

Research on the Emergency Management and Emergency treatment Mechanism for Emergencies in Universities

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Abstract: In the perspective of quality education reform, universities should not only focus on the quality of curriculum teaching, but also pay attention to the physical and mental health of students, aiming to promote their comprehensive development. Based on the actual situation, it can be seen that various unexpected events have occurred in multiple universities, which have had a negative impact on students themselves and the image of the university. Therefore, many universities have gradually improved the construction and implementation of emergency management mechanisms for unexpected events, which can to some extent reduce the frequency of emergencies. At present, there are various problems with the emergency response mechanisms constructed by some universities, which have resulted in poor emergency management effectiveness. In view of this, this article combines existing theories and experiences to discuss the construction and application of emergency response mechanisms for emergencies. Combining its current situation, problem analysis, and root cause analysis, specific mechanism construction paths are proposed to provide reference basis for relevant personnel.

Keywords: Universities; Sudden events; Emergency management and handling mechanism

Introduction

Nowadays, the social environment is quite complex and plays an important role in the development of universities themselves and the development of teachers and students. The frequency of emergencies in universities is also increasing. Therefore, building an emergency management and response mechanism for emergencies has become one of the important measures to promote the safe development of universities. Universities need to adopt innovative and effective ways and methods to build a comprehensive processing mechanism, in order to maintain campus safety and ensure the personal safety of students. However, most universities have not invested more manpower and material resources to build emergency management mechanisms for emergencies, resulting in limited resources and a lack of overall planning, which makes the response effect of universities to emergencies not meet the expected requirements. How to build and improve the emergency management and response mechanism for unexpected events in universities is an important issue that leaders and managers urgently need to solve. This article will conduct in-depth exploration around this topic, aiming to promote the physical and mental health development of university students, and also promote the stable and long-term development of universities.

I. The current situation of the construction of emergency response mechanisms for unexpected events in universities

Firstly, an emergency plan system has been established. Firstly, the emergency response plan system is increasingly improving, covering multi-dimensional content such as student emergencies, safety accidents, natural disasters, public health, and group incidents. These contingency plans clearly define the organizational structure, responsibility allocation, workflow, and disposal principles for emergency response, ensuring quick response in case of emergencies. In addition, universities also pay attention to refining the contingency plan to the level of departments, classes, and dormitories, ensuring the implementation of the plan and the participation of all staff, so as to effectively respond to various emergencies in the shortest possible time and ensure the safety of teachers and students.

Secondly, an emergency management organization has been established. In addition to a sound emergency response plan system, universities have also established emergency management institutions in the construction of emergency response mechanisms for emergencies. These institutions are usually led by party committees and administrative personnel, and establish emergency public event command organizations commanded by party committee secretaries and principals to ensure efficient decision-making and unified guidance. At the same time, universities also have dedicated offices responsible for daily management and coordination work. In the event of an emergency, the command center can quickly assess the situation, make decisions, allocate manpower, report to superiors, and contact social institutions. In addition, the on-site emergency response command center directly participates in on-site command based on the decisions of the command center, puts forward reasonable suggestions and takes effective measures according to the actual situation, ensuring the efficiency and accuracy of emergency response.

Thirdly, an emergency response team has been established. The emergency response team of universities generally includes security personnel, faculty and staff, medical staff, and basically covers all personnel of the school. Therefore, it can jointly supervise and maintain the public order of the school, handle emergencies through all personnel, and effectively ensure that various work can be carried out smoothly after emergencies.

II. Issues in the construction of emergency response mechanisms for unexpected events in universities

1. Weak emergency awareness among teachers and students

Some university leaders have cognitive biases in dealing with emergencies, and some leaders say that emergencies rarely occur

in schools, while some schools say that due to limited funds, they do not realize the long-term impact of emergencies on colleges and universities. and then cause greater economic losses. For example, a university suddenly occurred the event of marketing the external image of the university, especially had an important impact on the enrollment rate and graduation rate. Among them, in the event of an emergency, the relevant participants did not make a correct response, or even lack of alarm awareness, because of their lack of crisis awareness.

2. Lack of emergency operation mechanism

Nowadays, most universities have established relevant management organizations for specific emergency response issues, and have established command centers and on-site command centers. However, most universities do not have the necessary emergency response management personnel and staff for the above-mentioned issues. Their decisions and plans are mostly from university leaders, which makes it difficult for leaders to participate in everything, and other leaders also find it difficult to allocate manpower, material resources, and financial resources. In addition, the relevant organizations and departments established by universities are mostly temporary, indicating completion of tasks after dealing with emergencies. They do not pay enough attention to daily emergency management. Therefore, it can be seen that schools are accustomed to independently carrying out emergency response and daily emergency management work for emergencies.

3. Weak ability to monitor public opinion

With the continuous development of science and technology, various forms of media have emerged, such as Tiktok, microblog, b station, etc., making the information content widely spread, enabling hot topics to quickly form a network public opinion position from point to surface, which can then have an impact on all sectors of society. Universities are the forefront of disseminating new knowledge and technology, but often due to the lack of professional organizations, management mechanisms, and supervisory personnel, the effectiveness of public opinion monitoring in universities is not satisfactory.

III. The reasons for the problems in the emergency response mechanism for unexpected events in universities

In order to address the problem, university leaders and managers need to conduct in-depth analysis of the existing problems and explore their root causes through multiple factors, including the following three points: firstly, the weak emergency awareness of teachers and students, mainly due to the neglect of emergency knowledge and skills in daily education. Universities often focus more on imparting professional knowledge and lack sufficient attention and investment in emergency education. Teachers and students often overlook the accumulation and practice of emergency knowledge in their daily learning and life, leading to a lack of awareness and ability to respond to emergencies. Secondly, the lack of emergency operation mechanisms is mainly due to the imperfect institutional and organizational construction of emergency management in universities. Some universities lack specialized emergency management departments and personnel, resulting in a lack of unified command and coordination in responding to emergencies. At the same time, the allocation and integration of emergency resources are not satisfactory, making it difficult to quickly mobilize and effectively utilize resources in emergency situations. Thirdly, the weak ability to monitor public opinion is mainly due to the shortcomings of universities in network information management. With the popularization of the internet and the rise of self media, the impact of online public opinion on unexpected events in universities is becoming increasingly significant. However, some universities lack professional teams and technical support in network information management, making it difficult to effectively monitor and respond to online public opinion, resulting in being in a passive position when facing negative public opinion.

IV. Countermeasures for the Construction of Emergency Management and Response Mechanisms for Emergencies in Universities

1. Building an emergency treatment leadership mechanism

Universities are planned and carried out by the Party committee and administrative department to carry out emergency response work. However, it is necessary to avoid all major and minor matters being handled by leaders, and to establish a management mechanism, namely the emergency response command center and on-site emergency response organization. In order to enhance the authority of the command center and subordinate organizations, universities need to establish a dedicated emergency response management office to facilitate smooth work. In addition to emergency response, its tasks also include school stability maintenance, comprehensive governance, and other tasks. It is necessary to clarify the responsibilities and rights of handling emergencies, and the most crucial thing is to clearly explain the personnel organization and resource mobilization authority for emergency response. In addition, due to the comprehensive characteristics of the work content of the Comprehensive Management Office, Stability Maintenance Office, and Emergency Office, they have the necessary conditions for separate establishment. Therefore, universities can also separate emergency response to emergencies from other content and establish specialized departments such as the Comprehensive Management Office and the Stability Maintenance Office. After establishing an emergency response office at the university level, corresponding institutions need to be established under the secondary colleges to achieve vertical and horizontal management, facilitate information sharing and aggregation, and continuously improve the management effectiveness of emergency treatment.

2. Building an emergency response and early warning mechanism

In order to demonstrate the effectiveness of emergency management and response for unexpected events, universities also need to establish a warning system, which can quickly detect and identify various unexpected events, reduce information transmission time, and further clarify the

warning objects, analyze the source of the warning, diagnose the cause of the event, and classify the warning levels. Firstly, expand information transmission channels. For college students, universities need to set up dedicated information officers who are responsible for collecting various information and data generated during student activities. Generally, information officers are composed of dormitory security officers, class information officers, psychological administrators, network monitoring officers, and other personnel. In addition, for the university teaching staff, it is necessary to set up information officers specifically for class teachers and counselors. The personnel setting should be implemented in departments such as the Party Office, Health Office, Student Affairs Department, Youth League Committee, and Academic Affairs Office, especially the establishment of emergency office information officers. Secondly, establish an information analysis system. In order to ensure the authenticity and timeliness of the collected information, it is necessary to screen, classify, and discern the summarized information, so as to distinguish between falsehood and authenticity. The filtered information can be sorted and summarized to provide reference for subsequent judgment of warning levels and categories. Thirdly, establish an intelligence information decision-making mechanism. The emergency office needs to screen, analyze, and summarize intelligence information. Based on this, the command center proposes specific emergency response plans, guidance opinions, and measures, which can be implemented in the specific work process.

3. Building an emergency management education mechanism

Firstly, university leaders need to enhance their awareness and ideological level of emergency response to emergencies. This can be achieved through systematic and professional emergency management training, and emergency management content should also be included in the training tasks of party members and cadres to enhance their awareness of emergency management. In addition, universities can also widely promote the law and regulations of the People's Republic of China on Emergency Response by organizing knowledge competitions, lectures, and special meetings, in order to improve the understanding of leaders and cadres on emergency response work, and to clarify the responsibilities and obligations they need to undertake in event response. Secondly, universities should also cultivate the awareness of emergency response among teachers and students. Universities should organize teachers and students to participate in emergency knowledge promotion lectures and campus themed activities; Alternatively, universities can incorporate emergency management and disposal into the scope of safety education. And by organizing emergency drills, safety education classes, issuing promotional brochures, and broadcasting documents on radio stations, we can enhance the emergency and crisis awareness of teachers and students. We can also teach them emergency management and disposal methods and self rescue and mutual rescue skills, enhance their emergency response capabilities, avoid the deterioration of the incident, and reduce property losses.

4. Building a public opinion monitoring and control mechanism

When dealing with emergencies, news media can not only create public opinion, but also guide it. Therefore, universities need to strengthen their communication with news media organizations, timely resolve crises, and maintain their image by guiding public opinion correctly. Firstly, to establish a mechanism for analyzing public opinion, universities need to classify the media according to their characteristics, in order to monitor the school's image and safety situation in a timely manner. It is also necessary to analyze and summarize public opinion information, understand various potential dangers, predict the development trend of public opinion, and take timely measures to intervene in advance. Then, establish a news media communication mechanism, in which universities need to establish media resource information databases based on media level and affiliation, and also set up dedicated personnel to maintain daily contact with media institutions and establish good cooperative relationships. Thirdly, establish a news release mechanism. In the event of an emergency, universities should rely on government platforms and news media to release truthful and authoritative information in response to the emergency, so as to guide public opinion correctly, ensure that the public is informed, and avoid the spread of rumors.

Conclusion:

Overall, under the new situation, universities need to establish and improve emergency management and emergency treatment for unexpected events. These measures can be achieved by establishing emergency response leadership mechanisms, emergency response warning mechanisms, emergency management education mechanisms, and public opinion monitoring and control mechanisms. This can optimize the effectiveness of emergency management work and promote the long-term development of university safety.

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