

Strategies for Internal Resource Allocation of Private Universities in Guangxi

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ABSTRACT: The purpose of this study is to obtain 1) the current situation of internal resource allocation of private universities in Guangxi; 2) The constituent elements of the internal resource allocation of private universities in Guangxi; 3) Experts' opinions on the internal resource allocation strategy of private universities in Guangxi. This study uses research tools such as questionnaire, structural interview form, expert evaluation form, etc. The population used in the study includes: 12 private undergraduate universities in Guangxi. The data are provided by middle-level managers, administrators and full-time teachers. The total sample size is 317, with 10 respondents and 5 evaluation experts. Data analysis is conducted by using SPSS27 for descriptive statistical analysis of frequency distribution, percentage, mean analysis, standard deviation, etc.

The research results found that:

1. The internal resource allocation level of private universities in Guangxi can be evaluated by the current situation of human resource allocation, financial resource allocation and material resource allocation. The average and standard deviation of the questionnaire data analysis show that the above three types of resource allocation are at the medium level, with room for improvement;
2. The internal resource allocation strategy of private universities in Guangxi can be formulated around three elements: optimizing the allocation of human resources, optimizing the allocation of financial resources, and optimizing the allocation of material resources. The researcher proposed three strategies for the internal resource allocation of private universities in Guangxi, a total of 32 measures.
3. The expert evaluation of the implementation suitability of the internal resource allocation strategy of private universities in Guangxi shows that the strategy has a high implementation suitability and has a positive promotion role in optimizing the internal resource allocation of private universities in Guangxi in theory.

Keywords: private universities, resource allocation, strategy

1. INTRODUCTION

At present, people's demand for higher education is expanding in China. Although the government has increased its investment in education, higher education resources are still relatively insufficient, which restricts the healthy and sustainable development of more and more universities. Since China's reform and opening up, higher education has experienced a historic leapfrog development. In 2019, China's gross enrollment rate of higher education reached 51.6%, announcing that China's higher education has entered the popularization stage. As of May 31, 2022, there were 3013 higher education institutions in China (excluding higher education institutions in Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, Macao Special Administrative Region and Taiwan), including 2759 ordinary higher education institutions, 1270 undergraduate institutions and 1489 higher vocational (junior) institutions, including 412 private undergraduate institutions, accounting for 32.44% of undergraduate institutions. After the reform and opening up, China's private higher education has experienced the development from scratch, from small scale to large-scale.

The large population is the basic national condition of China. The uneven population in different regions leads to the unequal opportunities for students in different regions to receive higher education. With the continuous development of China's economy, the investment in higher education is increasing year by year, but

the number of students receiving higher education is also increasing, and the per capita higher education resources are still scarce. Due to the uneven economic development of various regions in China, the gap in the investment of education resources in different regions has further widened, which makes the unequal allocation of higher education resources the main contradiction faced by China's education. Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, referred to as "Guangxi" for short, is the provincial administrative region of the People's Republic of China, the capital of Nanning City, located in South China. The economy is relatively backward, and the total amount of its own resources is insufficient. In addition, Guangxi private undergraduate universities started relatively late. In particular, some private undergraduate universities in Guangxi have unclear positioning for their own development and unclear characteristics of running schools, resulting in the uneven distribution of limited educational resources, it directly affects the sustainable development of the school. It is an important issue for researchers and managers of private undergraduate universities in Guangxi to pay attention to how to allocate the limited resources reasonably and make it play its maximum role.

Based on the consideration of the importance of the internal resource allocation of private universities in Guangxi, this paper attempts to analyze the current situation of the internal resource allocation of private universities in Guangxi, sort out the existing problems from the three dimensions of human resource allocation, material resource allocation, and financial resource allocation, and propose strategies to optimize the internal resource allocation of private universities in Guangxi according to the relevant theories of education resource allocation.

2. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. What is the current situation of internal resource allocation of private universities in Guangxi?
2. What are the strategies for the internal resource allocation of private universities in Guangxi?
3. Is the internal resource allocation strategy of Guangxi private colleges feasible?

3. LITERATURE REVIEW

3.1 Research on the concept of strategy

Mintzberg (1987, P66) pointed out that strategy is an informal, complete, comprehensive and holistic concept, involving the relationship between the organization and its environment, which determines the direction and behavior of the organization. He believed that strategy should be regarded as a process, not a plan or prediction.

Johnson, Scholes and Whittington (2008, P13) believed that strategy is a plan for achieving goals, which can be formulated, implemented and evaluated. They put forward three different strategic perspectives: economic perspective, organizational behavior perspective and sociological perspective.

Chandler (1962, P7) pointed out that strategy is the overall plan of resource allocation and behavior for enterprises to achieve their long-term goals. He believes that enterprises should match their organizational structure with their strategies to ensure that they can effectively achieve their goals.

Michael E. Porter. (1996, P71) believed that strategy is a plan of long-term goals and objectives of enterprises and a series of action plans to achieve these goals. He emphasized the selection and concentration of strategies, that is, enterprises should select some core businesses, focus on these businesses, and obtain lasting competitive advantages through continuous improvement of efficiency and innovation.

Henry Mintzberg. (1994, P13) believed that strategy is a comprehensive way of thinking and action plan, which needs to be discovered and adjusted through continuous observation and reflection.

3.2 Research on the connotation of internal resource allocation in universities

Human resources in universities

Wang Jingping and Chen Lihua (2012, P28) proposed that university human resources refer to the sum of all teaching staff and management personnel in the university, which is one of the core resources of the university.

Liu Dan (2017, P212) proposed that university human resources refer to the sum of all faculty and management personnel in the university.

Financial resources of universities

Yang Ping and Li Ping (2018, P11) believe that the financial resources of universities include government grants, social donations, tuition income, scientific research funds, asset income, etc. These resources are important support for universities to carry out teaching, scientific research and social services.

Chen Fangfang, Wang Yunlong and Tian Lijun (2019, P142) believed that the financial resources of universities include government grants, tuition income, scientific research funds, asset income, etc. The allocation and management of these resources are crucial to the development of universities.

Material resources of universities

Zhao Yuhan and Zhang Xiaowen (2018, P206) believed that material resources of universities include books, equipment, laboratories, venues, etc. These resources are an important basis for university teaching, scientific research and services.

Liu Xiaorong, Zhang Lei and Huang Li (2018, P145) believed that material resources of universities include teaching supplies, laboratory supplies, office supplies, living supplies, etc. The management of these resources should be based on the principles of science, efficiency and convenience.

Li Zhi, Li Kai and Li Yuhong (2019, P123) believed that material resources of universities include teaching supplies, laboratory supplies, office supplies, living supplies, etc. The management of these resources should focus on cost control, efficiency improvement and quality assurance.

Chen Chao, Li Wanzhen and Li Jianjun (2020, P152) believed that material resources of universities include teaching supplies, laboratory supplies, office supplies, living supplies, etc. The management of these resources should aim at informatization, standardization and systematization.

3.3 Research on the current situation of private universities in Guangxi

Current situation of the development of private universities in Guangxi

The private higher education in Guangxi resumed in the mid-1980s. After more than 30 years of development, it has now reached a considerable scale and has been recognized by more and more people. According to the official website of the Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China, as of May 31, 2022, there are 85 colleges and universities in Guangxi, including 26 private universities. The number of private universities has accounted for 30.59% of the total number of ordinary colleges and universities in Guangxi. In terms of the size of students, the number of students in private universities in Guangxi has reached more than 200000. To sum up, Guangxi's private higher education has entered a period of rapid development, and the number of private universities has reached a certain number.

Relevant policies for the development of private universities in Guangxi

According to the policy of the People's Government of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Encouraging Social Theories to Start Education and Promoting the Healthy Development of Private Education, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region solicits the support policy of the People's Government for the development of private universities in Guangxi.

3.4 Research on internal resource allocation in universities

First, the system and mechanism are not sound. Chen Rongsheng (2016, P45) believes that the biggest obstacle to the development of higher education at present is the lag in the reform of the allocation mechanism of higher education resources, the imbalance in the allocation of higher resources and the low efficiency of the allocation of higher education resources.

Second, differences in funding. Bao Wei and Liu Yanhui (2009, P41) found that after the expansion of enrollment, there are obvious regional differences in the allocation of higher education funds in China, which is mainly due to the uneven distribution of funds between the average cost of budget students and economically backward areas.

Third, the differences in talent training methods between regions. Zhao Lin and Shi Jinghuan (2012, P6) believe that the distribution of higher education resources in China is uneven in terms of geographical and institutional types, and that there is a complex relationship between the allocation of higher education resources and talent training mode. The advantages of resource conditions are different from the students' high academic investment and high educational income. Different regions and different types of universities have their own advantages in training.

Fourth, the allocation of resources is not balanced. Cai Wenbo and Huang Jinsheng (2018, P41) studied the spatial distribution of higher education resources from 2004 to 2015 from two aspects of education scale and financial input, and compared them with the Tal index. The results showed that the gap in the distribution of higher education resources between regions in China is gradually narrowing, and there are more serious problems in the distribution of education resources between the east and the west. The central region should receive more education resources. Yang Jingjing (2017, P42) believes that private universities are facing the problem of insufficient investment. Compared with public colleges and universities, their investment in capital and hardware facilities is less, and the allocation of resources is not balanced. For example, many private universities lack graduate education and research platforms, and are also facing a shortage of teachers.

Fifth, the quality management is insufficient. Hu Jianfang (2019, P52) believes that the management system and quality control mechanism of private universities are not perfect due to their small history and scale

compared with public colleges and universities. The lack of standardized teaching management and quality evaluation has led to inadequate teaching and management and uneven quality.

Sixth, it is out of touch with social needs. Yuan Ping (2017, P24) The development of private universities is mainly driven by market demand, but between market demand and rapid changes in social development, private universities have not been well integrated with social needs. The majors offered by some private universities are out of line with the actual needs of the employment market, and the employment difficulty of graduates is relatively common.

Seventh, the drive of interests is too heavy. Chen Lili and Chen Ying (2018, P30) believe that some private universities pay too much attention to economic interests and neglect teaching quality and academic construction. In this case, the goal of the school has shifted from the growth of students to economic interests, which has led to some bad behaviors and practices, such as poor teaching quality and non-standard enrollment.

4. RESEARCH CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

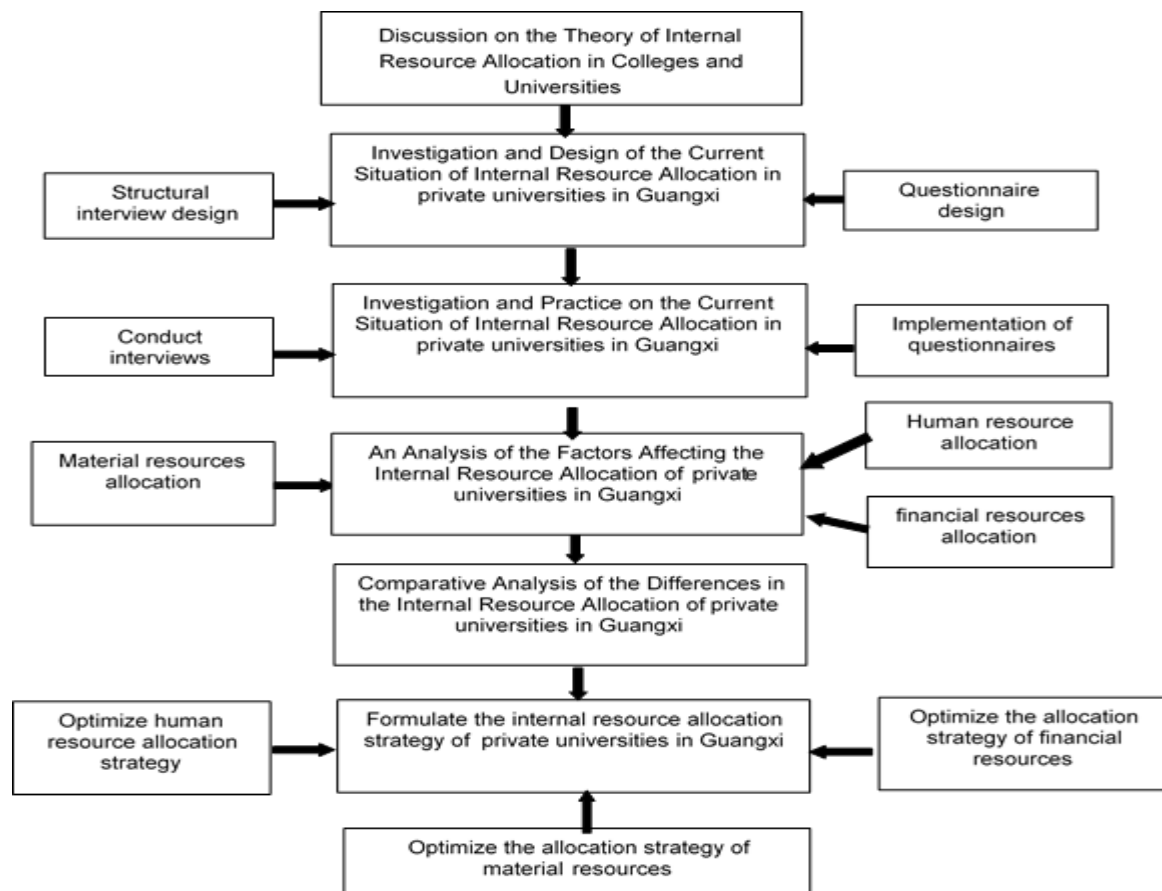


Figure 1 Research framework

5. OBJECTIVES OF THE RESEARCH

1. In order to understand the current situation of internal resource allocation of private universities in Guangxi.
2. In order to formulate the internal resource allocation strategy of private universities in Guangxi.
3. In order to evaluate the internal resource allocation strategy of private universities in Guangxi.

6. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

6.1 Population and Sample

6.1.1 Population

As of May 31, 2022, there are a total of 12 private undergraduate universities in Guangxi. The total number of this study is 1800, including the school leaders from 12 private undergraduate universities in Guangxi, the

staff of administrative departments and some teacher representatives who mainly participate in the internal resource allocation, such as the Academic Affairs Office, the Scientific Research Office, the Personnel Office, the Development Planning Office, and the Financial Department.

6.1.2 Sample

The total number of this study is 1800. According to Krejcie and Morgan sampling tables, the sample size is 317. Using the method of random sampling, 317 people from 12 private universities in Guangxi were selected according to the corresponding proportion. The sample source is shown in Table 1

Table 1 Sample source table

No	University	City	Population	Sample Group
1	Nanning University	Nanning	350	80
2	Guangxi University of Foreign Languages	Nanning	150	20
3	Nanning College of Technology	Nanning	190	30
4	Xiangsihu College of GuangXiMinzu University	Nanning	180	20
5	Shiyuan College of Nanning Normal University	Nanning	175	20
6	Faculty of Chinese Medicine science Guangxi university of chinese medicine	Nanning	165	10
7	Guilin University	Guilin	135	20
8	Guilin Institute of Information Technology	Guilin	65	20
9	Liuzhou Institute of Technology	Liuzhou	125	22
10	Beihai University of Art and Design	Beihai	145	25
11	Guangxi City Vocational University	Chongzuo	70	30
12	Beihai College of Beihang University	Beihai	50	20
Total			1800	317

7. RESEARCH RESULTS

1. Personal information of managers and full-time teachers of private universities in Guangxi is divided into gender, identity, age, education level, professional title and working years of the university

the majority of respondents are 189 women, accounting for 59.6%, and 128 men, accounting for 40.4%. Most people hold full-time teacher positions, 196 people, accounting for 61.8%. 49 people, accounting for 15.5%, hold middle-level management positions in Guangxi private universities, and 72 people, accounting for 22.7%, hold administrative positions in Guangxi private universities.

2. Analysis results of the questionnaire on the current situation of internal resource allocation of private universities in Guangxi

Through exploratory factor analysis of human resource allocation, financial resource allocation and material resource allocation, the items KMO and Bartlett spherical test value, weight value (factor load), cumulative variance interpretation rate, Cronbach's α The test values of all aspects meet the standard, indicating that the research data of all variables have good reliability and validity.

According to the analysis of the questionnaire, three variables that affect the internal resource allocation of private universities in Guangxi are obtained: the average and standard deviation of human resource allocation, financial resource allocation, and material resource allocation as a whole

Table2 Analysis of factors that strategies for internal resource allocation of private universities in guangxi (n=317)

Analysis of factors that strategies for internal resource allocation of private universities in guangxi	\bar{X}	SD	Grade	Order
Human resource allocation	2.3544	0.5944	Medium	1
Financial resources allocation	2.3415	0.6604	Medium	3

Material resources allocation	2.3428	0.6514	Medium	2
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According to Table 4.2, it can be found that according to the opinions of middle-level managers, administrators and full-time teachers of private universities in Guangxi on the current situation of internal resource allocation of private universities in Guangxi, it can include three aspects, the average level is at the middle level ($X=2.3462$). If the average index is explored, it can be found that the average level of human resource allocation is the highest ($X=2.3544$), followed by material resource allocation ($X=2.3428$), The average level of financial resources allocation is the lowest ($X=2.3415$)

3. Interview and analysis results of internal resource allocation strategies of private universities in Guangxi

This study uses the interview form designed by researchers for this study, and presents the information provided by the interviewees through structured interviews. The interviewees are the sample group of this study, including the heads of the teaching administration, personnel, finance, development and planning departments and general teachers from five universities, including Nanning University, Guilin University, Liuzhou Institute of Technology, Beihai College of Art and Design, and Guangxi City Vocational University, a total of 10, It is required to have the following qualifications: at least 5 years of service in Guangxi private universities.

4. Evaluation results of the implementation of internal resource allocation strategies of private universities in Guangxi

The analysis results at this stage were evaluated by a total of five people, including the leaders from the Guangxi Department of Education who formulated the education policy of private universities in Guangxi, experts and scholars who studied Guangxi private higher education, and teachers who worked in Guangxi private universities. They were in the form of a five-grade rating scale, Extra-high, High, General, Lower and Extra-low. The respondents could only choose one grade.

8. CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSION

8.1 Conclusion

The purpose of this study is to explore how to optimize the resource allocation strategy of private universities. In this paper, human resources, financial resources and material resources are studied respectively. Through research and analysis, this paper draws the following conclusions and suggestions:

(1) According to the first research purpose, the average value and standard deviation analysis of the current situation of internal resource allocation of private universities in Guangxi based on the survey data found that the average value of human resources allocation, financial resources allocation and material resources allocation are at the middle level, with room for improvement;

(2) According to the second research purpose, the researcher summarized and analyzed the questionnaire data and interview results, and proposed three strategies for the internal resource allocation of private universities in Guangxi, a total of 32 measures. The details are as follows:

Optimizing human resource allocation strategy, including 15 measures: 1. Establish the concept of human resources management and formulate human resources planning according to the school's strategic development plan; 2. Increase investment in human resources, reasonably set up school institutions, expand the number of full-time teachers, and optimize their educational background, professional title, age, and academic structure; 3. Promote the strategy of strengthening the university with talents and formulate attractive talent introduction policies; 4. Develop diversified recruitment channels to attract more talented candidates; 5. Decentralize talent recruitment authority to secondary colleges; 6. According to the school culture and post requirements, establish the post competency model and post responsibility specification, clarify the post responsibilities and post requirements, carry out the competitive recruitment of personnel, and promote the match between people and posts; 7. Implement the classified management of teachers and promote the equal emphasis on teaching and scientific research; 8. Establish a teacher training system, increase teacher training funds, develop a teacher training project library, and provide personalized training; 9. Provide teachers with appropriate learning platforms and resources, such as online courses, teaching videos and learning materials, so that they can learn freely and develop their career; 10. Issue incentive policies to support the development and growth of teachers' further education and professional training; 11. Establish evaluation mechanisms including teaching evaluation, teacher ethics evaluation and professional quality evaluation to monitor teachers' performance and progress, and also provide continuous feedback and guidance for teachers. The evaluation results can be used as the basis for incentives and rewards to improve teachers' work enthusiasm and professional satisfaction; 12. According to the

professional level, work experience, contribution, market value and other factors of the teaching staff, provide reasonable remuneration to encourage the teaching staff to make contributions to the development of the school; 13. Establish a sound promotion mechanism, including evaluation criteria, promotion channels, promotion conditions and promotion procedures, to provide development space for faculty and stimulate their motivation to further play their roles; 14. Provide appropriate welfare benefits, such as medical insurance, housing subsidies, paid holidays, holiday benefits, etc., so that the teaching staff can feel the care and support of the school; 15. Establish a reward system, including commendation, bonus, honorary title, etc., to encourage and reward teachers and staff who have made outstanding achievements in teaching, scientific research, educational administration, etc.

Optimizing financial resource allocation strategy, including 8 measures: 1. Expand financing channels, strive for various forms of financial support and increase financial resources through cooperation with enterprises, governments and social organizations; 2. Open up resources and reduce expenditure, reduce administrative expenses, and increase investment in education and teaching; 3. Focus on the quality of running schools, win scale with quality, and improve the total amount of financial resources; 4. According to the development orientation of the school, select key projects, key disciplines and majors for priority development, and concentrate on investment; 5. Establish a stable financial management mechanism, including budget preparation, fund management, accounting and financial reporting, to improve the school's financial management level and ensure the school's financial stable operation; 6. Simplify the approval process of fund allocation and increase the amount of funds approved by managers at all levels; 7. Strengthen the evaluation of fund use efficiency, carefully manage and supervise the school's various expenditures, and ensure the rationality and efficiency of fund use; 8. Increase the proportion of investment in scientific research funds and improve the current situation that the overall scientific research level of private universities is not high.

Optimizing material resource allocation strategy, including 9 measures: 1. Allocate material resources in strict accordance with the national requirements for running universities, and make scientific planning for enrollment scale and running conditions; 2. According to the development orientation of the school, reasonably plan the campus land; 3. Give priority to students' accommodation, teaching and laboratory rooms; 4. Increase investment in teaching equipment to meet the teaching needs of different disciplines; 5. Strengthen the construction of book resources and establish digital libraries; 6. Strengthen the maintenance and repair of facilities, ensure the normal operation of facilities, extend the service life, save material resources and reduce maintenance costs; 7. Promote energy-saving and environmental protection technologies, adopt new energy-saving equipment and technologies, reduce energy consumption and impact on the environment, and improve the sustainable development capacity of the campus; 8. Strengthen information construction, use modern information technology means to serve management and teaching; 9. Establish a public teaching resource sharing mechanism, such as the unified management and distribution of general computer equipment, and the sharing of basic professional curriculum teachers, courses and other resources under the major category.

(3) According to the third research purpose, the researcher carried out an expert evaluation on the implementation suitability of the internal resource allocation strategy of private universities in Guangxi, and the results showed that the strategy has a high implementation suitability, which has a positive promotion role in optimizing the internal resource allocation of private universities in Guangxi in theory.

8.2 Discussion

Through the current situation investigation, it is found that there are various problems in the internal resource allocation of private universities in Guangxi in terms of human resource allocation, financial resource allocation, and material resource allocation. After analyzing the average and standard deviation of the overall human resource allocation, financial resource allocation, and material resource allocation, it is found that they are in the middle level and need to be improved.

Discussion on human resource allocation: There are some problems in human resource allocation, such as backward human resource management concept, insufficient total number of full-time teachers, unreasonable structure of teachers such as academic qualifications, and unimpeded promotion channels for teachers, which are consistent with the research conclusion of Hao Huanxia (2015, P37) on human resource allocation in colleges and universities and the problems of post imbalance, shortage of teachers, unreasonable distribution of teachers' age and educational structure. It also conforms to Wang Qi (2010, P128)'s view that the total amount of human resources of university teachers is insufficient and the structure of teachers is not ideal. In order to solve these problems, based on the theory of resource allocation and human capital, researchers put forward strategies to optimize human resource allocation, including 15 measures. The measures of human resources allocation strategy are consistent with Cui Hongjun (2015, P27)'s conclusion that the optimal allocation of resources in colleges and universities should achieve scientific development planning, build the optimal allocation mechanism of resources, strengthen the monitoring of budget quality and other measures, and also in line with

Gao Huige (2006, P20)'s research conclusion of optimizing the optimal allocation and operation mechanism of human resources in colleges and universities, proposed to strengthen the introduction, training and motivation of talents, and establish a scientific assessment and evaluation system, and other strategic research results are consistent.

Discussion on the allocation of financial resources: The allocation of financial resources has problems such as the single source of school funding, insufficient personnel funding, and non-standard financial management. It is consistent with the conclusion of Zhang Guoyuan and Yan Ming (2016, P81) that the allocation of financial resources in colleges and universities has problems such as poor coordination between departments, unclear decision-making, and non-standard management. It is also consistent with Li Min and Huang Yu (2017, P125) that the allocation of financial resources in colleges and universities is unfair. The problems of low management efficiency, lack of scientific decision-making, and nonstandard financial management are consistent with the views of Wang Mengxin and Zhao Hai (2018, P79) on the problems of nonstandard decision-making, low management efficiency, and inefficient use of funds in the allocation of financial resources in colleges and universities. In order to solve these problems, based on the resource allocation theory and the resource dependence theory, the researcher put forward the strategy of optimizing the allocation of financial resources, including eight measures. The measures of the financial resources allocation strategy are consistent with the research conclusion of Gao Huige (2006, P20) that the strategy of optimizing the allocation of financial resources in colleges and universities includes reducing the expenditure on administrative departments and transferring to the measures of teaching and research;

Discussion on the allocation of material resources: there are problems in the allocation of material resources, such as lack of scientific planning, non-standard management, low level of informatization, low utilization rate, and inadequate supervision and evaluation. This is consistent with Li Yu (2018, P30)'s view that there are problems in the allocation of material resources in colleges and universities, such as low level of informatization and lack of scientific management, and also in line with Chen Yansong, Wang Guihua (2020, P120) believed that the allocation of material resources in colleges and universities has the research results of uneven allocation of resources, lack of scientific management and low degree of informatization. In order to solve these problems, based on the theory of resource allocation and the theory of resource dependence, the researcher put forward the strategy of optimizing the allocation of material resources, including 9 measures. The measures of the strategy of optimizing the allocation of material resources in colleges and universities and Wang Rong (2020, P58) put forward the strategy of optimizing the allocation of material resources in colleges and universities include establishing the concept and mechanism of university resource management, improving the resource management system and policy, and strengthening the informatization construction of university resources. The research conclusions on measures to promote the sharing and cooperation of university resources and realize the sustainable utilization of university resources are consistent.

9. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Human resource allocation: after analyzing the average value and standard deviation data of the current situation of human resource allocation, it is found that the average score of "the number of full-time teachers with master's degree or above is reasonable" is the lowest, which indicates that the structural allocation of academic teachers in the internal resource allocation of private universities in Guangxi is at a low level. Therefore, Guangxi private universities should strengthen from the following aspects: first, formulate attractive talent introduction policies and widely introduce teachers with high academic qualifications; The second is to strengthen the recruitment of talents and recruit talents with high academic qualifications through multiple channels; The third is to strengthen the training of self-owned teachers, formulate supporting policies for further education of teachers' academic qualifications, and cultivate teachers with high academic qualifications.

2. Financial resources allocation: after analyzing the average and standard deviation data of the current situation of financial resources allocation, it is found that the average score of "investment in campus infrastructure" is the lowest, which indicates that the investment in campus infrastructure in the internal resource allocation of private universities in Guangxi is at a low level. With the expansion of the scale of private universities, the basic construction of campus should keep up with the pace in time. Therefore, Guangxi private universities should reasonably plan the scale of running schools and appropriately increase the investment in the capital construction of campus to ensure that the basic conditions for running schools such as the campus land and the area of school buildings meet the needs of the scale of running schools.

3. Material resources allocation: after analyzing the data of the average value and standard deviation of the current situation of material resources allocation, it is found that the average score of "the utilization rate of classrooms and laboratories reaches more than 90%" is the lowest, indicating that the utilization rate of material resources allocation in the internal resource allocation of private universities in Guangxi is at a low level, and there is a waste of material resources. Therefore, Guangxi private universities should formulate reasonable

curriculum plans according to the actual situation and students' learning needs, avoid wasting classroom and laboratory resources, establish appointment and management system, ensure the use of classroom and laboratory is reasonable and fair, avoid resource waste and use conflict, encourage interdisciplinary cooperation and teaching, and improve the use efficiency of classroom and laboratory.

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