

Challenges, Opportunities and Countermeasures for National Security of Universities' Campus in the Post COVID-19 Epidemic Era from the Perspective of Net Assessment Theory

Qinghua Du¹, Lei Li²

¹Wuhan Textile University, Wuhan 430073, Hubei, China.

²Wuhan Vocational College of Industry and Trade, Wuhan 430073, Hubei, China.

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Abstract: The Net Assessment theory is an auxiliary means of strategic analysis implemented by the United States, which has made great contributions to the maintenance of the global hegemony of the United States and the US military. According to the analysis of the Net Assessment theory, the national security of colleges and universities in the post epidemic era is facing new challenges, including internal and external threats, explicit and invisible risks, tangible and intangible risks, short-term risks and long-term risks. There is no strict boundary among these risks and challenges, and they will transform into each other under specific conditions. Although there are different risks, opportunities and risks are the same. The measures taken by China in the face of the epidemic and the results achieved reflect the advantages of China's political system, which is conducive to strengthening the education and cognition of political security and non-traditional security in Colleges and universities, and to improving the crisis awareness and coping ability of teachers and students. In the post epidemic era, colleges and universities should sum up the historical experience and lessons, improve the national security awareness and ability of teachers and students, pay attention to hardware construction, and relevant departments should strengthen security assessment and issue early warning in time, so as to better safeguard national security.

Keywords: Net Assessment; Post COVID-19 Epidemic Era; National Security; Risks

The outbreak of the new crown pneumonia epidemic in 2020 reflects that there is still a lot of room for improvement in the national security awareness of some citizens, especially non-traditional security awareness. The communique of the Fifth Plenary Session of the 19th Central Committee clearly pointed out that: It is necessary to coordinate traditional and non-traditional security and strengthen the country. Safety system and capacity building. Colleges and universities are important positions and main channels for implementing national security education. What is the current state of national security in colleges and universities, what risks exist, how serious the problems are, what consequences may be caused, and what response measures need to be taken. These problems are of great importance, especially in the context of the post-epidemic era, due to the impact of the new crown pneumonia epidemic on the international community. The politics, economy and society have had a profound impact. The countermeasures taken by various countries are superimposed on the existing internal affairs and diplomacy, which also has a ripple effect on China's higher education and the national security of colleges and universities.

Net assessment is a strategic analysis aid adopted by the U.S. Department of Defense. It provides a comprehensive and objective way for decision makers to make strategic decisions by comparing and analyzing the short-term and long-term competitive situation of the United States and its opponents in a certain military field. Reference basis: Because the net assessment makes up for the traditional "system analysis" method that only focuses on quantitative indicators, it can incorporate some important but difficult to quantify factors into the scope of analysis. The analysis framework is meticulous and objective, and it has received the attention of the US leadership and became during the Cold War. An important analytical tool for U.S. policymakers to formulate security strategies. In our country, due to various reasons, the net evaluation concepts and methods are not widely used in non-military field research. Although the net evaluation method was originally used in the competition during the Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union, it has also proved to be thinking about different fields. Effective way of problem. This article borrows the principle of net assessment, and analyzes the national security of universities in the future era of the epidemic, and evaluates the risks and opportunities faced by national security of domestic universities and proposes countermeasures.

1. Risk assessment of national security faced by colleges and universities in the post-epidemic era

Net evaluation pays great attention to the diagnostic, pertinence, overall, forward-looking, and reflective nature of the evaluation. According to the analysis of the net evaluation method, the national security risks faced by domestic universities in the post-epidemic era are divided into internal risks and external risks, and explicit risks. Risks and hidden risks, tangible risks and intangible risks, short-term risks and long-term risks, are as follows.

1.1 Internal risk and external risk

Internal risk:

1.1.1 Teacher groups are facing increasing risks

This is the most immediate risk facing colleges and universities. In recent years, due to the expansion of Sino-foreign exchanges and the decline in the influence of the original pro-Western figures in the higher education system, foreign forces may seek new goals in domestic colleges and universities, and this goal may be even greater. Most of them appear as academic backbones and young faces. In recent years, the various problems of academic backbones in some colleges and universities have also shown this dangerous tendency. In addition, due to the influence of the international environment, a very small number of teachers are also engaged in the activities of the "three forces". Although they are promptly detected by the public security organs, they still have a certain negative impact. Colleges and universities, in particular, must beware of "two-faced people" in the education system. The person in charge of the individual education department took the lead in compiling the problem teaching materials after 13 years of use, which has highlighted this point. A similar phenomenon has also existed in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region for a long time. In addition, for a period of time, due to a large number of mainland teachers and students entering Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan universities to study and visit, overseas anti-China forces use Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan as a springboard to carry out activities, which also reflects the hidden dangers of universities and requires the attention of relevant departments.

1.1.2 College students who intend to study abroad will receive much attention

It is the study abroad program that colleges and universities have the most contact with overseas, so the risks faced by colleges and universities intending to study abroad cannot be ignored. In recent years, the number of Chinese students studying in the United States is the country with the largest number of students studying abroad. In 2019, the U.S. required Chinese personnel in the U.S. to provide social accounts. In June 2020, the U.S. announced that it would limit the number of Chinese students studying in the U.S. In 2019, there were 99,000 Chinese students studying in the U.S. The number of Chinese students studying in the U.S. reached 369,568. Since the domestic study abroad business group is mainly concentrated in college graduates, affected by the restrictions on Chinese students studying abroad by the United States, it is more difficult to obtain group visas for the domestic study abroad business. Party members and their families entered the territory of the United States. At the beginning of July 2021, more than 500 student visas from Chinese applicants to study in the United States were rejected. It is reported that students from seven colleges and universities directly under the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology of China will have a high probability of being subject to the "white list" of the US background review. One consequence of this is that the humanities and social sciences may have an advantage in the subject background of studying abroad. This not only wastes the country's

resources for studying abroad, but also the overseas students are more likely to be infiltrated by anti-China forces. On the other hand, due to the increasing development of the Internet, foreign forces are constantly pushing anti-China content to our students through illegal websites, illegal software and emails to infiltrate and even instigate rebellion.

External risks:

Visitors from colleges and universities studying abroad have become a high-risk group. For Chinese students studying abroad, especially those studying in the United States, the national security risks they face will be more direct. The U.S. government has often harassed Chinese students for no reason for a long time, supplemented by various "unnecessary" charges, creating an atmosphere of panic among Chinese students. In recent years, due to the global economic downturn, the epidemic has not been effectively contained. A large number of overseas students have returned to China due to visa issues and reduced employment opportunities. This has provided a target group for the penetration of foreign forces, and the United States has spared no effort to find a target among Chinese personnel: July 2020 On the 15th, the US Federal Bureau of Investigation released an advertisement in simplified Chinese, publicly recruiting Chinese translators and so-called language analysts in the United States. Due to the chain reaction brought about by the uncertainty of Sino-US relations, the West relies heavily on Chinese people and even Chinese personnel to infiltrate into an important way. Under the Chinese college recruitment system, it is easier for people with overseas study experience to enter domestic colleges and universities to find jobs, so the management departments of colleges and universities need to pay attention.

1.2 Explicit risks and hidden risks

Overt risk:

Public opinion incidents in colleges and universities have caused obvious harm to the national security education in colleges and universities. After the outbreak of the new crown pneumonia epidemic, individual teachers and students of domestic colleges and universities issued some untruthful remarks, which aroused widespread public concern and caused a negative impact on the national security of colleges and universities, which were mainly reflected in two aspects.

The first is that the opinions of teachers and students in colleges and universities cause the opposition of netizens. These will become the basis for Western countries to divide Chinese society. In particular, some negative news of teachers and students in colleges and universities can easily lead to controversy. Secondly, how to deal with such people in accordance with the law has also attracted public attention, because in the era of self-media, the realization of effective governance of the country and society requires public trust and support. The improper handling of public incidents will damage the credibility of the government and bring serious consequences. Ukrainian scholars have sharply pointed comments and warnings on this issue.

Hidden risks:

Western countries use various forms to promote Western values and compete with us for students. Hidden risks do not refer to unobservable risks. Here, they mainly refer to foreign forces spreading the educational models and values of Western universities through various channels, and competing with China for the group of university students. Since the beginning of this century, foreign NGOs have used their strong economic power to not only collect large amounts of basic data in various fields in China through universities and research institutions in the name of funding Chinese academic research, but also provide a large amount of activity funds for Chinese NGOs in an effort to influencing the operation of non-governmental organizations, especially through funding support for education in poor areas, has a subtle impact on college students participating in activities, which is particularly harmful.

On the other hand, under the influence of the "three forces", some domestic colleges and universities lack focus on national security education, and individual students also have misunderstandings in their ideology. This provides opportunities for overseas anti-China forces and becomes national security in domestic colleges and universities.

1.3 Tangible risks and intangible risks

Tangible risk:

Self-media will become a new frontier for national security contests between China and foreign countries. In recent years, self-media has developed rapidly, and China has the largest mobile phone user group in the world. Self-media operation characteristics and customer groups determine that self-media will become a new frontier for national security contests between China and foreign countries.

First of all, the profound changes in the media landscape and the proliferation of self-media have intensified the fight against public opinion, especially before the global epidemic was effectively contained, the movement of people was affected, false news was easily spread and difficult to distinguish, and false information was spread to anti-China forces. The conditions were provided, which caused severe challenges to our country's political security.

Secondly, in the post-epidemic era, due to the interactivity and immediacy of the self-media, it further increases the difficulty of control and the probability of leaks. Some well-known figures may use their own influence to guide public opinion, highlighting the very important issue of self-media public opinion guidance.

Third, hostile forces may use self-media to launch psychological warfare against teachers and students in domestic universities. This is also a new situation facing university national security. During the 2020 epidemic, self-media reports on the epidemic and disputes between individual personnel have already reflected this tendency. Discussions on some events have even been polarized. Western countries also intend to adopt some higher education fields and academicians, etc. The selection activities have cracked down on the differentiation of Chinese intellectual groups, and even achieved the goal of "two peaches killing three people."

Intangible risk:

Academic research has become an important channel for leaks. In recent years, scientific research activities in universities have become more and more in-depth, and a large number of new scientific research talents have emerged. On the one hand, it has strengthened my country's scientific and technological strength, and on the other hand, it has also increased the risk of leakage. Openness is conducive to normal academic exchanges, but it also creates information security risks. Especially in recent years, with the development of artificial intelligence (especially facial recognition technology) and the maturity of big data, this kind of leakage risk appears to be more harmful sex. In addition, some scientific research information released by universities or other competent departments cannot conceal sensitive information due to the professional restrictions and literacy of journalists, so that Western countries can use limited information to draw inferences from one another to obtain key information.

1.4 Short-term risks and long-term risks

Short-term risks:

The ideological security risks of colleges and universities continue to increase. In recent years, due to the development and changes of the domestic and international situation, the ideological security risks faced by colleges and universities have continued to increase. At present, with the rapid development of informatization and the continuous expansion of the scale of netizens, hostile forces have begun to shift the focus of ideological penetration to the Internet. The Internet has become the main battlefield of public opinion struggles, directly related to my country's political security and cultural security. The current ideological risks of colleges and universities are mainly manifested by historical nihilism. In January 2021, after the Biden administration came to power, the historical nihilism that had been silent for a period of time showed signs of scumming on the Internet, which fully explained the current consciousness. The complex situation faced by form security. As far as political security and even ideological security are concerned, according to the author's recent sample survey questionnaire statistics conducted by more than 20 colleges and universities across the country, most college students believe that the main danger to national security in the post-epidemic era is political security also supports this view.

Long-term risks:

The psychological safety of university teachers and students has become an important part of national security and even non-traditional security in the post-epidemic era. Since the net assessment focuses on the analysis of long-term trends, the analysis of national security risks in colleges and universities in the post-epidemic era must not only plan tactics, but also take precautions. After the outbreak of the new crown pneumonia epidemic, the health, life and work of the people have been affected. Especially in colleges and universities, due to the long-term use of online teaching, learning and other factors, the mental health of some teachers and students has been affected. On the other hand, in recent years, Western academia has deliberately or unintentionally launched a psychological war on the policy cognition of Chinese scholars through academic research. For example, the U.S. government has continuously put forward various arms control proposals against China. Regarding the various statements of the United States, domestic arms control experts can analyze from the perspective of technology and policy, as well as from the perspective of psychological warfare of the US government, because the US may also use these research reports to make policies on domestic experts. The strengthening of cognition, through long-term propaganda, allows Chinese experts to continue to accept this Western policy cognition, psychologically lay the foundation for China's policy, so as to adopt policies or suggestions that are unfavorable to China in the future. From these two aspects, psychological security will become an important component of national security, especially non-traditional security, and it needs to arouse great attention from academic circles and management.

Generally speaking, there are a lot of risks in the national security of colleges and universities. There are no strict boundaries between various risks. Under certain conditions, different risks may be transformed into each other. Therefore,

management and academia cannot mechanically recognize it. The transfer of time, place and circumstances are treated separately.

2. Current opportunity assessment of national security education in colleges and universities

Dialectics believes that: risk means opportunity, and the purpose of net assessment is to raise issues and opportunities worthy of attention to decision-makers. Although the new crown pneumonia outbreak and the combined effect of various factors in the post-epidemic era have increased the national security risks of domestic universities, China's response measures and the results achieved during the epidemic have also helped universities to strengthen political security education, enhance non-traditional security awareness, and improve teachers. The crisis awareness and response capabilities provide opportunities.

2.1 China's response to the epidemic and the results achieved are conducive to strengthening political security education in colleges and universities

Net assessment tends to be diagnosed and will highlight areas where it has a comparative advantage over its opponents. In 2014, the new national security concept put forward "11 types of security" and put political security in the first place, which fully demonstrated the importance of political security. Ideological security is an important part of political security. However, due to various reasons, Chinese youth have had many problems with mainstream ideology, such as conceptual, dogmatic, and marginalized ideologies for many years. Political security education also has certain difficulties. After the outbreak of the epidemic, compared with the phenomenon that the epidemic in Western countries has not been contained for a long time, China's response to the epidemic and the results achieved in a short period of time fully reflect the superiority of China's political system, especially the repeated epidemics in several Western countries in 2021. The mutation and spread of the virus has highlighted this point. Obviously, compared with the West, China has a clear comparative advantage. This is conducive to the clear-cut ideological education of colleges and universities, and is conducive to the consolidation of political security and patriotism as a whole. sublimation.

2.2 Conducive to improving teachers and students' understanding and awareness of non-traditional security

For a long time, due to various factors, national security education in colleges and universities has focused on traditional security. Non-traditional security education has not received enough attention, which has led to insufficient non-traditional security awareness among college students. However, in fact, China faces very serious non-traditional security threats: For example, after China participated in the International Genome Project in 1996, due to data sharing, the risk of biological warfare in China has suddenly increased. After the outbreak of atypical pneumonia in 2003, although there were various opinions on genetic warfare among the people, they have been regarded as "conspiracy". The "discussion" has not aroused widespread attention.

The outbreak of the new crown pneumonia epidemic in 2020 provides an opportunity for colleges and universities to strengthen non-traditional safety education. The new crown pneumonia epidemic is not only a public health event, but also a typical non-traditional security threat. According to statistics, more than 100 million people have been diagnosed with the infection and 2 million people have died. This emergency is objectively helpful to universities and colleges. Carry out non-traditional security education to increase teachers and students' awareness of non-traditional security, thereby consolidating the overall national security concept.

2.3 Help improve the crisis awareness and coping ability of teachers and students

Crisis awareness is the psychological basis for national security education. Compared with the preparedness system of developed countries during the Cold War and the public's awareness of crisis, this epidemic has exposed weak links such as the lack of vigilance awareness of domestic management departments and the public, insufficient material reserves, and lack of emergency response capabilities for health and epidemic prevention. It shows that universities are improving society. There is still a lot of work to be done in terms of member crisis awareness and improvement of crisis response capabilities.

In the post-epidemic era, colleges and universities should strengthen the education of teachers and students' crisis awareness and training in response capabilities. Colleges and universities can use the global epidemic and the different measures and consequences of countries to respond to case teaching, so as to improve teachers and students' understanding of non-traditional awareness of safety in order to strengthen the awareness of the overall safety concept of

teachers and students and the ability to respond to crises.

3. Countermeasures to strengthen the national security of colleges and universities in the post-epidemic era

The core guiding principle of net evaluation is to conduct dynamic analysis of the interaction between the two competitors, which to a large extent compensates for the traditional "system analysis" which only pays attention to the shortcomings of static quantitative analysis. It is advanced in methodology and philosophy, although net evaluation focus on finding the right questions first, rather than elaborate and elaborate answers. However, due to the fluctuations in the epidemic and possible mutations of the virus in the post-epidemic era, changes in the domestic and foreign macro-environment, and micro-policies, the national security risks of colleges and universities will also change at any time. Therefore, this article makes predictions based on the current actual situation and proposes the following recommendations.

3.1 The competent departments of universities should sum up experience and lessons and attach importance to system construction

The net assessment believes that historical patterns are an important basis for analysis, that is, the summary of experience and lessons is also an important basis for decision-making. During the outbreak of the domestic epidemic, teachers and students of individual colleges and universities made some inappropriate remarks, which caused a bad impact. Although there are many reasons, it is also related to the fact that some colleges and universities have not learned the historical experience and lessons of my country's national security. The participation of some Hong Kong students in illegal activities during the "Occupy Central" movement in Hong Kong in 2019 has demonstrated the importance of the recognition of the management of colleges and universities. In the post-epidemic era, the competent departments of colleges and universities should conduct summary thinking and even reflection, and do a good job of system design on this basis.

3.2 Strengthen patriotism education and play the role of "classroom ideological and political"

Strengthening national security education in colleges and universities requires patriotism education for teachers and students, which is a basis for national security work. In addition, colleges and universities should strengthen legal education, especially for the management of overseas students in China. There are still legal deficiencies and loopholes. It is necessary to strengthen supervision to reduce security risks.

For students, colleges and universities must pay special attention to strengthening students' national security awareness through the form of course teaching, especially the role of "curriculum ideological and political". At present, it is necessary to make full use of the "four history" education and give full play to the advantages of "five ideological and political". Conduct national security education to strengthen and improve students' national security awareness and patriotism.

3.3 Strengthen the national security awareness and prevention capabilities of teachers and students

To strengthen national security education in colleges and universities, it is necessary to strengthen the national security awareness of teachers and students, and first of all, it is necessary to improve the national security education ability and identification level of professional teachers. Professional teachers are the main body of higher education. To improve the national security capabilities of colleges and universities, the national security education awareness and capabilities of professional teachers must first be improved. At the same time, professional teachers are also the main force engaged in scientific research activities. Strengthening the national security capabilities of professional teachers is also itself. A kind of promotion and improvement. Since the Li Wenhe case in 1999, the US has often used phishing law enforcement or used academic conferences to trap experts and scholars. Therefore, teachers' awareness of national security is also a protection for themselves. In addition, student cadres are an important part of school education. There is no dead end in time and space between student cadres and ordinary students. Therefore, we must give full attention to and give full play to the advantages of student cadres, cultivate students' awareness of national security, and be a good student. The "selection, training and effective use" of cadres highlights the demonstration and guidance of student cadres and builds a stable and ideological line of defense on campus.

3.4 Give full play to the vanguard and exemplary role of student party members and veteran college students

According to the author's statistical analysis of survey questionnaires conducted by more than 20 colleges and universities across the country, among college student party members, the perception of national security is generally more comprehensive and profound than that of ordinary students. The main reason lies in the organizational life of the party branch. Relevant education has improved the cognition of student party members. In addition, with the continuous increase in the number of college students enlisted in the military, more retired military personnel can basically play an active role in the study and life of colleges and universities after returning to campus. For the advantages of life education, colleges and universities should pay attention to the active role of student party members and veterans in national security education in colleges and universities.

3.5 Pay attention to Internet sovereignty and self-media public opinion guidance

At present, the use of networks and electronic devices has become an important threat to national security. Therefore, it is necessary to attach great importance to the sovereignty of the Internet and the subsequent sovereignty of self-media public opinion. Russia passed the "Cyber Sovereignty Act" on November 1, 2019, and claimed on February 1, 2021 that it was ready to disconnect from the Internet. This has given us warnings and enlightenments. Trump was "blocked" by some social media in the United States on the eve of his resignation, and the Western media's confusion and reversal of black and white on the new crown pneumonia epidemic not only reflected our lack of international voice, but also highlighted the Internet and self-discipline. With regard to the importance of media sovereignty and public opinion guidance, universities should start from a strategic perspective on the importance of Internet sovereignty and self-media public opinion sovereignty guidance, and strengthen supervision.

3.6 Relevant departments must strengthen situation research and judgment, and issue early warnings in a timely manner

Maintaining the national security of universities is a systematic project, and the guiding role of national security agencies for universities is irreplaceable. National security agencies should strengthen national security education for university members and strengthen risk assessment, especially in some key nodes and sensitive periods, should issue clear warnings. Colleges and universities should also use open cases for on-the-spot teaching to deepen teachers and students' awareness of national security, so that a good interaction between the two parties can help the smooth development of national security education and related work in universities.

4. Conclusion

The purpose of the net assessment is to comprehensively analyze the advantages and disadvantages of competitors and provide a basis for decision-making. This is particularly important in universities in the post-epidemic era. In particular, the Biden administration still regards China as a strategic competitor and continues to confront other developed countries. China imposes sanctions and embargoes. At the same time, some US allies and allies continue to provoke China in an attempt to contain China in all aspects. To this end, colleges and universities should actively plan in terms of experience and lesson summary, teaching content, education methods, and faculty. Especially in the context of the rapid development of "integrated media", self-media has become a new focus of leaks and a new contest of national security. In the position, universities and relevant departments can only ensure national security to the greatest extent and promote the progress and development of higher education in China only if they continuously improve the national security awareness and prevention capabilities of teachers and students in universities.

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