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An Analysis of the Training Path of Judicial Police Academy Talents in the New Period

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***Abstract**: In the new era, prison work has been given a new working concept and requirements, which can not be separated from high-quality talents. At present, the talent training in judicial police academies has been paid more and more attention. In addition to the teaching characteristics of general higher education, judicial police academies also have some unique new characteristics, which are closely related to the construction of the judicial system. Under the new situation, there are still many problems in the training of judicial police officers. In view of these problems, this paper analyzes and discusses the construction of the training strategy and training mode of the judicial police academies in combination with the characteristics and objectives of the talent training under the concept of fundamentally solving security problems (CFSSP), in order to provide some guidance for the future talent training of judicial police officer colleges.*

***Key words**: Concept of fundamentally solving security problems (CFSSP); Judicial police academy; Talents; Training strategies*

Talent Training Objectives of Judicial Police Academies in the New Era

As the starting point and end point of higher education, the quality of talent training plays a very important role in higher education. In the higher education law of China, the fundamental purpose of higher education is to cultivate more talents with innovative thinking and practical ability for the society, so as to contribute to the development of China and the construction of socialist modernization. Correspondingly, the important goal of the judicial police academy is to provide and cultivate high-quality police talents for the judicial work of China, including prison police, drug rehabilitation police, judicial police and other staff, so as to promote the orderly progress of the judicial work in China. Among them, the training of qualified preparatory police for prison is the focus of the current judicial police academy student training work.

In recent years, with the development of the society, the work of prison supervision and education reform in the judicial work has changed from the traditional bottom-line security concept to the concept of fundamentally solving security problems (CFSSP), from the past emphasis on mobilizing all resources to guard criminals regardless of cost to eliminate all kinds of security risks by solving the root problems. This change gave full play to the positive role of education and punishment and improved the effectiveness of prison work. In addition to the traditional prison supervision safety and recidivism rate as an important indicator of prison work, prison work also pays more attention to the use of various scientific means, professional theoretical knowledge and operational methods to fundamentally solve the problem of criminal causes of prison work objects, so as to achieve both symptoms and treatment, and promote a socialist

harmonious society. This also puts forward higher requirements for the professional quality, ability and skill level of judicial police. At present, CFSSP management has been fully spread in prison work, and has gradually penetrated into various judicial work including compulsory drug rehabilitation and community correction, which is in sharp contrast with the current situation of insufficient professional knowledge, imperfect skills and serious shortage of high-level and compound talents in the judicial police officers. Under the new situation, as a judicial police academy specialized in training and delivering judicial police officers to the country, the disadvantages of its existing talent training mode are gradually prominent. Following the trend of the times, applying advanced educational ideas and innovating talent training mode have become the top priority of the current judicial police academy work.

Characteristics of Talent Training in Judicial Police Academies

Compared with ordinary colleges and universities, the training of judicial police officers has many unique characteristics.

First of all, the fundamental positioning of talent training is different. The training of judicial police officers is based on the principle of sustainable development, starting from the actual situation of the current judicial work, and according to the needs of social development, to cultivate high-quality talents. Judicial police academies belong to application-oriented or skill oriented schools. In addition to training application-oriented senior professional talents, they should also train more qualified workers who are proficient in law and adapt to judicial work for national construction and economic development. In the process of education, the orientation of the school is to "highlight the characteristics of the police", and its goal is to cultivate practical political and legal talents.

Secondly, the emphasis of the course content is different. The education of judicial police academy is an applied practical education, which mainly trains specialized talents for prison, drug rehabilitation center, community correction and other industries, which is a special vocational education. In the process of teaching, students should not only master the corresponding knowledge and basic skills of future occupation, but also form firm political belief and good professional moral quality. In addition, due to the particularity and complexity of prison and drug rehabilitation, it is necessary for students to study psychology, education, sociology and other aspects of knowledge in order to improve their comprehensive quality and professional ability in order to cope with complex and changeable work. Therefore, in terms of curriculum design, judicial police academies should make a reasonable layout, build a comprehensive curriculum system of "politics, police, law and literature", and form a good structure of knowledge and ability. "Politics" means that teachers should consciously help students to establish a firm political belief in teaching, so as to cultivate qualified talents. "Police" means that in the process of education, students should master the relevant skills that the people's police should have, including strong physique, proficient police sports skills, excellent professional style and so on. "Law" means that teachers should pay attention to let students learn advanced legal concepts, help students form the concept of rule of law, strictly follow the legal requirements and work life, establish the concept of abiding by the law and advocating the law, and ensure the fairness and justice of law enforcement. "Literature" means that teachers should pay attention to training students' basic knowledge of humanities. Under the premise of understanding criminals and various social factors, students need to have profound humanistic quality, cultural background and interdisciplinary learning ability to guide practical

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work by flexibly using knowledge of various disciplines. In addition, education should cultivate students' professional knowledge and skills about the industry, so as to help students better cope with the requirements of future professional work.

Finally, there are different ways to manage students. There is a requirement of "internal and external training" in the talent training of judicial police academies, which not only shapes body but also shapes the heart. The daily teaching usually adopts the policing management mode, which integrates various training requirements, such as conducting various directional interaction and training with police characteristics, or implementing strict life and internal affairs system, so as to cultivate students' management consciousness of obeying orders, and then improve their personal professional quality, and help them develop the character of perseverance, resourcefulness, strictness, self-discipline, and fearless character quality.

Problems Existing in Current Talent Training in Judicial Police Academy

Generally speaking, the talent training of judicial police colleges and universities not only has the common goal of talent training in colleges and universities, but also has significant industry characteristics. With the development of society and the new idea of work, the quality of judicial work team is facing more strict requirements. At present, there are many problems in the training of judicial police officers. The training effect is not ideal; the quality of talents is not high; the spirit of innovation and practical ability are relatively inadequate. Combined with the current situation of the actual teaching work in judicial police colleges, this paper summarizes several problems existing in the current talent training.

First, the teaching concept of judicial police colleges is relatively backward. Although with the continuous progress of teaching reform, the quality of hardware and the conditions of running a school have made progress in China's judicial police academies, but from the perspective of practical work, the teaching work of judicial police academies is still affected by the traditional teaching concept. The old teaching methods, lack of innovation, the main position of students can not be highlighted, the effect of theoretical knowledge into practical ability is not obvious, and students are difficult to use the knowledge they have learned flexibly, all of which lead to students' difficulties in responding to the high requirements of the current judicial correction work.

Secondly, the teaching plan made by judicial police colleges is often unreasonable, that is, the focus of teaching is knowledge imparting, but the importance of practical teaching is ignored, and the vocational training for judicial police officers for students is relatively small. Due to the serious disconnection between the teaching content and the actual work, the teaching content of many colleges and universities is out of date, which is difficult to reflect the new situation and changes in time. In addition, in terms of curriculum setting, the curriculum is not completely corresponding to the specialty, and there are overlapping courses or deviation from the training objectives of the specialty.

Third, the overall educational background and teaching level of teachers are lower than that of ordinary colleges and universities. As the educational level of teachers is generally low, the lack of theoretical literacy and practical ability seriously restricts the further improvement of teaching level. At present, the judicial police school teachers generally lack of accurate grasp of the latest status of the industry, lack of initiative to

change teaching methods and content enthusiasm, which are not conducive to the promotion and development of the judicial police academy talent training.

Fourth, due to the limitations of objective teaching and training conditions and talents distribution, some judicial police schools can not realize the separation of education and management, which leads to the confusion of teaching and management responsibilities, and students' professional quality is difficult to be effectively cultivated and established. Due to the weak sense of professional identity, some students can't really understand the basic connotation of "dedication, discipline, justice, serving the society" in the police professional ethics, and finally can't become qualified police talents in the job.

In a word, there are still many problems in the talent training of judicial police academies, which to a certain extent affect the practice of CFSSP in the actual work.

Talent Training Strategy of Judicial Police Academy Under CFSSP

In view of the current problems in the process of talent training in judicial police academies, this paper makes an in-depth analysis of talent training strategies based on the new requirements of prison work put forward by CFSSP.

First, the judicial police academies should establish the correct concept of talent training. As the guide of teaching activities, teachers are supposed to adopt reasonable teaching methods to improve teaching efficiency. It is very important for teachers to fully respect the individual differences of students and set up as many practical scenes as possible for interactive teaching so as to enhance students' sense of participation. All police academies should design training courses that meet the requirements of the new curriculum reform, innovate the training concept, reasonably allocate resources, and improve the teaching plan.

Second, judicial police academies should further improve and enrich the teaching system. In addition to the improvement of professional courses, judicial police academies ought to actively expand the connotation and extension of courses, so as to establish a reasonable teaching curriculum system. First of all, colleges and universities had better do deal with the complementary relationship between basic courses and other courses, that is, according to the actual situation of different majors, deal with the relationship between professional basic courses and other professional courses, as well as arrange the class hours reasonably according to the actual situation of the students to avoid the repetition or cross problems of the courses. Secondly, in addition to basic courses and professional courses, the school should also pay attention to the addition of teaching modules related to the cultivation of comprehensive quality, strengthen general education, and improve the scientific and moral quality of students. In addition, the school should adjust the relationship between professional courses and elective courses, so that students can actively participate in the course selection and learning process. Finally, it is indispensable to actively carry out extracurricular guidance teaching. Classroom teaching time and learning content are limited, so teachers should actively guide students to use their spare time for autonomous learning. It is better for schools to make full use of modern information-based teaching methods, and build a suitable online learning platform, such as through Flipped Classroom, MOOC, Microlecture and other platforms to guide students to exchange and interact, share learning resources and improve the effect of independent learning. Teachers regularly recommend appropriate learning websites

Vol.1 No.4 2020
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or reading bibliographies to students can enhance students' learning ability of professional theory.

Third, judicial police academies should attach great importance to practical teaching and training. Different from the training of general comprehensive talents, the training of applied judicial talents is inseparable from practice and training. First of all, schools are supposed to actively carry out the practical training courses of judicial teaching, integrate the theoretical knowledge learned from the textbooks with the practical operation better, and improve the students' ability to analyze and solve practical problems. Secondly, to strengthen the construction of learning and training bases, or to strengthen cooperation with other basic judicial units, these are also very desirable measures for police schools. In this way, it can provide more training opportunities for students in the professional work situation, fundamentally improve the level of practical teaching, and promote the effective transformation of knowledge and work.

Fourth, judicial police academies should strengthen the training of teachers and the introduction of talents. By improving the overall level of teachers, we can give full play to the role of teachers in the media between the profession and students, such as strengthen the training of teachers, invite experts from relevant fields and industries to train for teachers as much as possible; attach importance to improving teachers' teaching ability and using new teaching tools; regularly arrange teachers to enter the forefront of grass-roots work to learn the new trends, new problems and new requirements of the industry; pay attention to hiring excellent teachers with rich practical experience, high theoretical literacy and high educational level; strengthen the academic connection and resource sharing between judicial police schools, timely summarize and master the latest theoretical and practical achievements of the industry.

Fifth, judicial police academies should actively promote the separation of college education and management, so as to reduce the pressure on the teaching and management team; clarify the training functions, and strengthen the theoretical and practical teaching and the cultivation of professional moral accomplishment; pay attention to improving the overall management level and teaching effect and their imperceptible influence on students' ability and quality.

Construction of Talent Training Mode

Only by building a reasonable talent training mode, can judicial police schools improve the quality of talents, so that students can implement and practice CFSSP in their future career, and improve the quality of work.

First, adhere to career development-oriented professional curriculum. For example, to establish a professional development committee composed of industry experts and grass-roots experts, so that the police academy can set up majors and learning scope according to the actual work needs and talent needs, as well as formulate standards for the development of different specialties, and then on this basis to formulate a reasonable talent training plan. In addition, paying attention to new changes in the industry and adjusting professional settings based on current market employment conditions are crucial in the development of training programs. Only by clearly incorporating vocational ability training into curriculum training and actively creating good learning situations can the teaching work be carried out smoothly. The police academy must perfect the three-in-one goal model of "course-career-work", so as to establish a complete vocational curriculum system including professional courses, basic courses, professional qualities, legal knowledge and skills.

Second, reform the traditional curriculum model. For example, optimize the professional courses, improve the operability of professional courses, strengthen professional basic courses, increase quality education related content, and strengthen innovative practical teaching. In a word, in terms of curriculum setting, it's better to start from the actual situation of students, highlight the characteristics of application-oriented teaching, so that students can carry out corresponding practice on the basis of mastering the theory. Incorporate students' hands-on ability and practical ability into the assessment system to promote students' enthusiasm and skills in practical operation. According to the standard of vocational classification, police schools should adjust the curriculum system, take the acquisition of vocational qualification certificate as the important content of school training, innovate the talent training mode, and improve the employment competitiveness of students.

Third, reform the current teaching management system. While cultivating talents and improving students' professional accomplishment, the cultivation of students' moral quality can not be ignored. In order to promote the all-round development of students, judicial police colleges can actively open various practical courses and minors, or implement a flexible academic system to help students learn independently and comprehensively on the basis of flexible management, and cultivate a high-quality compound talents for our society.

Fourth, innovate the practical training mode of judicial police vocational education. First of all, formulate a reasonable training outline to guide the training activities. The content of the outline should be as comprehensive as possible, with high maneuverability, demonstration and professionalism, and define the objectives, requirements and methods of each training project. Secondly, improve and develop special training materials. Compile the teaching materials in accordance with the fundamental principle of ability-oriented, and integrate all the police skills that must be mastered in the future profession. Finally, reform traditional training methods. Teachers can try to apply situational teaching to bring students to experience the meaning of training through role play and scene introduction.

Conclusion

Talent training is a long-term and arduous task. According to the requirements of the new safety concept, judicial police academies are supposed to take positive and effective measures to improve the teaching quality in view of the problems existing in the current teaching work, so as to cultivate high-quality talents who meet the requirements of the actual work. With the joint efforts of all parties, the talent training work of judicial police colleges in China will certainly be greatly improved, which will lay a solid foundation for the comprehensive implementation of CFSSP.

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