

Factors affecting effectiveness of community management strategies - case study of Jiangxi Institute of Fashion Technology, China

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Abstract

School community management faces several challenges, including a lack of professional teachers, insufficient funds, and ineffective management systems. This study investigated these issues using Jiangxi Institute of Fashion Technology as a case study, focusing on teacher guidance, fund security, management systems, and strategy optimization to enhance community management effectiveness. A total of 420 students were surveyed through random sampling. Data analysis utilized descriptive statistics and linear regression. The results demonstrated a significant relationship among teacher guidance, fund security, management systems, and strategy optimization, with a total influence of 0.818 ($R^2 = 0.818$, $F = 262.656$, $p < 0.05$). The optimization of the management system emerged as a central component for improving community management, while fund security was identified as a critical factor and teacher guidance as a supportive element. By strengthening these aspects, the quality and effectiveness of education can be enhanced, offering better support for students' holistic development.

Keywords: Teacher guidance, Fund guarantee, Management system, Community management effectiveness

Introduction

The community of college students in the new era not only has the material space significance to meet the basic needs of college students, but also has the social life significance of college students' thoughts, behaviors, culture and values. The focus of student community management should be to tap the potential of community education through various forms on the basis of meeting the basic needs of students, transfer student education unsubtly to daily life, and create a comprehensive education environment to enable students to succeed in the community stage. It can be seen that strengthening the

management of student associations and giving full play to their educational functions are the inevitable requirements of college personnel training in the new era.

In recent years, in the practice of education reform, domestic colleges and universities have constantly carried out concept innovation, management content and mode innovation, organization and system innovation, tried to improve the student community management system, and carried out a series of student management mode reforms such as new colleges and community colleges. However, the management of college students' living area as a community is

still in the stage of reference exploration, summary and improvement. The theoretical research of student community management is relatively backward, the research results are relatively few, the concept of community management is not clear, the community positioning and the community function are insufficient, which become the urgent problems to be solved in the study of student community management.

Objectives of the study:

1. To study teacher guidance, fund guarantee, management system.
2. To study the influence of teacher guidance, fund guarantee, management system on optimize community management strategies.

Literature review

Teacher Guidance :

Teacher guidance plays a crucial role in various educational settings, especially during challenging times such as the COVID-19 epidemic. Guo et al. (2020) discussed the teacher guidance strategies for online teaching during the COVID-19 outbreak, emphasizing the importance of continuing learning through online platforms. Similarly, Astuti (2021) highlighted the role of guidance and counseling services, particularly in individual counseling, during the pandemic, showcasing the significance of teacher guidance in supporting students during difficult times. In the context of professional development, Sumar et al. (2020) focused on the implementation of a program to enhance teachers' competencies through zone-based learning. This program aimed to improve the quality of teacher guidance and instruction, ultimately benefiting student learning outcomes.

Fund guarantee :

Fund guarantee mechanisms play a crucial role in various sectors, ensuring

financial security and stability. Zhang et al. (2020) highlighted the establishment of a fund guarantee mechanism in the Nanshan National Park System Pilot Area, emphasizing its importance in enhancing ecological protection and restoration. In the insurance sector, Kaja et al. (2020) examined the new tasks imposed on the Insurance Guarantee Fund, emphasizing the need for a special pension benefit for victims after the exhaustion of the guarantee sum. This demonstrates the evolving nature of fund guarantee mechanisms to meet changing needs and challenges. Shevchuk et al. (2021) further delved into the introduction of a life assurance guarantee scheme in Ukraine, focusing on the funding mechanism and risk-based adjustment to provide last resort protection to customers.

Management system :

The literature on Management system spans various sectors and industries, highlighting the importance of effective governance and oversight. Gensler et al. (2020) discuss the potential risks associated with the broad adoption of deep learning in the financial sector, emphasizing the need for regulatory frameworks to address interconnectedness and regulatory gaps. Similarly, Almeida et al. (2020) compare regulatory approaches to major accident prevention in offshore platforms, emphasizing the role of regulatory requirements and enforcement activities in influencing risk owners' behavior within functional Management system. Erdélyi et al. (2020) propose the establishment of an international AI governance framework to regulate artificial intelligence technologies, highlighting the challenges posed by AI's global reach and the need for international coordination.

Community management Effectiveness :

Community management strategies play a crucial role in various settings,

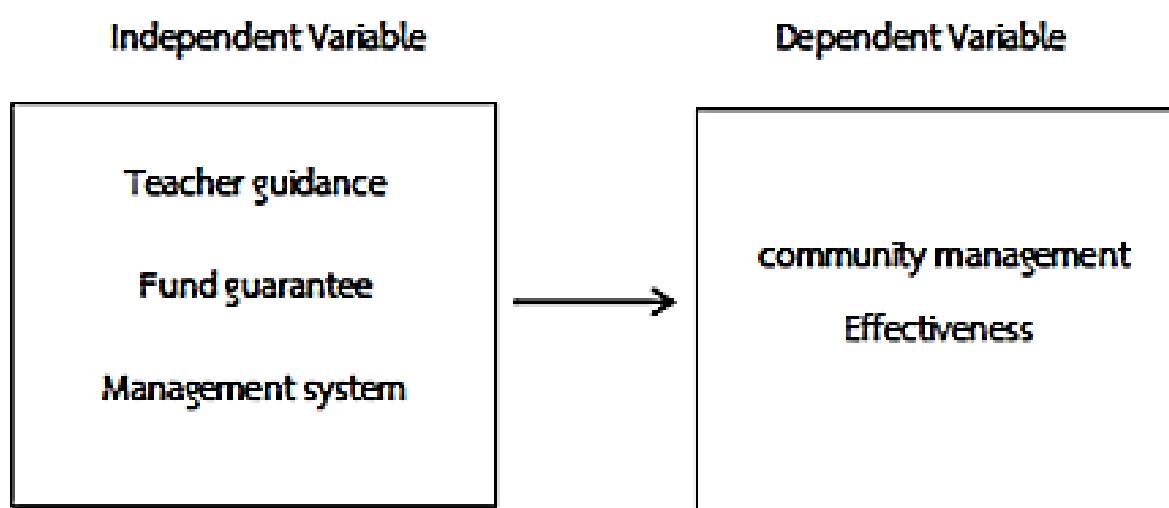
including healthcare, environmental conservation, and energy distribution. Warner et al. (2019) conducted a systematic review to assess the effectiveness of community-based self-management programs for older adults with chronic conditions. The study aimed to determine whether these programs actively engaged participants and taught patient-oriented self-management strategies, leading to significant differences in outcomes. In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, John et al. (2020) emphasized the importance of developing an intensive community management strategy to provide patient-centered care across a continuum of COVID-19 disease needs. This approach highlights the significance of community involvement in managing public health crises effectively. Akbar et al. (2021) explored the roles of community health nurses in COVID-19 management in Indonesia, underscoring the essential role of primary healthcare services, including community-based interventions, in addressing the pandemic at the local level.

On the environmental front, Piton et al. (2020) discussed the use of microbial community traits to explain the cascading effects of management intensity, soil, and

plant traits on ecosystem resilience in mountain grasslands. Understanding the functional biodiversity within microbial communities can provide insights into ecosystem functioning under changing environmental conditions. Additionally, Baddianaah et al. (2021) examined the prospects of community-based natural resource management in Ghana, highlighting the strategies employed by local communities to manage resources effectively.

In the energy sector, Liu et al. (2021) focused on optimizing peer-to-peer energy trading in net-zero energy communities with energy storage solutions. Their study proposed an improved trading management strategy considering peer trading priority and the complementary operations of hybrid vehicle storage. Putratama et al. (2023) also addressed energy community management, presenting a three-stage strategy with settlement for energy communities under grid constraints. Their findings demonstrated a significant reduction in individual costs among users compared to base scenarios.

From the literature review above, the author was able to synthesize it into a research concept as shown in the figure.



Methodology

1. Target group

The target population for this investigation comprised students of Jiangxi Institute of Fashion Technology, totaling 15000 individuals according to the office's statistics. Utilizing the Taro-Yamane statistical method, the sample size was determined to be 420 participants to which questionnaires were distributed.

2. Research tools

To gather pertinent information from participants, a survey methodology was employed with a structured questionnaire. The questionnaire, comprising three sections, covered Demographic Information in part one. This part included questions related to gender, age, identity, grade, and number of clubs joined, each offering two to five alternative options. The subsequent sections elicited responses on teacher guidance (9 questions), fund guarantee (9 questions), Management system (9 questions). Part three was Community management strategy optimization (9 questions). Part two and part three used a five-level Likert scale to measure the responses of each factor in the study. The five-point scale from 1 to 5, from low to high, indicates: 1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = Neutral, 4 = agree, and 5 = strongly agree

3. Research step

The author conducted a comprehensive examination of the research instruments through the following steps:

Initial Draft:

The author sent the draft questionnaires to the advisor to assess their suitability. These questionnaires covered dimensions such as Teacher guidance, fund guarantee, management system and management strategy optimization,

necessitating a thorough evaluation of their quality.

Revision: Upon receiving feedback from the advisor, the author revised the draft questionnaires accordingly.

Expert Evaluation:

The revised draft questionnaires were then sent to three experts for assessment of content validity. The experts analyzed the Index of Congruence (IOC) between the content and questionnaires used in the study. Questions with an index of consistency falling within the range of 0.67 to 1.00 were selected (Leekitchwatana, 2022).

Expert Feedback: Following the evaluation by the three experts, the author revised the draft questionnaires based on their recommendations.

Pilot Testing:

The revised questionnaires were piloted with a non-study sampling group comprising teachers. These questionnaires were then analyzed for reliability using Cronbach's coefficient alpha.

Reliability Testing

Cronbach's coefficient alpha was employed to assess the reliability of the research instruments. Acceptable values for the sample group are typically set at 0.7-0.9, indicative of a sufficiently reliable scale. As depicted in Table 1, all estimates of Cronbach's alpha for independent variables exceeded 0.7. Specifically, the Cronbach's alpha coefficients for Teacher guidance, fund guarantee, management system and management strategy optimization were 0.793, 0.828, 0.897, and 0.981, respectively. These results demonstrate that the responses for each variable successfully passed the reliability test, affirming the overall internal consistency and reliability of the questionnaire data as shown in Table 1.

Variable	Reliability	Item
Teacher guidance	.768	9
Fund guarantee	.863	9
Management system	.895	9
Community management	.897	9
Effectiveness		

4. Data collection

A total of 425 questionnaires were distributed and 420 questionnaires were recovered, of which 420 were valid questionnaires, with an overall effective recovery rate of 99%.

5. Data Analysis

The author utilized a computer package to analyze the data as outlined below:

Part 1: Personal information factors of the respondents, including gender, age, identity, grade, and number of clubs joined, were analyzed using frequency and percentage values.

Parts 2 and 3 : These sections encompassed Teacher guidance, fund guarantee, management system and management strategy optimization. Mean and standard deviation values were employed as criteria for analysis (Leekitchwatana, 2022).

6. Statistics used in data analysis

Following data collection, this study utilized statistical software to conduct comprehensive data analysis. The specific statistical analysis methods included:

Descriptive Statistics: Descriptive statistics was performed on the data acquired

from the questionnaire survey. This included calculating measures such as the mean, standard deviation, frequency, etc., to gain insights into the personal information of the sample and the distribution of variables.

Correlation Analysis: By computing the correlation coefficient between the independent and dependent variables, this analysis explored the relationship between them.

Multiple Linear Regression: Multiple linear regression was employed to establish a relationship between the dependent variable and the independent variables. Tolerance and Variance Inflation Factors (VIF) was utilized to detect multicollinearity within the multiple regression model

Results

In this section, we present the characterization of respondent groups based on the analysis of a valid sample comprising 420 students and staff. Table 2 provides a detailed breakdown of individual characteristics, presenting the data in terms of both actual numbers and percentages for clarity and comprehensibility. Table 2 : Individual Characteristics of the Valid Sample Derived from the Questionnaire

Table 2: Individual Characteristics of the Valid Sample Derived from the Questionnaire

Personal Factor	Number	Percentage
Gender		
Male	110	26.2
Female	310	72.8
Total	420	100.00
Grade		
Freshman	53	12.6
Sophomore	63	15.0
Junior	117	27.9
Senior	187	44.5
Total	420	100.00
Whether to participate in the student community		
Yes	365	86.9
NO	55	13.1
Total	420	100.00
You participate in several community organizations		
0	55	13.1
1	233	55.5
2	98	23.1
3 or more	35	8.3
Total	420	100.00

Table 2 As can be seen from Table 4.2, the personal factors of 420 students who answered the questionnaire according to variables are as follows:

1. In terms of gender, 420 people filled out the single question, of which 26.2% were male and 72.8% were female. As you can see, the percentage is slightly higher for female.

2. In terms of student grades, the number of seniors is the largest, accounting for 45.5%; Juniors followed, accounting for 27.9 percent. There are fewer sophomores, accounting for 15%, and the fewest freshmen, accounting for only 12.6%. It can be seen that the respondents of this survey are mainly junior and senior students;

3. In terms of whether to participate in student community, 365 students

participated in student community management, accounting for 86.9%; Only 55 people did not participate in student community management, accounting for 13.1%; It shows that most students are willing to participate in student community management.

4. Joined several student communities: only 55 people did not participate in any student community management, accounting for 13.1%; 233 students, accounting for 55.5%, joined 1 student community; 98 students, accounting for 23.1%, joined the two communities. 35 students (8.3%) joined three or more student communities; To sum up, most students have joined at least one student community.

Descriptive analysis :

Table 3 shows the mean and Standard Deviation of four variables: Teacher guidance, fund guarantee, management system and management strategy optimization.

Variable	Mean	SD	Verbal
Teacher guidance	4.24	0.67	more agree
fund guarantee	4.15	0.78	more agree
management system	4.37	0.66	more agree
Community management Effectiveness	4.35	0.71	more agree

The table 3 indicates that, on average, participants moderately agree with statements related to teacher guidance, fund guarantee, management system and management strategy optimization, as reflected by mean scores of 4.24, 4.15, 4.37 and 4.35 respectively. Standard deviations provide measures of variability around these mean values.

Table 4 Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	0.905	0.818	0.815	16.917

Predictors: Teachers' guidance, fund guarantee and management system

Variable: Community management Effectiveness

Table 4 shows the R-square value is 0.818, indicating that 81.8% of the variation in the dependent variable can be fully explained by the three independent variables. Teachers' guidance, fund guarantee and management system were taken as independent variables, and strategy optimization was taken as dependent variables.

As can be seen from the above table, the R-square value of the model is 0.818, that is, the teacher guidance, fund security and management system can be interpreted as 81.8% of the strategy optimization, that is, the teacher guidance, fund security and management system are responsible for the strategy optimization of community management, and the impact on the strategy optimization is 81.8%.

TABLE 5 ANOVA^a

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	.Sig
1	Regression	22.551	3	7.517	262.656 .000b
	Residual	5.008	175	0.29.	
	Total	27.559	178		

a. Dependent Variable: SOG
b. Predictors: (Constant), MGG, FGG, TGG

As can be seen in Table 5, when the F-test was performed on the model is, it was found that the model passed the F-test

(F=262,656, p=0.000<0.05), indicating that the model construct is meaningful

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Table 6 Correlation Analysis

		Teacher Guidance	Fund guarantee	Management system	Strategy optimization
Teacher Guidance	Pearson Correlation	1	.666**	.809**	.722**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.001	.000	.000
	N	420	420	420	420
Fund guarantee	Pearson Correlation	.666**	1	.090	.817**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.001		.006	.000
	N	420	420	420	420
Management system	Pearson Correlation	.809**	.090	1	.860**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.006		.000
	N	420	420	420	420
Community management Effectiveness	Pearson Correlation	.722**	.817**	.860**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	
	N	420	420	420	420

Table 6 presents the correlation analysis among Teacher guidance, fund guarantee, management system and management strategy optimization. The Pearson correlation coefficients indicate a positive and statistically significant relationship between Teacher guidance and fund guarantee ($r = 0.666$), Teacher guidance and Management system ($r = 0.809$), Teacher guidance and Strategy

optimization ($r = 0.722$), fund guarantee and Management system ($r = 0.090$), fund guarantee and Strategy optimization ($r = 0.817$), and Management system and Strategy optimization ($r = 0.860$). All correlations have a p-value less than 0.001, suggesting a strong and significant association. The sample size for each correlation is 420.

Regression analysis

Table 7 Coefficients

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error			
1	(Constant)	.245	.163		1.509 .003
	Teacher Guidance	.064	.053	.064 1.211	.000
	Fund guarantee	.187	.022	.273 8.413	.000
	Management system	.704	.046	.797 15.209	.000

Based on the results of the above coefficients, this study explores the relationship between the dependent variable "strategy optimization" and the independent variable "management system", "fund security" and "management system".

The regression equation can be written as:

$$Y = a + b1*X1 + b2*X2 + b3*X3$$

Location:
 y = Community management
Effectiveness
 a = constant
 b = coefficient
 $x1$ = Teacher Guidance
 $x2$ = Fund guarantee
 $X3$ = Management system

$$Y = 0.245 + 0.064*X1 + 0.187*X2+0.704*X3$$

Regression analysis shows that teacher guidance, fund security and management system have positive effects on students' behavioral intention of community management. The beta represents the degree of influence of each independent variable. The beta value of Management system (0.797) is higher than that of Fund guarantee(0.273) and Teacher Guidance (0.064), indicating that management system has the greatest impact on community management, followed by fund guarantee. Teacher guidance has the least influence on community management. This is consistent with correlational analysis, indicating that Management system has the strongest correlation with behavioral intent. To sum up, improving the management system has the greatest impact on improving the level of community management, followed by improving the fund guarantee, and finally guiding teachers.

Discussion :

The discussion will be clarified to match the goals of this study.

The first objective: To clarify the level of teacher guidance, fund guarantee, management system and management strategy optimization.

The results showed that, on average, participants had moderate agreement with statements related to faculty guidance, funding security, management systems and management strategies, with average scores of 4.24, 4.15, 4.37 and 4.35, respectively. The standard deviation highlights the variability around these averages, indicating the impact of community management strategy optimization that most survey areas agree on.

The Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China (2016), the Ministry of Education, and the All-China Students' Federation issued the "Interim Measures for the Management of College student Associations", which further standardized the relevant requirements for the management of college student associations, further clarified the educational function of college student associations, and was of great

significance in promoting the positive development of college student associations. The scientific, standardized and systematic management of college students' associations is an essential means to build a civilized, harmonious and lively campus cultural life, and it is also the only way to promote law management, scientific management and personnel training.

The study's second objective: To explore the influence of teacher guidance, fund guarantee and management system on the optimization of community management strategy.

The results show that the factors affecting the community management strategy of Jiangxi Institute of Fashion Technology are at a medium and high level in general and in all aspects. The most influential factor is the management system, followed by the fund guarantee, and finally the teacher guidance. The details are as follows:

Management system: The research results show that the factors affecting the optimization of community management strategy in Jiangxi Institute of Fashion Technology are at the highest level in general and in all aspects. The most influential items in the questionnaire are: compliance management system helps to enhance the credibility and image of the community organization. Motivate the members of the organization to perform their duties consciously, enhance team cooperation and responsibility, and improve work efficiency and performance. Maintain the fairness and fairness of the operation of social organizations. Through detailed division of labor, clear job responsibilities and processes, reduce the risk of organization operations and management costs.

Fund security: The research results show that the factors of community management strategy optimization in Jiangxi Institute of Fashion Technology are at a medium level in general and in all aspects. The most influential item in the questionnaire is the lack of self-financing ability of the community fund; Secondly, there are no professional financial management personnel in the community; The fund sponsorship of the

association is less; The lack of funds will lead to the failure of community activities.

Teacher guidance: The research results show that the factors of community management strategy optimization in Jiangxi Institute of Fashion Technology are at a low level in general and in all aspects. The most influential item in the questionnaire is that teachers' participation and support can improve the quality and effect of student activities. Secondly, teachers play the role of supervisor in the construction of student associations. Teachers can help students establish correct values, outlook on life and world outlook;

Conclusions and Recommendations : Based on the theory of student development, this study analyzes the factors that affect the optimization of student community management strategies. The data collected from 420 college students show that management system plays the most important role in improving student community management, indicating that management system regulates community management and plays a guiding role. This is consistent with Wang Yifan's (2015) "Reflections on the Construction of post-90s college students' associations", which proposed that college students' community management should improve the internal system and the constraint mechanism.

Fund security also has a significant impact on community management, highlighting the importance of fund security to community management. The findings, in conjunction with Ismail (2022), point out that community funding plays a role in the SDGS when implementing development and community empowerment.

Teacher guidance also has a certain positive impact on community management, indicating that teacher guidance has a clear role in guiding, helping and supervising community management. The research results are consistent with Yao Lei's (2016) proposal that strengthening the construction of student association instructor team in higher vocational colleges and cultivating a team of high-quality and combat effective association

instructor team play a very important role in flourishing campus culture, enhancing school brand characteristics and improving students' comprehensive quality.

Suggestions for improving student community management:

1. The school should strengthen the correct guidance to the community Schools should gradually raise the awareness of the important position of student associations and strengthen the guiding role of student associations. It is mainly manifested in the following three aspects:

Politically: To ensure that the activities of the association conform to the relevant policies and guidelines of the Party and the State. Club activities go deep into students and have the closest connection with students. Ideological: to maintain the advanced nature of membership activities. Community members are the main body of the community, which requires the school administration to establish strict procedures and review carefully when approving the establishment of the association.

2. Increase school funding for university societies

Funding is necessary to ensure the continued healthy operation of the student society. To some extent, the adequacy of a club's funding is the key to its prosperity. First of all, the school should give strong support to the community in terms of funds, venues, hiring tutors and so on, so as to provide a good external environment for the development of the community. Secondly, establish the student association fund review and professional training system. Finally, we need to improve policy and regulatory systems. Reform the current student association funding system, set up a special fund for student associations, each year or at the beginning of the semester in the form of subsidies to the management of the association or directly to each association; Alternatively, a portion of the funds could be distributed uniformly to the club management organization.

3. Strengthen the institutionalization of community management

To manage the community effectively, it is necessary to strengthen the institutionalization of community management. The system is the guarantee for the smooth progress of all activities. Only by bringing community management into the normative and institutionalized track can community activities be organized and carried out in an orderly way, which is conducive to enriching students' campus life. To this end, we can strengthen the institution construction of college associations from the following aspects:

First of all, any university should have its own guiding principles and management system for the management of student associations. Only under similar regulations can the work of university student associations be carried out in an orderly manner. Secondly, the corresponding examination and approval system must be established for the establishment of college associations. Where an association needs to be established, it must be approved by the corresponding

administrative department. In order to make it easier for colleges and universities to manage societies, anyone who wants to set up a society must apply to the university. Third, in the process of carrying out the work of the student association, if it needs to organize major activities, it should declare to the relevant departments of the school, that is, establish the corresponding major activities declaration system. Major activities to be carried out by the club must be declared to the school. Only with the application of the school can the club organize and carry out this important activity. This system is helpful for the school to effectively supervise the work of the student association, better understand the progress of the student association work, and make the activities of the student association under the control of the school. It is also conducive to the relevant departments of the school to provide corresponding guidance and guidance to the community activities, so that the community activities can be carried out in a healthy and orderly manner.

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