

Research on University Waste in the Internet Era

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Abstract: With the further acceleration of the pace of construction of domestic colleges and universities, the comprehensive teaching strength of each college and university has been greatly improved, and various kinds of resources have been gradually increased, but the ensuing problems of resources of Chinese colleges and universities have become more and more obvious, and these complicated problems have restricted the further development of Chinese colleges and universities. Under such circumstances, it is particularly important to allocate the resources of colleges and universities rationally, make reasonable use of various resources, and improve the efficiency of the use of resources of colleges and universities under the premise of ensuring the normal development of colleges and universities. This paper mainly analyses a series of problems of waste in China's colleges and universities from two aspects: college teachers and college students, systematically analyses the causes of such problems and the results formed, and puts forward improvement suggestions and measures to reduce the waste of office supplies in colleges and universities.

1. Research review at home and abroad

1.1 Research significance and background

At present, the theoretical research at home and abroad, there is no comprehensive and systematic analysis of the status quo and causes of waste in colleges and universities, and there is no research from the Angle of building a clean government and strengthening the main responsibility of Party building. This topic intends to explore the waste phenomenon and its causes from the two dimensions of college teachers and students, and propose corresponding countermeasures from the perspective of strengthening the construction of Party conduct and clean government and effectively implementing "one post and two responsibilities". Through the research and promotion of this topic, can effectively control the occurrence of waste phenomenon in colleges and universities, the whole campus formed a publicity and supervision system, the party style and clean government construction effect is enhanced, effectively put an end to the waste of campus resources.

In recent years, the scale and level of colleges and universities continue to improve, and correspondingly the number and types of college office supplies are also expanding, becoming a part of the school assets. In the office supplies, in addition to the fixed assets with high unit value, the more common office supplies, such as office stationery, printer paper, U disk, voice recorder, scanner, shredder, drum and so on, have a wide variety, relatively low unit price, large demand, purchase scattered and frequent characteristics. At present, most of these office supplies in colleges and

universities adopt the mode of "self-use and self-purchase, to report and list expenses". The financial department only controls the total amount of funds, and the management mechanism has not been perfected.

1.2 Review of domestic and international research

1.2.1 The concept of waste

Waste is often seen as an act of consumption in life, and its meaning is often interpreted to mean that the use value or utility of a thing is not used up, i.e. the thing is not used to its full potential. Professor Xu Aiguo of Peking University Law School analyses the meaning of waste and explores the legal implications of waste from the fields of sociology, religion, ethics, political science and economics. Aristotle argued that luxury and waste belonged to the realm of ethics, and that waste and miserliness were evils, with waste being excess in possessions and miserliness being deficiency in possessions. The economist Adam `Smith believed that frugality in government was more important than frugality in the people, and advocated that waste should also be eliminated when increasing wealth. In summary, waste is a political stubbornness, a moral evil and an economic under-utilisation of things.

1.2.2 Manifestations of waste in universities

In 2011, Han Zhanguo et al. pointed out the serious loss of office expenses and the lack of diligence and frugality of the personnel concerned, as well as the increasingly serious problem of waste of resources. Shao Zhiguo proposed in 2021 that universities cannot allocate teaching resources reasonably, thus leading to the waste of teaching resources. Wang Yiqing in 2017 pointed out that it is common for university students to be addicted to the virtual network, enjoying the pleasure of games, novels, shopping, etc., and then not focusing on their studies and other wasted time. In May 2017, Liu Yang et al. pointed out the high cost and wastefulness of lunch in American colleges and universities. Choi Dong-sik et al. suggested in February 2012 that the development of private education in South Korea has led to an increasing waste of national economic resources.

1.2.3 Causes of waste in colleges and universities

Dan Bai published in 2013 that colleges and universities have serious problems of wasted public resources, overcrowding and inadequate management. Bai pointed out in 2015 that there is a serious phenomenon of blind personal consumption and unreasonable consumption among students in colleges and universities in general. Zeng Yaorong et al. mentioned in 2012 that the phenomenon of extravagance and wasteful behaviors such as eating and drinking with public money existing in colleges and universities have become a serious problem in the development process of colleges and universities.

1.2.4 Countermeasures for regulating waste in colleges and universities

Shao Zhiguo in 2021 proposed solutions to the phenomenon that colleges and universities cannot reasonably allocate the distribution of teaching resources and thus lead to the waste of teaching resources, starting from three levels: management, resources and network platform. In 2005, Chen Wenyi analysed the problem at two levels, namely teachers and the management hierarchy, and suggested ways to motivate teachers and strengthen management, with a view to reducing the phenomenon of inappropriate management and "inbreeding" of teachers. In 2021, Wei Jianxiong et al. proposed that in the face of the phenomenon that university students have a low awareness of

saving in the process of food consumption and the prevalence of food waste, they should develop corresponding programmes from two perspectives, namely improving the management system and organising rewarding activities. Hao Dong et al. in 2017 addressed the phenomenon of food wastage among contemporary university students by exploring the path to reduce food wastage among university students from two perspectives: creating a frugal atmosphere and cultivating a consciousness of saving, and from two perspectives: schools and students. Hu Xiaopeng in 2017 addressed the phenomenon of wasted funds caused by the construction of free schools in the UK, and made suggestions to address the waste of economic resources in the UK from three perspectives: the UK economy, society and government. Liu Chunyan pointed out the lack of food resources and the huge amount of food wasted in Japan in September 2020, and started from the aspect of the amount of food produced and wasted in Japan, by combining the idea of saving food with digital technology.

2. The current situation and problems of waste in universities

2.1 The current situation and problems of wastage of teachers in universities

2.1.1 Waste of material resources

Blind and repetitive purchases and low utilization rate of equipment

The internal management system of China's colleges and universities adopts the hierarchical management system of "schools, faculties, departments and teaching and research laboratories", which separates the same disciplines and specialties together. Each level has relatively independent management rights over human, financial and material resources.

However, within the university, the relative nature of management power often becomes absolute, thus forming a sectoral ownership system of educational resources such as human, financial, material and land. Teaching and research work often requires a variety of disciplines and majors to work together, and there is often some conflict between the use of teaching instruments and equipment and the conduct of teaching and research projects.⁰ Although some experimental equipment is not used for a long time, other teaching and research projects can not use it when they want to use it, so they have to buy new equipment repeatedly. The result is that the same kind of equipment, but the investment doubled, the use rate also doubled to reduce, so a more and a less, it leads to a large degree of waste of investment in educational resources.

Idle assets and low utilisation rate of equipment

Because of the ideology, management system and other reasons, within the university, there are many "mountain tops", and each college, department and even teaching and research department are practicing "small but complete", independent and closed to each other, so for a long time, there is a situation that material resources cannot be shared. A large number of teaching facilities, instruments and equipment, books and materials are not in use, and the usage rate of high-tech equipment and public equipment is relatively low.⁰

According to incomplete statistics, as of 2009, colleges and universities nationwide have teaching and research instruments and equipment worth nearly 140 billion yuan, and large instruments and equipment have made a qualitative leap in terms of quantity, structure and performance, and a considerable part of newly purchased large instruments and equipment have reached the world's top level, which has played a positive role in improving the quality of teaching and research in colleges and universities.

According to a survey conducted by the World Bank, the usage rate of classrooms and laboratories in China's universities is less than 60%; according to the statistics of the state education administration department, 20% of the instruments and equipment in China's universities are in an idle state, and the usage rate of some teaching and scientific research instruments and equipment is less than 25%, while

the usage rate of developed countries can reach 170%-250%. At present, the number of teaching and scientific research instruments and equipment in China has exceeded the total number of 15 countries in the European Union, and 87% of them are imported, which cost a lot of money, but many imported instruments and equipment of hundreds of thousands or millions of yuan are used a few times and left idle there, which is really regrettable.

A sample survey of colleges and universities conducted by the State Administration of State-owned Assets revealed that idle assets and inefficiently used assets in colleges and universities nationwide account for about 15% to 20% of the total assets of colleges and universities.⁹ especially for public equipment, such as purchased computers, laptops, digital cameras and camcorders and other electronic equipment kept in private, which have been occupied but not used them, becoming completely and utterly "idle assets "This makes the equipment less used and does not make full use of its own value, thus wasting educational resources.

2.1.2 Waste of financial resources of universities

Inappropriate use of research funds

For a long time, the unsound management mechanism has led to the existence of inequality between scientific research projects and the expenditure of funds, and there is a considerable difference between the scientific research personnel and the management personnel's view on the management of scientific research funds. On the contrary, the managers do not understand the use of the funds due to their lack of understanding of the research project, and the value of the funds does not belong to them, thus treating them leniently and letting them go. For all these reasons, some people apply for projects for "money", and once the project has been established, it is difficult to keep track of where the funds are going and to judge the correctness and rationality of their use. Administrators are also unable to establish an accurate, detailed and complete audit system, and once the funds reach the school's accounts, they are left in chaos and unaccounted for. This kind of management mode, in which responsibility and authority are disconnected from each other, will certainly lead to the unreasonable use of funds, resulting in a waste of financial resources.

Serious loss of office funds

It can be said that the loss of office funds in universities is everywhere and happens all the time, all the time and everywhere. Many staff, students and managers never care about the "profit and loss" of office equipment, do not pay attention to saving, the use of funds without consideration and judgment, inevitably there is also a serious "run, hair, drip, leak" phenomenon. For example, travel costs exceed the regulations and standard charges, the use of low efficiency; attendance car costs are seriously wasted; some units to buy office supplies vague regulations, office supplies include not only the necessary paper and pens, ink, but also some non-office gifts and other items, and even some daily supplies, most of these office supplies do not need to be approved directly to receive; people are often on the teaching building, laboratory building, administrative building The common wastage of lights and running water in academic buildings, laboratory buildings, administrative buildings and other public areas makes the cost of utilities a heavy burden for the University.

2.2 The current situation and problems of student waste in universities

2.2.1 Environmental factors influence

Along with the increasing level of national quality of life, the globalisation of the market economy has become a new mode of economic development, but along with the development, the inevitable western external culture has spread in the society. Many people are paralysed by this spiritual pleasure and enjoy themselves in a whirlpool of extravagant consumption. Excessive consumerism, along with

the high speed of information dissemination, has led to over-consumption, over-consumption and extravagant consumption being widely promoted, with certain businesses taking advantage of people's herd mentality and rendering false consumption concepts as avant-garde and developed mainstream consumption concepts, thus achieving the ultimate goal of profit-making. This blind consumption model, with its wasteful means of constantly stimulating people's desire to shop, thus turning them into sensory animals, losing their rational thinking and judgement about the goods themselves, causing them to sink and get lost. College students are in a special period of social identity transformation, their physiology and psychology are immature, and it is difficult for students to judge the rightness or wrongness of this highly tempting consumerism, which is fostered on campus, and the lifestyle, consumption concepts and patterns of college students are implicitly influenced by it. At present, college students have not really experienced the period of poverty and hardship, and since they have been provided with livelihood protection by their parents since childhood, they do not know that life is not easy. They are not aware of the difficulties of life, and thus are more likely to form bad psychology such as comparing and showing off their wealth.

2.2.2 Lack of ideological education for university students

The ideological and political courses in our colleges and universities have less educational content on the virtue of frugality and lack special ideological education on the current consumption concept of college students. Most colleges and universities are still stuck on the understanding of the ideological and political courses, lacking the understanding of keeping up with the times and not realizing that the main channel to help college students establish a correct outlook on life and values is to conduct ideological and political education courses.

Even if some universities are aware of the need to educate students on the virtues of frugality, they only teach them in one lesson, and their teaching content does not touch the inner part of the problem, but only advocates students to develop the good habit of being frugal and not being wasteful. The result is that although education is provided, it does not make any sense.

2.2.3 Problems of the students themselves

The problem of wastefulness is closely related to the reasons for the behaviour of the students themselves, who have an inescapable responsibility.⁰ On the one hand, college students appear this kind of blind external enjoyment and excessive consumption behavior because their own pursuit of spiritual aspects is relatively lacking. Without pursuit, the spirit becomes empty, yet they are desperate for recognition, so they can only rely on this vanity on superficial material life and mutual comparison.

According to a survey, more than 80% of students in universities nationwide use draft paper regularly in their studies, and about 15% of them stop using it after using one side of it, which is a big waste. Over 60 per cent of students write larger words than they normally do on draft paper, and over 70 per cent of students like to write or draw on draft paper without a purpose. When you do the math, the waste of a small amount of draft paper on campus is really serious.

On the other hand, due to their relatively immature physiology and psychology, university students have weak self-control and lack self-restraint over themselves. If they have a certain kind of psychological tendency, coupled with the influence of the surrounding environment on themselves, it will largely lead to their following behaviour, and the most obvious manifestation of such behaviour is their consumption psychology of comparing and showing off, driven by this bad psychology, the blind following consumption of university students is not only contrary to the truth of diligence and frugality that we support today, but also not conducive to the development of good habits and good qualities among university students. It is also not conducive to the development of good habits and

good qualities.

3. Suggestions and measures for waste in universities

3.1 Countermeasures and suggestions on teacher waste

3.1.1 Construct a reasonable faculty structure to reduce wastage of human resources.

The core of creating a high-level faculty is to ensure the quality of teaching. To achieve a high level of faculty, it is not only necessary to strengthen the training of teachers, improve their teaching quality, scientific planning of the faculty and organization, enhance the cohesion of teachers, maximize the characteristics and strengths of teachers, and give full play to the effectiveness of human resources. At the same time, in terms of age composition, we should form an age combination of old, middle-aged and young teachers with a combination of previous and successors; in terms of academic composition, we should increase the proportion of teachers with high academic qualifications; in terms of job composition, according to the needs of different disciplines and teaching tasks, we should reasonably allocate the ratio of teachers' jobs, and appropriately increase the proportion of senior jobs; in terms of professional settings and sources of teachers, we should co-ordinate according to each university's own situation. In terms of specialisation and sources of teachers, each university should plan and arrange the layout reasonably according to its own situation, so as to complement each other's strengths, and should also formulate relevant systems to ensure that teachers devote their energy to teaching, so that they can devote most of their energy to teaching activities. It is also important to encourage teachers to attend more classes, so that the current teaching resources are active and the utilisation rate of teachers is increased.⁰

3.1.2 Strengthen the incentives for teachers to compete

Within the universities, fair competition is encouraged, and a genuine appointment system is gradually established and improved. Teachers have the right to apply for and resign from appointments, and the university has the right to appoint and dismiss them, so as to encourage fair competition and promote the reasonable mobility of teachers, make the best use of their talents, enable them to enter and leave the university, improve the situation of personnel management, and achieve the sharing of educational human resources. This will improve the quality and effectiveness of schooling.⁰ Optimise the mobility of teachers to give full play to their functions, build a reasonable teacher team structure, reasonably promote the sharing of educational teacher resources, minimise the waste of human resources, and create an educational system environment that is conducive to outstanding talents giving full play to their talents and values.⁰ Finally, it is also necessary to make a comprehensive plan and reasonable layout according to the specific conditions of each college.

3.1.3 Adopt feasible measures to improve teachers' salaries and wages

Guarantee the quality of teachers' work and life, fully stimulate their inner spiritual resources, and enhance the total tangible amount of teachers' resource use. The university should also effectively strengthen the training of teachers, select teachers for further studies purposefully according to different levels and characteristics, encourage teachers with the title of associate professor or above to be visiting scholars at key universities, and recommend young teachers who do not meet the prescribed degree requirements to pursue master's and doctoral degrees through orientation and commissioning, so as to ensure that teachers' knowledge and abilities are constantly updated and improved, while keeping abreast of academic frontiers. Improve hardware facilities, secure funding for teaching and research, and strongly advocate that young teachers strive to improve themselves so

that the overall quality of the teaching staff can be continuously improved, thus realising the optimisation of educational resources.

3.1.4 Changing mindsets and adapting educational content settings

At present, the educational concept and teaching methods of our universities are backward, and the teaching contents and professional settings do not match the actual needs of social talents to a large extent. The students cultivated are not the composite practical talents urgently needed by society, and there is a serious lack of social adaptability and practical ability.

Learning to know, learning to do, learning to live together and learning to behave have become the four pillars of the future education concept. Therefore, universities should continue to deepen the reform of education system and improve the structure of talent cultivation, so that the philosophy, education direction, specialties and curriculum of universities are closely related to the needs of society. At the same time, it is also necessary to change the content of its education to become more relevant, to cultivate the ability of college graduates to combine knowledge and practice, and to become practical talents in technical and practical positions. Attention should be paid not only to the cultivation of outstanding talents, but also to the improvement of the majority of students' own quality, the broadening of their professional knowledge and the enhancement of their practical skills.

3.1.5 Changing the way higher education offices are resourced

First of all, higher education institutions in the staff expansion at the same time, more to invest certain human, material and financial resources to establish and improve the graduate employment guidance service centre, the level of employment guidance, so you can rely on the employment rate of graduates to assess the level of education in colleges and universities, while as a basis for the next session of colleges and universities to expand the scale. Secondly, part of the resources should be used to establish a social service system for college graduates and to strengthen the management and supervision of the graduate employment market. Finally, higher education institutions should take the initiative to get in touch with various employers and collect employment information, so that employment information can be transparent and shared, and the "transaction cost" of training talents to be traded through the market can be further reduced as China's socio-economic development level improves and the market mechanism is gradually improved, thus reducing This will reduce the waste of talents due to the imbalance in the allocation of higher education resources.

3.1.6 Fostering a correct view of career choice for students

The quality of the school does not lie in its scale, but in whether it can highlight the characteristics of the university according to the actual economic development of the region, allocate educational resources to the specialties with good effect, set up the specialties to fully meet the needs of the social market, cultivate the students' ability to adapt to society, and give them positive employment guidance, so as to increase their chances of employment after graduation.

As the level of popularization of higher education is increasing, the development of higher education is more and more inseparable from excellent human resources, we must pay enough attention to the waste of human resources in higher education, universities should deepen the reform of the education system, improve the structure of talent training, and closely connect the philosophy of running universities, education direction, majors and curriculum with the needs of society; at the same time, we should also change the content of its education to be more relevant, and to be more suitable to the needs of society. The aim is to change the content of higher education to one that is more relevant, to cultivate the ability of college graduates to combine knowledge and practice, and to become practical talents in technical and practical positions.⁰ Optimise the structure of human

resources in higher education, avoid wasting human resources in higher education, make full use of human resources and avoid the "ineffective use" of human resources in higher education, so as to improve the quality and efficiency of education.⁰

3.2 Responses and recommendations for student waste

3.2.1 To carry out relevant quality education to help students establish the correct concept of consumption

With the continuous development of the times and technology, economic life has gradually become the main life of people. Therefore, in order to meet the requirements of the times, universities should help university students to establish the correct concept of consumption and financial management, so as to eliminate the wasteful phenomenon arising from the regulation of consumption behaviour of university students. Universities should offer courses related to financial management to help students establish financial awareness. Although the material standard of living in China has been constantly improving, the concept of financial management in China has not been greatly developed, which is actually part of the reason why college students consume blindly. Therefore, in order to let college students understand the consequences of excessive and blind consumption, it is necessary for colleges and universities to pay attention to the financial intelligence of college students, to carry out courses related to financial management, to help college students understand the operation rules of money and so on, to help college students develop good habits, so as to completely eliminate waste.

3.2.2 Creating a good campus culture

The formation of good habits needs long-term accumulation, and the study and life of university students cannot be separated from the campus of the university, so a good campus atmosphere can promote the formation of good behavioral habits of university students. If colleges and universities combine the campus culture system and make good use of the school network platform,⁰ it is easy to create a good campus atmosphere, such as carrying out campus The first time the students were invited to the campus, it was easy to create a good campus atmosphere, for example, by conducting various cultural activities, debates and so on. It is also possible to carry out various thematic joint activities of faculties and departments, so that students of different majors can strengthen cooperation and exchange and enrich their knowledge beyond their majors, thus helping them to form good habits of thrift and diligence.

4. Conclusions

This study is based on the data obtained from the questionnaire, combined with the statistical data of the network, and analyzes it. The waste in colleges and universities needs the participation of all the people in the university, not limited to the explicit consumption of food and clothing, but also the hidden waste of campus talents and resources. According to the method of random sampling, the research group distributed questionnaires online and collected questionnaires from teachers and students respectively. Although the sample size was in line with the expectation, it was still insufficient in representativeness, which may lead to some conclusions being unable to be reached. In order to strengthen the scientificity and rigor of this study, relevant literatures of previous scholars were consulted. This research group hopes that all colleges and universities can pay more attention to the theoretical research on waste, play the role of theory guiding practice, and make a contribution to the maintenance of Chinese college construction.

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