic correlations (Liu Hui,Shao Fubo,Gong Rang, 2022)^[3-2]. Therefore, Pearson correlation coefficient is used in this study. As shown in Table 3, it was found by analyzing:

At a significant level of 0.05, the development of party members, education and practice activities, selection and employment, internal political life of the party, construction of the party system, work tasks of talent cultivation, work tasks of scientific research, work tasks of school-enterprise cooperation, industry-teaching fusion and other services to the society, work tasks of cultural inheritance and innovation, work tasks of international exchanges and cooperation, work

tasks of party members to undertake the key work tasks of vocational education, and work tasks of party members to strive for the landmark achievements of vocational education All the correlation coefficients between the tasks and the quality of party building of the party branch(acronyms: QP) are positive, and the values of the correlation coefficients are 0.849, 0.857, 0.850, 0.879, 0.894, 0.894, 0.903, 0.909, 0.908, 0.934, 0.966, 0.987, respectively, which means that all of them show a significant positive correlation with the quality of party building of the party branch. The results of this study show that the development of party members, education and practice activities will affect the quality of party building, the general party branch of higher vocational colleges and universities to grasp the party building work must be in the above 12 aspects of strength, must be based on the above factors to formulate detailed and feasible work initiatives, to ensure that the quality of the party building work in each of the above aspects of the work can be effectively improved, in order to promote the "party to educate people, for the country to educate talent ". In addition, the results of the study show that there is a correlation between 12 factors such as the development of party members, indicating that the party branch of higher vocational colleges and universities must pay attention to the use of a good systematic concept of the party building work, so that the ten fingers to play the piano.

Table 1. Correlation Analysis Data Sheet

Variant	QP	DPM	EPA	SE	PLP	PSC	TCT	SRT	SCI	CII	IEC	TK T	TL A
QP	1												
DPM	.849**	1											
EPA	.857**	.981**	1										
SE	.850**	.968**	.984*	1									
PLP	.879**	.950**	.970*	.978**	1								
PSC	.894**	.921**	.939*	.949**	.981**	1							
TCT	.894**	.906**	.905*	.921**	.949**	.973**	1						
SRT	.903**	.874**	.880*	.874**	.915**	.943**	.976**	1					
SCI	.909**	.863**	.866*	.862**	.884**	.904**	.952**	.980**	1				
CII	.908**	.852**	.859*	.854**	.874**	.878**	.923**	.952**	.982*	1			
IEC	.934**	.853**	.861*	.851**	.874**	.880**	.897**	.926**	.955*	.980*	1		
TKT	.966**	.847**	.852*	.841**	.868**	.879**	.888**	.903**	.925*	.949*	.977*	1	
TLA	.987**	.851**	.859*	.850**	.878**	.894**	.895**	.903**	.912*	.927*	.953*	.984**	1

** The correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (two-tailed).

3.4 Regression Analysis

Based on the significant correlation between 12 explanatory variables such as "education and practice activities" and the explanatory variable "quality of party building in the general party branch", a preliminary regression analysis was carried out, and it was found that the coefficients of "development of party members", "scientific research tasks", "international exchange and cooperation tasks" and "party members undertaking key tasks in vocational education" have a P-value exceeding the P value. Therefore, a preliminary regression analysis was conducted, and it was found that the P value of the coefficients of "development of party members", "scientific research tasks", "international exchange and cooperation tasks" and "party members' commitment to vocational education" exceeded 0.05, which did not pass the significance test. 0.05, did not pass the significance test, indicating that there may be multicollinearity. Since stepwise regression is an analytical method that introduces (or removes) variables into the regression equation one by one according to the significance of the influence of the explanatory variables on the explained variables, and it is a way to filter important variables in a multivariate situation, the use of stepwise regression analysis can better avoid multicollinearity between the explanatory variables (CuiXiang Liang, 2022) [6]. This method is an effective method of independent variable selection for regression modeling, which can screen the combination of independent variables that have the greatest impact on the dependent variable according to the size of the contribution of the independent variables to the variation of the dependent variable (Lin Bo et al., 2015) [7]. Therefore, this study used stepwise regression to analyze the factors affecting the quality of party building in the party branch. The results of the stepwise regression analysis show that after eliminating the variables of "development of party members", "international exchange and cooperation tasks" and "party members undertaking key tasks in vocational education", party members are more likely to have a greater influence on the quality of party building. After excluding the variables of "development of party members", "international exchange and cooperation tasks" and "party members undertaking key tasks in vocational education", nine variables, namely, the tasks of striving for landmark achievements in vocational education, school-enterprise cooperation, integration of industry and education and other services to the society, cultural inheritance and innovation tasks, talent cultivation tasks, internal political life of the party, party system construction, education and practice activities, selection and employment of personnel, and scientific research tasks, have a significant impact on the quality of party building of the party head office. service society work such as industry-teaching integration, party political life, selection and hiring and scientific research work tasks have a significant positive effect on the quality of party building of the party branch of higher vocational colleges and universities, so that a new linear regression model is obtained:

$$y = 0.017 + 1.103x_1 + 0.636x_2 - 0.693x_3 - 0.232x_4 + 0.287x_5 - 0.229x_6 - 0.233x_7 + 0.207x_8 + 0.153x_9$$

y denotes the quality of party building of the party branch, x1 denotes the work task of party members to strive for landmark achievements in vocational education, x2 denotes the work of school-enterprise cooperation, industry-teaching integration and other services to the society, x3 denotes the work task of cultural inheritance and innovation, x4 denotes the work task of talent cultivation, x5 denotes the political life of the party, x6 denotes the party's institutional construction, x7 denotes the education and practice activities, x8 denotes the selection and employment of personnel, and x9 denotes the scientific research tasks..

Table 3. Stepwise regression analysis table

	Unstandardized coefficient		Standardized coefficient	t	Significance
	B	Standard error	Beta		
(Constant)	0.017	0.04		0.417	0.677
TLA	1.103	0.025	1.081	43.636	0

SCI	0.636	0.079	0.606	8.042	0
CII	-0.693	0.057	-0.646	12.047	0
TCT	-0.232	0.066	-0.23	-3.541	0
PLP	0.287	0.068	0.293	4.19	0
PSC	-0.229	0.064	-0.24	-3.596	0
EPA	-0.233	0.057	-0.228	-4.088	0
SE	0.207	0.073	0.206	2.851	0.005
SRT	0.153	0.076	0.152	1.994	0.047

Dependent variable: quality of party building at the party headquarters

4. Conclusions of the Study

First, the factors related to the quality of party building in higher vocational colleges are extensive. After combining the key tasks of vocational education and the five functions of colleges and universities, the author proposes 12 factors related to the quality of party building, including the development of party members, education and practice activities, selection and utilization of personnel, internal political life of the party, construction of the party's system, the tasks of cultivating talents, the tasks of scientific research, the tasks of serving the society such as university-enterprises cooperation and integration of industry and education, the tasks of cultural inheritance and innovation, the tasks of international exchanges and cooperation, the tasks of party members' commitment to the key tasks of vocational education, the tasks of party members' efforts to strive for The independent variables of party building quality in 12 aspects such as vocational education landmark achievement work tasks all have high correlation with the dependent variable of party building quality of the party branch of higher vocational colleges and universities, indicating that our party, as a ruling party, not only factors such as internal life of the party will be related to the quality of party building, but also factors that can be related to the ruling effect such as scientific research work tasks must also be emphasized, and that in adopting various kinds of initiatives to improve the quality of party building, it is necessary to Strengthen the task of the above 12 factors to promote, and make it form to enhance the quality of party building to enhance the synergy.

Second, the factors affecting the quality of party building in higher vocational colleges and universities have differences. From the analysis of the questionnaire, it can be seen that the 12 aspects of party building quality independent variables proposed by the author after combining the key tasks of vocational education and the five functions of colleges and universities have high correlation with the dependent variable of party building quality of the party branch of higher vocational colleges and universities, but these 12 aspects of party building quality independent variables and their indexes don't all have a significant impact on the quality of party building. The data show that only the 10 variables of party members striving for landmark achievements in vocational education, school-enterprise cooperation, integration of production and education and other service to society, internal political life of the party, selection and employment of personnel, scientific research tasks, cultural inheritance and innovation tasks, talent cultivation tasks, the party's institutional construction and education and practice activities have a significant impact on the quality of party building of the party branch of the general party of the higher vocational colleges and universities and the results of the regression coefficients differ from those of the independent variables of the party building quality in these 12 aspects. differences. Especially noteworthy is that the stepwise regression analysis yields a negative B value for the four variables of cultural inheritance and innovation work task, talent cultivation work task, party system construction and education practice activities, which indicates that there may be a covariance problem with the other indicators, and it cannot indicate that this indicator is unimportant or does not have a significant effect. Therefore, considering the results of the previous correlation analysis,

