

Some Thoughts on Defense Control Course in Judicial Colleges under the New Situation

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Abstract: The basic feature of the pilot professional training under the reform of the admission system in judicial colleges lies in its professionalism. Its purpose is to train students' application ability and cultivate applied and compound specialized talents who can be competent for the work of grass-roots public security organs. Police tactics courses should include physical training, police defense and control techniques, etc. In order to improve the police technical and tactical ability of the people's police under the new situation, it is necessary to set up police technical and tactical courses in judicial police colleges and universities. Police unarmed defense and control is a compulsory course for students in public security colleges and universities in China. It plays a vital role in cracking down on crimes, protecting people and their own safety, and successfully completing law enforcement tasks. The curriculum of unarmed defense and control in public security colleges and universities should conform to the reality of public security work and optimize the curriculum combination in an all-round way.

1. Introduction

It has been nearly ten years since China's judicial colleges and universities started the course of police techniques and tactics, and the casualties of police officers in law enforcement have obviously improved. In contrast, the course of police tactics and tactics in judicial police colleges has not been fully developed [1]. This skill is of special significance to the law enforcement of our police. On the other hand, the unarmed defense and control skills of the police can only be applied in actual combat when they are highly skilled and have physical ability guarantee. It requires long-term repeated practice to form. Training application-oriented talents in the teaching of defense control not only requires certain theoretical knowledge of defense control and skilled defense control skills in line with professional characteristics, but also requires comprehensive quality and ability to scientifically, legally and rationally apply defense control techniques and tactics [2]. Due to insufficient investment in police facilities, teaching facilities are not perfect. Due to the lack of specialized teaching materials and outdated teaching contents, the theory is divorced from practice. The teaching method is single and the classroom lacks interest and vitality. Lack of horizontal links with other courses; Lack of specialized psychological quality training content [3]. This paper investigates the teaching content, teaching time and teaching teachers of unarmed defense and control skills in judicial colleges under the new situation. Based on a comprehensive analysis of the investigation results, it analyzes, summarizes and sums up the teaching results of unarmed defense and control courses and the contents that need to be improved in the teaching and training process. Therefore, it is very necessary to set up police tactics courses in judicial police colleges to improve the police tactics ability of the prison people's police.

2. Related Issues in Setting up the Teaching Content System of Defense Control

2.1 On the Basis of Meeting the Actual Needs of Grassroots Police, a Scientific, Reasonable and Legal Defense Control Teaching Content System is Formulated

2.1.1 Subjective Factors Influencing the Establishment of the Teaching Content System of Defense Control for Pilot Specialties

Defense control skill training is a long-term and systematic training process. At present, the practical teaching content in judicial colleges is basically arranged according to the content of academic education, which to some extent restricts the learning and training effect of the pilot professional students under the recruitment system reform. If we teach in such places, students will learn more intuitively and truly, and their interest in learning will be greatly improved. In the teaching process, the teaching mode of competitive sports is used for teaching, and then unarmed control technology (mainly capture and anti-joint control and control technology of various police equipment) is learned, and the police equipment control technology is used as unarmed defense and control technology for teaching. There is a big difference in physical quality and athletic ability between the students majoring in the pilot program. There are students graduated from sports colleges and universities, ordinary colleges and universities, as well as those who entered the public security team after being demobilized from judicial colleges and universities and the army. The seminar not only made the majority of participants further realize the importance of applying police techniques and tactics to deal with emergencies in the process of prison law enforcement, but also opened a development door for the establishment of courses on police techniques and tactics in judicial police colleges [4].

2.1.2 The Establishment of Defense Control Teaching Content System Should Consider the Professional Skills Required by the Professional Characteristics of the Police

The defense control curriculum system consists of two parts: theoretical teaching system and practical teaching system. Whether it is a theoretical teaching system or a practical teaching system, it should be formulated according to the professional characteristics of grassroots police to meet the actual needs of grassroots police in performing their tasks. Early detection, early detection, early prevention and early treatment can be achieved, and early, small and incipient actions can be taken to eliminate prison emergencies in their infancy and reduce their impact and losses. Since there is no unified teaching plan and syllabus for this course in judicial colleges and universities all over the country, different judicial colleges and universities set up the teaching content according to their own understanding for the course of unarmed police defense and control [5]. In order to maintain social stability, administrative organs need to train the people's police in fighting capacity, police tactical mechanism and police tactical concepts. On the basis of the decomposition of police actual combat skills, the key skills and general skills, comprehensive skills and specific skills are determined. Key skills refer to the necessary skills that play a decisive role in the safe and effective prevention of criminal activities for the trainees at work and in their future professional posts. It is helpful for students to develop their professional accomplishment and actual combat awareness and improve their ability to learn and use the skills learned in actual combat according to law. It is both principled and flexible.

2.1.3 The Formulation of the Teaching Content System of Defense Control Should Consider the Occupational Characteristics of Different Police Types

Practice has shown that the establishment of the pilot specialty can better reflect the professional characteristics of the pilot specialty students. Because of its clear professional training objectives, it is relatively easy to formulate its practical teaching content system, whereas it is relatively difficult. Therefore, the teaching content of "Police Defense and Control" should arrange as many "reasonable and gentle" defense and control actions as possible [6]. This kind of action can not only highlight the rigor between techniques and techniques and the flexibility of connection between

large movements and small movements, but also has actual effect. The attack skill, defense skill, control skill and physical ability of unarmed defense and control skill are artificially separated, and most of them have not formed a complete unarmed defense and control skill curriculum system with police characteristics. Police physical fitness training is an important part of police tactical training and is also the basis for other police training programs. Physical fitness training is to give full play to and improve the ability of the functions of various organs and systems in physical activities through physical shape, physical function, physical quality and other training [7]. It is true to train for actual combat, that is, to replace training with war and to promote learning with practice, so as to achieve the effect of applying what has been learned and unifying knowledge and practice. It has changed the alienation phenomenon of “athletics, formalization and over-militarization” prevalent in previous training.

2.2 The Establishment of Defense Control Teaching and Training System Should Be Based on the Rule of Skill Formation

2.2.1 Training of Basic Defense Control Skills and Physical Fitness

The training of basic defense control skills and physical quality refers to the most basic defense control ability and the physical quality training such as strength, speed and endurance required in the grass-roots police posts. This kind of training is mainly carried out in the form of classroom, extracurricular activities and community activities. Among them, the harmfulness of terrorist attacks is particularly prominent, which is not only reflected in its ferocity and blood, but also in its sudden nature. At the same time, the current police tactics course is a new course for the judicial police colleges in our country, which results in the instructors being unable to master the skills of police tactics and lack of actual combat experience in teaching. Basic shooting skill training is to enable shooters to master basic shooting skills accurately and skillfully through certain training methods [8]. This kind of artificial separation of police unarmed defense and control skills into several fighting events or unrelated parts in competitive sports has seriously affected the effect of police college students in mastering unarmed defense and control skills. Before learning all kinds of defense and control skills, we should also train the strength, endurance, speed and other physical qualities related to them. At the same time, we should consider the sequence and proportion of different physical fitness training.

2.2.2 Training of Application Ability of Defense Control Skills

Defense control skill refers to the ability training that the trainees have mastered through the training of professional skills and basic skills applied to the actual practice. This kind of training is mainly carried out in the training base in the school through simulation scenes, so it can also be called simulation training or simulation training. The use of unarmed defense and control skills by the police is an operational skill used by the police to deal with criminal suspects in an extremely tense, intense confrontation and uncertain environment, and can be flexibly used according to the different situations of the other party. Through a semester's physical exercise, the human body will have a relative adaptation to a certain load. When the body adapts to this load, the phenomenon of “economization” of functions will occur [9]. The basic professional knowledge and practical ability of the trainees have been continuously improved. For example, in order to improve the police technical and tactical ability of prison police officers, instructors can conduct teaching by simulating the first scene of famous cases in the past. At this stage of training, teachers should focus on correcting some practical problems that easily occur in the training to ensure the lawful, reasonable and effective use of skills. To guide students in the process of learning, they should be good at accumulating their own learning experience and internalizing the knowledge they have learned. This will play an important role in ensuring the formation and development of students' adaptability.

2.2.3 Training of Comprehensive Defense Control Skills

The training of comprehensive skills mainly refers to the training of students' comprehensive

application of various skills and innovative ability in actual work positions. This kind of training is mainly carried out in off-campus training bases. Such teaching and training will affect the students' understanding of the integrity of the project and make the police skills mastered by the students unsystematic, resulting in ineffective application in actual combat, which does not meet the requirements of public security actual combat. Basic shooting and practical shooting are two inseparable technologies. The former is the foundation while the latter is the purpose. Shooting courses should be offered in the third semester with 4 hours per week. Basic shooting exercises can be arranged in the first half of the semester and practical shooting exercises can be conducted in the second half of the semester according to the teaching plan. Establish a correct view of right and wrong, thus helping students to carry out correct law enforcement in law enforcement. After the case teaching is finished, the instructor can simulate the real prison scene and criminals' escape scene through props, etc. to train the trainees' on-the-spot emergency response ability and on-site disposal ability. The stage of comprehensive skills training is mainly conducted in off-campus training bases, and the selection and construction of off-campus training bases are very important. The off-campus training base had better choose to have more advanced technical conditions in the same industry and specialty in the region. This is of great practical significance for safeguarding social peace, ensuring the safety of people's lives and property, and protecting the development of the construction of a socialist harmonious society.

3. The Conception of Setting Up Defense Control Courses in Judicial Colleges under the New Situation

3.1 Curriculum of Police Techniques and Tactics

3.1.1 Physical Training

Physical fitness is a combination of all kinds of physical abilities that can ensure the police to complete the training tasks of police techniques and tactics, or effectively subdue criminals when performing tasks, and have enough energy to cope with any possible emergency. Colleges and universities should also continuously improve their organizational setup, increase the number of physical training classrooms, police defense and control classrooms, shooting classrooms required in shooting courses, and police tactical training halls, etc., and continuously improve equipment for relevant courses, such as guns, police weapons, etc. Therefore, the unarmed and defensive control skills mastered by the police must reach a high level of proficiency or an unconscious and capable stage before they can be effectively used in actual combat. If the load is reasonably increased, through a period of physical exercise, the body will produce new adaptations and continuously improve the body function, which is the movement rule that the police must abide by in physical training [10]. This shows that in the process of innovating the training system of students' adaptability in public security colleges, adhering to the principle of actual combat is an indispensable and necessary condition and a necessary guarantee to improve the practical value of innovative behavior. This is not only an important way to meet the needs of social development, but also an important guarantee to ensure the all-round development of students' practical awareness and adaptability in public security and judicial colleges.

3.1.2 Police Defense and Control Technology

Police defense and control technology refers to the police's policing technology to effectively subdue violent crimes. It is the police's law-based and criterion, unarmed or police weapons, kicking, beating, throwing, catching and other techniques in law enforcement activities. This kind of teaching and training mode and time limit directly affect the improvement of students' policing skills and hinder teachers from carrying out systematic and targeted in-depth teaching. The establishment of defense control practice teaching content system must pay attention to the pertinence, applicability and applicability of practice teaching content. The teaching content system must be broken down according to the professional ability required by the police at the grassroots level, from shallow to deep, from easy to difficult. Through summarizing the inherent laws and

characteristics of defense and control skills, as well as actual combat application and experience in various situations, a special enemy capture and control technology with police characteristics has been formed. For example, when teaching police techniques and tactics, instructors, according to the actual situation of students and the teaching objectives of the school year, carry out physical training and police defense and control technology in the first school year, and improve the functions of students' organs and systems through physical training teaching. Not only can the disadvantages of singleness of actual combat training teaching content be effectively eliminated in public security and judicial colleges, but also in the process of restoring and practicing cases, students can be urged to form excellent qualities of calmness, decisiveness and fearlessness in the face of dangers, emergencies or contingencies.

3.1.3 Police Tactics

Police tactics are a powerful weapon for the people's police to fight various criminals and suspects. As the people's police, they master the basic theories and techniques of police tactics and pay attention to their flexible application in law enforcement practice. In this way, students can often participate in the research of some practical problems encountered by grass-roots units in the process of practical training, so as to implement the combination of learning, training and fighting in the public security education, and make the practical training base and school teaching closely combined. Police tactics are operational methods to guide the police to carry out checks, interrogations and arrest operations, and to correctly find and capture various criminals or suspects. The simulation exercise should focus on the ability to deal with practical problems and the ability to cope with complex situations. The exercise is for actual combat and also to test the contents learned. According to the law of skill formation, the period of police unarmed defense and control skills formation is long and needs to be repeated many times. Sufficient teaching hours and teaching periods are needed to ensure the formation of unarmed defense and control skills of police college students.

3.2 Teaching and Training of Police Techniques and Tactics

3.2.1 Case Teaching Method

As an open, interactive and cooperative teaching method, the case teaching method is introduced into the police actual combat tactics training teaching, which can enable students to see the first scene of the case at a glance, judge which is favorable and which is wrong in the police law enforcement activities, and analyze the case through the interactive discussion with instructors, and summarize some good actual combat experiences. In addition, judicial police colleges and universities should also pay attention to the introduction of police technical and tactical professionals, actively pay attention to the development trend of police technical and tactical in our country, and regularly exchange and study with judicial colleges and universities. Using the learned theories and skills to discover problems, solve problems and serve the society; At the same time, school teachers should strengthen communication and information feedback with interns at this stage. As a teacher of unarmed defense and control courses in public security colleges, he should not only have certain unarmed defense and control skills and master the laws of education and teaching, but also understand the characteristics of police law enforcement confrontation and the laws of formation of movement skills, so as to make the teaching and training contents close to actual combat and apply what he has learned.

3.2.2 Scene Simulation Training

Situational simulation training is an advanced teaching training mode adopted by various countries in the modern world. It is based on teaching training and requirements, combined with actual working conditions, professional background and theoretical knowledge background. In the actual law enforcement process, judicial police often face different situations. Therefore, the teaching contents and methods of police tactics should be continuously innovated with the passage of time. According to the investigation, most of the teachers of unarmed defense and control

courses in public security colleges graduated from sports colleges, followed by judicial colleges and military colleges, and most of the instructors engaged in unarmed defense and control skills came from sports colleges. It is to simulate the real cases in prisons and places of reeducation through labor on the spot, restore the occurrence and changes of the whole case in the simulated scene, and then bring the trainees into the simulated scene to train the trainees' on-site handling ability. The training object (students) will have a conscious influence to change their psychological state so as to reach the most suitable degree and improve their homework performance. Let the students simulate the role in the task and use police tactics and skills to solve the problem according to the characteristics of the task.

4. Conclusion

Under the new situation, “based on the present, with a long-term view”, for judicial police colleges and universities, police tactical training may have been a “soft indicator” in the past, but now it should be a real “hard indicator”. Judicial colleges and universities should pay attention to perfecting the curriculum, innovating teaching mode and perfecting the organizational setup when offering the course of police techniques and tactics, so as to keep pace with the times through continuous reform and innovation of the course of police techniques and tactics. The training system of defense control practice teaching should include three types: basic skills and physical quality training, technical application ability training and comprehensive skills training. We will break through the singleness of full-time teachers, strengthen professional training, encourage teachers to go deep into front-line temporary work training and carry out professional training, so that teachers can timely understand and master the latest police actual combat needs, so as to better serve the public security actual combat education.

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