

10.18686/wef.v2i3.4284

Strategies and Pathways for High-Quality Development in Primary-level Governance of Campus Security in Higher Education Institutions from a High-Level Security Perspective

Yan Xiao¹, Yingfang Niu^{2*}

1. Security Department, Shenzhen Polytechnic University, 518000, Guangdong Province, China

2. School of Management, Shenzhen Polytechnic University, 518000, Guangdong Province, China

Abstract: At present, China's development is at a critical juncture where strategic opportunities coexist with risks and challenges. Against the backdrop of a risk society, the sudden and frequent occurrence of safety incidents in Chinese universities is evident, characterized by complex causes, severe harm, and far-reaching impacts. To integrate high-level safety throughout all fields and processes of campus safety work, and to strengthen the foundation for campus environmental stability on a broader scale, at a higher starting point, and at a higher level, the governance philosophy should first shift to multi-dimensional co-governance, proactively enhancing systemic resilience, and precise feedback loop governance. Secondly, the framework construction should focus on content expansion, the cultivation of stakeholders, and mechanism construction. Finally, through key strategies and optimization paths, promote high-quality development of Primary-level governance in university campus safety and maintain a safe and stable campus environment.

Keywords: High-Level Safety; Campus Safety; Primary-level Governance

1. Introduction

Xi Jinping emphasized at the National Conference on Ideological and Political Work in Colleges and Universities that “we must persistently promote harmony and stability in colleges and universities” and “ensure that the development of colleges and universities is well-governed, well-managed, and characterized by a clean and upright atmosphere.” At present, China's development is at a critical juncture where strategic opportunities coexist with risks and challenges. In the context of a risk society, the sudden and frequent occurrence of safety incidents in Chinese universities is evident, characterized by complex causes, severe harm, and far-reaching impacts. Placing safety development in a more prominent position and integrating high-level safety throughout all fields and processes of campus safety work are essential. On a broader scale, at a higher starting point, and at a higher level, it is crucial to strengthen the foundation for campus environmental stability. Promoting high-quality development of Primary-level governance in university campus safety is the primary task in the new era to maintain campus stability and ensure the healthy growth and success of university students^[1].

1.1 The Core Significance of High-Level Safety and High-Quality Development

High-quality development and high-level security are two wings of the core, forming a unified whole. Development thrives on the premise of security, while security is bolstered by a foundation of development; they complement and reinforce each other. The higher the quality of development, the greater the security challenges it faces, necessitating higher levels of security as a safeguard. Only with a secure and stable development environment can sustained, rapid progress be achieved.

Adhering to the mutually beneficial interaction between high-quality development and high-level security entails several key points: Firstly, a clear understanding of the interplay between high-quality development and high-level security; Secondly, practical efforts to promote mutual support and collaborative advancement between high-quality development and high-level security; Thirdly, actively guiding the dynamic equilibrium between achieving high-quality development and high-level security. In the ever-changing and challenging reality, it's crucial to find the common ground where high-quality development and high-level security intersect.

2. From the standpoint of high-level security, a conceptual shift in the Primary-level governance of campus security in colleges and universities

By implementing proactive preventive measures, grass-roots governance of campus security aims to achieve security risk prevention, thereby preventing security risks before they arise. We always take a problem-oriented approach, quickly assess and evaluate new circumstances, characteristics, and issues related to school safety, set the standards for diverse primary-level campus safety governance bodies, actively prevent incidents and dispose of them in a closed-loop manner, and construct effective risk prevention systems in advance, prompt early warning and response systems in case of an emergency^[3], effective emergency response systems in case of an emergency, and methodical restoration and reconstruction systems after the incident.

In the past, administrative control within a fractal structure dominated the Primary-level governance of university security. There were frequent conflicts between "rules" and "blocks," as well as unclear boundaries between authority and responsibility. This model has to be converted into a spatial three-dimensional network system structure of multiple adaptive subjects of co-governance in the case of severe risk. A clear example of the three-dimensional pluralistic co-rule is the growing diversity of subjects under grass-roots governance. Campus security work at the local level is becoming more and more complex and diverse, putting the promptness, accuracy, and adaptability of local governance to the test. Relying solely on the Security Department's administrative department can be challenging to manage; instead, security, academic, and logistical departments should work together to create a true campus "big security" work pattern.

3. Construction of primary-level governance framework for campus security in colleges and universities under the perspective of high-level security

At present, the factors affecting campus safety in colleges and universities present diversified and complex characteristics, with deeper connotation and wider extension, in addition to traditional campus safety issues such as traffic safety, fire safety, food safety, sports safety, etc., the new non-traditional campus safety risks such as virus contagion, cyber violence, telecommunication fraud, information security, laboratory safety, mental health, etc., are increasing day by day, and the threat of both to the campus security. The two threats to campus security are easily superimposed on each other. The relatively closed campuses of colleges and universities and the high density of students and teachers have prompted colleges and universities to think deeply about the changes and innovations in primary-level governance of campus security. Therefore, to promote the primary-level governance of campus security, it is necessary to establish a holistic and systematic thinking, so that the importance of traditional campus security and the importance of non-traditional campus security are equally important. In addition to ensuring that teachers and students can be in an objective state of safety, we also need to pay attention to their subjective feelings of safety and eliminate all kinds of security-related tension and fear.

4. Strategies and Paths for High-Quality Development of Primary-level Governance for Campus Security in Higher Education Campuses

4.1 Key Strategies for Quality Development of primary-level governance for Higher Education Campus Security

First, the system of accountability for the grid-based work of grass-roots governance will be fully implemented. Promote the construction of campus safety in colleges and universities, the key to tightening and compaction of responsibility is to adhere to the 'one post, two responsibilities', and to clarify the responsibilities of school leaders at all levels of safety work. The school party committee and the administrative team should effectively take the main responsibility for the safety of the whole school, firmly grasp the leadership, regularly listen to the work report, study the situation, decision-making and deployment, and do a good job in policy development, team building, mechanism construction and other aspects of work; the relevant functional departments should play their respective roles, implement the corresponding work responsibilities, and make concerted efforts to form a synergy; all the teaching staff should be based on their positions, and physically and conscientiously perform their duties. At the same time, in accordance with the requirements, to improve the political position, strict work discipline, and strengthen the accountability for safety work.

Secondly, optimizing advanced technological tools for grass-roots governance of university campus security. The use of modern science and technology is necessary to promote the modernization of campus security governance. It is manifested both in the use of advanced hardware technology for campus security monitoring and maintenance equipment and in the mastery of advanced software technology for campus security big data analysis and information sharing. With the acceleration of the trend towards the expansion of the scale of university operation, the socialization of campuses and the networking of education, the use of advanced technology as a means of campus security governance has not only become a necessity, but is also becoming a quick way to enhance the effectiveness of campus security governance. Colleges and universities should actively explore the "Internet +" means of campus security management, campus security in the organic integration

of human security, physical security, technological defense, and take the initiative to dock the public security sector information security management system, the establishment of a 360-degree security protection system for the entire staff, full coverage. To create a new model of campus security governance that is intelligently linked, object-linked, real-time and participatory for all. Through the effective support of safety publicity and education, daily management, risk prediction, emergency response, etc., the traditional post-event disposal is transformed into regular education, prevention and control beforehand, efficient disposal in the middle of the event, and scientific evaluation and analysis after the event. The use of advanced governance means to a certain amount of financial investment as a guarantee, at the same time, the quality of the personnel of the campus security governance team, business skills, working methods and so on put forward higher requirements, the need to continue to strengthen the education and training, improve the level of skills, the implementation of the work of responsibility.

References

- [1] Huang Ping, Li Wei, Chen Fang(2023). Public Safety Education in Higher Education: Best Practices and Challenges[J]. *Public Safety Journal*, 15(2): 201-225.
- [2] Wang Yong, Zhang Lei, Guo Fang(2024). Psychological Safety and Student Well-being: An Educational Framework[J]. *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 56(3): 321-345.
- [3] Cooper, M. D. (2000). Towards a model of safety culture. *Safety Science*, 36(2), 111-136.

Acknowledgment: This paper was sponsored by An empirical study on the factors affecting college students' social thoughts and risk prevention: Taking college students in Shenzhen as an example(2022YB14).