

The Construction of Universal Anti-terrorism Model Based on the Perspective of People's War

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Abstract: This paper uses the inductive deduction method to sort out the characteristics of violent terrorist incidents occurring in China in recent years and analyzes the development situation of terrorist attacks in China. In this paper, we compile a "questionnaire on public awareness of anti-terrorism" in China and analyze the current situation and its characteristics of the public awareness of anti-terrorism. In addition, we also discuss the key factors that affect the level of public awareness of anti-terrorism and put forward an effective and feasible way to enhance the level of public awareness of terrorism and build a scientific model of the whole people's anti-terrorism basing on the perspective of the people's war.

1 Introduction

The term "terror" comes from the Latin word "Teppop", which means "fear and panic." The earliest terrorist activities can be traced back to the seventh Century ad. At that time, the Assyrian Empire used cruel means to suppress Babylon's rebellion. As a means of crime that has existed for thousands of years, many unforgettable bloodshed and tragic lessons have been left behind in the history of human society. But as time goes on, the material, spiritual and political civilization of human society has developed rapidly. Many subjective and objective factors that lead to terrorism and its criminal behavior have not been weakened, but on the contrary, the sudden trend of high intensity and high frequency is presented with terrorist events (Mei Chuanqiang, 2018). In particular, since the "9 / 11" incident of 2001, although Ben Laden has been killed after many years of hunting, the "Al Qaeda" has been greatly attacked, but the terrorist activities have still come and fall, and the fight against terrorism is still one of the most important issues of concern all over the world. Terrorism, as a "plague of twenty-first Century", has brought heavy burden to modern human society. Although there is still a lack of unified understanding of the legal definition of terrorism by the international community, the dangers of

terrorism and the importance of opposing terrorist crimes have long been recognized. The fight against terrorism has become an important task in many countries around the world.

On the consciousness of public anti-terrorism, Zhang Qingxin pointed out in the article "on the perfection of our country's anti-terrorism system" that the people and the social forces of our country still have a vague understanding of terrorism and its harm, the awareness of the importance of anti-terrorism work is lacking and the enthusiasm of participating in the anti-terrorism work is not high, we always think terrorist attacks are far away from us(Zhang Qingxin,2011). In the Chinese anti-terrorism strategy after the article "911", Fan Yemin pointed out that the people in China lack the awareness of anti-terrorism and the far from recognizing the threat of terrorism hidden in the environment of peace and stability, and more important is the lack of self-help and psychological endurance(Fan Yemin,2014).

Terrorist activities are organized, planned and regularly developed into "single wolf", guerrilla and randomness. The discretization and fragmentation of terrorist actions have increased the difficulty of preventing and combating terrorism with the structure of the bureaucratic structure(Guo Yonglin,2016).Domestic and foreign theoretical research on the universal participation in anti-terrorism is still in the preliminary stage. The overwhelming majority of scholars only analyze the necessity and feasibility of the whole people's participation in anti-terrorism in the perspective of the harm of terrorist activities to the people but lack theoretical support. The analyze of the necessity of the whole people's participation in anti-terrorism is not thorough. The complex relationship between the government and the anti-terrorism has not been clarified, so the enthusiasm of the public to participate in anti-terrorism is not high, and the specific implementation path is also lack of scientific guidance.

Since the beginning of the new century, international terrorism has experienced three rounds of diffusion(Liu Qingjian, Fang Jincheng,2015). Although the current international terrorist organizations have not extended their reach to China, the statistics show that the number of terrorist attacks in China has increased considerably in recent years. The international situation is complex and complex, and there are many factors that affect China's national security and social stability. Affected by the national separatism, the existence of cults and their rampant activities, the widespread unemployment in the process of economic transformation, the widening gap between the rich and the poor, the gradual mortifying of foreign terrorist organizations into China and the alienation of modern science and technology, etc., China is still faced with a crisis period of high frequency of terrorist attacks. Terrorist attacks have a tendency to become normalized. It is difficult to eradicate terrorism

crimes completely in a short time. Domestic anti-terrorism pressure remains intense.

In addition, it can be seen from the statistics that the number of terrorist attacks on the mainland has increased gradually in recent years, while the number of terrorists involved has tended to be smaller. Therefore, it can be seen that the number of terrorists in China is small and there is a strong concealment, and the difficulty of anti-terrorism is also gradually increased.

With the raging of terrorism and the frequent occurrence of terrorist attacks, all countries, including our country, have established a system of anti-terrorism work suitable for their own characteristics and constantly perfected and perfected in the practice of the fight against terrorism. However, due to the late start of China's anti-terrorism system construction, the academic circle is still in the exploratory stage, and a scientific and effective universal anti-terrorism model has not been put forward.

As the war on terrorism in China is still in its infancy, the people and the social forces have a relatively vague understanding of terrorism and its harm. The initiative of the public to participate in the fight against terrorism is relatively lack, the function of the social forces to participate in the anti-terrorism is relatively vague, the participation mechanism is not perfect, and the relevant guarantee remains to be perfected. Many problems and shortcomings cause the public participation in anti-terrorism work is not high, the actual role is not playing enough, the joint force for the whole people to participate in anti-terrorism is difficult to form, and the efficiency of anti-terrorism is difficult to improve. Therefore, it is of great theoretical and practical significance to make an objective analysis of the current situation of our country's anti-terrorism, to make a thorough investigation of the level of the public's consciousness of anti-terrorism, and to make a scientific study of the anti-terrorist mode of our country.

2 The basic idea of studying the public's anti-terrorism consciousness level

2.1 Research tools

Public anti-terrorism awareness mainly consists of three aspects: knowledge, emotion and intention. Based on this as a reference, *the questionnaire on public anti-terrorism awareness in China* was compiled from three dimensions, including public awareness, recognition and practice, and it was regarded as the core research tool of this study. According to the theoretical concept of public awareness of anti-terrorism, a total of 25 test questions have been set, including three factors: awareness, recognition and implementation of anti-terrorism. Factor I (anti-terrorism knows degrees) toward the concept of respondents to the public on terrorism,

violence, terrorism, anti-terrorism strategy in our country and other basic content understanding and recognition degree; It reflects the public's understanding of the basic theoretical knowledge of anti-terrorism. Factor II (anti-terrorism esteemed) refers to the respondents to China's anti-terrorism strategy, anti-terror work behavior recognition, reflect the public's perceptions of the our country counter-terrorist work and evaluation, performance for praise, disgust, and look forward to, discontent, and so on. Factor III (anti-terrorism practice degrees) refers to the respondents in the riot, to report suspected illegal behavior and violence could active propaganda anti-terror work behavior, reflect the will of the public against violence terrorism, self-control, perseverance, confidence, and fortitude.

Among them, the factor I covers 8 items; Factor II covers 9 is the item; Factor III covers 8 items. The scores were divided into five grades, from "totally inconsistent" to "completely consistent". When scoring, the score was 4 points for "completely consistent", 0 points for "completely inconsistent", and 0 points for negative questions.

2.2 The research methods

1. The participants to choose

In this study, stratified random sampling was used to collect a total of 1,600 people from 25 large and medium-sized cities, regions, towns and rural areas in China, including some provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities other than Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan and Tibet.

2. The testing process

The questionnaire is in the form of pen and paper. It USES unified instructions and tests one by one on an individual basis. The questionnaire is collected on the spot and the test time is about 5 minutes.

3. Data collection and processing

After the questionnaire was recovered, invalid questionnaires were removed and data were entered into the computer. SPSS for Windows 13.0 was used for statistics and analysis.

4. Interview

The total score of anti-terrorism consciousness is arranged in an ascending order, with the first 30% as the low group, namely the low consciousness group, and the last 30% as the high group, namely the high consciousness group. Fifteen people were interviewed from both high and low groups, and the interview results were

summarized to explore the influencing factors of anti-terrorism awareness.

2.3 The research conclusion

The survey results show that the average value of the anti-terrorism awareness level of the Chinese public is 1.723, slightly lower than the reference value 2, which is in the middle range. Although it is not obviously low, it is not optimistic. The general level of public awareness of anti-terrorism in China is characterized by "high identification, low cognition and insufficient implementation". The public's awareness of anti-terrorism knowledge is characterized by "high understanding rate and low accuracy rate". The public's recognition of anti-terrorism work is characterized by "high degree of support and dependence". The public's implementation of anti-terrorism work is characterized by high enthusiasm and high utility.

3 The construction of the anti-terrorist mode of the whole people -- the perspective of the people's War

The thought of the people's war is based on the theoretical basis of Marx's dialectical materialism and historical materialism, and the guiding line formed by a long revolutionary war and military practice(Mao Zedong,1993). Its basic content mainly includes 6 aspects (As shown in Figure 1): (1) Firmly rely on the people and fully mobilize the people. (2) The establishment of a people's army.(3) The establishment of a consolidated revolutionary base area.(4) Combine armed terrorism with other forms of anti-terrorism (5) With the people's army as the backbone, implement a system of armed forces combining various regiments (6) Adopt flexible and maneuverable strategy and tactics.

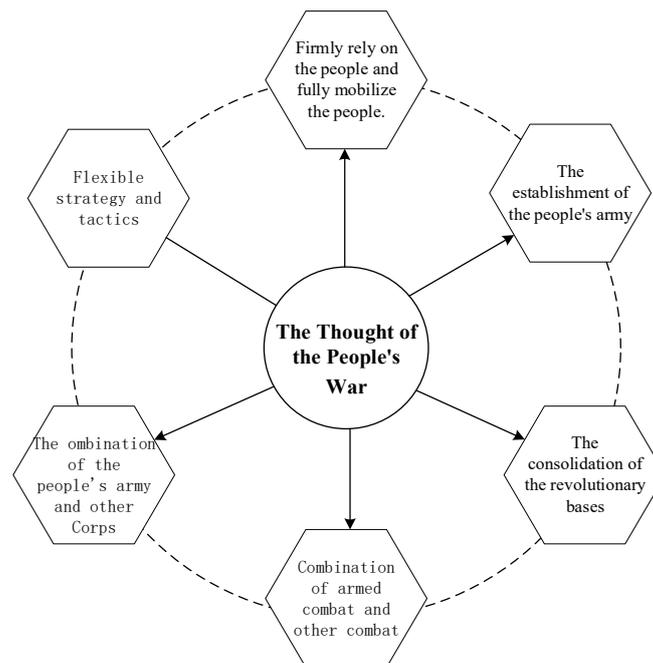


Figure 1 The General Framework of the Guiding Ideology of The People's War

Guided by the idea of people's war, we should set up a national anti-terrorism model from the following aspects:

3.1 Fully mobilize of the people

The first content of the thought of the people's war is "relying on the people firmly, mobilizing the people fully", implementing the national anti-terrorism strategy, ensuring the security and stability of the country, and thoroughly combating the crimes of violence and terrorism. First, we must mobilize the masses to the maximum extent and truly form a nationwide anti-terrorism system.

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According to the basic theory of the people's war, we should first mobilize the masses in a broad and in-depth way. In the process of mobilization, the purpose, significance, methods and steps of the whole people's anti-terrorism should be made clear and thorough, so that the masses will generally agree with the justice and importance of the whole people's anti-terrorism and stimulate the confidence and courage of the masses and the activities of terrorist crimes.

Secondly, the mobilization should be lasting. In the process of building a national anti terrorist system, we must also do a good job of mobilization. By organizing regular propaganda, education and mobilization work, we should do our best to keep the alarm bells ringing.

Finally, the way to mobilize again should keep pace with the times. The propaganda and mobilization work of the whole nation should also conform to the trend of the times, innovate methods and innovate channels, and effectively enhance the effectiveness of the mobilization methods. For example, we should set up a network platform for anti-terrorism propaganda and education, regularly push anti-terrorism information, timely inform the recent security situation and remind us of the key points.

3.2 Establishing a people's anti-terrorism team

People's professional anti-terrorism team is the backbone of universal anti-terrorism. Therefore, in order to fight the national war against terrorism, we must establish a professional team of " anti-terrorism and terrorism prevention" with the combination of special groups (Qi Feng, 2015) . This team, like the people's army, is under the absolute leadership of the Communist Party. Its fundamental aim is to serve the people wholeheartedly, represent the fundamental interests of the people, represent the party's internal and external unity setting up revolutionary discipline on the basis of political consciousness.

After the establishment of the anti-terrorist group, the people should organize professional personnel to carry out the training of anti-terrorism skills, equipped with modern technical means and advanced equipment to combat terrorism, carry out standardized anti-terrorism practical exercises, and constantly improve the fighting ability of the people's anti-terrorism and anti-terrorist teams, and establish a people's anti-terrorism team with the times.

3.3 Establishing a consolidated anti-terrorism base area

The revolutionary base area is a strategic base and a magic weapon for the victory of the people's war. The base area determines the victory of the people's war, and also determines the success or failure of the war on terror. Therefore, the struggle against terrorists also needs to establish a "base area".

Throughout the world, every country and nation have different cultures, so people attach different importance to safety awareness. Our country has a long history and culture, and the phenomenon of gregarious community is visible everywhere. The community culture is relatively strong compared with the West. The community people often communicate with each other. They are more familiar with the basic situation of the people in the community and are more sensitive to the abnormal situation. Good grass-roots community management is essential and is conducive to maintaining social stability. Therefore, it is of great significance for the whole nation to establish anti-terrorism base in the community. In addition, the establishment of anti-terrorism base in densely populated places such as stations, schools and hospitals can also enhance the effectiveness of anti-terrorism and terrorism prevention.

3.4 Combining armed anti-terrorism with other forms of anti-terrorism

The revolutionary struggle requires a close combination of armed struggle and other forms of struggle, and the people's war against terrorism and terror is also required to cooperate with armed forces and all kinds of soft power (Lu Wengang, 2015) .

Combating terrorist crimes must rely on armed forces to frighten and subdue and rely on intelligence information for timely investigation and prevention. The key factor for victory in the fight against terrorism is accurate information, accurate intelligence can win the initiative for the fight against terrorism, win time guarantee for the fight against terrorism, and reduce the cost of anti-terrorism to the lowest. One of the important sources of anti-terrorism information is the report of the masses. The report of the masses can not only provide a large number of clues for the reconnaissance work, but also can effectively prevent the occurrence of terrorist

incidents in the shortest possible time and reduce the casualties and influence of the events. Therefore, the whole people's anti-terrorism needs to combine armed terrorism closely with other forms of anti-terrorism, to report suspicious circumstances in time, to gather public gatherings of terrorists, or to instigate, rumor, and hide various kinds of vulnerable articles of fear, it is necessary to firmly rely on the masses of the people to actively provide information and mobilize all social forces. A wide range of participation in anti-terrorism activities.

3.5 Construction of the armed forces mechanism of group prevention and treatment

At the same time, we must carry out and cooperate extensively and comprehensively on the political, economic, military, diplomatic, cultural, health and other fronts of the form of the struggle of the people's war, with the emphasis on armed struggle (Guo Yongliang, 2016) . Anti-terrorism as a systematic project, involving public security, judicial, security inspection, traffic and other economic, social, life, and many other areas, also need a lot of departments to jointly manage, coordinated linkage. Only by coordinating and coordinating all departments, can all sides join forces to win the war of terror against terrorism. With the vast territory and a large population, the current armed anti-terrorism force is difficult to cope with the current anti-terrorism situation. Therefore, we need to build a cooperative linkage mechanism of group prevention and treatment, so as to fully mobilize multi forces, integrate high quality resources and focus on the fight against violent terrorist crimes.

3.6 Flexible anti-terrorism prevention and control tactics

In the new period, the ways of obtaining information by violent terrorists are becoming more and more extensive, and the anti-reconnaissance ability of violent terrorists has increased significantly, and the difficulty in combating violent terrorist crimes is increasing. In order to overcome the difficulties and effectively win the people's war against terrorism, we also need to combine the three forms of combat, war, ground and guerrilla warfare against terrorism, and create a strong atmosphere of anti-terrorism against terrorism by sports warfare, to deter the terrorists in spirit, and to ensure public safety in key areas by position warfare, from space. To narrow the range of terrorist activities; to obtain anti-terrorism information on anti-terrorism by guerrilla warfare, to eliminate terrorists' opportunity in terrorism technology, and to be afraid of the modernization of terrorism. The three forms of combat, such as movement, position and guerrilla warfare, are closely combined, and the whole people's anti-terrorist and anti-terrorist network can be built in an all-round way, so that terrorists will have no place and more opportunity to win the war against terrorism (Wang Lin, 2017) .

4. Conclusion

The nature of "people's war" determines the justice and affinity of people against terrorist crimes. The basic source of solving the shortage of police force is the people. The information of public security is the most widely source of the people. The help of the people is the help of the people. Therefore, the anti-terrorism and terrorism prevention work in the new period is a special people's war.

The masses and public security organs are the main body of this special war. The thought of the people's war, as the ideological crystallization of the war era, has an important guiding significance for military operations, and also has an important reference value for the construction of the anti terrorist mode of the whole people.

The following six points are needed to be built on the basis of the people's war perspective: first, to fully mobilize the people; second, to establish a people's anti-terrorism and anti terrorist team; third, to establish a consolidated anti-terrorism prevention and control base; fourth, to combine armed terrorism with other forms of anti-terrorism; and fifth, to build the armed forces mechanism of group prevention and treatment.; sixth, adopt flexible anti-terrorism prevention and control tactics.

This study establishes the overall framework of the anti-terrorism model based on the people's war. The next step will continue to study the practical effect of the framework in practice, find out the problems and shortcomings, and then optimize the anti-terrorism model of the whole people, and give full play to the positive role of the people in the fight against terrorism.

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