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# The Training of College Security And Emergency Management Talents Under the Overall National Security Concept in the New Era

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***Abstract*—In the context of the overall national security concept of the new era, this paper takes the establishment of Shandong Emergency Management College as an opportunity to cultivate students' professional ethics based on curriculum system, course content, teaching process and teaching methods, as well as the analysis of comprehensive management capabilities of emergency management positions. Considering professional ability and sustainable development ability are the basic points, the college breaks the knowledge system-based curriculum system and creates a competency-oriented curriculum system. Integrating academic education, vocational education and social training, implementing the strategy of "integration of production and education, integration of military and civilian", actively exploring innovative talent training mode, fully cooperating with the provincial and Shandong Provincial Emergency Management Department, Shandong Emergency Management College established a high starting point and a high level to build college . The college will increase emergency majors like emergency management projects, emergency rescue, fire engineering and so on, and strive to build the college into a first-class, domestically influential emergency college in Shandong Province to improve disaster prevention and mitigation ability and safety in Shandong Province. Production and emergency rescue capabilities provide talent support and intellectual support.**

***Keywords—overall national security concept; safety engineering; emergency management; personnel training; professional construction***

## I. INTRODUCTION

From the background of international level, in September and October 2013, Chinese President Xi Jinping proposed the cooperation initiative of building the "New Silk Road Economic Belt" and the "21st Century Maritime Silk Road". We will hold the banner of peaceful development high up, actively develop economic partnerships with countries along the line, and work together to create a community of interests, a community of destiny and a community of responsibility for political mutual trust, economic integration, and cultural inclusion. The "One Belt, One Road" initiative and its core concepts have been written into relevant documents such as the United Nations, the G20, APEC and other regional organizations, forming a consensus on broad international cooperation for building the "Belt and Road". By the end of March, 2019, the Chinese government had signed 173 cooperation documents with 125 countries and 29 international organizations. The "One Belt, One Road" countries have been extended from Asia and Europe to Africa, Latin America and South Pacific. A comprehensive, multi-level, and complex-infrastructure network centered on railways, highways, shipping, aviation, pipelines, and integrated spatial information networks was accelerating. In 2013-2018, the total import and export of goods between China and the countries along the route exceeded US$6 trillion, and the average annual growth rate was higher than that of China's foreign trade during the same period. The scale of trade continued to expand. Eleven Chinese banks have established 76 first-level institutions in 28 countries along the route. 50 banks from 22 countries along the route have established seven corporate banks, 19 foreign bank branches and 34 representative offices in China. Financial interconnection has continued to be deepened. Over the past five years, countries have carried out various forms of public diplomacy and cultural exchanges in a wide range of fields, which have enhanced mutual understanding and recognition, and laid a solid foundation for public opinion for the joint construction of the "Belt and Road". China's direct investment in countries along the route has grown steadily. In 2013-2018, Chinese enterprises directly invested more than US$90 billion in countries along the route, and the turnover of foreign contracted projects in the countries along the route exceeded US$400 billion.

The construction of "One Belt, One Road" has spanned different regions, different stages of development, different historical civilizations, security issues of international cooperation, emergency events across borders, natural disasters of extreme climates, and security threats of terrorism. "Building together" raises challenges.

From the national level, socialism with Chinese characteristics has entered a new era. This is a new historical orientation for China's development. At the conference, Comrade Xi Jinping made a major political conclusion that "socialism with Chinese characteristics has entered a new era, and the main contradictions in our society have been transformed into contradictions between the people's growing needs for a better life and unbalanced development." The people's needs for better life is to be more and more extensive, it's not only to put forward higher requirements for material and cultural life, but also to meet the growing demands of democracy, the rule of law, fairness, justice, security, and the environment.

The stablishment of the Emergency Management Department is an important measure for China's institutional reform, and it is also an important opportunity for emergency management systems and mechanism innovation. It further promotes emergency management from sub-disaster management to integrated management.

The need for security is an important cornerstone of the "people's growing needs for a better life". The uncertainty and complexity of disasters risk and crisis events are increasing. To ensure people's higher level of security needs, emergency management will face severe challenges.

The cross-cutting characteristics of emergency management disciplines, the vigorous development of big data and artificial intelligence, make it possible to innovate the national emergency management system in the new era based on risk management while using smart technology as a tool.

On April 15, 2014, the first meeting of the Central National Security Council put forward the strategic background of the "overall national security concept". "At present, the connotation and extension of China's national security is richer than that of any time in history. The space-time field is broader than that of any time in history. Internal and external factors are more complicated than that of any time in history. We must adhere to the overall national security concept and regard people's security as a major aim. The purpose is to take political security and economic security as the foundation, military, cultural and social security as the guarantee, and to promote international security, and to develop a national security road with Chinese characteristics." "Do not only attach importance to homeland security, but also attach importance to national security. Adhere to the people-oriented method, adhere to national security, all for the people, all rely on the people, and truly consolidate the mass foundation of national security. Paying attention to both traditional security and non-traditional security, so as to build up political security, homeland security, military security. A national security system that integrates economic security, cultural security, social security, scientific and technological security, information security, ecological security, resource security, and nuclear safety shall be established."

From the perspective of national security, the security threats facing the country are usually divided into two categories: one is the traditional security threat, and the other is the non-traditional security threat. In April 2014, Xi Jinping put forward the overall national security concept and emphasized the implementation of the overall national security concept. Both traditional security and non-traditional security should be emphasized.

The report of the 19th National Congress said: The uncertainties in instability faced by the world are prominent, the dynamic energy of the world economy is insufficient, the polarization between the rich and the poor is becoming more and more serious, and regional hot-spot issues are rising and falling. Terrorism, cybersecurity, major communicable diseases, climate change and other non-traditional Security threats continue to spread and humanity faces many common challenges.

Non-traditional security issues have the following main characteristics: trans-nationality in space, uncertainty in actors, suddenness in occurrence, and variability in nature.

## II. Challenges and Opportunities for College Security and Emergency Management Talents

### *A. University security and emergency management talents are thefundations to emergency management capacity building.*

From the three causes of the accidental cause of people's unsafe behavior, the unsafe state of the object, and the defects of management. All accidents can be said to be caused by people or eventually by people. The root cause of an accident is the lack of safety concepts, ability and skills. Namely: I don't hurt myself, I don't hurt others, I'm not hurt by others, I protect the ideas, techniques and skills that others are not hurt. From the current situation of the emergency management team. Existing professional fire rescue forces, professional mine rescue forces, military non-war action rescue forces, civil rescue forces and international rescue forces shall be integrated to develop developmental, complex and innovative technical skills for disaster prevention, disaster mitigation and relief. In the context of security, talent is even more critical.

### *B. The quantity and quality of existing safety and emergency management personnel are difficult to meet the need of emergency management.*

Only from the current situation of the safety supervision team. According to statistics, by 2020, there will be a gap of 430,000 in the nationwide coverage of safety supervision, safety services and safety technology applications. The gap in grassroots safety supervision personnel in Hunan Province is 26.2%, while less than 15% of which has relevant professional background. Especially after the adjustment of safety production and emergency management system, the professional talents in the fields of disaster prevention technology, fire engineering technology and emergency rescue technology are seriously inadequate, which is not compatible with the needs of emergency management in the context of large security.

### *C. There are structural shortcomings in the training of safety and emergency personnel and there are deficiencies of insufficient quantity and imbalance.*

At present, there is no emergency management major in the "Professional Catalogue of Higher Vocational Colleges" of the Ministry of Education. It can only consider the three major aspects of disaster prevention and mitigation, emergency rescue and safe production based on emergency management and count 22 majors as follows:

(1) Disaster prevention and mitigation: Focus on two majors: geological disaster investigation and prevention and fire engineering technology.

(2) Emergency rescue: Focus on three majors: rescue technology, fire command and marine rescue technology.

(3) Safety production: relying on a wide range of specialties, consider the commonality of safety production management, as

well as the informationization and intelligentization trend of safety accidents and safety management.

The number of students in the two majors of fire command and marine salvage technology is 0; the total number of students in the two major categories of disaster prevention and mitigation and emergency rescue is extremely small; the training of talents in safety production is also severe, and 11 specialized institutions are open. The number is less than 30, accounting for 50% of the total number of majors, and the number of four professional institutions is 0 or 1. The number of students in urban rail transit operation management, applied chemical technology, information security and management is 102,158. It accounts for 80.57% of the total number of students in the emergency management category.

## III. Countermeasures and Suggestions for the Cultivation of College Safety and Emergency Management Talents under the Background of Great Security

### *A. Build an emergency management professional system under the background of big security.*

At present, although many schools have set up the direction of emergency management, it is only under the discipline of public service management, fire protection, safety engineering, etc., and has not become an independent discipline. Moreover, the extension of this professional direction is very extensive, and the crisis public relations and social management are all set under the professional direction of emergency management.

This has caused the professional direction of emergency management to be very limited by the professional disciplines. For example, students who study journalism will learn public relations courses in the direction of emergency management, which will learn about emergency management and other related knowledge of crisis management, but this is not a system. The comprehensive and comprehensive management knowledge of the emergency management class has never been said to be an emergency management talent. According to the reform of China's emergency management system, we are calling for professional, compound and innovative emergency management talents, which need to be educated through systematic emergency management knowledge and skills.

Therefore, emergency management should be regarded as an independent discipline as soon as possible, and its undergraduate major, postgraduate major, and even doctoral major should be clearly defined and included in the subject professional catalogue. It is necessary to realize the "top-of-the-road" situation of emergency management knowledge school education as soon as possible. “Placement” refers to the establishment of emergency management related courses from kindergarten education. For children, they can carry out self-help and mutual rescue skills training. "Dingtian" is such a kind of educational content and professional disciplines to go directly to the doctoral level.

### *B. Focus on the practical application of safety and emergency management talents.*

The emergency management team must be a combative team, and this must be taken into account in cultivating talent. Whether it is management talents or rescue talents, we should first have a strong physical strength and a strong sense of honor and mission. This is not a general way of education. On the one hand, there must be relevant arrangements in the subject setting to increase physical fitness training courses. On the other hand, it is possible to strengthen the continuing education of veterans and let these people with strong skills invest in emergency management. The training of emergency management talents can adhere to both academic education and vocational training, and strengthen the mode of continuing education, so that physically and professional people can master emergency knowledge and skills, and also enable people with emergency knowledge and skills to adapt to the emergency. Management work.

### *C. Strengthen the training of compound safety and emergency management talents*

Strengthen the training of information-based security and emergency management talents. This kind of talent is the “clairvoyary eye” and “shunfeng ear” of the public sector. They are responsible for the early warning of emergency management. Their task is to collect information in a timely, accurate and comprehensive manner, and to constantly update and feedback information. The core quality of information-based talents is sensitivity, selectivity and responsibility.

Strengthen the training of operational safety and emergency management personnel. This type of talent is a professional technical talent in the public sector dealing with crises and emergencies, such as firefighters, police, medical staff, etc. Such operational talents also need to have rapid response capabilities, strong synergy and the ability to integrate various resources on site.

Strengthen the supervision of supervisory safety and emergency management personnel. In emergency management, it is necessary to specifically record and track the entire incident process, enhance the transparency of the process and evaluate the cause, treatment, loss and aftermath of the incident. Such supervised talents require a strong professional background, dynamic tracking ability, overall assessment ability and policy grasping ability.

Strengthen the implementation of executive safety and emergency management personnel training. This type of talent is a front-line commander. Requires comprehension, implementation, and synergy, strong professional background, accurate grasp, and decisive decision-making. We can understand the spirit of the decision-making level, carry it out well, and develop a actionable action plan based on rapid development and decisiveness.

Strengthen the training for talents of decision-making security and emergency management. This kind of talent is the highest level of talents in emergency management. It must have five core competencies: a comprehensive grasp of the macroscopic state of affairs; the second has a superb predictive

ability in the development trend; and the third has the psychological quality of being at risk and not being confused. The fourth is to familiarize with the generation, development, influence and resolution of events, and to make corresponding countermeasures at different stages of development; fifth, we must have a high sense of responsibility and dedication to the cause, the country and the people.

## IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the undergraduate talent training program for safety engineering in Shandong Institute of Business and Technology, we will add emergency management direction and wisdom fire direction. Focus on professional positioning and training objectives, so as to deepen education and teaching reform, attach great importance to practice links, and improve students' practical ability based on enterprise advantages,. Efforts should be made to cultivate students' sense of innovation and innovation, establish a "political school + industry-university-research" co-education emergency management personnel training system, form a talent training program that meets the needs of the society, and build a characteristic curriculum system that highlights the quality and ability to cultivate and become an emergency talents in Shandong Province in Management direction demonstration profession.

### *A. Training target for emergency management direction talents*

Cultivate basic knowledge of safety science and technology, basic theory of modern management and information science, disaster science, emergency management, and master the basic technologies of risk management, emergency plan preparation, emergency exercise design, prediction and early warning, and safety evaluation. And methods, to understand the mechanism of various emergencies and the general rules of emergency management activities, with emergency response and emergency command and decision-making capabilities and certain disaster risk management, disaster prevention planning and organization capabilities, with strong practical skills Comprehensive coordination ability and meticulous analytical thinking ability, able to conduct safety management supervision and management, emergency safety research and management, safety supervision and management, emergency safety management agencies, enterprises and institutions, urban communities, occupational safety and health agencies, Innovative and applied professionals who work in safety assessment and consulting, emergency management, etc.

### *B. Training target for smart fire safety direction talents*

Cultivate the basic theories, basic knowledge, basic skills of the Internet of Things, big data, cloud computing, artificial intelligence, fire engineering technology and management, get basic training of fire engineers, can engage in fire science research, fire system design, fire engineering Construction and management, fire engineering inspection and maintenance, fire protection technical consultation and assessment, fire inspection and supervision management, fire accident investigation and analysis, fire fighting and rescue, fire safety education and training, etc., with the qualification of registered fire engineers for about 5 years of graduation And high-quality applied talents with strong basic theory, strong engineering practice ability, high comprehensive quality, healthy body and good psychological quality, strong social responsibility and innovative spirit.

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