



A Probe into the Status Quo of Safety Guarantee for the Chinese Youth Sailing Summer Camp

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Abstract: The establishment of the safety guarantee system for the Chinese youth sailing summer camp is an important guarantee for ensuring the successful development of the youth sailing summer camp and securing the safety of the youth. This article explores and investigates the current status of safety guarantees for youth sailing summer camps in seven cities including Beijing, Shanghai, Dalian, Qingdao, Nanjing, Shenzhen, and Sanya. The youth sailing summer camp training is conducted in an orderly manner to promote the development of China's youth sailing summer camp.

Keywords: China Youth Sailing Camp; Safety Guarantee

1. Introduction

Sailing is a water sport with a certain degree of adventure that can help adolescents expand their knowledge of the ocean, strengthen their body, and cultivate goodwills. China has the inherent advantage of sailing with 32,000 kilometers of coastline and about 24,800 lakes, which provide a good premise for sailing summer camps. Coupled with the country's emphasis on marine development, sailing has achieved rapid development. While people realize the value and significance of sailing, they also pay more and more attention to the safety and security issues in the sailing activity. Sailing summer camp is a holiday training and experience activity for youth groups. During the development of youth sailing summer camp, the safety guarantee situation is one of the major concerns of contemporary society.

2. Analysis of the venue and environmental safety of the chinese youth sailing summer camp

The sailing summer camp is affected by a serious of factors such as location, weather, climate condition, and environment. In the case of a harsh climate, the difficulty of sailing increases, and the risks increase. In order to ensure the safe navigation of ships, the state has formulated a "five limits" system, of which the basic contents are: the limited flow of ships, limited speed of ships, limited types of ships, limited time of routes, and limited areas of routes. However, according to the investigation, we learned about the current implementation of the "five limits" system is not satisfying. At present, the speed of sailing ships and the route areas are generally restricted, but during the summer vacation, many sailing clubs carry out training activities in the restricted areas. As a result, boat congestion on the sea always happens because sailboat flow restrictions are not in place and the limit of time is often ignored.

3. Analysis of the allocation of safety equipment and facilities for the chinese youth sailing summer camp

During the process of the sailing summer camp, safety equipment and facilities such as lifeboats, life jackets, safety helmets, and non-slip shoes are required, which is an important guarantee for ensuring the safety of the students during the summer camp. At the same time, frequent safety inspections of equipment and facilities are required before activities, such as checking the fuel and engine of lifeboats, wearing the marine safety helmet, dressing a life jacket, and distributing non-slip shoes. According to the survey, the trainer will ask the students to wear life jackets, non-slip shoes,

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and helmets before going into the water, and conduct a detailed inspection of the sailing boat. In addition, the trainer will also instruct the students participating in the summer camp how to configure the sailing hull, sails, ropes, pulleys, and airbags, etc., and do the safety preparations before the training. In general, the safety equipment and facilities are in place currently which provide proper safety protection for young people to participate in sailing summer camps.

4. Safety skills and training of coaches of chinese youth sailing summer camp

4.1 Safety skills of sailing coaches

It's very important for sailing coaches to master water safety skills including life-saving skills, emergency handling skills of ship turnover, accidental injury first aid techniques, cardiopulmonary resuscitation techniques, and common emergency handling skills. A survey of 122 sailing instructors in different regions of the country found that the water rescue skills and the overturning emergency handling skills were mastered by 92.3% and 96.2% of the coaches respectively, while only 7.7% of the trainers possess these two skills; 82.6% of the coaches are able to conduct the accidental first-aid technique, which needs to be improved; the mastery of cardiopulmonary resuscitation technique and common emergency management is only 77% and 68.1%, which indicates the coaching team's mastery of these two items is not high. In general, sailing instructors have basic life-saving and emergency skills, but the skills are not equally developed for sailing instructors. Relevant training needs to be strengthened.

4.2 Development of safety training for sailing coaches

At present, there are three main forms of safety training for sailing coaches in China: pre-service training, regular training, and irregular training. According to the survey, pre-service training accounted for 52%, non-scheduled training 36.4%, and regular training 13.6% in all three training forms. Most of the three types of training take 3-5 days, and some take 7-14 days. The content of the training mainly includes theoretical learning and practical operation, for example, sailing theory knowledge, sailing practical skills, water rescue, emergency knowledge, and cardiopulmonary resuscitation. In general, the safety training of sailing coaches is relatively simple, the training time is short, and there is a lack of assessment.

5. Analysis of the safety consciousness of the participants of chinese youth sailing summer camps

5.1 Survey on safety awareness and life-saving skills of the participants of chinese youth sailing summer camps

The safety awareness and life-saving skills of students in the young sailing summer camp should include: to quickly call for help, to use the first aid kit, to deal with dangerous on the water, to acquire life-saving skills, to help oneself to escape from emergencies, to master cardiopulmonary resuscitation techniques, and to get out of cramping. According to a survey of 200 students in seven cities across the country, it was found that the proportion of students who know how to call for help quickly and use the first aid kit correctly is 96.2% and 90.1%; 92.7% of the students were aware of dangerous on the water; 34.5% of the students had mastered swimming lifesaving skills; 98.5% of them knew how to save themselves and escaped from emergencies; 18.6% of the students have mastered the techniques of cardiopulmonary resuscitation; and 48.2% of the students knew how to get themselves out of cramping. The result shows that the vast majority of young students have a strong sense of safety, but their life-saving skills are not in place, which means that the Chinese youth sailing summer camp does not provide sufficient training for the students' life-saving skills.

5.2 Analysis of the safety knowledge learning for students in the chinese youth sailing camp

There are many approaches for Chinese youth sailing summer camp students to learn safety knowledge, such as online self-learning, home education, school education, camp training, peer education, etc. The research showed that the majority of youth water safety knowledge is obtained through camp training, which accounts for 78.8%, and 21.2% is obtained through other sources that participants in the Chinese youth sailing camp mainly depend on coaches to learn safety skills. Therefore, when organizing sailing summer camp training, the coaches need to pay attention to improve the safety skills of students through demonstrating exercises, emphasis, and training.

6. Supporting measures for the safety of chinese youth sailing summer camps

6.1 Onshore and offshore medical security

During the event, unexpected situations occur from time to time, so that it is particularly important to build a medical emergency team to be responsible for medical security. There are three main types of medical protection on the shore and at sea for the young sailing summer camps: emergency medicine kit, medical emergency team, and medical rescue training. According to the investigation, the onshore and offshore medical security is mainly equipped with emergency medical kits at the base with no medical emergency team. The researcher conducted a survey on 14 companies that carry out youth sailing summer camps across the country and found that all companies are equipped with emergency medical kits, only 2 companies are equipped with medical emergency teams, and 4 companies have medical rescue training. In this case, it can be concluded that the existing medical security system is insufficient, especially medical rescue training.

6.2 Protection lifeboat and lifeguard

During the water training of the youth sailing summer camp, the configuration of life-saving boats and lifeguards should in place to supervise the state of participants in time, and promptly take rescuing measures in case of emergency or dangerous situations to ensure the safety of water activities. According to the investigation, clubs have been equipped with special lifeboats and lifeguards for the water training and sailing summer camps. During the water training, there are trainers on the safety boat to keep an eye on students in time and remind them about water safety. It can be seen that Sailing Clubs are very concerned about the safety of students during the summer camp training.

6.3 Security insurance of coaches and students

We conducted a survey of 14 sailing clubs in seven cities across the country and found that all the clubs have done a good job regarding the security insurance of coaches and students. All of the clubs purchase safety insurance for coaches, and they also require each student to purchase insurance to register for the summer camp activities. With people's risk awareness continues to increase, more and more people realize the importance of insurance for security protection.

7. Suggestions

- (1) Improve the learning ability of young students to level up their ability to analyze climate and environment. Before starting the summer camp, they should be able to analyze the climatic conditions in advance and pay close attention to the weather forecast, wind, surges, and ocean currents to ensure that water activities can be carried out safely when the climatic conditions are favorable.
- (2) Improve the safety of water traffic by adopting reasonable risk management measures. In areas where water traffic is dense, activities should be coordinated carefully, and the restriction about speed and number of ships in the same area should be increased to ensure safe sailing activities to make sure the summer camp activities are carried out safely.
- (3) Strengthen the skills training of coaches for the young sailing summer camps in China, and improve the comprehensive ability of the coaches.
- (4) Comprehensively promote and popularize the safety knowledge on the water to young students, and train the young students to learn some common safety knowledge and skills through theoretical lessons, practical exercises, simulation drills, etc. to improve their safety awareness and abilities to save themselves.
- (5) Make sure other safety supporting measures are in place and allocate medical personnel properly according to the scale of camp.

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