

The Innovation of Dormitory Management Model for Post-00s College Students

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Abstract

As the post-00s group gradually becomes the main force on university campuses, their personality characteristics, living habits, values and information acquisition methods are significantly different from those of previous generations of students. As an important place for college students' daily life and study, dormitory management not only affects the quality of life of students, but also directly affects their growth environment and mental health. This paper aims to explore the characteristics of post-00s college students, analyze the current status of dormitory management models, and propose a series of innovative strategies to build a more harmonious, efficient and dormitory management system that meets the needs of post-00s.

Keywords

Dormitory management, college students, post-00s.

1. Introduction

As a generation born at the beginning of the new century, post-00s grew up in the context of information explosion and cultural diversity. They are open-minded, innovative, and focus on individual expression and self-realization. In college, dormitories are not only an important place for their study and life, but also a key space for social interaction and emotional communication. Therefore, how to innovate dormitory management models based on the characteristics of post-00s, explore and implement innovations in dormitory management models, has become an urgent problem for college managers to solve.

2. Group Characteristics of Post-2000 College Students

2.1. Distinctive personality and emphasis on self-expression

Post-2000 college students grew up in an era of information explosion. They have distinct personalities, dare to express themselves, and pursue individuality and differentiation[1]. In dormitory life, this characteristic is reflected in the pursuit of personalized decoration and unique lifestyle. They are eager to show their unique charm in the small world of the dormitory.

2.2. Digital life is deeply rooted in their bones

As "digital natives", post-2000 college students have been accompanied by various electronic devices almost since birth and are highly dependent on the Internet. They are good at using social media, short video platforms, etc. to obtain information and exchange ideas. Dormitories have become an important extension of their digital life.

2.3. Strong sense of autonomy, but cooperation ability needs to be improved

Post-2000 college students generally have a strong sense of autonomy and independence, but may be slightly lacking in teamwork. In dormitory management, how to balance the

relationship between the individual and the collective and promote harmonious coexistence among roommates is an issue that needs to be focused on.

2.4. Mental health issues cannot be ignored

With the intensification of social competition and the acceleration of the pace of life, college students born after 2000 are facing more academic pressure, employment pressure, friendship problems and psychological challenges. Dormitories are a place for them to rest and relax, and their management model is of great significance to maintaining students' mental health.

3. Challenges Faced By Traditional Dormitory Management Models

The traditional dormitory management model usually focuses on standardization and institutionalization, and constrains students' behavior by formulating a series of rules and regulations. This management model maintains the order and safety of the dormitory to a certain extent, but there are also some problems. For example, the traditional model often ignores the personalized needs of students and lacks attention and support for students' mental health; at the same time, the traditional model also lacks flexibility and innovation, and it is difficult to adapt to the new characteristics and new needs of college students born after 2000.

3.1. Single management method, difficult to meet diversified needs

Traditional dormitory management often adopts unified standards and models. This one-size-fits-all approach often fails to fully meet the growing personalized needs of college students born after 2000. For example, in terms of work and rest time, students may need more flexible time arrangements due to personal learning habits, extracurricular activities or part-time work, and traditional unified management often fails to take both into account. In addition, in terms of dormitory decoration, students hope to arrange their personal space according to their own preferences and styles to create a more comfortable and personalized living environment, but traditional management often sets many restrictions on this, such as prohibiting the pasting of posters and hanging of decorations, which to a certain extent inhibits students' autonomy and creativity.

3.2. Poor information transmission and inefficient management

In the current dormitory management model, it is mainly manifested in 1. Over-reliance on traditional means such as manual inspections and verbal notifications. These methods are not only inefficient, but also susceptible to time and space constraints 2. Too many management levels lead to slow decision-making. In the dormitory management system, there is often a more complex hierarchical structure. From dormitory managers to floor managers, to college counselors, school logistics management departments, etc., every link needs to process and transmit information. Although this multi-level management structure helps to achieve refined management to a certain extent, it also leads to slow information transmission and delayed decision-making. 3. The information feedback mechanism is not sound. Effective information feedback is the key to improving the level of dormitory management. However, in reality, the information feedback mechanism of dormitory management in many universities is not sound. On the one hand, students often lack effective channels to express their opinions and suggestions; on the other hand, even if students put forward feedback, they may not receive a timely response due to cumbersome processing procedures and low processing efficiency. The lack of this information feedback mechanism not only affects students' enthusiasm and participation, but also restricts the continuous improvement of dormitory management level. This management method not only fails to meet the needs of the "post-00" college students for instant and efficient information acquisition, but also invisibly increases management costs and workload.

3.3. Ignoring the subject status of students and lack of participation

Marginalization in the decision-making process is a prominent feature. Many important decisions in dormitory management, such as the formulation of dormitory rules and the improvement of facilities, are often unilaterally decided by the school management, while students' opinions and needs are not fully valued and adopted. This "top-down" decision-making model weakens students' subject status in dormitory management and makes it difficult for them to feel that they are the masters of dormitory life.

The one-way nature of information transmission also exacerbates students' alienation from dormitory management [2]. When issuing notices and conveying policies, schools or dormitory management departments often use traditional methods such as broadcasting and bulletin boards. However, these methods often lack interactivity and immediacy. Students can only passively receive information and find it difficult to express their questions and feedback. This one-way information transmission method greatly reduces students' sense of participation in dormitory management.

4. Innovation Strategies for Dormitory Management Models for Post-00 College Students

4.1. Introducing intelligent management to improve management efficiency

Using modern information technologies such as the Internet of Things and big data, an intelligent dormitory management system is constructed. Through functions such as intelligent access control, environmental monitoring, and safety warning, dormitory management can be made precise and efficient. At the same time, a dormitory management APP or mini-program is established to facilitate students to check dormitory information, report problems, participate in management discussions, etc. at any time, thereby improving the speed and efficiency of information transmission [3].

For example, in terms of intelligent access control management, the use of face recognition or QR code scanning technology is not only conducive to dormitory safety, but also can provide great convenience for students. In addition, the intelligent system can also record students' entry and exit times, providing data support for dormitory managers, so as to better understand the dynamic situation of the dormitory. For example, in terms of environmental monitoring, the dormitory management system can monitor the temperature, humidity, air quality and other environmental factors in the dormitory in real time, and automatically adjust according to the set standards to create a comfortable living environment for students.

4.2. Promote personalized services to meet diversified needs

On the premise of ensuring the basic functions of the dormitory, students are allowed to personalize and decorate the dormitory within a certain range. The school can hold dormitory cultural festivals, creative competitions and other activities to stimulate students' creativity and imagination and show their personality and style. At the same time, according to the interests and needs of "post-00" college students, provide a variety of living service facilities and activity venues, such as gyms, cafes, reading areas, etc., to enrich students' extracurricular life.

4.3. Strengthen student autonomy and enhance participation

Establish a student dormitory management committee or autonomous organization to allow students to participate in the decision-making, execution and supervision of dormitory management. Through the election of student cadres such as dormitory building leaders and floor leaders, they are responsible for the coordination and handling of daily affairs. At the same time, regularly hold dormitory management meetings, seminars and other activities to listen to

students' opinions and suggestions, and adjust and improve management measures in a timely manner. This participatory management model can enhance students' sense of responsibility and belonging, and improve their self-management and teamwork capabilities.

4.4. Pay attention to mental health and build a warm home

In view of the mental health problems that post-2000 college students may face, dormitory management should focus on psychological care and counseling. A psychological counseling room or a psychological hotline can be set up to provide students with professional psychological counseling services. At the same time, the dormitory culture should be strengthened to create a warm and harmonious dormitory atmosphere [4]. Through various activities such as mental health education lectures and team building activities, mutual understanding and trust between roommates can be enhanced, and they can be helped to establish a healthy interpersonal network.

5. Conclusion

As the successors of the new era, the growth and development of post-2000 college students are related to the future of the country and the hope of the nation. In view of their characteristics and needs, innovating dormitory management models is an inevitable choice for university management. By introducing intelligent management, promoting personalized services, strengthening student autonomy and paying attention to mental health, a more humane, efficient and harmonious dormitory living environment can be built, providing a strong guarantee for the all-round development of post-2000 college students.

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