

# Research on the Influence of Ethical and Moral Management on the Identity of Members of the Jiangsu Civil Emergency Rescue Unit

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**Abstract:** This study aimed to investigate disasters and the theory of emergency management are emotive subject for scholars. Researchers have focused on various topics, including the definition of disasters, human behavior in extreme events, the nature of emergency management, and ways to make the profession more effective. The three research objectives are; to explore the rescue team's responsibility for the mission of disasters and emergency operations based on their identity, professional responsibility, and attribution, and to examine the influencing factors of professional value, functionality, job satisfaction, and subjective perception, and social honor.

**Keywords:** Ethical and Moral Management; Identity of Member; Civil Emergency Rescue Unit

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## 1. Introduction

China is a country with some of the most severe natural disasters and accidents, with more than 70% of the cities and 50% population distributed in areas of severe natural disasters, including meteorology, earthquake, geology, and marine. Since the beginning of the 21st century, various disasters have happened more frequently, and different reasons cause many. Meanwhile, different kinds of production safety accidents and other disasters are also rising with the rapid development of China's economy. In 2006, the official launch of the National general emergency plan for sudden public events came from the State Council. In 2011, the newly revised National natural disaster relief emergency plan provided the authoritative, scientific, legal, and operational basis for developing medical rescue in China. In addition, four unique public health emergency plans have been released in succession, including the national emergency response plan for public health emergencies, national public emergency medical rescue emergency plan, national major disease emergency response plan, and effective national food safety emergency plan for the development of rescue team unit.

## 2. Theoretical Basis

### 2.1 Theoretical Significance and Value

The theoretical work in disaster and emergency management examines planning, improvisation, and spontaneous planning. Research also explored humanitarian logistics, social media use, teaching scholarship, cultural competencies, and culture of readiness. More research is needed on the complexity of disasters and the use or impact of technology in emergency management.

### 2.2 Practical meaning and value

The findings suggest that humans are responsible for disasters and must reduce their vulnerability. Research shows antisocial behavior is less likely than everyday activities supporting disaster victims. The principles of emergency management have been elaborated, and scholars believe that the disaster phase is much more complex than initially seen. Research has also shown that bureaucratic approaches to emergency management are too rigid and based on false assumptions. The fellowship also explored how to make the emergency management function more effective and authored several articles to explore paradigms that guide research and

practice.

### **3. Understanding the influence of ethical and moral management on the identity of members of the Jiangsu civil emergency rescue team**

#### **3.1 Research on the concept of identity**

##### **3.1.1 From philosophy to psychological identity**

"Identity" in psychoanalysis and cultural theory refers to the subject's self-affirmation. The ego is not only a living individual but also an individual that actively expresses itself in real life. From the perspective of psychology, self-identity is "the inner self and the balance between it and the social and cultural environment. On the one hand, it is related to self-development. The establishment of the consistent relationship between the external state and the ideal state of the perfect self-individual existence is the moderation of the internal tension of the self. It is the adaptive response of the interaction between the self and the social and cultural environment, resulting in the consistency and continuity of experience, making the individual live in the past, present, and future self can achieve self-unification in the subject of consciousness and behavior at any time and space. Subjectively, it is manifested as an interrelated sense of existence. Definition and continuity of personality across time and space, psychological maturity, meaning in life and mind of direction, and self-directed goal consciousness objectively guarantee the effective integration of people and society (Crues: et al. 2019) [1].

##### **3.1.2 Identification of sociological concepts**

From the moment of human birth, human existence is the existence in the concrete reality world. Individuals with a specific social and historical background must establish an interactive relationship with society and others. Only by forming an overall relationship with others can an individual gain the experience of the individual and gradually determine their role in this cultural order. The product of the effective interaction of respective roles and their characteristics is gaining recognition.

##### **3.1.3 Concepts of identity**

"Identity" also has many ambiguities. It also has the concept of "status and identity originates from the power and privileges that belonged to the family in ancient times. Individuality and independence. Identity is also linked to rank.

##### **3.1.4 Development of identity**

On the issue of identity, academics also have different views. Identity refers to the development of personality, which is a fixed core awareness of the self in the social context in which the individual lives. The development process of identity is an internal psychological process, although it occurs in the context of a social environment (Passerini 2000) [2].

##### **3.1.5 Professional identity**

The definition of "professional identity" has not been unified. Scholars have mainly defined the concept of occupational identity from two perspectives. The first perspective defines occupational identity as an individual who accepts his occupation from the heart, has a high internal confirmation of the occupation, and can feel many positive emotions in the work process.

### **4. The Conceptual Framework for the Research Study**

#### **4.1.1 Ethical and moral management**

Management ethics refers to the social responsiveness of a company. It is "the discipline that deals with good and evil, right and wrong, moral responsibility and duty." In other words, management ethics can be defined as a set of moral principles. Principles govern the actions of a person or a group. The code of conduct guides the daily activities of leaders and managers (Nicholson; & Kurucz. 2019) [3].

## **4.1.2 Member identity**

Member identity refers to the degree to which employees identify with the organization as a unit rather than their type of work or area of expertise.

## **4.1.3 Civil emergency rescue unit**

The life of a particular group of doctors and surgeons, nurses, and employees in a medical facility who have been trained in CPR and have been designated to attempt resuscitation of a person in immediate danger of loss of life in an emergency.

## **5. The influence of ethical and moral management on the identity of members of the Jiangsu civil emergency rescue team**

The basis for a profession to persist in society is its satisfaction with social development needs. This need also objectively defines the characteristics and social functions of the job so that it forms and maintains a corresponding work ethic through which it affects the profession. It can be said that there is no profession without professional ethics, and it is unimaginable to have professional ethics without professional honor. From a personal point of view, driven by a sense of professional integrity, people no longer think of working for survival as a specific task but regard a career as a strategy and meaningful pleasure to achieve their life pursuits. Professional honor enhances professional ethics and promotes self-discipline; professional integrity strengthens belief and inspires courage; professional recognition inspires wisdom and enthusiasm.

## **6. Conclusion**

The professional sense of honor first includes the skilled person's identification with the profession he is engaged in, which is the basis and premise of forming professional integrity; in the process of engaging in professional work, the skilled person has a sense of belonging to the professional group in which he belongs and provides Proud and content to be one of them. True professionals develop an understanding of professional dignity under the premise that society recognizes the value of their profession to consciously and actively restrain professional behavior, model compliance with professional ethics requirements, and create an excellent professional image through standardized professional behavior. Society positively and affirmatively evaluates it and obtains a sense of professional achievement under this condition. The ultimate direction of professional honor is to encourage experienced people to strengthen their professional beliefs and insist on the ongoing pursuit of the professional goals of their occupations and the pursuit of professional goals. The selfless dedication of social value and the sense of professional honor have the moral and emotional sublime of engaging in the profession and cannot be replaced by secular pursuits. Deconstruction and analysis of professional integrity is the theoretical support for studying professional honor.

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