Role of Ideological and Political Education and Counselors in College Emergency under the Modern Network Environment

Jie Li, Qiuling Song, Tian Tian and Xin Wen[*]

Qu jing Medical College

453584517@qq.com

[*]corresponding author

Abstract: With the development of the times, the internal and external environment of colleges and universities in China has undergone tremendous changes. Social problems have made the environment of colleges and universities more complex. Variable elements have emerged in universities and colleges in a variety of types. College students have had a negative impact, which sounded the alarm for the education of China's colleges and universities. The purpose of this article is to study the role of ideological and political education and counselors in college emergencies in the modern network environment. From the perspective of the modern network environment, this article takes university emergencies as the background, and on the basis of relevant realistic backgrounds and theories, it takes various types of university emergencies as specific research objects, from the "early warning" role, "safety valve" Role, "integration" role to analyze the role of ideological and political education and counselors in responding to university emergencies, and analyze the role of ideological and political education and the role of counselors by combining cases, emphasizing ideological and political education and guidance The theoretical basis for the role of staff in responding to university emergencies. The research results show that when university emergencies occur, good ideological and moral qualities can help colleges respond physiologically and avoid the expansion of the situation. "People" is the key to solving problems. When emergencies occur in universities, we should first pay attention to "people" The question of whether someone is injured, how many are affected, etc. If the counselor first pays attention to the material loss, it is an upside down.

1. Introduction

In the era when the Internet, computers, and mobile phones have not yet been fully popularized, online learning is not an essential part of our lives. Online learning can only indirectly or partially affect our lives. Our research on the world has been fixed in detail. Research thinking, choose sample research methods. With the rapid development of the Internet, the widespread popularization of new media such as computers and mobile phones, and the promotion and application of information technology, network applications have developed rapidly and are affecting our lives. The social problems caused by the rapid social and economic development have made the environment of colleges and universities more complex; elements of variability have emerged in large numbers among colleges and universities. Such as the incident of naked fall of university students in Jinan, suicide of Guangdong prospective university students in telecommunications fraud, and suicide of female university students in Xiamen University due to campus loan, etc., these can be regarded as emergencies in colleges and universities, providing education to colleges and universities in China. A wake-up call. At the same time, with the continuous changes of the modern network environment and the expectations put forward by General Secretary Xi Jinping at the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China on the issue of education security in China's universities, the relevant theoretical research has been further strengthened to make ideological education workers better It is the current priority task to deal with emergencies in colleges and universities.

Ideological and political education plays the role of "safety valve" and ways in the emergencies

of colleges and universities. Sociologist Zimmer first proposed the theory of "safety valve". Coser absorbed and improved it. Its essence is a safety mechanism. Ideological and political education can play the role of a safety valve, because when an emergency occurs in a university, it can respond quickly and solve some key problems, such as coordinating contradictions and solving psychological problems, which can maintain the stability of the campus [1-2] . The role of "integration" of ideological and political education after emergencies in colleges and universities and the way to exert it. Ideological and political education in this period can not be lax, because the impact of college emergencies still exists [3]. For the role played by ideological and political education during this period, scholars mainly focused on psychological reconstruction, spiritual construction and other aspects, effectively integrated resources, and restored campus order [4]. The development of modern networks also provides various new methods for the development of ideological and political education, and provides a good platform for the role of ideological and political education to be better played [5]. Domestic literature on the establishment of an emergency management index system for colleges and universities has been abundant, but there are very few literature that specifically study the emergency response capabilities of counselors, and a small amount of existing literature is still included in colleges and universities. Among the indicator systems constructed by the object [6-8].

In view of the research results of various scholars, this article is also engaged in the role of "pre-warning" before, "safety valve" during the event, and "integration" after the event to study the role of ideological and political education and counsellor in emergencies in colleges and universities, so that college students can be ideological The level has been improved, and students have been actively encouraged on the spiritual level, in order to promote the growth and success of college students, maintain campus stability, and promote the construction of a harmonious society.

2. Method

2.1 Characteristics of University Emergency in the New Era

Compared with the emergencies in universities and colleges compared with the general public emergencies in our society, the two have common grounds, but there are some obvious differences. Research and distinguish between the two. We can simply analyze and sort out the following differences between the two:

(1) The particularity and activity of the subject. The most obvious difference between university emergencies and social public emergencies is the activity of the subject. College students, as the future builders and living forces in China, are smart, wise, and idealistic.They can easily perceive the social development trend, are curious about new things, and have a natural curiosity about unconventional things. At this stage, college students have not fully formed a mature personality and are prone to impulsive behaviors. Therefore, when facing some things, the emotions of college students may be too intense, which is prone to emergencies.

(2) Group participation. College students are more active in thinking and have stronger execution ability. Therefore, when emergencies occur in colleges and universities, they all have certain specifications. College students are living and studying together, and their interests are converging. They are basically similar or the same in terms of knowledge and social experience.They also tend to agree when they look at certain social phenomena, especially the age of contemporary college students, who are energetic and active in doing things. This is also a college. There are many reasons for the school's emergency.

(3) Persistence of impact. The rapid development of modern science and technology, especially the widespread dissemination of social media. If emergencies occur in higher education institutions, it will affect other schools around them, and even the scope will continue to expand. Higher education institutions across the country will be affected to varying degrees. In addition, even if the emergency incidents of colleges and universities can be properly resolved without causing a large social impact, various details can be improved after the fact.However, the psychological shadow caused by such incidents to the masses will not be immediately felt. Disappear, but will be buried in

people's hearts for a long time.

2.2 Necessity of Ideological and Political Education in Responding to Emergencies in Universities

Today's universities and colleges train college students not only to strengthen intellectual education, but also to focus on their moral education development. Some college students sometimes have an impact on their own thinking due to unexpected events in the school. If the ideological and political workers in colleges and universities do not find the psychological problems of these students in time and cannot effectively and timely solve the education problems, it will have a great impact on the students at the level of learning and life. Extremely significant effect [9]. On the one hand, when emergencies occur, we need to have a correct view of ideological and political education, because ideological and political education has always been defined as a key task of college education.This work helps schools avoid or reduce college conflicts. Occurrence of an event. On the other hand, ideological and political education also plays a very important role in communicating between workers and students and motivating students, which is unmatched by other methods [10].

2.3 The Necessity of Counselors in Responding to University Emergencies

Counselors are of special significance for maintaining the safety and stability of colleges and universities and strengthening and improving the ideological and political education of college students. In the "Professional Competency Standards for College Counselors (Interim)" issued by the Ministry of Education, "crisis response" is included as one of the nine necessary professional competence requirements for counselors [11]. The promulgation of a series of important documents is enough to show that counselors play an important role in responding to university emergencies, promoting the healthy growth of students, and maintaining the harmony and stability of colleges [12]. Counselors need to take corresponding responsibilities at different times during the emergence of university emergencies.Before the incident, they are responsible for conducting ideological and political education online and offline, identifying potential risks, and helping students with problems. Responsibilities such as appeasing students and parents, and performing tasks; after the incident, they are responsible for psychological counseling, continuous tracking of key populations, restoration of a harmonious learning and living environment, summary of incident handling experience, and improvement of emergency plans [13]. It can be seen that counselors play a vital role in the entire process and all aspects of handling university emergencies.

3. Experiment

3.1 Experimental Object

From the perspective of the impact of ideological and political education on university emergencies and the counselor's approach to university emergencies, this article takes the modern network environment as the background, and on the basis of relevant realistic backgrounds and theories. The research object analyzes the advantages and disadvantages of ideological and political education to college emergencies and the way counselors deal with problems. It is concluded that good ideological and moral qualities can help colleges respond physiologically and avoid the expansion of events. The theory comes from practice and only pays Practices have practical significance, and it is found that the counselor's ability to research and judge risk information, help students with potential problems, situation analysis, rapid response, psychological counseling, improve emergency plans, network public opinion guidance, and network information security management needs to be strengthened.

3.2 Experimental Methods

(1) Literature review method. This article looks at the relevant cases of the counselor's handling of emergencies and the theoretical explanations of academic emergencies by domestic and foreign scholars, combined with the modern network environment, investigates the emergencies of colleges

and universities, and finds out problems in the process of inquiry to further Put forward countermeasures and suggestions based on theoretical basis.

(2) Inductive summary method. This article systematically summarizes the overall situation and practical path of emergency events through practical analysis of university emergencies, and specifically analyzes the problems existing in various subjects and links in the implementation process.

(3) Historical analysis method. This article traces the history of various emergencies in Chinese universities, and puts forward corresponding countermeasures and suggestions for future emergencies.

(4) Comparative research method. This article analyzes the achievements and differences of the rural financial precision poverty alleviation model in different poverty-stricken areas in Henan Province, and puts forward the practical problem of how to improve the precision of rural financial poverty alleviation in Henan Province.

4. Results

4.1 An Analysis of the Current Situation of Ideological and Political Education in Responding to Emergencies in Universities

In this paper, major students are the main survey objects, and 3000 samples are selected as the research data of this topic. The analysis focuses on the following four questions. The analysis of the research data is as follows:

(1) Research on the degree of attention paid by college students to news related to university emergencies. By sorting the samples, we can see that about 60% of the students pay more attention to this type of news; nearly 30% of college students occasionally pay attention to it; and about 10% of the students think that this type of news is irrelevant or even ignored. It can be seen that college and university students pay close attention to the news of university emergencies.
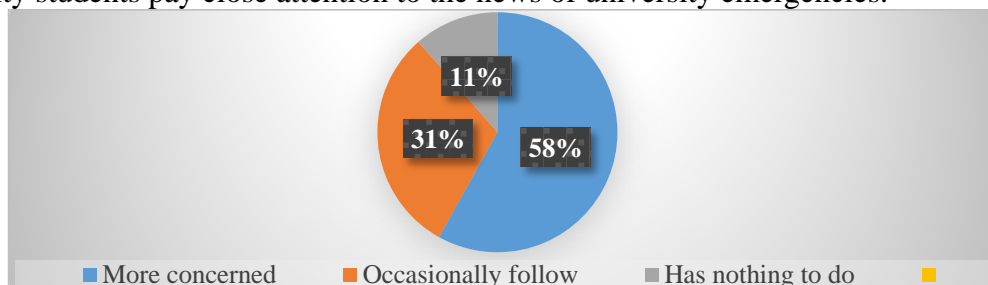

Figure 1. Students' interest in reporting on incidents involving universities

(2) Analysis of the types of university emergencies experienced by college students. According to the sample collation, it is known that the proportion of university emergencies caused by natural disasters and network security is the largest; campus management events, campus violence and deviation events also account for a certain proportion; campus security emergencies and campus public health emergencies have a very low proportion; Political emergencies rarely occur; the proportion of psychological and self-harm events cannot be underestimated. Due to the rapid development of society, the pressure on the learning life of college students tends to be diversified and huge, resulting in depression, schizophrenia, suicide and other college students' psychological and self-harm events.

(3) Investigation on the focus of emergency rescue mechanism work in colleges and universities. University emergency response mechanisms need to expand the backbone team and include counselors in the team; a comprehensive emergency management working mechanism and command team will enable universities to resolve emergencies with less time and effort; emergency platforms and pre-event publicity and The training will lay a solid foundation for the resolution of university emergencies.

(4) Investigations on ways to obtain emergency knowledge on campus. According to the sample collation results, it is known that the training of emergency knowledge in colleges and universities

is mainly based on knowledge lectures, supplemented by calligraphy and painting in the campus bulletin board; print media such as newspapers and magazines and the Internet have become a way to obtain emergency response in colleges and universities. Secondary means; another part of college students is obtained through exchanges and sharing between friends and family, see Table 1 for details.

Table 1. Survey of changes in access to emergency knowledge

	Knowledge lecture	Bulletin Post	Internet media	Share with friends and family	Other
2000-2005	47%	22%	13%	12%	6%
2005-2010	52%	15%	19%	7%	7%
2015-2019	50%	9%	28%	7%	6%

It can be seen that colleges and universities have provided great help for college students to obtain ways to resolve college emergencies, and from the side it also illustrates the importance that colleges and universities attach to emergencies; with the rapid development of the network, the network approach will be further Taking advantage of it, the proportion will increase further.

4.2 Counselors Address Issues Related to Emergencies

(1) Lack of ability to foresee in advance. Counselors are at the forefront of college student education and management. The level of risk information research and judgment ability directly affects the success of emergency handling. With the endless layers of new media, the collection, analysis and research of risk information in colleges and universities are facing greater challenges. From the survey above, it is known that the counselor's ability to research and judge risk information is at a level with a little research ability.

(2) Lack of ability to deal with matters. According to the survey, the inadequacy of situation analysis mainly exists in some young counsellor groups. In recent years, with the acceleration of the process of college counselor team construction, universities have introduced a large number of master's students to expand the counselor team. After the 1990s, they joined the ranks of counselors on a large scale. This rising star has changed directly from student status to counselor status.On the one hand, it lacks social experience and is eager to get rid of difficulties and calm the event when it encounters emergencies without thinking about the problem from the depth of the event. Phenomenal interference does not take into account the correlation of event factors and does not have the correct judgment.

(3) Lack of ability to recover afterwards. The qualifications of counselors in colleges and universities do not yet have the qualifications of a psychological counselor as a hard condition. Most of the counselors did not pay attention to the reserve of psychological knowledge during their studies. They have no time to recharge after work, resulting in a blank state of knowledge in this area. When related theories such as emergencies and psychological counseling guide the work, they will be at a loss.

4.3 Strategies to Improve Counselors' Emergency Response Ability

Counselors should improve the knowledge of risk information research and judgment, update the research and judgment methods, integrate modern scientific research and judgment methods with traditional methods, obtain risk information through multiple channels, integrate risk information research and judgment throughout student work, and grasp the special characteristics of ideological and political education objects in the new era. In order to adjust work ideas in a timely manner, and strengthen the implementation of ethics, physiology, and psychological "three principles" education and emergency prevention work.

5. Conclusion

In the modern network environment, we can clearly see that ideological and political education and counselors play a vital role in university emergencies.On the basis of reading a lot of domestic

and foreign literature and sufficient research, we have studied Incidents and corresponding solutions were proposed. For ideological and political educators and counselors in colleges and universities, they must be aware of their own missions and responsibilities, establish a correct view of right and wrong for college students, provide protection to avoid emergencies, and cultivate noble morality and soundness for the development of socialism. Outstanding person with personality, advanced thinking and strong political conviction.

References

[1] ZHAO Hong. Significance of Chinese Traditional Culture Education in College Ideological and Political Work[J]. Journal of Huaihai Institute of Technology, 2017, 24(1):41-46.

[2] Huhua Ouyang, Ruhua Jin. Lin Pan, English as a global language in China: Deconstructing the ideological discourse of English in language education. London: Springer, 2015. Pp. 189. Hb. £90[J]. Language in Society, 2017, 46(3):444-445.

[3] Manthos D. Delis, Iftekhar Hasan, Maria Iosifidi. On the Effect of Business and Economic University Education on Political Ideology: An Empirical Note[J]. Journal of Business Ethics, 2019, 155(2):1-14.

[4] Jennifer Wilbeck, Eric Roberts, Susanna Rudy. Emergency Nurse Practitioner Core Educational Content[J]. Advanced Emergency Nursing Journal, 2017, 39(2):141-151.

[5] C. Farrell, S. Teed, N. Costain. P055: EMS boot camp: a real-world, real-time educational experience for emergency medicine residents[J]. Canadian Journal of Emergency Medicine, 2017, 19(S1):S96-S97.

[6] Oluwayemisi A. Obashoro-John, Gbolabo J. Oni. Refugee Education: The State of Nigeria's Preparedness[J]. Universal Journal of Educational Research, 2017, 5(6):989-994.

[7] Mohammad Hosein Mehrolhasani, Ali Mouseli, Leila Vali. Quantitative optimization of emergency department's nurses of an educational hospital: a case study[J]. Electronic Physician, 2017, 9(2):3803-3809.

[8] V. Chauhan, S. Galwankar, S.P. Stawicki. The 'case-based learning conference' model at EMINDIA2017: A novel implementation of problem-based educational paradigm[J]. Journal of Emergencies Trauma & Shock, 2018, 11(1):61-64.

[9] Kevin Brigle, Amy Pierre, Elizabeth Finley-Oliver. Myelosuppression, Bone Disease, and Acute Renal Failure: Evidence-Based Recommendations for Oncologic Emergencies[J]. Clinical Journal of Oncology Nursing, 2017, 21(5):60-76.

[10] SulaimanA Alshammari, AbdullahA Alzahrani, KhaledA Alabduljabbar. The burden perceived by informal caregivers of the elderly in Saudi Arabia[J]. Journal of Family & Community Medicine, 2017, 24(3):145-150.

[11] Hamaspyur Vardanyan, Gabriela Bittencourt Gonzalez Mosegui, Elaine Silva Miranda. Skills and Core Competencies of Pharmacists in Humanitarian Assistance[J]. Prehospital and disaster medicine: the official journal of the National Association of EMS Physicians and the World Association for Emergency and Disaster Medicine in association with the Acute Care Foundation, 2018, 33(3):1-7.

[12] Djalali, Ahmadreza, Della Corte, Francesco, Segond, Frederique. TIER competency-based training course for the first receivers of CBRN casualties: a European perspective[J]. European Journal of Emergency Medicine, 2017, 24(5):371-376.

[13] P Garg, JD Chetwood, K Burton. P88 High fidelity realistic acute medical simulation and sbar training at a tertiary hospital in blantyre, malawi – a qualitative assessment[J]. BMJ Simulation and Technology Enhanced Learning, 2017, 3(Suppl 2):A82-.