Promoting the Anti-terrorism Preventive Ability of Universities with The People's War

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ABSTRACT. *Domestic universities are important targets for the infiltration of "three forces" terrorists. This paper discusses the necessity of anti-terrorism prevention and education in domestic universities, and points out that the basic ways to improve the anti-terrorism defense ability of universities are to de-extremize and educate the personnel, strengthen the construction of anti-terrorism system and technical prevention for the environment, and fight against terrorism in the form of people's war.*

Keywords: University, Anti-Terrorism, Ability, The People's War

1. Introduction

Now a day, under the background of globalization of terrorism, terrorism has become the public enemy of the world. In China, the domestic terrorist groups represented by the "three forces" are infiltrating into universities, especially minority students in universities, in order to cultivate strength, establish bases and plan and implement terrorist activities in universities. Domestic universities have gradually become targets of religious extremism and terrorist attacks, and the threat of terrorism continues to grow. It is significance to prevent the infiltration of religious extremist consciousness and violent terrorist attacks to maintain the long-term stability of the country.

2. Necessity of Anti-terrorism Education and Security Prevention in Chinese Universities

Universities students are vulnerable to incitement and deception by terrorists because active in thought, less experienced in society and poor ability to identify Religious extremism ideas. Terrorist organizations regard university students as the main target of infiltration of religious extremism and extremist nationalism. From the known cases, those university students with special skills are the targets of terrorists' confusion and attraction, once these students are brainwashed by extreme ideas, they will have a serious demonstration effect of terror, change to a terrorist with great harm to society.

1). The university is facing the grim situation of the infiltration of terrorist forces

With the fierce struggle of international terrorism, many terrorist forces, such as Al-Qaida and ISIS, have begun to pursue the development goal of "knowledge, youth and armed". university students conform to the basic elements of "knowledge and youth", so they are the preferred group for armed terrorist organizations. For ethnic minority students with a higher sense of national identity, they are also the main target of terrorist forces to attract and corrode. Domestic terrorist forces represented by the "three forces" publicize extremist religious and ethnic tendencies to ethnic minority teachers, ethnic minority students and some foreign students in domestic universities by printing magazines and disseminating videos of violent terrorism in an attempt to develop forces, establish bases and carry out terrorist activities in universities [1].Especially the "East Turkestan Islamic Movement" seeps extremist ideas into the ethnic minority students in the mainland universities and the "preparatory class of ethnic minorities in domestic universities" through economic assistance and studying abroad to compete for high-level talents of ethnic minorities. Under such propaganda and bewilderment, the number of border and inland university students participating in violent and terrorist extremist activities has increased dramatically. From 2012 to 2015, more than 40 cases of violence and terrorism involving university students and more than 200 students from universities in various provinces and autonomous regions were investigated and dealt with. In 2013, Zhang , a college student in Northeast China, gathered more

than 30 ethnic minority   university students from Beijing and Jilin provinces to set up terrorist groups to conduct terrorist training and IED(improvised explosive device) production in rented houses. In 2014, a minority student of a university in Shanxi provinces intended to launch a terrorist attack with eight other students, as a result, they bombed themselves when making IEDs [2]. In 2015, Tu, a teacher of the Central University for Nationalities, organized more than 30 members, conduct underground lectures, disseminate videos of violence and terror on the Internet, and promote religious extremism [3].

The phenomenon of terrorist forces infiltrating universities is more serious in Xinjiang. Now, Xinjiang is facing the objective conditions of "seeds" outside the territory of terrorists, "soil" inside the territory and "platforms" on the Internet. Some ethnic minority   university students have a vague understanding of the anti-human nature of the "three forces". Their narrow national consciousness tends to increase and they lack the necessary political, religious and historical knowledge. They are vulnerable to the use of the "three forces". Anti-terrorism departments have investigated that some university students have sworn to establish religious extremist organizations, participate in religious extremist activities, premeditated terrorist and ethnic separatist activities, and planned to go to Syria to participate in the "jihad" [4].

2). weak awareness of anti-terrorism prevention among teachers and students in Universities

China's social security is quite good relative to the world, and the state maintains zero tolerance for terrorism, so domestic terrorist attacks are not frequent, and universities are generally built around big cities, campus society is stable and public security is good. This kind of safe social environment leads to teachers and students' weak awareness of anti-terrorism prevention. The survey shows [5],that most students in universities are not interested in the investigation of anti-terrorism, some think that anti-terrorism in universities is a bit alarmist, and some don't know the concept of anti-terrorism in universities .Some university teachers think that the problem of campus terrorism will occur, and some think that anti-terrorism education is not necessary. These survey results show that teachers and students in universities have not fully understood the terrorism activities , and have little

awareness of anti-terrorism and anti-terrorism in universities. Once violent terrorist incidents occur in universities, most people will be knowsless.

3). Insufficient Attention to Anti-terrorism by Administrative Departments of Universities

some administrative departments of universities fail to effectively integrate anti-terrorism work with the school's daily security work. The security guard lacks professional skills training and weapons and equipment. Daily control measures for The Key Students are inadequate. Some suspicious acts can not be detected in time. As a result, some Key Students have taking up extremist ideas or been brainwashed by religious extremist ideas. Once the terrorist activities in universities occur, the security guard will not be able to effectively deal with the threat of terrorism. In 2015, the violent terrorist organization led by Jiang , intending to follow the example of Kunming "3.01" case in 2014, carried out Terrorist attacks [6].

3. Countermeasure to Improve Anti-terrorism Ability of Domestic universities

The focus of anti-terrorism work in universities is, do not train teachers and students become terrorists, and ensure that terrorist attacks do not occur in schools. Therefore, in order to improve the anti-terrorism ability of domestic universities, we should strengthen anti-terrorism and anti-extremism education both internally people and externally threat, and strengthen security and technical measures to achieve anti-terrorism effect.

1). Strengthen domestic anti-extremism measures and anti-terrorism Education

First of all, we should use the network to carry out legal system and public opinion propaganda and education in campus. The Internet is a double-edged sword. As of June 2017, the number of netizens in China reached 751 million, with 24.8% of students and 20.7% of those with college or higher education, Internet has become a breakthrough point for terrorism to trans the information barrier[7]. It is precisely by taking advantage of the psychological characteristics of blindness and conformity of College students, using servers abroad to engage in terrorist activities

and ideological infiltration, and disseminating terrorism and extremist ideas mainly through the network. Using the other side, universities should also use the network platform to carry out anti-extremism education and propaganda for teachers and students so as to enhance their legal consciousness, educate teachers and students to resist the infiltration of violent terrorist forces consciously and stick to the anti-terrorism public opinion position and legal deadline.

Second, Confucian culture is the representative of Chinese traditional culture. The traditional concept of "peace is the most precious and not fighting bravely" is deeply rooted in the hearts of the people. With the lack of anti-terrorist attack education, most students have developed the idea of peace in the world since childhood, lacking the awareness of safety and danger, and lacking the correct understanding of terrorism, it causes most people to be unaware of the potential dangers, and there will be huge casualties in the event of a terrorist attack. But some universities in China began to think about this cognitive deficiency. In June 2011, Yangzhou University held an anti-terrorism "exercise" for freshmen; in 2014, Shanghai University added " anti-terrorism" exercise for freshmen; and in 2014, Beijing Union University took anti-terrorism and riot prevention as its theme. Such basic anti-terrorism training should also be carried out in all universities in China.

2). Bringing Chinese Characteristics, Full Play in the Anti-Terrorist Struggle of the People's War

One of China's unique national conditions is its large population. Therefore, Chairman Mao Zedong put forward the famous theory of "people's war" during the World War II, which pointed out that the key factor to win the war was to gain broad support from the masses, which was also applicable to the fight against terrorism. At present, the most famous people in the field of domestic security are " Chaoyang district people" and "Beijing Aunt". Although this is a joke, it clearly points out the important force of domestic public security - the people. Therefore, in the anti-terrorism struggle of universities, by means of the people's war, with the help of the vast number of students and student cadres, the anti-terrorism intelligence network is scattered everywhere in universities, so that extremist ideas and terrorists have nowhere to hide, so as to achieve the effect of resisting the infiltration of "three forces" and maintaining the security and stability of universities.

3). Strengthening the Framework of Anti-terrorism System and Technical Prevention

Universities should strengthen the construction of anti-terrorism system, establish a series of anti-terrorism policy systems, including de-extremization, prevention of key people, regular security reporting system and regular and resident police communication, strictly implement the educational policy of prohibiting religious activities from entering the campus, grasp the thinking of legal bottom line, and firmly fight against people who crossing the anti-terrorism border. Teachers, students and staff should be strictly identified. Off-campus personnel should be well registered. Vehicles in and out should be strictly examined and the "first defence" for entry into universities should be firmly established. Local public security departments should also make unified plans to optimize the distribution of campus patrols and security guards, jointly build a safety net, and effectively deter groups involved in terrorist activities [8].

In summary, universities are an important area in the fight against terrorism. In view of the current situation of anti-terrorism work in universities, the basic ways to improve the prevention of terrorist attacks are to build a solid bottom line thinking, strengthen anti-extremism and security defense, and adopt the form of people's war to prevent terrorism.

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