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Research on the Construction Strategies and Optimization Paths of the Campus Security Management System

Lingxia Li

Zhejiang DongFang Polytechnic, Wenzhou, Zhejiang, 325000, China

Abstract

With the continuous development of society, campus security has become a focus that attracts much attention. Frequent campus security incidents have seriously affected the physical and mental health of teachers and students as well as social stability. This research focuses on the construction and optimization of the campus security management system. Through in-depth literature review, analysis of the current situation, system construction, and exploration of strategies, a set of practical campus security management plans is proposed. The research shows that constructing and optimizing the campus security management system requires comprehensive consideration of multiple dimensions such as organizational structure, institutional building, technological application, and cultural construction, so as to build a comprehensive and multi-level security protection network.

Keywords

Campus Security; Management System; Construction; Optimization; Security Guarantee.

1. Introduction

In the rapid development process of today's society, as an important place for knowledge inheritance and talent cultivation, the campus plays a fundamental and guaranteeing role in the vigorous development of the education cause with its safe and stable environment. Campus security is by no means just an internal matter of the school. It is closely related to the vital interests of every teacher and student, deeply affects their life safety, physical and mental health, as well as the normal order of learning and working, and also reflects the stability and harmony of the whole society to a certain extent [1]. Looking back, the abominable phenomenon of campus bullying has occurred from time to time, bringing indelible physical and mental trauma to the victims, and the shadow may even accompany them for a lifetime; food safety issues have also repeatedly sounded the alarm. From the influx of inferior food materials to irregular food processing operations, they all threaten the physical health of teachers and students; cyber security threats have become increasingly prominent with the rapid progress of information technology. Problems such as cyber fraud and information leakage have made the campus, this pure land, hardly immune. These shocking campus security incidents frequently enter the public view and have triggered high attention and deep reflection from all sectors of society through the wide dissemination of various media [2]. Parents are worried about the safety of their children on campus; educators also deeply feel the great responsibility and realize the urgency and arduousness of campus security management work; and the whole society has also begun to re-examine the campus security issue and put forward higher expectations and requirements for it [3]. Against this severe realistic background, constructing a scientific, efficient and comprehensive campus security management system and continuously optimizing and improving it has become an urgent and crucial task in the current education field. This not only requires the high attention and active actions of the school management, but also the joint participation and cooperation of all teachers and students, and also needs to integrate various social resources to form a comprehensive and multi-level

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security guarantee joint force. Only in this way can a safe, stable and harmonious learning and living environment be created on campus, enabling teachers and students to engage in teaching and learning activities with peace of mind, promoting the steady development of the education cause, cultivating more outstanding talents with all-round development in morality, intelligence, physique, aesthetics and labor for the society, and laying a solid foundation for the long-term stability of the society [4].

2. Analysis of the Current Situation of Vocational Colleges

2.1. Current Situation of Domestic Vocational Colleges

(1) Great differences in the implementation of safety management systems: Most vocational colleges have formulated a series of safety management systems covering campus security, fire safety, food safety and other aspects. However, in the actual implementation process, there are relatively large differences among various colleges. Some colleges have strict management and can ensure that all systems are implemented in place, but some colleges also have formalism problems. For example, the implementation of the guard system is not strict, and the information on the entry and exit registration of personnel and vehicles is incomplete, resulting in the easy entry of off-campus personnel into the campus, which increases the unstable factors of campus security.

(2) Uneven effectiveness of safety education: With the increasing attention to campus security, vocational colleges generally carry out safety education courses and activities. However, the overall effect is not satisfactory. The content of safety education in some colleges is outdated, lacking in pertinence and practicality. It often simply explains some safety theoretical knowledge and fails to conduct in-depth analysis and case teaching in combination with the characteristics and actual life and learning scenarios of vocational college students. For example, in terms of network security education, for the actual risks that students may face, such as cyber fraud and network information leakage, insufficient guidance and preventive measure explanations are given, resulting in students lacking necessary self-protection awareness and ability when facing the complex network environment.

(3) Complex campus surrounding environment: Many vocational colleges are located in urban-rural fringe areas or development zones, and the surrounding environment is relatively complex. On the one hand, there are a large number of small vendors gathered, and the food hygiene situation is difficult to guarantee, bringing hidden dangers to students' diet safety; on the other hand, Internet cafes, entertainment venues and other places are relatively dense, which are easy to attract students to go there in their spare time, increasing the opportunities for students to be exposed to adverse social factors, such as the risks of being addicted to the Internet and participating in fights and brawls, which pose a potential threat to campus security.

(4) Uneven construction of safety facilities: In terms of investment in safety facilities, there are obvious uneven phenomena among domestic vocational colleges. Some vocational colleges in economically developed regions or key vocational colleges can be equipped with relatively advanced security monitoring systems, fire alarm equipment and complete campus access control facilities. However, due to limited funds, some vocational colleges in economically underdeveloped regions have old and backward safety facilities, and even some facilities are damaged and cannot be repaired and updated in time. For example, the number of surveillance cameras in some schools is insufficient, and there are blind areas in the coverage range. After a security incident occurs, effective video materials cannot be provided for investigation and tracing.

(5) Safety management in internship and practical training needs to be strengthened: Vocational colleges attach great importance to the cultivation of students' practical operation ability, and there are many internship and practical training links. However, there are many

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problems in safety management during the internship and practical training process. The division of safety responsibilities between some colleges and internship units is not clear enough, and there are loopholes in the safety education and supervision of students during the internship. Some internship units, in pursuit of economic benefits, neglect to provide safety training and protective measures for intern students, resulting in an increase in safety risks such as mechanical injuries, electrical accidents and chemical burns faced by students on the internship positions.

2.2. Current Situation of Vocational Colleges in Zhejiang Province

(1) Differences in regions lead to different focuses of safety management: Due to differences in geographical location, economic development level and surrounding environment, vocational colleges in different regions within the province have different focuses of safety management. In vocational colleges in provincial capital cities and economically developed regions, with the advancement of campus informatization construction, network security management has become one of the key areas of attention, such as preventing campus network systems from being hacked, ensuring the stable operation of online teaching platforms and preventing the leakage of students' personal information in the network environment. In vocational colleges in some industrial cities, as the school's professional settings are closely related to industrial production, the safety of internship and practical training and the impact of industrial pollution around the campus on the health of teachers and students have become prominent problems. For example, the safe use and storage management of chemicals by chemical major students during the internship process, and the potential threats of exhaust gas and waste water discharged by factories around the campus to the air quality and water quality on campus.

(2) The safety literacy of the teaching staff needs to be improved: The teaching staff in some vocational colleges in the province have deficiencies in safety literacy. On the one hand, professional teachers do not pay enough attention to the teaching of safety knowledge and skills in the internship and practical training links in the teaching process, lack systematic safety training, and are unable to master relevant safety operation procedures proficiently themselves, so they cannot give students accurate and comprehensive safety guidance; on the other hand, the professional qualities of school safety management staff are uneven. Some personnel lack professional background knowledge in safety management and have insufficient emergency response capabilities when dealing with campus security emergencies. They cannot effectively organize teachers and students for evacuation and rescue, which affects the quality and effect of campus security management work.

(3) The construction of safety culture lacks systematization: Although all vocational colleges in the province are aware of the importance of safety culture construction, in actual operation, there is a lack of systematic and continuous planning. The construction of safety culture in some schools only stays on the surface forms such as posting safety slogans and holding several safety lectures, and fails to integrate safety culture into all aspects of the school's daily teaching, management and life, forming a campus safety culture atmosphere that penetrates people's hearts. Students' sense of identity and participation in campus safety culture are not strong, and they have not really established the thought concept of "safety first". They also lack the awareness of consciously abiding by safety regulations in their daily behaviors.

(4) The informatization degree of safety management is not high: In the context of the information age, the informatization construction of safety management in vocational colleges in the province is relatively lagging behind. Although some schools have introduced some safety management information systems, such as access control management systems and monitoring systems, there is often a lack of effective integration and data sharing among these systems, forming "information islands". For example, after the monitoring system discovers an abnormal situation, it cannot be linked with the access control system in time to restrict the entry and exit

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of relevant personnel, nor can it quickly transmit the information to safety management personnel for timely processing. At the same time, the analysis and utilization of safety management data are insufficient, and it is impossible to predict campus security risks in advance through the mining and analysis of big data, so as to realize the preventive and proactive nature of safety management.

3. Construction of the Campus Security Management System

3.1. Organizational Structure

Establishing a scientific and reasonable organizational structure is the first step in constructing the campus security management system. The school should set up a special campus security management committee as the core leading body for campus security management work, comprehensively coordinating and coordinating campus security affairs. Committee members should cover school leaders, heads of various departments, teacher representatives and student representatives, etc., fully reflecting the safety management concept of multi-departmental cooperation and the joint participation of all staff, ensuring that campus security management work can be carried out in an all-round and multi-level manner.

3.2. Institutional Building

A sound safety management system is the key to the campus security management system. The school should formulate a series of detailed and specific rules and regulations covering campus patrol systems, access control management systems, fire drill systems, food safety supervision systems, etc., clarify the processes, standards and requirements of various security work, and ensure that campus security work can be carried out in an orderly manner according to regulations. At the same time, the school should also formulate detailed safety emergency plans, clarify the emergency response processes, division of responsibilities and resource allocation plans in the event of emergencies, and improve the school's ability and efficiency to respond to emergencies.

3.3. Technological Application

Using modern information technology means to improve the level of campus security management is an important measure in constructing the campus security management system. The school should widely install advanced equipment such as high-definition surveillance cameras and intelligent alarm systems on campus to realize real-time monitoring and dynamic early warning of all areas of the campus, and timely discover and handle various security risks. In addition, the school should establish a campus security management information system, integrate various security information resources, realize the rapid transmission and sharing of security information, improve the informatization and intelligence level of security management work, and enhance the efficiency of security management and the scientific nature of decision-making.

3.4. Cultural Construction

Strengthening the construction of safety culture is an important supporting force for the campus security management system. The school should continuously strengthen the safety awareness of teachers and students, improve their self-protection ability and emergency response skills through diversified publicity and education activities and regular safety drills. At the same time, the school should establish and improve the safety reward and punishment system, give timely recognition and rewards to teachers and students who perform outstandingly in campus security management work, stimulate their enthusiasm and initiative to participate in security management, and seriously criticize and impose corresponding

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penalties on teachers and students who violate safety management regulations, form a good safety behavior orientation, and create a strong campus safety culture atmosphere.

4. Optimization Strategies for the Campus Security Management System

4.1. Strengthening Risk Assessment and Dynamic Monitoring

The school should establish a normalized and professional risk assessment mechanism, regularly use scientific assessment tools and methods to conduct comprehensive, in-depth investigation and accurate assessment of security risks inside and outside the campus, and ensure the reliability and practicability of the risk assessment results. At the same time, strengthen the construction of the campus security real-time monitoring and early warning system, make full use of modern scientific and technological means such as intelligent monitoring technology and big data analysis technology to conduct real-time monitoring and dynamic analysis of the campus security situation, realize the early detection, early warning and early disposal of security risks, and effectively prevent the occurrence of security incidents.

4.2. Improving the Emergency Response System and Practical Drills

Constructing a rapid-response and coordinated emergency response system is an important task of campus security management. The school should further optimize the emergency response process, clarify the responsibilities and tasks of various departments and positions in the emergency disposal of emergencies, ensure that the emergency plan can be quickly launched in an emergency situation, and carry out emergency disposal work in an orderly manner to effectively control the development of the situation. In addition, the school should regularly organize teachers and students to carry out various emergency drills, including fire escape drills, earthquake avoidance drills, anti-terrorism and anti-riot drills, etc. Through practical simulation training, continuously improve the emergency response ability, self-rescue and mutual rescue skills and team cooperation spirit of teachers and students, and ensure that they can calmly respond and properly handle when facing real emergencies.

4.3. Deepening Home-School Cooperation and Information Sharing

Strengthening home-school cooperation is an important way to optimize the campus security management system. The school should actively expand communication channels with parents and establish a closer and more effective home-school contact mechanism. Through various means such as regularly holding parent-teacher meetings, distributing home-school contact manuals, and using social media platforms, timely inform parents of the latest situation of campus security management, relevant policies and regulations, and the dynamics of safety education, widely collect parents' opinions and suggestions, and form a good situation of home-school cooperation and joint participation in campus security management. At the same time, encourage parents to actively participate in campus security supervision work and jointly escort the safety of students.

4.4. Continuously Optimizing Innovation and Safety Culture Construction

The construction and optimization of the campus security management system is a continuous improvement and innovation-driven dynamic process. The school should establish a scientific and reasonable evaluation mechanism for the effect of safety management, regularly conduct a comprehensive and in-depth review and summary of the implementation effect of various safety management measures, timely discover existing problems and deficiencies, and make targeted adjustments and optimizations. At the same time, actively learn from advanced domestic and foreign campus security management experiences and technological means, continuously introduce new concepts and methods, such as the construction of intelligent security management platforms and the innovation of safety education courses, and

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continuously improve the level of campus security management. In addition, the school should further strengthen the construction of campus safety culture, through holding colorful safety knowledge competitions, safety-themed class meetings, safety culture festivals and other activities, create a strong atmosphere in which all staff pay attention to safety and everyone participates in security management, so that campus safety culture can penetrate people's hearts and become the common value pursuit and behavior of teachers and students.

5. Conclusion and Recommendations

This research has put forward a set of campus security management plans with relatively strong feasibility and practicability by deeply exploring the construction and optimization strategies of the campus security management system. The research results show that constructing and optimizing the campus security management system requires coordinated efforts in multiple aspects such as organizational structure, institutional building, technological application and cultural construction to build a comprehensive, multi-level and three-dimensional campus security guarantee system. In view of the prominent problems existing in the current campus security management, the following suggestions are put forward: First, continuously strengthen the scientific, systematic and operable nature of the safety management system and increase the implementation strength to ensure that all systems can truly take root and play an effective role; Second, further strengthen the safety education and training work, effectively improve the safety awareness and self-protection ability of teachers and students, so that they can master various safety knowledge and skills proficiently and calmly respond when facing security risks; Third, increase the investment in the construction of campus safety facilities, timely update and maintain safety facilities and equipment to ensure their good performance and stable operation, providing solid hardware support for campus security; Fourth, continuously deepen home-school cooperation, establish a closer and more efficient home-school communication and cooperation mechanism, fully mobilize the enthusiasm and initiative of parents to participate in campus security management, form a good situation of home-school co-education and joint management, and jointly create a safe, harmonious and stable learning and living environment for students.

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