Research on the Reform of Public Security Teaching and the Practice Path of Standardized Law Enforcement*

Qin Wei[1]

[1] Hubei University of Police, Wuhan, Hubei, China

ABSTRACT

Through the precise the new historical orientation and era coordinates of the "New Era", this paper strives to use empirical research methods to explore the study that when facing veriable problems like new international situation, principal contradiction in Chinese society, new needs of the people, new characteristics of illegal crimes, etc., how Chinese public security education can accurately grasp the responsibility positioning and historical mission of public security education in the new era to build a scientific law enforcement standardization system with the reform of the training system for public security professionals in public security colleges as the opportunity.

Keywords: Public security teaching, Law enforcement norms, Reform research.

1. INTRODUCTION

With the progress of the rule of law in society and the enhancement of people's awareness of democratic rights, all sectors of society have put forward increasingly urgent requirements for improving the legal work level of public security organs. Vigorously promoting the standardized construction of law enforcement and continuously improving the law enforcement ability and level has become a very important and urgent task facing the public security organs at present, and it is also the central task of the training and reform of public security professionals in public security colleges and universities in the future.

At present, China's economic and social situation has undergone profound changes, and the main social contradiction has also transformed. The contradiction between the people's growing needs for a better life and unbalanced and inadequate development has become the main social contradiction. Public security work, especially the standardization of law enforcement, is facing new

challenges. In terms of safety needs, the general public no longer simply concerns about personal and property safety, but also about public safety, terrorist incidents, financial fraud risks, environmental safety, food and drug safety, ecological safety, etc.; in terms of the needs of the rule of law, the general public not only pays attention to the protection of their own rights and interests, but also pays attention to social fairness and justice. The public demands not only the protection of human rights, but also the respect of personality, etc.; However, there is still a big gap between the public security law enforcement work and the new expectations and new demands of the people in the new era. Since the Ministry of Public Security decided to carry out the work of "strengthening the standardization of law enforcement" in 2008 [1], great progress has been made in the standardization of public security law enforcement in China. However, we are also soberly aware that compared with the new situation and new tasks of comprehensively deepening reforms, advancing the modernization of the country's governance system and governance capacity, and comprehensively governing the country according to law and building a socialist country under the rule of law in the "new era", the new situation and tasks of the Party and the people

are different, and the Party's and the people's new requirements and new expectations, there are still many weak links in public security law enforcement work. Some policemen do not have a strong concept of the rule of law and their law enforcement literacy is not high, and their ability to use the rule of law thinking and method to deal with new situations and new problems still needs to be further improved. Institutions and mechanisms such as law enforcement standards, operating procedures, and management and supervision are not yet perfect, and law enforcement irregularities still occur from time to time. Strengthening the standardization construction of public security law enforcement is the need to solve the difficulties, doubts, and confusion of the police on-site law enforcement, the need to improve the core professional ability of the police, and the need to reform the teaching and training content of the students majoring in public security in the colleges.

Through in-depth study and implementation of Xi Jinping's new era of socialist political and legal thoughts with Chinese characteristics, there is a must to always adhere to the following four principles in public security education: The first is to always adhere to the people-centered law enforcement concept, and take meeting the new needs of the people in terms of democracy, rule of law, fairness, justice, safety, and environment as the goal of standardization construction of public security law enforcement. The second is to always adhere to the basic value orientation of fairness and justice, and earnestly internalize the rule of law concepts such as legalization of crimes and punishments, judgments based on evidence, never-before-seen guilt, and procedural justice. The third is to always adhere to the development momentum of reform and innovation, not only to strengthen the top-level design of public security education, but also to encourage the reform of public security education in public security colleges and universities with different geographical characteristics [3], to promote the formation of a cluster effect of public security education reform and innovation, to promote the formation of a cluster effect of public security education reform and innovation, and to provide more Hubei elements and Hubei experience for public security education and the standardized construction of national public security law enforcement. The forth is to always adhere to the strategic support of information technology for public security education, unswervingly follow the road of science and technology for police development, accelerate the implementation of the big data policing strategy of "cloud public security, intelligent prevention and control" [2], and promote the quality, efficiency, and power changes of law enforcement standardization construction. Strengthen the education and study of important national policies, new laws and regulations, law enforcement and case handling knowledge and reform measures in the context of the new era, with special emphasis on the teaching research of new types of crimes such as Internet crimes, economic crimes, "routine loans", and "soft violence", to provide a strong legal education guarantee for the current special operations such as "sweeping gangsters and eliminating evil".

2. LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDIZATION MODEL DESIGN

As an important part of the construction of the rule of law, the standardization of law enforcement has an overall and fundamental position in the entire public security work. This article will take reform and innovation against the background of the new era as the breakthrough point and focus of law enforcement standardization construction, starting from the personnel allocation, management system, operation mechanism, etc., and comprehensively study how to build a public security law enforcement and teaching model that meets both the requirements of actual combat regulations and the actual situation in various places.

2.1 Studying the Redesign of the Law Enforcement Standardization Process, and Establishing an Information-based Law Enforcement Management Mechanism

It is a must to study how to carry out a comprehensive reform of "online and offline" in the whole process of law enforcement, so as to achieve a high degree of integration and sharing of law enforcement workflow, business flow, and information flow. Offline, it is necessary to process reengineering for key links such as case filing and case review. Online, the law enforcement case handling system should be used as a channel to realize closed-loop management of all law enforcement data. At the same time, the electronic data such as receiving and handling police, on-site inspection, investigation, and case retrieval are

integrated and stored in a centralized manner to ensure that all law enforcement activities are documented and managed retrospectively.

2.2 Studying the Intelligent Law Enforcement Standardization Supervision Center To Build an Automatic Discovery Model for Law Enforcement Problems

There is a necessity to study how local public security organs integrate law enforcement supervision resources and optimize law enforcement supervision functions based on their own actual characteristics. It is also a must to apply big data to supervise the whole process of law enforcement and case handling, design an automatic discovery model through the prominent law enforcement problems found in the research process, incorporate all links in the whole process from receiving and handling the calling-the-police, receiving the case to the transfer for prosecution, into automatic supervision, and upgrade the traditional work method that relies on manual supervision to a new mode of intelligently discovering law enforcement problems, and expand the breadth and depth of law enforcement and standardized supervision.

2.3 Taking the Professional Upgrade of the Law Enforcement Case Handling Center as a Breakthrough To Study the Reorganization and Operation of Law Enforcement Case Handling Functions

From this aspect, it is necessary to study how to build an exemplary law enforcement case handling center in accordance with the construction and operation standards of "centralization, intelligence, specialization, and specialization" [4], and realize "one-stop case handling, three-dimensional services, standardized operations, and process-based supervision". It is very important to take this as a breakthrough to further study the reorganization of law enforcement and case handling functions, and apply this standard to the professional upgrading of other law enforcement case handling centers, to truly realize the real-time dynamic management and control functions of law enforcement norms such as automatic traces of the whole process of law enforcement behavior, visual and audible background supervision, automatic alarm for

violations, and automatic early warning of important links.

3. INNOVATIVE DESIGN OF PUBLIC SECURITY EDUCATION AND TRAINING

The practice of public security teaching and public security work has proved that in the standardization of public security law enforcement, regulating law enforcement power is the core content, reforming the operating mechanism of law enforcement power is the source of motivation, and using new technology is an important means. In the context of the new era, in the face of the new situation, new tasks and new requirements of our public security work (including the public security education work in our public security colleges) given by history, the researchers are exploring how to further promote the standardization of law enforcement across the country. Therefore, the design of public security personnel education should highlight the following innovations:

3.1 Building a Balanced System of Legal Thinking and Reform and Innovation in the New Era

Reform and the rule of law are like the two wheels of a car and the two wings of a bird. Comprehensively deepening the reform of public security should be promoted under the protection of the rule of law, and the construction of standardized law enforcement should be carried out in accordance with the law. The reform and innovation of public security organs can only re-optimize the allocation of internal elements of public security organs within the framework of the rule of law. The design of reform variables in the construction of law enforcement standardization cannot go beyond the legal framework [5], cannot innovate for the sake of innovation, and cannot conflict with the law.

3.2 Highlighting Public Opinion Guidance and Problem-oriented Comprehensive Evaluation of Multi-index Attributes of Law Enforcement Norms

It is necessary to adhere to law enforcement for the people, and by rectifying and solving outstanding problems that the people have strongly reflected on, so that the broad masses of the people

can feel fairness and justice through every law enforcement act.

3.3 Building a New Model of Data-driven Law Enforcement Standardized Management

In the construction of law enforcement standardization, "intelligence" has always run through various reform elements and has become a crucial key clue. There is a must to focus on the important support of scientific and technological informatization means, continuously improve the intelligence level of law enforcement and case handling, and use advanced equipment to "force" law enforcement officers to strictly enforce the law in accordance with the provisions of the law. At the same time, the current big data research results are combined with the actual law enforcement work to form a new data-driven law enforcement management model.

3.4 Accurate Training for Common Problems in Front-line law Enforcement

From five aspects of the duties and compulsory measures of the police on duty, receiving and dispatching the police, on-site handling of common police situations, public security management punishment, and criminal investigation, and according to the four levels of operation procedures, precautions, common problems, and main laws and regulations, it is necessary to strengthen the theoretical and practical skills training for public security professionals, so that they can focus on specific problems, familiarize themselves with operating procedures, keep in mind the precautions, prevent common problems, and know the relevant laws and regulations in specific law enforcement, so as to improve the accuracy of their law enforcement work in the future.

4. IMPLEMENTATION STEPS OF PUBLIC SECURITY LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDIZED EDUCATION

First of all, it is to focus on the key links that are prone to problems in receiving and handling police on the front line and law enforcement on duty, and provide accurate teaching and police skills training for the basic requirements, handling principles and general procedures of police and on-site handling.

It is also necessary to further clarify the teaching requirements for on-site disposal of students, and effectively cultivate students' professional ability in precise law enforcement and safe law enforcement from the aspects of legal requirements, handling procedures, words and deeds, tactics and skills, etc., by analyzing common cases, obstructing law enforcement, on-site police, common mass incidents, disputes, rescue and other types of police.

Second, it is to pay close attention to the actual needs of grass-roots police in law enforcement, focus on common police situations and frequently-occurring problems in on-site law enforcement, and further clarify common police situations and common methods and measures for on-site law enforcement in response to situations such as police officers are afraid to deal with or will not deal with, and establish a set of on-site law enforcement standards that are easy to learn, remember and use. There is a necessity to focus on the key links of police handling. In view of the complex factors of on-site law enforcement, many links, high security risks, and easy omissions in police handling, the on-site law enforcement process should to be further refined, which is convenient for public security students to learn and master, develop habits and implement them in a standardized manner. The training plan for public security professionals should be closely related to the actual needs of on-site law enforcement. For various common police situations and important matters, the corresponding disposal measures and methods should be comprehensively and systematically specified, and provide intuitive and clear answers to students "what should be done, what should not be done, and to what extent" in the on-site law enforcement simulation training, to ensure that students majoring in public security can not only form a systematic understanding and operation of on-site law enforcement [6], but also take a seat for common police situations and facilitate execution.

Third, it is to solve the problems that public security majors in public security colleges do not use, dare not use, and do not use existing legal means well, so as to further improve their law enforcement concepts, law enforcement capabilities, and law enforcement levels. For example, the mobile police terminal "Standard Law Enforcement Simulation" APP can be organized and developed to provide students or front-line police with common laws and regulations, on-site law enforcement standard guidelines, and typical case browsing and query services, to ensure that the trainees can use the mobile police simulation

terminal to complete the comprehensive simulation training, such as registration of reports, police feedback, on-the-spot punishment and on-site mediation, etc. At the same time, it will further optimize and supplement the on-site law enforcement standards and regulations, upgrade and improve the functions of the law enforcement case handling system [7], so that more and more students majoring in public security have corresponding clear law enforcement standards for the professional problems that need to be solved urgently, to let students have more confidence in the future on-site law enforcement, lay the institutional foundation for the reform of public security personnel training and provide capacity guarantee for the rule of law public security.

Fourth, it is to explore the normalized analysis methods of forward and reverse law enforcement from the perspective of individual cases, especially to supplement and expand the principles of universal statistics through the analysis of typical cases. Interactive methods such as case analysis method and simulated confrontation method can be used to communicate with students of public security majors, so that students can experience the dilemma and harm caused by irregular law enforcement, so as to deeply understand the meaning and connotation of law enforcement standardization, which will arouse interest in law enforcement standardized training, enhance students' awareness of law enforcement standardization, and solve the problem of "why should students learn standardized law enforcement".

Fifth, through the establishment of the "three-in-one teaching, training and combat integration" mechanism, the research results from the frontline of the public security are returned to the frontline of the public security, and the "cooperation between the academy and the bureau" of the public security is strengthened to truly reflect its practical value. This research group will finally combine technology with law, technology with actual combat, and actual combat with law. Only in future law enforcement actual combat can it achieve the "operable, able to operate, and capable to operate" of standardized [8] law enforcement. This will also solve the stubborn problem that the top-level design and actual law enforcement are not grounded to a certain extent. It is necessary to let practical content occupy the main position in the classroom, enhance the ability to standardize law enforcement from the perspective of actual combat, make full use of existing resources, and take practical and practical

standardized law enforcement content as the main subject of training. A series of practical teaching courses are set up according to the "Normalized Law Enforcement Video Teaching Film" produced by the Ministry of Public Security, such as: setting up "Language Control on the Scene of Law Enforcement by Public Security Police" to solve the outstanding problem of "dare not to speak, not to speak, and unable to speak" in the process of law enforcement standardization, so as to achieve the purpose of standardizing the language of law enforcement; setting up the training topic "Use of Weapons Supported by Law" to solve the problems of law enforcement police officers who "do not dare to use guns, use guns illegally, and do not know right or wrong after shooting". Only in this way can people achieve the effective goals of "harmonizing small police situations" and "legalizing large police situations" in actual combat [9].

5. CONCLUSION

Education in public security colleges is an important part of public security work, and it is the source and foundation of strengthening the construction of public security teams. It should be guided by the needs of public security work, and the main goal is to cultivate public security professionals. In order to meet the requirements of the regularization, specialization and professionalization of the public security team, further improve the quality of personnel training in public security colleges and universities, and better meet the needs of public security organs for public security professionals, it is necessary to use empirical research methods to explore the study that when facing variable problems like new international situation, principal contradiction in Chinese society, new needs of the people, new characteristics of illegal crimes, etc., how Chinese public security education can accurately grasp the responsibility positioning and historical mission of public security education in the new era to build a scientific law enforcement standardization system in the opportunity of the reform of the training system for public security professionals in public security colleges through the precise the new historical orientation and era coordinates of the new era.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

This paper is independently completed by Qin Wei.

REFERENCES

[1] Liu Maolin, Constitutional Control of Police Power [J]. Law Science, 2017, (3): 65-76. (in Chinese)

[2] (U.K.) Adam Smith, The Complete Works of Adam Smith [M]. Chen Fusheng, Chen Zhenye, trans. Beijing: The Commercial Press, 2014, 32. (in Chinese)

[3] Li Jianhe, The Status Quo, Problems and Reasons of Police Power Allocation in Chian — The Second Special Research on Police Power [J]. Journal of Chinese People's Public Security University (Social Sciences Edition), 2007, (5): 6-10. (in Chinese)

[4] Yu Lingyun, A Study on Depoliticization [J]. Peking University Law Journal, 2018, 30(02): 393-413. (in Chinese)

[5] Lu Jianjun, The Definition and Configuration of Police Power [M]. Beijing: Peking University Press, 2017, 79. (in Chinese)

[6] Cheng Lin, General Theory of Police Law [M]. Beijing: Chinese People's Public Security University Press, 2018, 73. (in Chinese)

[7] (France) Gilles Deleuze, Foucault [M]. Yang Kailin, trans. Nanjing: Jiangsu Education Press, 2006, 26-32. (in Chinese)

[8] Sun Maoli, The Exploration and Practice of the Standardization Construction of Public Security Law Enforcement [J]. The Chinese Procurators, 2018 (19): 41-44. (in Chinese)

[9] Wang Xin, On Regulating the Operation of Police Power [J]. Journal of Shandong Academy of Governance, 2018(05): 49-52+39. (in Chinese)