STUDY ON THE STUDENT DORMITORIES MANAGEMENT IN HIGHER VOCATIONAL COLLEGES IN FUJIAN PROVINCE —TAKE LIMING VOCATIONAL COLLEGE AS AN EXAMPLE

HONG GUANGQIAN
6317195434

AN INDEPENDENT STUDY SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE MASTER'S DEGREE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION GRADUATE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS SIAM UNIVERSIT

2023

STUDY ON THE STUDENT DORMITORIES MANAGEMENT IN HIGHER VOCATIONAL COLLEGES IN FUJIAN PROVINCE —TAKE LIMING VOCATIONAL COLLEGE AS AN EXAMPLE

HONG GUANGQIAN

This Independent Study has been Approved as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement of International Master of Business Administration in Education Management

Advisor: ....
(Prof. Dr. Li Chunyou)

Date: ......16...../.....11...../.....2023

....
(Associate Professor Dr. Jomphong Mongkhonvanit)
Dean, Graduate School of Business Administration

Date ......7..../.Feb./.2024...
Siam University, Bangkok, Thailand

Title: Study on the Student Dormitories Management in Higher Vocational Colleges in Fujian Province —Take Liming Vocational College as an Example

By: Hong Guangqian

Degree: Master of Business Administration

Major: Education Management

Advisor: ....✒..

(Prof. Dr. Li Chunyou)

.............16...../..............11............./...........2023...........

ABSTRACT

With the rapid development of higher vocational education, the scale of higher vocational colleges continues to expand, and the number of higher vocational students has increased dramatically. As a result, student dormitory management is facing unprecedented changes, pressures, and challenges. This paper studies the management of student dormitories at Liming Vocational College from the perspective of humanistic management theory. The purpose of the research is: 1) To analyze the current status of student dormitory management implementation at Liming Vocational College; 2) To explore management strategies for student dormitories at Liming Vocational College. This paper mainly uses qualitative research methods, focusing on 50 students from Liming Vocational College Student dormitory managers conduct research.

After research and investigation, it was found that: 1) The following four problems exist in the management of student dormitories of Liming Vocational College: insufficient coordination among management subjects; poor implementation of the management system; low student participation in the management process; and failure to fully realize management goals. 2) In view of the problems existing in the dormitory management of Liming Vocational College, this paper puts forward suggestions for optimizing the management of student dormitories of Liming Vocational College: establishing a working mechanism of multiple collaborative co-management; enriching the educational connotation of dormitory management; improving the work level of dormitory managers; promoting dormitory hardware Facilities and information technology upgrades.
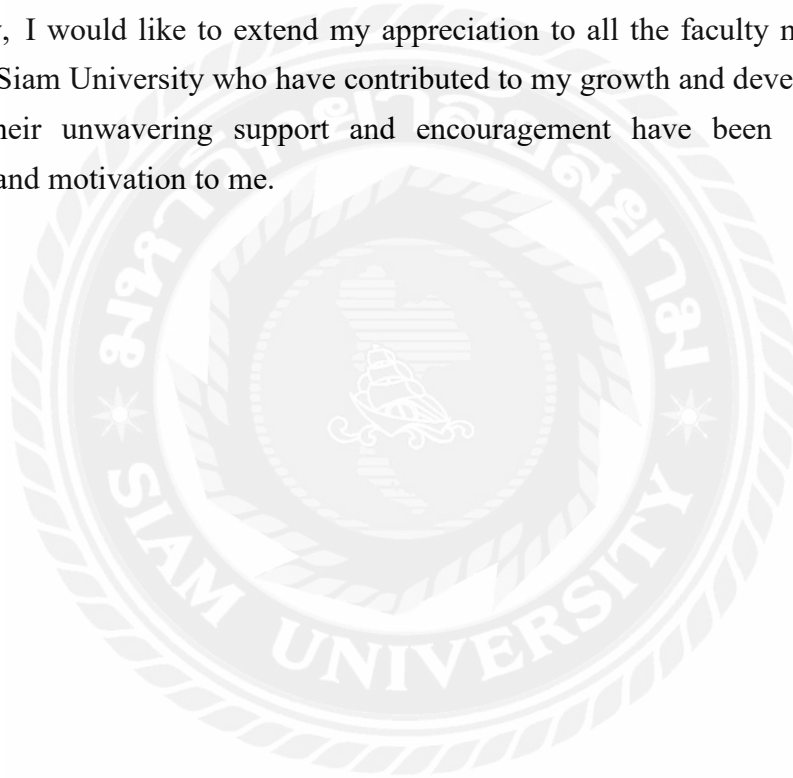
Keywords: higher vocational colleges, dormitory, management of student dormitories in higher vocational colleges, humanistic management theory

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to express my deepest gratitude to my advisor, for his invaluable guidance, support, and encouragement throughout my master's thesis research. His insightful comments and constructive criticism have significantly improved the quality of my work.

Additionally, I am grateful to Associate Professor Dr. Jomphong Mongkhonvanit, the Dean of the Graduate School, for his support and encouragement throughout my studies. His dedication to the graduate program and commitment to excellence have inspired me to strive for academic excellence.

Finally, I would like to extend my appreciation to all the faculty members and staff of the Siam University who have contributed to my growth and development as a scholar. Their unwavering support and encouragement have been a source of inspiration and motivation to me.

Declaration

I, Hong Guangqian, hereby certify that the work embodied in this independent study entitled "Study on the student dormitories management in higher vocational colleges in Fujian province—Take Liming Vocational College as an example" is result of original research and has not been submitted for a higher degree to any other university or institution.

Hong Guangqian

(Hong Guangqian)

Nov 7, 2023

CONTENTS

TABLE CONTENTS

FIGURE CONTENTS

Chapter 1 Introduction

1.1 Research Background

In 1973, the famous American educational sociologist Martin Trow first proposed a three-stage theory of higher education development. This theory uses the gross enrollment rate of higher education as a quantitative indicator to measure the degree of expansion of a country's higher education scale, and then divides the development process of higher education into three stages: "elite, popular and universal". As a country with a large population, China has vigorously developed higher education since the reform and opening up, and has gradually established a higher education system that adapts to the construction and development of the socialist economy. In 1999, China implemented an active policy of expanding enrollment, and the process of popularizing higher education has been greatly accelerated than expected. Some regions have taken the lead in entering the stage of popularizing higher education (Li, 2002). Faced with the rising number of students, a large number of colleges and universities have expanded their campuses through on-site expansion, relocation of new buildings, and the construction of university towns. Student dormitories have become an important part of the construction of the new campus, and the huge student population has led to unprecedented rapid development. A large number of enrollment and expansion, as well as students' growing needs for material life, have also brought huge challenges to student dormitory management (Zhang, 2017).

In the early days, the property management of foreign universities was more market-oriented. In particular, the marketization and socialization of student dormitory management developed rapidly. During this period, scholars conducted research on how to strengthen university management and how to realize the due role of university dormitory management. Certain research, such as Makarenko's collectivist education theory, student development theory, etc. At the end of the 20th century, China's relevant education administrative departments began to implement market-oriented and social reforms in dormitory management for college students (Cao, 2018). For example, in traditional dormitory management, colleges and universities generally pay more attention to students' learning, taking students' academic performance as the main evaluation factor to measure the quality of a student, and often ignore students' daily habits, that is, factors in student dormitory management. At the same time, student dormitory management in the traditional sense generally only focuses on the management of hygiene, safety, items, etc., but there is little further exploration into the use of dormitory management to play its educational function. The consequence of this is that dormitory management is difficult to perform. its due role. Modern management science theory points out that the management of people is the top priority of all management work. On the surface, student dormitory management seems more like the management of objects. However, if student dormitory management can manage students well, then the management of objects will be much easier. Therefore, it is necessary to change the traditional concept of dormitory management in colleges and universities.

As the main place for college students' daily life, study and communication during their studies, dormitories not only have basic life support functions, but also have special educational functions. It is a bridge for teachers and students to communicate emotions and ideas, a platform for students to cultivate their mental health and independence, and a cradle for the formation of civilized behavior and noble moral sentiments. Therefore, dormitories are called the "first society", "second family" and "third classroom" for college students (Zhao & Liu, 2022). In addition, student dormitories are also the focus of the logistics management of colleges and universities and are the main window that reflects the overall management level of colleges and universities. With the improvement of China's comprehensive national strength, higher education has gradually transitioned from an elite to a popular stage, and the socialization reform of logistics has also achieved certain results in some colleges and universities. However, the development of things is not always smooth sailing. Facing the new environment, The deficiencies in the management of student dormitories in Chinese universities have become increasingly prominent. How to recognize the development of student dormitory management in Chinese universities under the new situation, clarify the functions of student dormitory management in universities, give full play to the characteristics of universities to improve the efficiency of educational investment, innovate talent training models, and build harmonious campuses will become an indispensable task for researchers in Chinese higher education. A big problem to avoid.

The essence of the development of colleges and universities is student-oriented, which also requires colleges and universities to provide students with a good and harmonious learning and living environment, and a good dormitory culture can stimulate students' proactive consciousness. Dormitory management is the base for implementing quality education, which can enhance students' awareness of independent management, enhance their sense of collective honor, and enhance their legal concepts. Taking into account multiple aspects such as students' personality, pursuit of knowledge, life ideals, and self-qualification, colleges and universities have higher requirements for the professional quality of dormitory management personnel, especially in terms of safety management. Campus, dormitory, and student management work is no small matter, ensuring The safety of students on campus is the first priority of colleges and universities. If safety problems arise, the work of colleges and universities will be affected or even vetoed. Therefore, we must maximize the self-management of educated people and continuously strengthen students' safety awareness. (Zhong, 2020). At present, students in major universities are all born after 2000, and are deeply influenced by family planning, advanced science and technology, and foreign ideological trends. They present a relatively individual and independent group of college students, especially those students who have been favored by their families since childhood. In the management of student dormitories, there will be phenomena of incompatibility and violation of dormitory regulations, such as the use of high-power electrical appliances in dormitories, which has caused great safety hazards to dormitory management. Therefore, in view of the current complex objective factors, in order to formulate a more complete dormitory management strategy and achieve more effective dormitory management results, it is particularly important to conduct this research.

1.2 Research Problems

Driven by the continuous promotion of the wave of logistics socialization reform, colleges and universities have carried out reforms in the field of dormitory management. Some higher vocational colleges have invested a lot of financial, material and human resources, gathered dormitory management resources inside and outside the school, and introduced strong and highly professional personnel. The property company explores the formation of a dormitory management mechanism that integrates management, service and education. Judging from the experience of introducing socialized services for dormitory management, this management method not only allows the student dormitories to receive highly professional property management and services, but also frees the school from all kinds of trivial management of the student dormitories and avoids dealing with students in the dormitory. Conflicts and disputes directly arise in dormitory management services, eliminating the need for schools to spend a lot of energy directly hiring, managing, and training a dormitory management team (Lan, 2020).

However, most higher vocational colleges are affected by objective factors such as the relatively small scale of their schools and dormitories, relatively weak school financial resources, and uneven quality of students. They are unable to fully follow suit and carry out drastic and face-lift reforms, resulting in new ones. question. For example, some higher vocational colleges carry out dormitory reform by introducing social capital to jointly build and manage dormitories. However, they often have disputes with investors on management concepts, capital investment, etc., and fall into passive dormitory management authority; some higher vocational colleges Although colleges and universities have introduced social services, due to financial reasons, they have introduced small property companies with weak strength and inexperience, resulting in inadequate service management and failure to achieve the goals of school dormitory management (Wei, 2018). By introducing social services, schools often abandon the "burden" of dormitory management and focus on teaching students in the teaching area, treating students in the dormitory area as "social people" and neglecting the Student dormitories are an important place for educating people. The ideological and political education and cultural construction of student dormitories have been weakened. Even basic dormitory civilization lacks attention and guidance, which has led to quarrels among roommates in some higher vocational college student dormitories and no one cares about them, poor hygiene, smoking and playing games are common phenomena (Wang & Gan, 2014).

At the same time, due to various subjective and objective reasons, there are still some higher vocational colleges that have not carried out dormitory management system reform and still use the traditional model of direct dormitory management by the school. This model requires the school to invest considerable administrative power in doing so. Poor property management often puts dormitory management into a situation where it is overwhelmed, exhausted, and has low management efficiency and low service satisfaction (Lin, Li, & He, 2023).

Therefore, how to strengthen and improve dormitory management methods based on the actual situation of higher vocational colleges has become an urgent practical problem that higher vocational colleges need to face.

1.3 Objective of the study

1. To analyze the current status of student dormitory management implementation at Liming Vocational College.

2. To explore management strategies for student dormitories at Liming Vocational College.

1.4 Scop of the study

This paper focuses on the humanistic management theory to study the current situation and countermeasures of student dormitory management in Liming Vocational College. The core of management of humanistic management theory is to value and affirm human nature, human value, and human freedom, consider people as core values, and pay attention to stimulating and mobilizing the enthusiasm of employees on the basis of full care, understanding, and respect for people. , initiative and creativity, and strive to meet people's reasonable and necessary needs, thereby promoting the realization of common goals and tasks.

Dormitory management plays an important and special role in the management of college students. It has attracted the attention and research of the majority of dormitory managers and theoretical circles. Therefore, many documents have been published at home and abroad on this topic. With the theme of "Student Dormitory Management", this paper searched the journal full-text database of China National Knowledge Infrastructure and retrieved 2162 papers, including 1540 academic journals, 140 dissertations, 57 conference papers, 20 newspapers, 1 book and 2 other articles. A search was conducted on the journal full-text database of China National Knowledge Infrastructure with the search term "student dormitory management of higher vocational colleges". The search results showed that there were 174 articles, including 109 academic journals, 9 dissertations and conferences. 2 papers. These dormitory management articles play an important role in the research of this paper.

1.5 Research Significance
1.5.1 Theoretical significance

This paper combines the humanistic management theory with the management of student dormitories in colleges and universities, explains the current situation of student dormitory management in Fujian higher vocational colleges, and combines relevant practical experience at home and abroad to propose corresponding solutions to the existing problems in the management of student dormitories in Fujian higher vocational colleges. Measures can enrich the theoretical results of this type of research to a certain extent and provide certain theoretical guidance for the management of student dormitories in Chinese universities.

1.5.2 Practical significance

Judging from the actual situation of dormitory management in higher vocational colleges, strengthening the research on the experience and problems of dormitory management in higher vocational colleges is also the need for comprehensive reforms of dormitory management models, management concepts, management structures and management environments in higher vocational colleges. In the study, this paper in-depth summarizes the main characteristics of dormitory management in higher vocational colleges in Fujian Province, and uses the national "double universities", national high-quality higher vocational colleges, the top 50 national vocational colleges in student management, the top 50 in educating people, and the selected education Taking Liming Vocational College, a school that is an independent pilot unit for the construction of a "one-stop" student community comprehensive management model, as an example, we deeply summarize its specific practices and main aspects of dormitory management model, operating mechanism, team building, ideological education and cultural construction. Results, analyze the main existing problems and causes, propose solutions, and strive to propose new management models and approaches for dormitory management in higher vocational colleges.
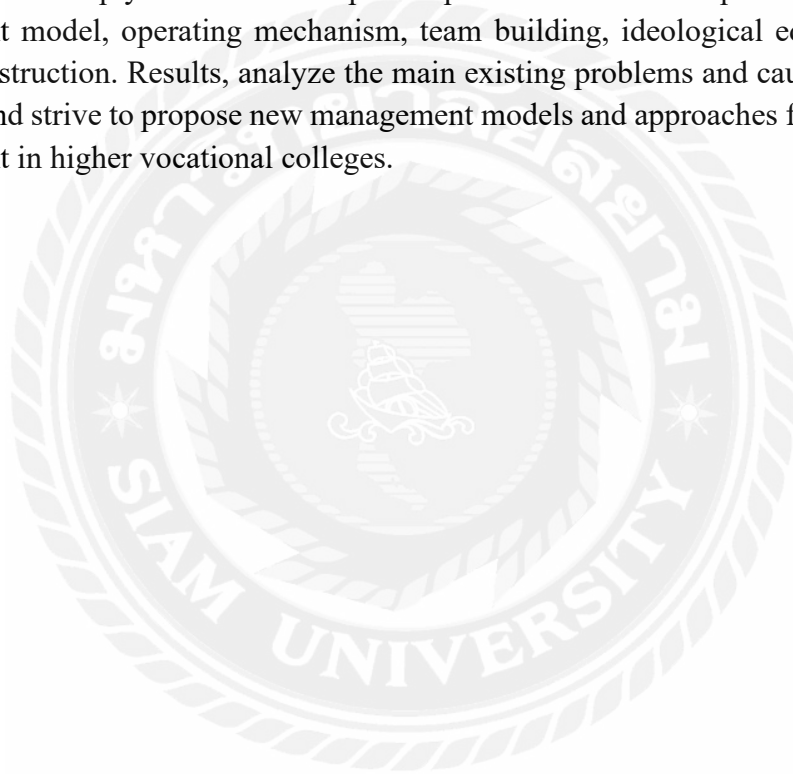
Chapter 2 Literatures Review

This paper mainly studies the management model of the student dormitory of Liming Vocational College, focusing on using humanistic management theory to find out the problems of the student dormitory management model of Liming Vocational College and proposes solutions.

2.1 Higher Vocational Colleges

Vocational colleges are the collective name for institutions that implement higher vocational education. They are not only an important component of higher education, but also a major component of vocational education. They have the dual attributes of higher education and vocational education. At present, there are three main understandings of the concept of higher vocational education: the first understanding is that higher vocational education is biased toward higher education, and integrating higher vocational education into the higher education system is a special kind of higher education; the second understanding is more biased toward higher education. Vocational, it is considered that it belongs to the vocational education system. Higher vocational education is located at the upper level of vocational education. It is two parallel systems with higher education and does not belong to the higher education system. The third understanding is broader, and it breaks through the "higher education" and "vocational education" two category systems, it is generally believed that the types of education that cultivate high-level skilled talents belong to higher vocational education. (Huang, 2017). The higher vocational colleges referred to in this paper refer to higher vocational colleges and higher technical schools at the three-year junior college level.

2.2 Dormitory

In academia, there are two main names for the places where students live during school, one is dormitory and the other is apartment. According to the definition of "Contemporary Chinese Dictionary", dormitories refer to houses provided by enterprises, institutions, schools, etc. for staff and students to live in; apartments have two meanings: one refers to hotels in the old days with long lease terms and rent calculated on a monthly basis; Most of the people staying in accommodation are looking for work or studying; the second refers to houses that can accommodate many families, mostly buildings, with complete sets of rooms and better equipment (Editorial Office of the Institute of Languages, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, 1997). From a definition point of view, there is not much difference between a dormitory and an apartment. Both are intended to be houses for people to live in: from an architectural point of view, apartments are more spacious, usually equipped with independent bathrooms and relatively complete public facilities; In terms of management methods, apartments tend to adopt socialized management methods and means, and are generally managed by property companies. Since there is currently no unified distinction between dormitories and apartments in the professional field, for the convenience of research,

this study refers to dormitories or apartments where college students live collectively as dormitories.

2.3 Management of student dormitories in higher vocational colleges

"Chinese Encyclopedia Dictionary" defines management as: the general term for the activities of planning, organizing, commanding and controlling the managed objects by people to achieve certain common goals, generally including planning and forecasting, organization and command, supervision and control, education and encouragement, potential tapping and innovation (Yuan & Feng, 1990). Dormitory management is a branch of management. It has the basic characteristics of management. Therefore, we can define dormitory management as the rational allocation and full use of existing human, material, financial and other resources by enterprises, agencies, and schools in order to achieve certain management goals.the effective overall planning, organization and control of various elements related to dormitories. The process should include planning and decision-making, organization and implementation, supervision and feedback, reform and innovation, etc. Student dormitory management is a refinement of dormitory management. It mainly refers to the relevant functional departments of the school formulating a series of accommodation systems and regulations in line with the development of students in a regular, purposeful and planned manner in accordance with the national education policy, and by rationally allocating the school's manpower, physical, financial and other resources to adjust and standardize students' dormitory life and promote the formation of good dormitory atmosphere to achieve the purpose of management and education, service and education.

College student dormitories are an important place for university life. They are the main areas for students to rest and study after class. They are also the area where students spend the longest time and have the most frequent activities on campus after leaving the classroom. The management of student dormitories in higher vocational colleges refers to the management of dormitory areas where school students gather based on the nature and tasks, main goals, rules and regulations of vocational education, and relevant laws and regulations by functional departments such as the middle school student office and logistics office in higher vocational colleges, and through A certain operating mechanism and certain management measures will be adopted to educate students living in this area in terms of common sense of life, habit formation, values, cultural literacy, etc. It is hoped that through scientific and reasonable management, a good dormitory atmosphere will be created and students will be promoted. Sound thinking and promoting the development of good school spirit and study style, so as to achieve the educational purpose of promoting the improvement of students' comprehensive quality and ability.

The higher vocational colleges studied in this paper have many common characteristics with ordinary colleges and universities in terms of student dormitory management, and they also have their own particularities. Their common characteristics mainly include the following points: First, there are a large number of students living in student dormitories, which are characterized by frequent mobility; Second, the

construction standards of dormitory buildings are high, and the dormitory area is large and large-scale; Third, it requires modern supporting equipment such as monitoring and dormitory management software systems; Fourth, the dormitories have complete supporting facilities for learning and living, forming a relatively independent system on campus; Fifth, the dormitory building has clear schedules and strong time regularity, and dormitory students frequently enter and leave the building; Sixth, dormitory operating costs are high; Seventh, it has the responsibility to educate, manage and serve students. At the same time, higher vocational colleges have their own characteristics, which are mainly reflected in the main body of student dormitory management - Students generally have problems such as poor academic performance, weak cultural foundation, insufficient self-confidence, lack of good study and living habits and self-discipline ability (Yao, 2022).

2.4 Humanistic management theory

Humanistic management theory emerged in the field of business management in the 1930s, and gradually became a management philosophy through business management practice. The management core of this theory is to value and affirm human nature, human value, and human freedom, consider people as core values, and pay attention to stimulating and mobilizing employees' enthusiasm and initiative on the basis of full care, understanding, and respect for people. nature and creativity, and strive to meet people's reasonable and necessary needs, thereby promoting the realization of common goals and tasks (Zhang, 2000).

2.4.1 The connotation of humanistic management theory

First, through caring, understanding and tolerance for the management objects, we create a warm and harmonious working atmosphere and interpersonal relationships, so that the management objects feel the happiness and security of being cared for, and meet their material and emotional needs; The second is to give full play to the subject status and initiative of the management objects, so that the self-worth, life goals and other aspects of the management objects can be successfully realized, thereby promoting the smoother realization of management goals.

2.4.2 Characteristics of humanistic management theory

Humanistic management theory emphasizes that people are the first resource in an organization. Putting people as the core of management is the essential feature of humanistic management theory. Only by focusing on the introduction, selection, discovery and training of employees, and putting people as the core of enterprise development, can we better use and serve people.

The main body of humanistic management theory includes all members. In the process of management practice, every member should be allowed to participate in corporate management equally and democratically, so that every member can exert their sense of ownership, responsibility and mission, and closely link personal development with organizational development. At the same time, we must pay attention to motivating employees, increase investment in employees, and open growth channels for employees,

so that each employee can find the best version of themselves in the organization and the path that is most suitable for their own development.

Humanistic management theory focuses on the organic unity of organizational goals and personal goals. Traditional organizations or enterprises only focus on short-term economic benefits, while humanistic management theory not only pays attention to organizational goals, but also focuses on the organic unity and effective combination with personal goals, strengthens the cohesion of the organization, and promotes individuals to actively and proactively create value for the organization. Therefore, most companies that implement humanistic management theory must take measures to help their employees formulate career development plans in order to achieve a harmonious and unified development of the company and employees.

2.4.3 Higher vocational student dormitory management in humanistic management theory

The basic principles of humanistic management theory are consistent with the "student-oriented" working principle advocated by higher vocational education. It fully respects the interests of students, pays attention to the demands of students living in college dormitories, creates a good dormitory atmosphere, and ensures that students Get a better study and life in the dormitory. Based on the humanistic management theory, the dormitory management of higher vocational schools can be summarized into the following four dimensions:

First, Management subject. The management subject is not only a single public department, but also companies, civil society groups, individuals, etc., who can participate in the management of public affairs. Because different management entities have different goals, different interest demands, and different values, competition and cooperation are maintained in specific management. All management entities coordinate and cooperate, and multiple entities participate collaboratively, act in unison, and work together to promote the co-construction and sharing of resources, so that management can achieve a win-win situation and ensure the benefits of collaborative work. This requires the public sector as the leader to change its working methods, enhance the spirit of cooperation, abandon the idea of relying on coercion, and strive to guide other management entities to actively participate, promote the situation of diversified collaborative co-management, and ensure the smooth and effective implementation of decisions.

Second, Management objects. The new public service concept believes that the human factor in governance is particularly important. The types of people in the new public service theory can be divided into two types: one is citizens participating in government governance, and the other is civil servants (Xin,2008). There are also two types of people in the management process of student dormitories in higher vocational colleges: one is students who participate in management, and the other is teachers and staff who provide various functional services for student dormitories. Therefore, in the management of student dormitories in higher vocational colleges, the basic ideas of humanistic management theory must be adhered to: based on all current students, let students participate in student dormitory management, develop the potential of each

student, and mobilize students to participate in student dormitory management. The enthusiasm of dormitory management.

Third, Management content. Humanistic management theory emphasizes the dominant position of students in dormitory management, mobilizing students' subjective initiative, enthusiasm and creativity to maximize educational effects. (Wu, 2013) Therefore, it pays more attention to the demonstration of students' personal values, but it does not mean that it does not pay attention to the interests of the group in this process. The implementation of humanistic management theory covers many aspects such as ideas, methods, and models. It is not a simple management idea, but also covers many advanced management strategies and methods in the process. At the same time, in the management process, the emphasis is on attention to and compatibility with human nature, and the integration of morality and law, system and culture. For this reason, based on a practical perspective, humanistic management is management that includes values, behavior and systems. (Zu, 2018)

Fourth, Management means. Applying humanistic management theory to higher vocational college dormitory management is to implement the "people-oriented" management concept. It is necessary to distinguish the methods and methods of dormitory management from the original traditional management methods of "command" and "force", and emphasize the development of dormitories. Management work must not only rely on "hard" means such as system norms and disciplinary regulations, but must also be supplemented and improved by caring for students and cultivating emotions with students. Applying humanistic management theory to dormitory management is an important trend in dormitory management in higher vocational colleges under the new situation. It is also an inevitable requirement to improve the efficiency of dormitory management and fully realize the goals of dormitory management.

2.5 Related research at home and abroad
2.5.1 Foreign research
1. Research on dormitory management concepts

Based on their own practical experience in dormitory management, Nilda Tri Puti and Larisa Anggraini emphasized that student dormitory satisfaction is an important indicator of the sustainable development of university education, and efforts should be made to improve dormitory service levels and service quality (Putri, 2017).

Nitsan Perach, Julia Polak, and Uriel G. Rothblum proposed a stable matching model based on an in-depth analysis of the dormitory management of the Israel Institute of Technology, that is, student dormitories should be allocated according to the academic, seniority, social characteristics, economic characteristics, etc. of the dormitory students (Nitsan, 2008).

Allison K. Wisecup, Dennis Grady, Richard A. Roth and Julio Stephens conducted various types of intervention experiments such as active intervention, passive intervention, active and passive combined intervention, and based on the experimental data, studied and analyzed strategies to change students' behavior in dormitories. Summarize these strategies, and summarize the overall effectiveness of relying on these

strategies to improve the protection and sustainable use of resources in dormitories (Allison, 2017).

Magnus Bonde proposed the concept of green dormitories. By listing some indicators of university dormitory management, he proved that green dormitories that integrate sustainable concepts into dormitory management practices can bring warmth and comfort to dormitory students better than traditional dormitories (Magnus, 2002).

Michael C. Witt proposed the concept of building a strategic partnership between teachers, dormitory administrators, dormitory students and other dormitory-related personnel, advocating harmony, equality, and friendship among dormitory-related personnel, and creating conditions for universities to carry out in-depth and good educational activities in dormitories (Michael, 2009).

2. Research on dormitory management model

After sorting out foreign dormitory management literature, it was found that the dormitory management model that has received widespread attention is "residential college". Foreign academic circles have used the dormitory management of Oxford University, Yale University and other universities as case studies.

John Henry, who has been engaged in dormitory management at the University of Oxford for a long time, elaborated on the application of the residential college management model at Oxford University. He believed that the residential college management model makes the dormitory a unique activity area for college students on campus, providing them with other activities besides rest and sleep. An environment of mutual learning, communication and growth and progress allows them to exchange and collide ideas in this special area, learn from each other and promote each other's progress (John, 2001).

Mark B.Ryan.A, Academic Dean of Yale University, believes that the management model of residential colleges embodies the "humanistic" thinking, allowing college students to not only enjoy the warm dormitory atmosphere, but also make students feel a sense of belonging to the university, and build a system for residential students. It provides a good platform for professional learning, individual development, personal life, etc. (Mark, 2001).

Yale University proposed in the "Yale Report of 1828" to build a residential college, so that the college students who live in the college will gather to form a family version of the group. The teachers who live in the college will provide the students with parental supervision and guidance, and the two parties will communicate on the basis of mutual respect and love. , communication (New Haven: Printed by Hezekiah Howe, 1828).

Li Yongshan studied the career development of student affairs managers in American universities and believed that in the field of student affairs, based on the objective fact that each group has different career development situations and needs, he proposed that any professional development project should consider the different needs of each group. Competency requirements and development needs (Li, 2014).

2.5.2 Domestic research

1. Research on management methods and models of university dormitories

Many domestic scholars have produced rich research results through the introduction of university dormitory management. Through a large number of empirical studies on the property management models of college dormitories, Bai Xinyi and others believe that the property management methods of college dormitories can be summarized into three types: self-operated, outsourced, and hybrid. After analyzing the pros and cons of the three models, they believe that intelligence will become the key to college dormitories. As an important assistant and inevitable trend of management, establishing the core concept of "people-oriented" and continuously providing professional service standards, humanized service needs and personalized service methods are becoming the focus of dormitory management reform (Bai, 2022).

Wu Yazhen pointed out that the dormitory management method of "student-worker + logistics" combination is the most common model in Chinese universities. Among them, the school's academic-worker department is responsible for the educational management of dormitory students, while the logistics department is responsible for the equipment, maintenance and other properties of dormitory hardware facilities. Work in this regard (Wu, 2009).

Based on the research on the "Internet + Student Dormitory" management model, Liu Yingxi proposed that information-based dormitory management must actively learn intelligent services, explore the coordination path of intelligent management digitization, intelligent visualization, and networking specialization in key areas of dormitory management, and promote the improvement of management models. Upgrade the files and vigorously improve management efficiency (Liu, 2021).

Wang Tong believes that the innovation of dormitory management methods is to adapt to the needs of the continuous reform of colleges and universities. Colleges and universities should speed up the establishment of more flexible dormitory management systems and operating mechanisms. It is necessary to transform the traditional single model that focuses on management and neglects services into a multi-party participation model. Diversified models to continuously improve the level of dormitory management services and provide higher quality services (Wang, 2015).

Li Jingwen divided the dormitory management model into two types: comprehensive management model and operational management model, and summarized the advantages and disadvantages of the two models. The former is conducive to unified management of the school, but it can easily lead to unclear departmental division of labor, difficult work connection, and frequent buck-passing. The latter introduces a market-oriented model and hires property management companies for professional management. However, this model focuses on the "management" of students and is prone to conflicts and conflicts with students, weakening the school's educational function in dormitories (Li, 2018).

Peng Xiao et al. summarized the dormitory management model and believed that the current status of dormitory management in colleges and universities includes a comprehensive management model, a semi-social management model, an operational management model, and a community-based management model, and proposed a guidance-based management dormitory model (Peng, 2020).

Based on the characteristics of ethnic minority students in colleges and universities in terms of traditional customs, religious beliefs, interpersonal interactions, and learning status, Saiyin Chaogetu explores the innovation of dormitory management models, proposes humanized dormitory management, builds a complete dormitory management system, and strengthens dormitory management. Opinions on the training of management personnel and the development of dormitory cultural activities (Sai, 2021).

Hou Chunxiao proposed the application of the refined management model in the management of college student dormitories. By clarifying the responsibilities and powers of dormitory managers, improving dormitory personnel management, and creating a good dormitory culture, we ensured the implementation of the refined management model and promoted This lays a solid foundation for the smooth progress of dormitory management (Hou, 2019).

From the perspective of crisis prevention, Kong Deli constructed a grid management model for university dormitories, proposed the structural design concept of "internal network + external network" in the "three-dimensional grid" of dormitories, and designed the "three-dimensional grid" of dormitories. "Intranet" – the internal structure of the student self-government organization and the "external network" in the "three-dimensional grid" of the dormitory – the internal structure of the school support system, through the offline "physical grid" in the "three-dimensional grid" model Practice to provide strategic support for the extension of the online "virtual grid" (Kong, 2021).

2. Research on issues related to the management of student dormitories in higher vocational colleges

Wang Yi believes that the current problems in dormitory management in higher vocational colleges are mainly due to the weak cultural foundation of dormitory students, poor habits and management capabilities, low quality of dormitory management teams, and imperfect management systems (Wang, 2019).

From the perspective of dormitory students, Yan Yongjie believes that the main problems in student dormitory management in higher vocational colleges are the lack of dormitory management systems and poor performance of student dormitories (Yan, 2018).

Peng Tao showed through work practice that the problems of dormitory management in higher vocational colleges are mainly manifested in two aspects: hardware and software. The former is mainly reflected in the outdated and aging dormitory facilities, which are not equipped with intelligent systems for management, and the implementation of grid security management is not in place. etc.; the latter is manifested in the fact that many higher vocational colleges do not pay enough attention to dormitory management, have not established a reasonable dormitory operation mechanism and supporting systems, dormitory students are not actively involved in dormitory management and dormitory culture, and special groups among dormitory students receive insufficient attention. (Peng, 2010).

Through in-depth research, Cao Yu pointed out from the perspective of students that dormitory students in higher vocational colleges lack good study habits, there are

more and more students with psychological problems, and many students have barriers to interpersonal communication. At the same time, they must abide by dormitory management regulations. The awareness of the system is weak (Cao, 2009).

Guo Zhaoxiu pointed out that with the development of higher vocational education as a type of education strongly supported and developed by the country, the scale of higher vocational colleges has expanded rapidly, and students of various types and forms such as technical secondary schools, dual-track systems, and retired military personnel are living in In the dormitory, it puts a lot of pressure on dormitory management. At the same time, there are also many problems in the reform of the management system of higher vocational colleges, such as the disconnection between dormitory management and student education, and the difficulty in adapting to the new requirements of dormitory management in the context of the rapid development of higher vocational education (Guo, 2016).

Liu Yi pointed out that there are currently four problems in higher vocational colleges: first, the functions of dormitories are relatively single and the rules and regulations are imperfect; second, there is no organic combination of campus culture construction and dormitory culture construction, and there is a "two skins" phenomenon; third, dormitories Administrators need to further improve their work capabilities; fourth, dormitory information construction is insufficient (Liu, 2011).

Deng Guoliang believes that the problems in dormitory management are mainly manifested in: first, the single use of dormitories, second, lack of centralized management power, third, uneven management levels, and fourth, serious lack of communication efficiency (Deng, 2021).

After Zhao Yuanyuan conducted an in-depth study on the issues of dormitory management in colleges and universities, she proposed the existing problems in dormitory management: First, the dormitory management methods are backward, second, the cultural connotation of the dormitory is not rich enough, third, the cultural quality of dormitory managers is uneven, and fourth, the existence of college students Lack of self-discipline awareness (Zhao, 2021).

Xie Huifang conducted a study on the management of student dormitories in private boarding schools, and took S School in Jiangsu Province as an example. She believed that the existing problems of S School in Jiangsu Province are: First, the management methods are single, dormitory management lacks institutional considerations, and management is too "Strong" is not humane enough; secondly, dormitory management personnel are insufficient; thirdly, there is still a big gap in the realization of management goals (Xie, 2021).

3. Research on countermeasures to optimize student dormitory management

From the perspective of updating dormitory management concepts, Zhong Zhihong proposed concepts such as improving modern management methods and strengthening the construction of dormitory management teams. He also discussed how to scientifically manage college student dormitories and how to build dormitories into important bases for university education. (Zhong, 2009).

Zhao Hongrui conducted in-depth research on the paths and methods to strengthen the management of university dormitories, and explored the education management service system of university dormitories and the construction of harmonious dormitories. In addition, in view of the major problems existing in student dormitories such as students' weak awareness of safety, lack of self-discipline awareness, and new challenges in students' emotional management ability, he proposed to carry out sanitation improvement, strengthen dormitory culture and system construction, standardize daily management of dormitories, and strengthen psychological counseling. , grasp student dynamics and other measures to build a new look of dormitory management oriented toward "aesthetic education" (Zhao, 2020).

Youjia applies the concept of diagnosis and reform work to dormitory management. By implementing the 6S management system, creating unique dormitories, promoting the construction of smart digital platforms, and increasing the training of management personnel, it has established an operation system for spiral improvement in dormitory management quality, to promote the improvement of dormitory management service levels (You, 2019).

Chen Weiqun and others combined the dormitory management of higher vocational colleges with the work of educating people, and proposed three aspects: establishing a sound and reasonable dormitory management system, creating a warm dormitory home, and strengthening the spirit of humanistic care. He believes that the improvement of dormitory management level depends on the establishment and improvement of high-quality management teams and various rules and regulations. At the same time, it is necessary to establish a student self-management team to guide students in self-education and self-management, and to enhance the autonomy of student dormitories (Chen, 2008).

Liang Jinhui and others studied the management strategies of university student dormitories from the perspective of epidemic prevention and control, and proposed to improve the emergency response capabilities of dormitory management in terms of strengthening ideological understanding, establishing a sound management system, and improving information feedback and guarantee mechanisms (Liang, 2022).

From the perspective of student rights protection, Yang Fei believes that student dormitory management should be based on the premise of not infringing on students' basic rights and interests, allowing dormitory management and cultural construction to proceed together, promoting party and league organizations to enter dormitories, standardizing students' codes of conduct, and strengthening positive guidance (Yang, 2021).

4. Other research on dormitory management systems, methods, technologies

Liu Kunyan et al. explained the importance of research on the dormitory management system of university students, proposed Bandura's ternary interactive determinism, and studied the relationship between the ternary interactive determinism and the dormitory management system of university students. He believed that members of university dormitories , the behavior of dormitory members and the dormitory environment of college students interact with each other; a dormitory management

model of ternary interactive determinism was constructed, and a dormitory management quality improvement system and strategy were proposed (Liu, 2021).

Wang Zhen studied the current situation of the student dormitory management system in higher vocational colleges and believed that the student dormitory management system is not perfect enough, the ideological and political education in dormitory management is not paid enough attention, and the construction of the mainstream cultural atmosphere of the dormitory needs to be improved. He proposed to improve the student dormitory management system and integrate ideological and political education into the dormitory. Initiatives such as integrating education into the dormitory management system and organizing dormitory cultural activities on a regular basis (Wang, 2020).

Zheng Weimin and Yang Hai believe that in the context of running the school according to law, explore the application of grid management in university student dormitory management services, create a legal, convenient, and grid-based dormitory environment, and build a "student dormitory-centered" The ideological and political work system of "grid management, information support, and legal guarantee" is conducive to the implementation of the concept of running schools according to law, and is of great significance for the continuous optimization of legal education and ideological and political education centered on college student dormitories (Zheng & Yang 2022).

Cao Bin and Liu Wenmiao took the management of dormitories for international students in higher vocational colleges in China as the research object, and took Suzhou International Education Park as an example to discuss. They believed that the management of dormitories for international students in higher vocational colleges in China has uncoordinated software configuration and convergent management. With issues such as conflicts with differentiated management, it is proposed to properly utilize the peer tutor system and "humanities + technology" to improve the management level of international students' dormitories (Cao & Liu 2021).

Zhu Lei believes that with the help of information technology software, the management effect of student dormitories has been enhanced. At the same time, he proposed to update management concepts, promote the integration of management and education, build a feedback mechanism for dormitory management, and implement fire safety management and other measures to improve the level of dormitory management (Zhu, 2018).

Regarding dormitory safety management, Li Xudong chose the BP neural network method to evaluate the safety of university dormitories, and constructed an evaluation system for dormitory safety management based on the school's human and management factors (Li, 2022).

Wang Wei discussed the importance of student organizations in dormitory management and believed that while strengthening the dormitory management system, we should fully pay attention to and give full play to the influence and role of student organizations in dormitory management, and improve the efficiency of university dormitory management through the participation of student organizations in management. (Wang, 2020).

In dormitory management, more and more platforms and grids are used for construction. For example, Zhuo Dongxin proposed to implement a good system for

student dormitory management and established a corresponding institutional platform to promote effective standardization of daily dormitory management (Zhuo, 2020).

Yang Jianbing explored the dormitory grid model through work practice and analyzed the functions and paths of grid management in university dormitory management (Yang, 2020).

It can be seen from the above research literature that the academic community currently recognizes the importance of dormitory management in higher vocational colleges. The focus is on the current situation, existing problems and countermeasures of dormitory management, focusing on dormitory safety management and dormitory system construction. , dormitory software and hardware facilities improvement, dormitory ideological and political education, cultural construction, etc., the research methods are mostly oriented from the problems existing in the dormitory management of higher vocational colleges, in-depth analysis of the reasons for the shortcomings of dormitory management in higher vocational colleges, so as to study and solve methods and propose solutions. In addition, specific technical means are also studied, such as based on BP neural network, grid, platform, etc. Therefore, most articles on dormitory management are highly targeted, and the research results condense the experience summary of dormitory management, which has important reference value. However, from the existing research, it is found that there is not much attention to the multiple stakeholders in the management of student dormitories in higher vocational colleges under the new situation. A comprehensive and systematic study of the work responsibilities, collaboration mechanisms, and operating models among the multiple management subjects is required. There is still relatively little research. At the same time, previous academic literature lacks research on students' subject status in dormitory management, and mainly studies students as management objects rather than management subjects. Therefore, the previous theoretical research results of other people's dormitory management have laid the foundation for the research of this paper and have important academic reference value. At the same time, they have also left a large space for the research of this paper.
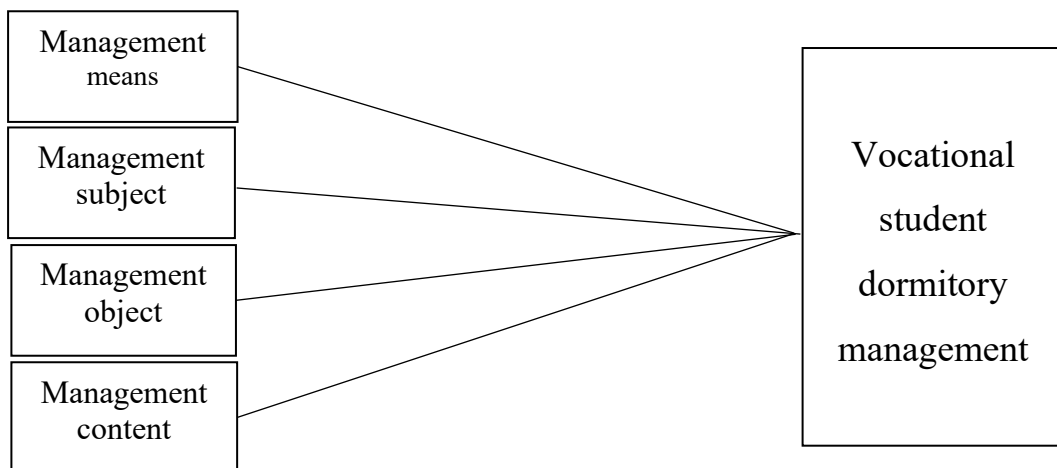
2.6 Theoretical framework

Figure 1 Theoretical Framework

Chapter 3 Research Methodology

This study adopts a qualitative research method and adopts the interview method in the research process to understand the current situation of student dormitory management in Liming Vocational College. Through the four dimensions of management subjects, management objects, management content and management methods extracted from the humanistic management theory, the questions for this interview were designed. Through in-depth exchanges, rich information on the management of student dormitories in higher vocational colleges was compiled, and This paper was written with a wealth of first-hand material accumulated.

3.1 Sampling and sample size

This interview adopted random purposive sampling. The research subjects were managers of the student dormitories of Liming Vocational College, including student affairs departments, logistics departments, security departments, secondary colleges, property-related personnel, and student cadres. A total of 50 people were selected for face-to-face interviews. Discuss and communicate with them to gain an in-depth understanding of the basic situation of student dormitories, such as the implementation effect of the dormitory management system, management team building, cultural construction, etc., consult with them on the current status of student dormitory management, and understand their knowledge and understanding of the content and methods of student dormitory management, Discuss with each other the main difficulties faced by dormitory management and common ways to deal with them.

3.2 Research Design

Table 1 Interview outline

Dimensions	Question
Management subject	1. Does the school currently have an organization that specializes in student dormitory management?
	2. Do departments at all levels of the school have clear responsibilities for their own departments in dormitory management?
	3. Are there any problems with work coordination among management entities?
	4. Please talk about the construction of the school dormitory management team. Are trainings carried out regularly?
Manage content	1. What measures has the school taken to ensure the safe management of student dormitories?
	2. The school has formulated a series of dormitory management systems. Which ones are relevant to your work? How effective is the implementation?

	3. What are you satisfied with the current school dormitory management services? Where is the dissatisfaction?
Management object	1. How do students mainly participate in dormitory management? What are the main contents of participation in management?
	2. If students want to report dormitory management problems or make suggestions to the school, what are the channels?
	3. Are students highly motivated to participate in dormitory cultural activities? Why?
Management means	1. What are the forms of dormitory education and cultural activities carried out by the school? What are its characteristics?
	2. Does the work of student dormitories effectively play the role of student organizations?
	3. Has the current student dormitory management achieved the expected management goals?
	4. Please talk about the current status of school dormitory management and how to improve it to better meet the requirements of students?

3.3 Data collection

The interview will start on May 15 and end on May 16, 2023. Based on the existing literature, this study went through multiple designs and finally formulated a final interview outline. The content centered on the humanistic management theory and extended the four dimensions of management subject, management system, service level and management objectives to ensure the logic and coherence of the questions. Through successive interviews with 50 student dormitory managers, we further understood the views and opinions of the interviewees and explored potential details to obtain a more comprehensive and in-depth understanding.

During the interview, the "iFlytek Hearing APP" was used for recording. Analysis and interpretation of interview data following completion of interviews included collating and coding interviews, identifying key themes, and engaging them with research questions. Through analysis of the interview content, in-depth insights and understanding about the research topic can be obtained.

Chapter 4 Finding

Although the dormitory management of Liming Vocational College has achieved certain results, with the deepening of dormitory management practice, it is also facing more and more new challenges. Through the use of qualitative research methods, around the four dimensions of humanistic management theory, Current situation analysis, including the current status of management subjects, current management objects, current management content, and current management means, puts forward higher and more comprehensive requirements from these four aspects. This chapter combines the interview results to further analyze the implementation status of dormitory management in Liming Vocational College.

4.1 Finding

4.1.1 Insufficient coordination among management entities

Synergy should first be manifested in the synergy between multiple subjects. The school has established a "school + property" dormitory management model. The school's functional departments, student community centers, secondary colleges, property companies and community merchants are the main stakeholders and responsible parties, forming the main body of the school's dormitory management. A situation of co-management by multiple subjects. These different interests and responsibilities have been constructed according to their own responsibilities into a multi-functional system that includes life, study, entertainment, culture and other aspects of the dormitory area. However, the management subjects are in a separate situation in dormitory management, lacking mutual coordination. Cooperation, especially the lack of synergy and linkage from an overall perspective as support. Insufficient coordination among management entities prevents the formation of effective synergies, which often leads to management vacancies and management loopholes. This often leads to conflicts between management entities, which has a negative impact on dormitory management. This behavior not only greatly reduces the efficiency of dormitory management, but also affects students' experience of living and studying in the dormitory area.

Some cadres of the student community center reported that there were many problems with the management body. On the one hand, communication and coordination between the student community center and the school's logistics department, security department, and even the information center have become more difficult. For example, the logistics department used to be responsible for repairing water leaks in dormitories. After the reform of the dormitory management model, it was transferred to the property management company. Maintenance, however, due to the serious aging of the dormitory building, the cause of water leakage is more complicated. If there is a problem with the floor waterproofing system, it is necessary to ask the logistics office to send workers to repair it. However, the staff of the logistics office feel that this is a matter for the community center and the property company, but The coordination and application process took more than a week, which caused the students in the leaky dormitories to be more dissatisfied. On the other hand, there are also many

problems in the cooperation between the student community center and the property management company. For example, in terms of student education management, safety awareness, staffing, etc., I always feel that the property management company does not pay high attention to it, and it is inconsistent with the student cadres. There is a big gap between the expectations, especially when receiving urgent and important inspection tasks such as inspections from superiors, which require a temporary increase in workload. The property management company always makes various suggestions on the grounds that it is temporarily unavailable or does not fall within the business scope stipulated in the contract. Difficulties and requirements, for which the parties have disputes over such matters from time to time.

The manager of the property company also said that the problems faced by the property management company in cooperating with various school departments mainly focus on student management, for example, when students come home late. According to the school's requirements, the dormitory door is closed at 23:00, but students who return late are repeatedly prohibited. Especially during the graduation season, the administrator sometimes wakes up and opens the door 7 to 8 times a night, which seriously affects the administrator's rest. However, the school does not prohibit late return. The students did not deal with it effectively, but just insisted on asking the property management company to strengthen education and not leave the students outside the door.

4.1.2 Poor implementation of the management system

Liming Vocational College has clear regulations on a series of management systems such as dormitory management personnel assessment, dormitory student management, dormitory software and hardware facilities, and financial systems, forming a relatively complete system matrix. However, some management systems are not very operable. , resulting in unsatisfactory implementation effects of the system, and some systems can only be hung on the "wall". For example, the quantitative assessment method for boarding students puts forward specific requirements and assessment standards for boarding students' performance in the dormitory. However, because the design of the system fails to well integrate the ideological characteristics of higher vocational students, the content and provisions of the rules and regulations are too rigid. Most of them are prohibitive clauses and obligatory clauses, emphasizing obedience and compliance, which makes higher vocational students with strong personalities and who do not like restraints unable to accept them, and even have resistance and rebelliousness, and are unwilling to consciously abide by the relevant regulations on dormitory management. The implementation of the dormitory system still mainly relies on counselors and class teachers. They mainly work in teaching office buildings far away from the dormitory area. They visit the dormitory frequently and for a short time. They are unable to implement and supervise the dormitory system in a timely and effective manner. To a certain extent, it also makes the dormitory management system and terms difficult to operate, mere formality, and difficult to implement. In addition, in terms of the hardware facilities management system, the terms formulated are not user-friendly enough. They only emphasize damage

compensation penalties in a warning tone, and the intensity of the penalties are heavy fines that are multiples of the original price. The promulgation of these regulations can easily cause dissatisfaction among students, leading to disputes, contradictions and even conflicts between residential students and administrators. In particular, some graduating students deliberately destroy public facilities, which not only causes unnecessary economic losses and adverse effects, but also fails to achieve the effect of educating students.

In terms of the assessment of dormitory managers, Liming Vocational College has formulated assessment methods for student community center managers, residential counselors and building administrators. However, the results of the assessment are not ideal. First of all, for the assessment of community center managers, the assessment is mainly based on the results of mutual scoring by cadres at or above the department level across the school. There are more than 80 cadres at or above the department level who scored, and most of them do not understand each other's work conditions. The degree depends on interpersonal relationships rather than work performance; and the assessment of residential counselors consists of residential counselors debriefing and rating each other. Although the results of the assessment are relatively fair, due to the imperfect incentive mechanism, the assessment results It has not had a big impact on the residential counselors. Residential counselors generally do not pay enough attention to assessments and basically give in to each other and evaluate the best in turns; As for the assessment of building administrators and hygienists, although the assessment is conducted monthly by scoring, no scientific and effective quantitative assessment method has been formed. The assessment method is mainly to deduct points and money, without a corresponding incentive mechanism, resulting in building management The staff and health workers did not pay enough attention to the monthly assessment and were perfunctory. The monthly assessment system failed to mobilize the enthusiasm of the employees.

Some counselors at the school said that the school has formulated the "Evaluation Methods for Residential Counselors of Liming Vocational College". The document stipulates the responsibilities and annual evaluation of resident counselors. However, the actual implementation effect is far from the requirements of the document. For example, the document requires residential counselors to live in dormitories and "eat and live together" with students. However, in fact, as the age structure of counselors ages and the number of dormitory buildings increases, single counselors can no longer meet the needs of the buildings. Some It is obviously unrealistic to let someone stay in the dormitory for a long time, especially at night, when she is still working as a residential counselor just after getting married or even after giving birth to a child. For example, although the annual assessment is conducted every year, because the value is not high, everyone pays far less attention to it than the annual excellence of the unit and other evaluation projects of the school. Therefore, it is basically a formality.

The college secretary also said that the school has specially formulated assessment methods for students' performance in the dormitories. The assessment methods quantitatively assess students' performance in the dormitories. However, due to the heavy workload of the assessment, the personnel to carry out this work are mainly from

each dormitory building. It is composed of residential counselors, building administrators, and building student leaders. Therefore, the statistical caliber and implementation level of each dormitory building vary greatly. Therefore, although the college receives feedback from the community center to teachers on students' quantitative performance scores every month, however, teachers can only use it as a reference and cannot truly link it with students' evaluation of excellence.

4.1.3 Low student participation in the management process

According to modern public management theory, using student organizations as an important management subject of university student dormitories can not only play its role as a bridge in dormitory management, make dormitory management more in-depth among students, meet students' needs, and enhance the adaptability of dormitory management. At the same time, It is also an inevitable requirement to promote the democratization of dormitories and implement the student-oriented concept. As the objects of dormitory management in higher vocational colleges, students should be regarded as a main body of dormitory management and participate in the management of student dormitories on behalf of students. However, judging from the current practice of student dormitory management at Liming Vocational College, the school basically ignores students' participation in dormitory management, and students generally lack the basic right to speak in dormitory management. In the management of student dormitories at Liming Vocational College, although student self-discipline associations and building management committees at both school and college levels have also been established, the functions of these organizations are mainly to inspect dormitory hygiene, supervise dormitory disciplines, and carry out cultural activities, with the purpose of implementing school-related However, the department's task arrangements did not further develop other corresponding systems and support measures, and failed to give profound connotations to management work. Therefore, student organizations failed to play their own role in providing feedback to students from the perspective of in-depth understanding and solving student needs. opinions and be deeply involved in all aspects of management of the dormitory building. Due to the lack of effective management rights of student organizations, the lack of communication mechanisms between students and schools and property companies, and the lack of their own thinking and stance, students are extremely passive in participating in dormitory management and have become subordinate agencies of relevant school departments, only executing orders. There is little communication with the property company, no consensus on collaborative management has been reached, and student organizations have not been able to truly participate in the management of school dormitories.

Student leaders said that if students want to participate in dormitory management, they must first join the school or college self-discipline association or building management committee, and participate in dormitory management by participating in the work of these student organizations. As cadres of the self-discipline association, these students have strong organizational discipline. They mainly need to cooperate with the work of the institution's instructors and carry out students' self-education and self-management according to the instructor's requirements. The content of

participation in management is mainly to supervise the discipline and hygiene of student dormitories and carry out some cultural activities.

However, in management affairs such as the formulation of charters and systems, the relevant systems are mainly researched and announced by the school. The student cadres are mainly responsible for implementation, cooperating with the work of the instructors, and sometimes assisting the building administrators in door duty, building inspections, etc. When students have conflicts with schools or property companies, student leaders mainly help the school collect information related to public opinion to prevent the situation from escalating.

4.1.4 Management objectives are not fully achieved

In terms of cultural construction, student dormitory culture is an important part of campus culture. Dormitory management must not only do a good job in external aspects, but also do a good job in internal aspects. However, the dormitory managers of Liming Vocational College did not deeply realize the importance of dormitory cultural construction, and focused their main work energy on the material construction of the dormitory, ignoring the cultural construction. As a higher vocational college, dormitory culture must be integrated into professional culture and professional characteristics in order to form its own cultural characteristics. However, the school has obviously not found a point of integration with work. In addition to regular campus cultural activities such as community cultural festivals and community sports festivals held every year, there is a lack of innovation. For example, in the cultural construction of the school's dormitories, except for some promotional posters and school logos, cultural The connotation is obviously insufficient, the cultural form is monotonous, and it fails to truly attract students to actively participate. In addition, dormitory students have a strong demand for information on the Internet. When school cultural activities are not innovative and attractive, they mainly spend their time in the dormitory immersed in online TV, online platforms and online games, resulting in a gap between dormitories. Over time, there is a lack of contact and communication among members within the dormitory, and interpersonal relationships gradually become indifferent. Students are addicted to the Internet for a long time, which will affect their learning and physical and mental health, and is not conducive to the realization of dormitory management goals.

Some student leaders reported that the management of student dormitories is still far from the expected goals. The overall goal of student dormitory management in our school is to always adhere to the principle of "educating people" and is committed to building a close combination of "property management and ideological education". A work situation that integrates education into "management and service". However, there is a big gap between dormitory management and education goals. The most significant feature is that the "dirty and poor" dormitory hygiene situation has not been fundamentally changed. A series of education work and cultural activities still fail to address the common problems in dormitories. The situation of surfing the Internet and playing games has been reversed.

4.2 Management strategies for student dormitories at Liming Vocational College

4.2.1 Establish a working mechanism of "one master, multiple management subjects, collaborative management"

1. Highlight the "leading" role of the school in dormitory management

First, strengthen the school's "leading" awareness. Dormitory managers of Fujian higher vocational colleges must exert "ownership thinking", strengthen the concepts of "coordination" and "cooperation", and actively strengthen ties with other management entities on the basis of fully respecting the enthusiasm and desire of other management entities to participate in dormitory management. Communication, promote the integration and optimization of dormitory management resources, realize collaborative management of dormitories, form a diverse participation pattern, and enable relevant parties in dormitory management to achieve the purpose of improving the level of dormitory management through democratic participation. During this process, attention should be paid to supporting the property management company in participating in dormitory management. After introducing them, they should not only make requests without providing necessary help and coordination. In particular, property companies that have just joined the company need a period of time to understand the school dormitories. The basic situation is that as a college dormitory manager, you should provide necessary understanding and support, and give you the awareness of "helping you get on the horse and giving you a ride", so that management errors will not be caused by the unfamiliar situation of the property company. It is necessary to fully respect the status of students as important management subjects, listen to students' opinions and suggestions in depth, pay attention to carrying forward the spirit of democracy, help students participate in the daily management of dormitories, and even dormitory planning, system formulation and other processes, and do a good job with students in an equal and pragmatic attitude communication and cooperation to promote student organizations to truly realize collaborative participation in dormitory management.

Second, establish a scientific and efficient dormitory management and coordination organization. Dormitory management in higher vocational colleges involves many, complex and comprehensive contents. As a school, its basic functions determine that it must play a leading role in dormitory management. Therefore, it is necessary to establish a strong dormitory management organization and form a working mechanism in which each dormitory management functional department within the school performs its duties and cooperates with each other. Efforts need to be made from the following three aspects:

a. The established organization must have strong prestige and appeal in the school, have strong overall coordination capabilities, and the ability to mobilize all factors. Only such an organization can smooth out all the human, financial and material work involved in dormitory management and achieve the goal. The purpose of unified management and smooth promotion of dormitory management work.

b. Formulate work procedures, clarify the division of labor responsibilities, establish a communication and coordination mechanism between various departments, and further clarify the leading department, coordination department, specific implementation department, and comprehensive security department for the specific work of dormitory management. For example, logistics, security, information and other logistics management departments should fully rely on the department's resource advantages and professional advantages, give full play to the department's initiative in dormitory work, seriously carry out the safety and stability of student dormitories, in-depth docking of students' living needs, and strengthen the software and hardware of dormitories. Supporting construction, improving the quality of logistics services, and doing a good job in comprehensive support. The school's student management department is responsible for coordinating the management of student affairs, comprehensively meeting student needs, designing and introducing various educational resources, and coordinating the construction of second classrooms in student dormitories. Organize the personnel department to establish and improve various mechanisms for dormitory personnel management, strengthen the training and assessment of education teams such as party and government cadres, counselors, and professional teachers, recruit and introduce high-level dormitory management talents, and improve the overall quality of dormitory management in higher vocational colleges.

c. The management of the dormitory structure is operated in a "quasi-enterprise" manner, which is conducive to connecting with imported property companies, improving the socio-economic benefits of dormitory management and saving school running costs. After an in-depth analysis of the problems existing in dormitory management organizations in Fujian higher vocational colleges, the organizational structure of student dormitory management was optimized from three levels:

At the first level, the school student dormitory management committee is established. The school leader in charge of student affairs serves as the director, and the responsible persons of the Student Affairs Office, Logistics Office, Security Office, Finance Office, Organization Department, Propaganda Department, Youth League Committee and other relevant functions organize the committee members to be responsible for the overall planning, communication and coordination, inspection and supervision of the student dormitories, etc. Work.

At the second level, a student dormitory management service education center is established and incorporated into the Student Affairs Office. His main responsibilities are dormitory bed allocation, dormitory building safety and order management, dormitory hygiene and cleaning management, dormitory water and electricity management, dormitory ideological education, cultural construction and publicity and education, and dormitory-related staff management.

At the third level, a secondary college dormitory management working group is established, and departments participate in the management of student dormitories. Secondary colleges are the main body running schools in higher vocational colleges, and the educational management of boarding students cannot be separated from the participation of secondary colleges. The establishment of a dormitory management working group in the secondary college with the college secretary as the team leader

and grade counselors, residential counselors and class teachers as members is an important part of the school's efforts to strengthen the dormitory management mechanism. In the dormitory management, the college mainly cooperates with the implementation of the dormitory education management plan, the daily behavior management of the dormitory students, party and league work, the construction of the academic style and culture of the dormitory building, and the handling of emergencies and public opinion according to the requirements of the dormitory management center. Since teachers in secondary colleges know the students best and have the most contact with students, the participation of secondary colleges in dormitory management will have a huge impact on the effectiveness of dormitory management.

2. Promote students to actively participate in dormitory management

The main object of student dormitory management is students. In a sense, the degree of students' participation in dormitory management reflects the results of dormitory management. However, due to the influence of traditional management ideas, the status of students in Fujian higher vocational colleges in dormitory management has been weakened for a long time, and their sense of ownership has not been reflected. For this reason, it is particularly important to strengthen the construction of student organizations and maximize the dominant position of students in dormitory management.

The first is to promote students and student self-government organizations to establish a sense of "rights". Student organizations should pay attention to the expression of interest demands, strive for supervisory power, and proactively establish reasonable demands and communication and coordination mechanisms with the school and property management companies to ensure students' democratic participation rights in dormitory management.

The second is to establish a vertical and horizontal student organization system. Vertically, self-discipline committees at the school and college levels are established, which are mainly responsible for supervising students' daily behaviors; horizontally, the assistant team of the dormitory management center and the building administrator committee are established to assist the school in supervising property management and building supervision. By establishing and improving the student organization system and actively performing duties in accordance with relevant rules and regulations, we strive to reflect the demands and voices of the majority of dormitory students, serve as a bridge of communication between students and the school, supervise other dormitory management participants, and give full play to the role of student organizations. important role.

The third is to unblock channels for students' democratic participation. By promulgating regulations and policies related to the democratization of dormitory students' participation in dormitory management, students can truly become direct participants in the education, management, services and reform of the school dormitories. Among the members of the student dormitory management committee, a certain proportion is determined for student leaders to join, so that student leaders can directly participate in dormitory management and participate in all aspects of dormitory

management, including system formulation, smart dormitory development, funding investment, project construction, property introduction, etc., with The right to know, participate and vote. Student representative hearings are held regularly, where student representatives conduct hearings on student-related matters in dormitory management and fully solicit student opinions. In addition, in student dormitory management, students who hold positions related to property management should enjoy equal remuneration. For example, the dormitory management assistant team that specializes in assisting property management should be given corresponding salaries based on their work conditions. The school should also use the online network to create an opinion column, set up a dormitory complaint mailbox, open the dormitory official WeChat account and official blog, expand the channels for dormitory students to report their demands, and have the person in charge collect, accept and provide feedback as soon as possible to promote the participation of all employees, cultivate students' sense of ownership in the dormitory, and form a joint force in dormitory management.

3. Improve the service level of property management companies

Introducing property companies into student dormitories has become a trend in dormitory management in Fujian higher vocational colleges. Especially as the number of students in higher vocational colleges in Fujian continues to expand, the management and logistical support of dormitories with tens of thousands of people have become difficult problems for school management, creating huge management pressure. The introduction of highly professional property companies can not only resolve the problem of insufficient professionalism in school dormitory management, but also improve the level of humanized and personalized service in the dormitories. The first is to strengthen the integration awareness of the property management side. Property management has become the main body of dormitory management in the form of bidding. It must quickly become familiar with the work, change its thinking, change its role, fully realize the particularity of university dormitory management, comprehensively strengthen communication with other dormitory management entities, and abandon the need to follow the rules of residential areas. With the thinking of "taking care of things but not people", we re-plan and customize service standards that meet the requirements of university dormitory management, and fulfill our role in dormitory management with high quality. The second is to choose a property company with strong strength and rich experience, give full play to its advantages in professionalism, personnel, equipment, etc., promote various tasks of dormitory management services, and improve the overall level of dormitory management services. Third, it must be given clear educational management authority. The property management company is the main force working on the front line of the building and needs to fulfill its basic responsibility of "assisting" education. During the dormitory management service process, it should assist the school in developing students' habits, personality cultivation, moral education, etc. in accordance with relevant system regulations. Educating people in all aspects, serving and educating people are the unshirkable responsibilities and obligations of the property management company. In particular, the dormitory administrators of the property management company live and

eat in the same building as the students, and their words and deeds have a subtle influence on the dormitory students. Therefore, the dormitory administrators should pay attention to their own image, provide services enthusiastically, and strengthen communication with students to Practical actions influence and educate students, and do a good job in education based on dormitory management practices, such as caring for furniture, sanitation and cleaning, saving water and electricity, etc., actively guide students to improve their living abilities, improve their ideological literacy, and use words and deeds to let students understand that everyone should do their part. responsibilities and obligations.

4.2.2 Enrich the connotation of dormitory management and education

1. Follow the people-oriented work principle

The people-oriented principle refers to treating students as the basic and main value orientation of dormitory management, fully respecting, understanding, and caring for students, and taking improving the ability to meet students' needs and promoting students' all-round development as the starting point and end point of work. Student-oriented dormitory management principles are the main trend in dormitory management at present, and are also the basic requirements for modern schools to promote modern and democratic management. Fujian higher vocational colleges should follow the student-oriented dormitory management principle, enhance the service awareness of counselors, class teachers, and dormitory administrators, let students feel respected and cared for through enthusiastic, proactive, and high-quality services, and cultivate students' appreciation of truth, goodness, and beauty. pursuit. Specifically at work, dormitory management teachers and staff should pay attention to communication with students, conduct in-depth research inside the dormitory and among students, collect statistics, analyze, and understand the needs of dormitory students, and provide various personalized and innovative services in a timely and effective manner. For example, for freshmen who have just entered school, from the perspective of humanistic care, dormitory managers should take the initiative to care, provide necessary help and psychological comfort, and help students become familiar with the dormitory environment as soon as possible. At the same time, they should carefully arrange the dormitory environment to create a "home" feeling. Warm atmosphere and humanistic care. For example, when communicating with students, use less coercive or warning tone, use more discussion tone, release goodwill, and use a eloquent tone to encourage students to resonate.

2. Build a highly operational dormitory management system

As the saying goes: "No rules, no rules." As a school, it is very necessary and indispensable to establish various management systems. From the perspective of public administration, the system is the basis of management, and the management system is the window that reflects the overall management level of a school. Therefore, Fujian higher vocational colleges should make in-depth plans for the construction of dormitory management systems and form a high-quality dormitory system that meets the "rule of

law" requirements for dormitories in the education, management, and service processes. First of all, in the process of formulating the student dormitory management system in Fujian higher vocational colleges, great attention should be paid to the legitimate rights and interests of dormitory students. We should not unilaterally consider "disposing" students who violate disciplines, but should fully consider whether it is beneficial to the students' physical and mental health and pay attention to humanistic care. consider students' psychological feelings, and thus establish a student-centered dormitory management system. Secondly, the establishment of the dormitory management system should be based on the principle of humanization, and should also be based on national laws and regulations, and guided by the relevant regulations of the Ministry of Education on college student management and student dormitory management, to ensure that the system is proposed with a high degree of standing , with reward and punishment clauses and scientific legal basis to ensure the effective protection of various software and hardware facilities in the dormitory. Thirdly, there should be complete systems for all aspects of dormitory management, such as rules for the use of air conditioners in the dormitory, rules for visiting guests in the dormitory, dormitory housekeeping regulations and other rules and regulations. At the same time, these rules and regulations are regularly revised to make the management system close to reality and highly operable. The construction of the dormitory management system mainly includes the following two points: First, the management system for front-line dormitory managers, which mainly includes the "Management Measures for Dormitory Building Managers", "Management Measures for Residential Counselors", "Dormitory Building Manager Positions", "Work Responsibilities", "Job Responsibilities of Dormitory Building Cleaners", "Management Regulations for Dormitory Building Maintenance Staff", "Annual Assessment Methods for Dormitory Building Staff" and other systems.These systems are mainly formulated to clarify job responsibilities, working hours, and work processes, salary, job evaluation, performance management, etc. The second is the education management system for boarding students. It is possible to set up dormitory student management methods, dormitory management quantitative assessment methods, dormitory discipline violation rules, selection methods for outstanding dormitory leaders, dormitory cultural festival activity plans, dormitory lights-off and uninterruptible power supply systems, dormitory health assessment methods, dormitory public asset management methods, etc. The student dormitory management system is an important work guide. Through the system, the daily performance of dormitory students in compliance with regulations, study style construction, housekeeping, civilized behavior, etc. is linked to students' evaluation rewards, hardship subsidies, organizational development, etc., to motivate students.

4.2.3 Improve the working level of dormitory management personnel
    1. Carry out multi-level and multi-category training

    The ability and quality of dormitory management personnel directly reflects the management level of university student dormitories. Fujian higher vocational colleges should strengthen the training of dormitory management personnel, continuously improve the comprehensive quality, work ability and service level of employees, and

transform "lag service" into "advanced service". First of all, it is necessary to intensify the construction of the dormitory management service training system, focus on the problems existing in dormitory management from multiple perspectives, and carry out multi-type and multi-level dormitory management personnel training according to different positions and different job responsibilities, so as to improve the quality of dormitory managers and strengthen Management and service capabilities. According to the job requirements of dormitory administrators, various types of training in education, management, and services are carried out. Only through professional training can students be better educated and guided. The training content mainly includes dormitory management system, basic knowledge of property services, job responsibilities and job business training, so that dormitory administrators can understand the procedures and work processes of dormitory management. Secondly, the forms of training should be diverse and can be carried out in the form of theme education. For example, in terms of core values education, it can be organized to watch videos, expert lectures and discussions, etc.; in terms of training on standardization of management content, focus on learning the connotation of modern enterprise management and standardization construction; in addition, carry out service skills competitions, floor plans, etc. among employees. Activities such as building accommodation information inspections are carried out to promote a regular learning mechanism for all employees and improve the work level of dormitory administrators.

2. Improve self-management capabilities

Self-management, that is, self-control, refers to the process in which individuals manage themselves, their time management, words and deeds, behaviors, and even thoughts and performance in all aspects, and ultimately achieve their personal goals through self-pressure and self-motivation. This kind of management is the external manifestation of the inner changes of the behavioral subject under the influence and interference of external factors. Fujian higher vocational colleges should, based on the actual situation of each school, encourage dormitory employees to strengthen self-learning and improve their own initiative and creativity based on their job requirements, so as to promote all-round personal development and support the goals set by the school dormitory management. In order to successfully achieve dormitory management goals, dormitory managers should control and manage their own behavior according to management goals, give full play to their professional experience advantages, improve professional core competitiveness, combine school conditions, building conditions, student conditions with their own conditions, and formulate scientific and reasonable Work plan to comprehensively improve responsibility, time concept, management knowledge, personal behavior and other aspects, and strengthen self-management. In self-management, time self-management is of great significance to dormitory administrators, because administrators live in the building and integrate work and life. They need to have strict time management awareness so as not to spend most of their time on personal life, through scientific time arrangement, their work can be more organized and their life can be of higher quality. Based on the above, dormitory administrators should have a strong sense of time arrangement and strict time

management capabilities in order to improve the efficiency of dormitory management services.

3. Implement effective incentive mechanism

According to research rules, the degree of enthusiasm for work mainly depends on the strength of the worker's motivation for the job. In specific work, when several units in a certain unit have similar strength levels and similar objective work conditions, their work results often vary greatly. The reason is that those with poor performance have not fully mobilized their enthusiasm for work. There is no motivation and excitement in work, no passion, and no strength to fight. Similarly, in the dormitory management of higher vocational colleges, implementing an effective incentive mechanism for management employees will fully mobilize their work enthusiasm and initiative and ensure work effectiveness. The construction of incentive mechanism is also conducive to forming a good atmosphere for catching up and surpassing. Fujian higher vocational colleges can implement positive incentives in dormitory management from the following aspects: First, according to job responsibilities and nature of work, dormitory management positions are divided into main managers (leaders), agency administrators, supervisors, and dormitory managers. Seven categories, including building managers, environmental cleaners, maintenance personnel, and security guards, clarify the responsibilities and tasks of each position. For example, the main responsibilities of dormitory administrators in managing people, things, and things should be carefully arranged, and work task indicators for the next level should be formulated to form a clear task indicator system and content. At the same time, the work of "contribution to judge heroes" should be promoted Orientation, link the performance of dormitory administrators with factors such as the area of the dormitory building, number of dormitory students, gender, disciplinary violations, civility level, etc., so as to make rewards and punishments clear and form a positive incentive and punishment mechanism; secondly, strengthen work supervision, and The dormitory management center has a supervision and assessment department, which is responsible for daily assessment and monthly assessment, and reflects the assessment results of dormitory administrators fairly and comprehensively. Third, when the basic assessment system is carried out in an orderly manner, each higher vocational college can carry out various business ability evaluations, honorary commendations, and spiritual incentives based on its own actual conditions, such as carrying out "Outstanding Buildings" and "Most Popular Buildings" "Guardian", "Star Waiter", etc., to commend dormitory administrators for their outstanding performance in management. Fourth, we regularly organize self-discipline committee cadres, building committee cadres, and teacher and student representatives to conduct questionnaire surveys and work evaluations on the dormitory administrators' service performance, and import the evaluation results into the dormitory administrators' performance appraisal, becoming an important part of their performance appraisal. By implementing a quantitative evaluation mechanism, we can objectively and fairly evaluate the work of dormitory administrators, so that managers who work hard, contribute a lot, have strong business capabilities, and have

good service levels can be rewarded and obtain higher economic income and spiritual rewards, forming a system of A positive, fair and enterprising working atmosphere.

### 4.2.4 Recommended dormitory hardware facilities and information technology upgrades

1. Improve dormitory management equipment and facilities

Student dormitories are an important part of the campus of higher vocational colleges, reflecting the school spirit and level of civilization of higher vocational colleges. The hardware facilities and living environment of student dormitories have attracted great attention from parents and students, and have even become the main factors for parents and students to choose to attend schools. Dormitory conditions have become an important indicator of parent and student satisfaction and social satisfaction. The construction of standardized and beautiful student dormitories is an important measure to improve the management level and service quality of university dormitories and improve the campus accommodation conditions of college students. It is also an important starting point for creating a good educational atmosphere. The expansion of enrollment in recent years has led to tight accommodation space in student dormitories in Fujian higher vocational colleges, outstanding safety hazards, and declining student satisfaction. Therefore, Fujian higher vocational colleges should increase investment in dormitory facilities and put the optimization of dormitory environment as a priority. Important agenda for hostel management. By providing dormitory hardware facilities, improving dormitory conditions, creating a good dormitory atmosphere, and improving students' satisfaction with the accommodation environment. At the same time, Fujian higher vocational colleges should introduce professional property service companies with big brands, good reputations and experience in dormitory management to professionally carry out the maintenance of hardware facilities and provide quality services to dormitory students as much as possible. By beautifying the dormitory environment, giving full play to the educational function of the dormitory environment, creating a warm and harmonious dormitory home, ensuring that the reasonable requirements and interests of dormitory students are fully protected, making students' dominant position in the dormitory more prominent, thereby promoting more students to love the dormitory In daily life, take the initiative to participate in dormitory management and service work to create a good atmosphere in which everyone loves the dormitory.

2. Introduction of information dormitory management system

The rapid development of information technology has provided convenience for dormitory management in higher vocational colleges and also put forward new requirements. Information technology is not only a good helper for dormitory management, but also an important means of dormitory services. It better embodies the management concept of education integrating management, service and environment. Facing the situation of continuous updating and development of information technology, Fujian higher vocational colleges should focus on the introduction and construction of information-based dormitory management systems, using dormitory management

information technology as an important auxiliary force for school dormitory managers to carry out daily management, and as an important auxiliary force for improving dormitory management. important ways and channels for efficiency. It is necessary to further emancipate the mind, comprehensively consider the needs of students, strengthen the top-level design of dormitory information construction, incorporate it into the smart campus for unified planning, formulate investment budgets and construction standards, and based on the top-level design of the dormitory management system, consider integration Based on factors such as sex and comprehensiveness, establish a full-coverage and comprehensive "one-stop" comprehensive management data information platform for student dormitories, promote the use of dormitory management big data "cloud" platform, promote the informatization of dormitory management processes, and further improve dormitory management. level of informatization. Relying on the information-based dormitory management system, we promote the sharing and timely access of dormitory management systems, basic student accommodation information and daily behavioral performance information to all management entities, and assist management entities in their collaborative management capabilities. At the same time, we actively expand student convenience services and second-hand items online. A variety of service information such as trading platform, online maintenance, online study guidance, emergency phone, online response, etc. provide students with more convenient, fast, efficient and orderly services, and further improve dormitory management efficiency and service levels.
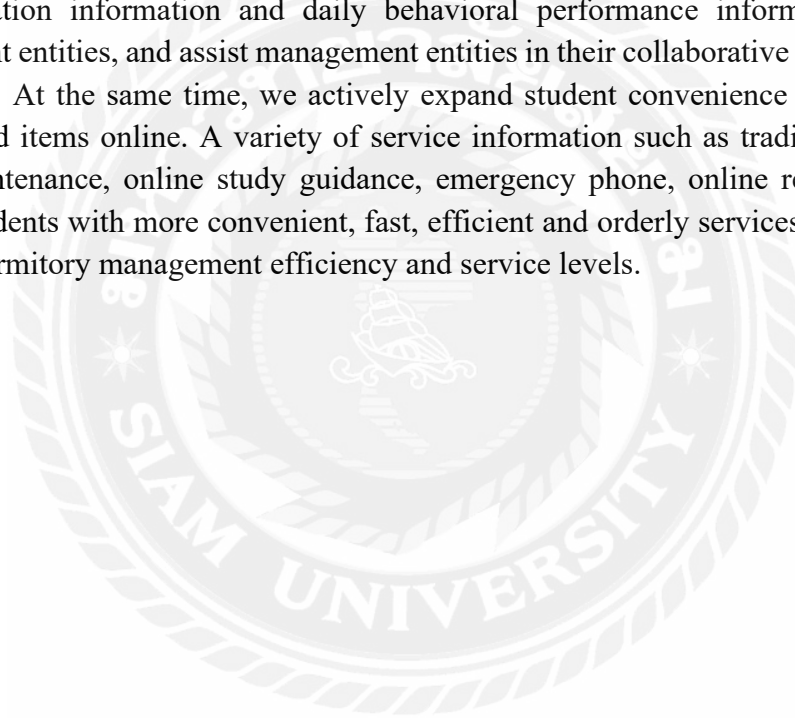
Chapter 5 Conclusion and Recommendation

5.1 Conclusion

This paper is a study on the management of student dormitories in higher vocational colleges in Fujian Province, and explores the path selection of student dormitory management in higher vocational colleges. Regarding the results of the research, first of all, there are previous studies on the management of student dormitories in higher vocational colleges. Most of them are more general analysis questions, and there are few studies on regionalization and characteristics of higher vocational colleges in a certain area. Therefore, the research of this paper More targeted and realistic. The second is to introduce humanistic management theory into the dormitory management of higher vocational colleges, which is innovative in exploring management concepts and models. The third is to build a linkage mechanism for the management of student dormitories in higher vocational colleges starting from various stakeholder groups such as various functional departments within universities, dormitory students, and property companies, and propose joint management principles, methods, and methods for each management entity in specific work. approach, thereby innovating the joint governance model and operating mechanism of multiple subjects in the management of student dormitories in higher vocational colleges, and providing a new path for the scientific management of dormitories in higher vocational colleges.

5.2 Recommendation

With the development of the times, student management in colleges and universities is paying more and more attention to the student-oriented work concept, which inevitably requires higher vocational colleges to rethink the transformation of student dormitory management methods. There is an urgent need to continuously innovate management methods to improve the level of student dormitory management and enable students to Dormitory management has kept pace with the development of the times. Although the research in this paper has been theoretically demonstrated and has achieved certain results in practice, because the relevant theories of student dormitories are not mature enough and the management work of colleges and universities is also relatively complex, this research can only be applied at the macro level. The application of student dormitory management in specific universities requires specific research based on the actual characteristics of each university. Moreover, student dormitory management is not a simple problem, but a collection of multi-faceted problems. Research on student dormitory management requires continuous improvement of relevant theoretical research. At the same time, during the research process of this paper, it was discovered that the management of student dormitories is a work with rich connotations and involves a variety of knowledge. In future research, multiple disciplines should be combined to better integrate new things and further improve the research system.

In addition, due to many shortcomings in my research level and practical experience, the theoretical research on this paper is not in-depth enough, and the practical exploration is still in progress. The theoretical results and practical guiding

significance of this paper need to be further strengthened. For example, the extent of the impact of dormitory management on students' study and life, how to further improve student self-government organizations, how to more effectively cooperate with various management entities, etc. In my future work and study, I will further strengthen empirical research with these issues in mind and complete more in-depth and specific research.

References

Bai, X., Liu, R., & Zhang, Z. (2022). Analysis of the property management model of university dormitories--an empirical study based on Shaanxi Province. *New West*, (5), 4.

Cao, B., & Liu, W. (2021). Issues and countermeasures in dormitory management for international students in higher vocational colleges in China - Taking Suzhou International Education Park as an example. *Science and Technology Innovation and Productivity*, (10), 136-138.

Cao, Y. (2019). *Research on the educational function of college student dormitory management* (Master's thesis). Nanchang Hangkong University. https://kns.cnki.net/kcms2/article/abstract?v=AnKLoVmldNQv3bMXwLjDD VO--jk1Z-RxOXw9syuLWHnKAI2WFT6HEyaeyrGHBNK0eS-2jXxtfOGxSgAwbaJn UAdsnzJcTJ3L4uJtQjwtoRpRsVeL -uDWWgyo2owTNoNmhe4DQ8OOVJA=&uniplatform=NZKPT&language= CHS.

Cao, Yu. (2009). A brief discussion on dormitory management in higher vocational colleges. Legal System and Society: *XNUMX issue*.

Riehle, C. E., & Witt, M. C. (2009). Librarians in the Hall: Instructional Outreach in Campus Residences.*College & Undergraduate Libraries College & Undergraduate Libraries*, *16*(2-3), 107-121.

Chen Weiqun, Jiang Xiaoqing & Dai Yuanyuan. (2008). Exploration on the management and ideological education of student dormitories in higher vocational colleges. *Journal of Jilin Provincial Institute of Education*, (08), 128.

Compiled by the Dictionary Editorial Office of the Institute of Linguistics, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. (1997). *Modern Chinese Dictionary (Revised Edition)*. The Commercial Press.

Deng, G. (2021). Analysis of dormitory management issues and practical countermeasures for higher vocational students. *Shanxi Youth*, (21), 124-125.

Guo, Zhaoxiu. (2016). Thoughts on the management of student dormitories in higher vocational colleges. *Science and Education Wenhui (mid-term issue)*, (29), 137-138. doi:10.16871/j.cnki.kjwhb.2016.10.061.

Hou, Chunxiao. (2019). Analysis of the application of refined management model in college student dormitory management. *Think Tank Era*, (16), 258-260.

Huang, Yaru. (2018). *Research on the social evaluation system of higher vocational colleges in my country* (Master's thesis). Hubei University of Technology. https://kns.cnki.net/kcms2/article/abstract?v=AnKLoVmldNRhgE6u1G1wEx7 SSC3kVGJlPkDVpUTMek7Fl040O_vjy7fQAcC8Tmr3FjVZ0tD7-crjPi

Kong, Deli. (2021). Construction of a grid management model for college student dormitories from the perspective of crisis prevention. *China Light Industry Education*, (04), 41-44.

Lan Jianhuai. (2021). *Research on logistics service outsourcing issues in higher vocational colleges* (Master's thesis). Huaqiao University. https://kns.cnki.net/kcms2/article/abstract?v=AnKLoVmldNRxWSbtEsDs_f3S gCALHKziABN6anGzL0krk4-c8ilEXkqdesrhRUi_ZyFpFK_f2Wxk2AoZ8 MSgYr7p_3jp4bmI1t4qBpRicVmU3JJ1DX8MqLRBWfSz73o03RCSLxflsxI= &uniplatform= NZKPT&language=CHS.

Landford, Michael. (2019). *John Henry Newman*: *The ideal of the university*. Zhejiang Education Press.

Li, Jingwen. (2018). Analysis of the current situation and countermeasures of university dormitory management. *Henan Education: Higher Education Edition (Part 2)*, (1), 3.

Li, Weimin. (2002). Popularization of higher education and the evolution of student work in colleges and universities in my country. *Journal of Inner Mongolia Normal University (Education Science Edition)*, (02), 5-7.

Li, Xudong. (2022). *Research on the safety management evaluation system of university student dormitories based on BP neural network* (Master's thesis). Hebei University of Economics and Business. https://kns.cnki.net/kcms2/article/abstract?v=AnKLoVmldNQTHW3- 5puH6uXau2Q_FjIRsGEju7ipxPUE1f_dJGY3L1fctaDBbCtIf9I7gTpltVg1 Qp4c6pVnuZLPRAFfvCfGRLpwGoajN1KXZLhRyEIoRRv80DvrYfjGw_dY rzVNsxk =&uniplatform=NZKPT&language=CHS .

Li, Yongshan. (n.d.). *Research on the career development process and inspiration of student affairs managers in American universities*. (Doctoral dissertation). Hefei University of Technology.

Liang, J., Wang, S., Duan, M., & Shang, P. (2022). Research on management strategies of university student dormitories from the perspective of epidemic prevention and control. *University Education*, (05), 264-266.

Lin, L., Li, X., & He, Y. (2023). Management strategies for student dormitories in higher vocational colleges from the perspective of ideological and political education - Taking Weinan Vocational and Technical College as an example. *Western Quality Education*, (11), 195-198. doi:10.16681/ j.cnki.wcqe.202311048.

Liu, S., Yu, W., & Liu, J. (2021). Research on college student dormitory management system based on ternary interactive determinism. *Science and Technology Information*, (06), 46-48. doi:10.16661/j.cnki.1672-3791.2101-5042-4858 .

Liu, Yi. (2011). Thoughts on strengthening the management of student apartments in higher vocational colleges. *Contemporary Vocational Education*, (05), 69-71. doi:10.16851/j.cnki.51-1728/g4.2011.05.025.

Liu, Yingxi. (2021). Research on the management model based on "Internet + student dormitory". *Digital Communication World*, (011), 000.

Peng Tao. (2010). Discussion and reflection on the management model of student apartments under the background of socialization of university logistics. *Popular Business*, (16), 2.

Peng Xiao, Qin Hongwei, Wang Hailong & Yu Yongchang. (2020). Research on the guided management of university student dormitories. *Today's Fortune (China Intellectual Property)*, (12), 212-213.

Perach, N, Polak, J. & Rothblum, U. G. (2008). A stable matching model with an entrance criterion applied to the assignment of students to dormitories at the technion. *International Journal of Game Theory*, *36*(3-4), 519-535.

Putri, N. T., & Anggraini, L. (2017). Improving student satisfaction of Andalas University dormitory through service quality and importance performance analysis. In *4th Asia Pacific Conference on Manufacturing Systems; 3rd International Manufacturing Engineering Conference* (pp. 1-7). n.p.

Rosenbaum, M. (2002). A green building on campus. *Ashrae Journal*, *44*(1), 41-44.

Ryan, Mark B. (2001). *A collegiate way of living-residential colleges and a yale education*. Yale University Press.

Saiyin, Chaogatu. (2021). Innovative exploration of management model of minority student dormitories in colleges and universities. *Contemporary Agricultural Machinery*, (11), 73-75.

Wang, Nianxiong & Gan Yanfen. (2014). A brief discussion on the "family" culture of dormitory management in higher vocational colleges under the new situation - taking the dormitory management of Langfang Yanjing Vocational and Technical College as an example. *Times Education*, (23), 245.

Wang, Tong. (2015). Discussion on the innovation of the management service model of university dormitories in my country at the current stage. *Enterprise Reform and Management*, 000(003), 130-130.

Wang, Wei. (2020). Research on the importance of student organizations in the management of university student dormitories. *University Logistics Research*, (S1), 50-55.

Wang, Yi. (2019). Problems and solutions in the management of student dormitories in higher vocational colleges. *Modern Economic Information*, (23), 451.

Wang, Zhen. (2020). Current status and improvement of the student dormitory management system in higher vocational colleges. *Journal of Science and Education (First Issue)*, (28), 172-173. doi:10.16400/j.cnki.kjdks.2020.10.079.

Wei, Houqian. (2018). Construction and management of dormitory culture in higher vocational colleges under the new situation. *Talent*, (27), 172-174.

Wisecup, A. K, Grady, D, Roth, R. A, & Stephens, J. (2017). A comparative study of the efficacy of intervention strategies on student electricity use in campus residence halls. *International Journal of Sustainability in Higher Education*, *18*(4), 503-519.

Wu, Jianping. (2013). *Research and implementation of humanistic management in schools*. China Light Industry Press.

Wu, Yazhen. (2009). Innovative research on the community management model of college students. *College Logistics Research*, (2), 3.

Xie, Huifang. (2022). *Research on student dormitory management issues in private boarding schools* (Master's thesis). Nanjing Normal University. https://kns.cnki.net/kcms2/article/abstract?v=AnKLoVmldNTRdD8Nc3iS4D-TBqpagd4UgGoUY109lRPx-aDdlNYYC_dkhy0towMkXf6zKHoAZR-qTUI _ -Ps1NaJRLIryQFLpIpx6HyvE9wrU-OGX7LgCUr4E3uqHguvYfcyCsNiQV2A= &uniplatform=NZKPT&language=CHS.

Xin, Jing. (2008). *Analysis of new public service theory* (Ph.D. thesis), Jilin University. https://kns.cnki.net/kcms2/article/abstract?v= AnKLoVmldNSQKVN0ESknxIofJoC_WmcCHr2hPaUt7ZYCDalHhj0f0xHvl -JrfzdWdVbsr2T2xwoUMeuVOt2-FoCknL h_KmvKkoTpcq7ACtU1chs XkrqKsWcuCnHs9HRW&uniplatform=NZKPT&language=CHS.

Yan, Yongjie. (2008). A brief discussion on how to strengthen the management of student apartments in higher vocational colleges. *Science and Technology Information*, (29), 592-593.

Yang, Fei. (2021). Improvement of dormitory management and cultural construction methods under the protection of students' rights and interests. *Employment and Security*, (13), 185-186.

Yang, Jianbing. (2020). Analysis of the functions and paths of the grid model in the management of college student dormitories. *Educational Modernization*, (02), 127-128. doi:10.16541/j.cnki.2095-8420.2020.2.059.

Yao, Jingyuan. (2022). Discussion on the psychological characteristics and psychological education strategies of higher vocational students. *Shanxi Youth*, (17), 196-198.

You Jia. (2019). The management path of student dormitories in higher vocational colleges based on the concept of diagnosis and reform—taking the implementation of the 6S management system of Anhui Mechanical and Electrical Vocational and Technical College as an example. *Journal of Tianjin Sino-German University of Applied Sciences*, (06), 39-44. doi:10.16350/j.cnki.cn12-1442/g4.2019.06.008.

Yuan, Shiquan. (1990). *Chinese encyclopedia dictionary*. Beijing Huaxia Publishing House.

Zhang, Yaxuan. (2018). *Research on management issues and countermeasures of student dormitories in Xinjiang universities* (Master's thesis). Shihezi University. https://kns.cnki.net/kcms2/article/abstract?v= AnKLoVmldNS1UzRsIsyJV-37yWuW4Ipo-BZCWvRoGXmmoHckoe OZlbyef6Q2djeeHFhLdGDWmqhb0nRJSK mF-jdohfBq5sjr_oIX-7uelqcLfwAA-fPEDcFL4fsJCGK8KUnmlRDb4Vw=& uniplatform=NZKPT&language=CHS.

Zhao, Hongrui. (2020). Research on ways to strengthen the management of college student dormitories. *Journal of Hunan Vocational and Technical College of Posts and Telecommunications*, (04), 115-118.

Zhao, Min & Liu Guoshuai. (2022). Research on the practical path of cultural education in university dormitories from the perspective of "Three Complete Education". *University Logistics Research*, (09), 48-50.

Zhao, Yuanyuan. (2021). Research on issues related to dormitory management of college students. *Public Relations World*, (17), 115-116.

Zheng, Weimin & Yang, Hai. (2022). Research on the grid management of college student dormitories from the perspective of the rule of law. *Heilongjiang Education (Theory and Practice)*, (03), 29-31.

Zhong, Chen. (2022). *Research on the incentive mechanism of student dormitory managers in private universities* (Master's thesis). Fujian Normal University. https://kns.cnki.net/kcms2/article/abstract?v=AnKLoVmldNSiKu7jFo_12dsiG 8lAf6IsA3-rfDZDE6Wy3Ux-bhCuZmpX1NS5TN9qwVNiGjyDm0YhX Bxyi8KuEOOeXERxnLaNiXOwdglZl7KCL6pDPqfmWJrRrxpBRZh7XvCG7 JHKG9Q= &uniplatform=NZKPT&language=CHS.

Zhong, Zhihong. (2009). A brief exploration of student dormitory management strategies under the background of socialization of college logistics. *Reading and Writing (Education and Teaching Journal)*, (11), 120.

Zhu, Lei. (2018). Innovative development strategies for student dormitory management under the information technology environmen*t. Innovation and Entrepreneurship Theory Research and Practice*, (16), 113-114.

Zhuo, Dongxin. (2020). Analysis on the construction of institutionalized platform for college student apartment management. *Curriculum Education Research*, (08), 234-235.

Zu, Qiuyue. (2018). *Research on issues and countermeasures of humanistic management of student dormitories in secondary vocational schools* (Master's thesis). Hebei University. https://kns.cnki.net/kcms2/article/abstract?v= AnKLoVmldNTFLCk-Ep7l_1nIWskFuZcdS5e_DX3EyDeRG0r Qwm6SokGhWKOn7gasuza9mp3qEurIjQK1 Gi0Vl_Q_ zLx9P2JwRBUYo7Sc0mrFz5LX9pk1mWGZTd5z9iSYPH_WBTtMgsc =&uniplatform=NZKPT&language=CHS.