

Theoretical Construction and Practical Exploration of National Security Concept Education

Xu Chen

Yan'an Vocational & Technical College, Yan'an City, Shaanxi Province, 716000

Abstract: National security concept education, as an important field, aims to improve citizens' national security awareness, knowledge and ability to cope with increasingly complex and diverse security challenges. In today's world, the turbulence in international relations, the rapid development of science and technology, the emergence of non-traditional security threats and other factors make the education of national security concept more urgent and necessary. This study aims to explore the theoretical construction and practical exploration of national security concept education, in order to provide useful experience and insight for building a more secure society and international order. This paper will first review the evolution of the national security concept and clarify the background and foundation of the national security concept education.

Keywords: National security concept education; Theoretical construction; Practical exploration

Introduction

National security has always been one of the core issues in international politics and domestic governance. However, with the rapid evolution of international relations and the intensification of globalization, countries are facing more and more security challenges and threats, which not only come from traditional military threats, but also include non-traditional security issues such as terrorism, cyber attacks, climate change, public health threats, etc. These security threats not only pose a threat to international security, but also have a profound impact on domestic social and economic stability. In this context, the national security concept education has become an increasingly important field for the national government and educational institutions. It aims to increase citizens' awareness and knowledge of national security, develop their ability to respond to various security threats, and contribute to the overall security of the country. The education of national security concept involves a wide range of education fields, including school education, higher education, vocational training, as well as various forms of education methods, such as classroom teaching, simulation exercises, publicity and education. Although national security concept education has been widely implemented in some countries, there are differences among different countries and regions, and a unified theoretical framework and best practice models have not yet been formed. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct in-depth research and promote the development and improvement of national security concept education on the basis of theoretical construction and practical exploration, so as to better cope with today's complex and changeable international security environment. This study aims to fill the knowledge gap in this field and provide useful guidance and suggestions for the future development of national security concept education.

1. Theoretical basis of national security concept education

1.1 Relationship between national security concept and education

One of the theoretical bases of national security concept education is the national security concept itself. The concept of national security involves a country's cognition of internal and external security threats and countermeasures, emphasizing the multi-dimensional and complex nature of national security. Education is seen in this context as an essential element of national security, as it develops citizens' awareness, knowledge and capacity for national security. The national security concept emphasizes the important role of education in national construction and social stability, and further promotes the development of national security concept education.

1.2 Support of educational psychology and cognitive science

National security concept education can also rely on the theoretical basis of educational psychology and cognitive science. Research in these areas provides insights on how to most effectively deliver and absorb national security-related information. For example, theories of educational psychology can help educators understand students' learning needs and characteristics in order to better design educational curricula and methods. Cognitive science research can reveal how people understand and process complex national security information and help optimize educational content and teaching strategies.

1.3 Support of social science and international relations theory

National security concept education can also benefit from the support of social science and international relations theory. Social science research can provide deep insights into the international security environment, international conflicts, and cooperation, providing educators with up-to-date information on global security issues. The framework of international relations theory can help students understand international politics and foreign policy and thus better understand international security challenges.

1.4 Foundations of education law and policy

Finally, the theoretical basis of national security concept education also includes educational laws and policies. National security concept education needs to be conducted within legal and policy frameworks to ensure its legitimacy and effectiveness. Educational laws and policies stipulate the content, methods and operation mode of educational institutions, and provide legal protection and guidelines for the education of national security concept. The foundations of these laws and policies are key factors for the development of national security concept education in a legitimate, equitable and sustainable environment.

2. Theoretical construction strategy of national security concept education

2.1 Diversified educational contents and methods

One of the theoretical construction strategies of national security concept education is to diversify the contents and methods of education. This includes covering a wide range of national security topics such as defense, economic security, information security, environmental security to meet the needs and interests of diverse students. In addition, a variety of educational methods, such as classroom instruction, case studies, simulation exercises, online education, are used to accommodate students with different learning styles and backgrounds. This diversity helps to enhance the attractiveness and effectiveness of education and to give students a more comprehensive understanding of national security concepts.

2.2 Problem-based and context-based educational design

Another important construction strategy is problem - and context-based educational design. This approach emphasizes combining learning with practical problems and improving students' problem-solving skills through contextualized education. For example, by simulating international crisis scenarios, students can apply the national security knowledge and skills they learn in practice and better understand the complexity of decision-making. This educational design strategy helps to combine theoretical knowledge with practical application and cultivate students' practical operation ability.

2.3 Participation and cooperation of the whole society

The theory construction strategy of national security concept education also includes the participation and cooperation of the whole society. This means that all sectors, including government, schools, businesses, and social organizations, need to work together to provide support and resources for national security concept education. The government can formulate relevant policies and regulations to ensure the legitimacy and quality of education. The school can cooperate with the government, the military, and other institutions to provide professional educational programs. Businesses and social organizations can provide practical examples and resources to enrich educational content. This whole-of-society engagement and cooperation contributes to a more integrated and sustainable education system.

2.4 International perspective and cross-cultural education

Finally, the theory construction strategy of national security concept education should include international perspective and cross-cultural education. Given the cross-border nature of international security issues, education should help students understand international affairs and foreign policy and develop the ability to communicate across cultures. International educational content and international cooperation projects can broaden students' horizons and better adapt them to a globalized world. This educational strategy helps to produce students educated with an international perspective and a global context on national security.

3. Theoretical and practical strategies of national security concept education

3.1 Problem-oriented practical education

One of the theoretical and practical strategies of national security concept education is to adopt problem-oriented practical education. This educational approach focuses on students applying their theoretical knowledge and skills by solving practical problems. For example, students can engage in simulation of international conflict crisis management, or analysis of current international security events, based on real case studies. This problem-oriented, hands-on education helps develop students' critical thinking, problem-solving and practical skills to better address national security challenges.

3.2 Interdisciplinary and comprehensive education

Another important practical strategy is interdisciplinary and comprehensive education. The concept of national security covers multiple fields, including politics, military, economy, society, environment, etc. Therefore, education should cover multiple disciplines and fields. Educators can design interdisciplinary courses that bring together knowledge from different disciplines to help students fully understand the diversity and complexity of national security issues. Comprehensive education can also develop students' systems thinking and comprehensive analysis skills, so that they are better equipped to deal with comprehensive national security challenges.

3.3 Practical education and simulation exercise

Practical education and simulation exercise are important components of national security concept education. Through hands-on and simulated exercises, students can practice the skills and decision-making process of responding to security threats in a safe environment. For example, students can participate in activities such as military simulation exercises, cyber security competitions, or international crisis negotiation simulations to improve their hands-on skills and emergency response capabilities. This hands-on education helps translate theoretical knowledge into practical competence and develops students' practical skills in addressing national security challenges.

3.4 International exchange and cooperation projects

Finally, international exchange and cooperation projects are one of the theoretical and practical strategies of national security concept education. International cooperation programs can provide students with the opportunity to interact and exchange with students from other countries, promoting the development of cross-cultural understanding and international perspectives. Students can participate in international security studies, diplomatic exchange programs, or simulations at international organizations to gain insight into global security issues. Such international exchanges and cooperation help to train students educated in national security concepts with a global background and transnational vision, and contribute to international cooperation and the solution of global security issues.

Peroration

In the theoretical construction and practical exploration of national security concept education, we deeply discuss its importance and foundation. National security concept education, as a key area, aims to enhance citizens' national security awareness, knowledge and capabilities to better cope with increasingly complex and diverse security challenges. By discussing the background, theoretical basis, construction strategy and practical methods of national security concept education, this study provides useful thinking and suggestions for the development of this field. The theoretical construction of national security concept education includes diversified educational content and methods, problem-oriented practical education, interdisciplinary and comprehensive education, as well as international perspective and cross-cultural education. These strategies help develop students with in-depth knowledge, practical skills and an international perspective to better understand and respond to national security challenges. On the practical side, problem-oriented practical education and simulation exercises provide students with hands-on opportunities to help them translate theoretical knowledge into practical abilities. The International Exchange and Cooperation program promotes cross-cultural exchange and international cooperation, and produces students with global backgrounds and transnational perspectives. These practical strategies help to transform the education of national security concept from abstract theory to practical action.

References:

- [1] Sun Hong. The mode of Integrating National Security Education in College Students' Ideological and Political Theory Course teaching -- and the Reform of National Security Education for College Students from the perspective of Overall National Security View [J]. Journal of Heilongjiang University of Education, 2019, 38(7): 44-46. (in Chinese).
- [2] Xu Jingyu. Education strategy of National security concept based on ideological and political theory classroom [J]. Journal of Lanzhou Petrochemical Vocational and Technical College, 2018, 18(4): 55-58. (in Chinese).