

The Prevention and Management System of Public Emergencies based on Community

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Abstract: *With the in flux of population and the increasingly complex changes of social structure, more and more public emergencies spread from the community grass-roots level to all over the world. The occurrence of large-scale public emergencies around the world makes its prevention and governance enter the research field of vision again. The role of grass-roots communities in the prevention and response of public emergencies is becoming more and more important, because it is not only related to the life and health of grass-roots people, but also of great significance to maintain that our country is and will be in the primary stage of socialism for a long time and the long-term stable development of economy and society. This document makes a preliminary analysis and report on the prevention and management of community grass-roots response to public emergencies, and these problems will attract extensive attention of the people, and improve the attention of grass-roots communities to the disposal of public emergencies.*

Keywords: Grass Roots Community; Public Emergencies; Social Prevention and Governance.

1. INTRODUCTION

The research on community-based emergency public event prevention and control system is a complex and important topic, which involves multiple aspects, including organizational management, emergency response, resource allocation, psychological counseling, and technological support. Grassroots community management: Grassroots communities are the forefront of the prevention and control system, and it is necessary to strengthen personnel allocation and professional epidemic prevention guidance to ensure that they can effectively carry out tasks such as investigation, publicity, and management. Emergency management system: including legal guarantee, overall emergency management system, health emergency management system, etc., to ensure rapid and effective response in case of public health emergencies. Risk management: Pre assessment and risk assessment are important links in the prevention and control system. By collecting information on risk accident cases, predicting transmission risks, and controlling personnel, the risk of sudden public health emergencies can be reduced. The leadership of the Party and the participation of the masses: Strengthen the Party's leadership over emergency management work, while emphasizing the supremacy of the people and their lives, promote the transformation of public safety governance mode towards pre prevention, and build a solid people's defense line for disaster prevention, reduction, and relief. These parts together constitute the core of the prevention and control system, which is of great significance for effectively responding to public health emergencies.

The overall coordination of emergencies faces multiple challenges, mainly including the following points: catastrophic risk prevention: China is located in a disaster zone, with frequent natural disasters of various types and heavy losses, which puts high demands on the ability to prevent and respond to catastrophic risks. Operability of emergency plans: Some emergency plans have weak operability, pertinence, and scientificity, resulting in insufficient preparation and weak response in actual response. Information communication and coordination: Failure to convey instructions in a timely, accurate, and smooth manner can affect the efficiency of overall coordination and may result in inadequate response measures. Cross departmental collaboration: The inter provincial information sharing mechanism is not perfect, and the construction standards of emergency management information systems vary from place to place, which affects the efficiency of inter provincial rescue. Participation of social forces: The professional abilities of social rescue forces vary greatly, and the lack of a guarantee system affects the overall rescue effectiveness. These challenges require joint efforts from the government and all sectors of society to gradually overcome through measures such as improving contingency plans, strengthening collaboration, and enhancing capabilities.

1.1 Research Background and Significance

In order to implement the people-centered thought and coordinate the two major issues of safety and development, the Party and the Central Committee have fully drawn lessons from the experience and lessons of the epidemic prevention and control work, and improved their ability to prevent and defuse major risks in the field of public

emergencies. For emergencies, not all without warning, improving the risk prevention ability can reduce losses, casualties and hazards, control them, and properly deal with them. Throughout the contemporary national environment, the community also lacks the awareness of risk prevention, and the risk prevention ability urgently needs to be improved. Specifically, the following two points should be achieved: First, learn the theory of risk prevention. As the occurrence frequency of public emergencies is increasing, risk prevention is becoming increasingly important. It is necessary to strengthen the study of risk methods and theories to digest and implement these theories and policies. Second, improve the risk monitoring and early warning system. In the process of emergency management at the community grass-roots level, for the time being, the problem on duty is difficult to be properly solved because of the personnel replenishment, but the risk monitoring and early warning can be adjusted.

To sum up, based on the harm consideration of the occurrence of major public emergencies, this paper will systematically explore and analyze the community prevention and governance of public emergencies, carry out visual analysis for the response to public emergencies in China, and put forward effective prevention and governance measures to reduce the disaster loss and negative impact.

2. THE REALITY OF COMMUNITY GOVERNANCE IN CHINA

The main problems in community governance include: excessive government leadership, low degree of community autonomy, direct government intervention in communities, and insufficient expression of community democratic autonomy. Mismatched workload: Community workers have fewer people and more work, heavy tasks, and a shortage of specialized talents, with weak ability to serve the masses. Low resident participation: The foundation of mass autonomy is weak, the enthusiasm of residents to participate in community governance is not high, and the development of community social organizations is slow. The level of property services is not high: there is a lack of guidance for the establishment of property companies and owners' committees, and problems such as poor service quality and non-standard standards continue to emerge. Unequal distribution of resources: There is an imbalance in development between communities, with some communities having poor infrastructure and weak staff. The mechanism for expressing demands is single: residents' demands are diversified, but the existing mechanism for expressing demands cannot meet the needs of development, and the relevant parties may not be able to pay attention to and respond to them after communication. These issues require joint efforts from the government, communities, and residents to take effective measures to address them.

2.1 Necessity of Strengthening Community Governance and Prevention of Public Emergencies

- (1) Strengthening the community management and prevention of public emergencies is a necessary condition for building a harmonious society.
- (2) Communities are at the forefront of dealing with public emergencies.
- (3) Strengthening the practical demand of community members to deal with public emergencies is the governance and prevention of community members.

2.2 The Reality of Community Governance has the Following Deficiencies

Low degree of autonomy: excessive government leadership, low degree of community autonomy, strong administrative power, and a gap from the establishment of a social governance system. Difficulties in collaboration: The policy system is not perfect, problems such as the development of social organizations urgently need to be solved, and innovative work cannot be carried out normally. Power mismatch: Community workers have fewer people and more work, heavy tasks, and a shortage of specialized talents, with weak ability to serve the masses. Low resident participation: weak foundation of mass autonomy, low enthusiasm of residents to participate in community governance, and slow development of social organizations. Low level of property services: There is a lack of guidance for property companies to enter and for owners' committees to be established, resulting in a constant stream of problems such as poor service quality and non-standard practices. Uneven development: There is an imbalance in development between communities, with some communities having poor infrastructure and weak staff. These issues require joint efforts from the government, communities, and residents to take effective measures to address them.

2.2.1 Insufficient Participation in Grass-roots Management

At present, the current situation of community governance in China is that: it cannot mobilize the enthusiasm of residents to participate, and the interaction situation of real multiple subject participation has not yet been formed. Residents' participation in community management is not high, which is mainly reflected in the following aspects: first, the number of residents participating in administrative management is not large and not strong representative; secondly, the degree and depth of residents' participation in community governance are not enough. In short, the lack of effective participation of community residents, on the one hand, affects the cultivation and development of community grassroots democratic policies and administrative concepts. On the other hand, it leads to apathy in neighbourly relations.

2.2.2 Community Emergency Management Institutions are not Standardized, Their Responsibilities are not Clear, and Their Plans are not Perfect

Because the government should play a leading role in the process of community governance to reduce the administrative control at the micro level of the community level. However, under the current administrative situation, some grass-roots community administrative acts have been seriously derailing, manifested as "offside", "absence" and "dislocation". The establishment of community emergency management institutions is not unified, the modes are diverse, the operation of certain standardization, some community grassroots do not set up special emergency institutions. At present, a clear responsibility mechanism has not been established for the disposal of some public emergencies, and the implementation is not in place.

2.2.3 The Development of the Third Sector is Immature

Throughout the process and experience of community grassroots management at home and abroad, the third department plays an important role in community construction and management, which can effectively make up for the insufficient participation of the government, enterprises and residents' independent organizations in urban community governance. At present, the third department has few and immature organizations participating in urban community governance in China, so it is difficult to effectively integrate administrative resources into urban communities.

2.2.4 Grass-roots Governance Means Lag Sex and Backward Sex

At present, China's community grassroots management means are backward, the governance level is not high. The specific problems are as follows: First, the skills of the community management team are insufficient. Traditional management methods are often introduced into the community management, and innovative thinking cannot be implemented into the community management. Second, community management lacks scientific guidance. Due to the lack of vocational and technical training and theoretical learning, community management is prone to blindness problems, and the understanding of governance concepts is insufficient. Third, the laws, regulations and other systems based on community governance are imperfect, which cannot provide the necessary guarantee for the innovation and improvement of community governance, and cannot contribute to the innovation and improvement of community governance.

2.3 Analysis of the Causes of Insufficient Community Governance

2.3.1 Community Grassroots Economic Development Lags Behind

At present, due to the remarkable problem of inadequate and unbalanced economic development in China, the economic level of some communities is still relatively low, and it is difficult to improve the living standard and quality of grass-roots residents. When the basic material resources are in short supply in daily life, people first try their best to solve the material problems in life, ignore the construction of public communities, and lack of enthusiasm for this activity. This leads to the obvious consequences of the grassroots social governance structure, which will affect the establishment and development of the community grassroots governance system.

2.3.2 Internal Defects of Community Grassroots Governance

In today's a new era of reform and opening up, more need to rely on the legal system to restrain and regulate people's behavior, but in real life, most remote areas are bad practices, thus, the community residents self-moral binding is not enough, easy to lead to its no longer active into community affairs, and affect the whole community grassroots governance system construction.

2.3.3 The Sense of Community Grassroots Autonomy is Weak

Since most of the grassroots people in the community come from the countryside, their thoughts have not been completely changed in time, and they cannot see the issue of time. The lack of community residents' awareness of integration directly leads to the neglect or blind paranoia of the current community grassroots response to public emergencies, leading to serious safety accidents in grass-roots governance.

3. THE TRANSFORMATION OF COMMUNITY COMMUNITY-LEVEL GOVERNANCE MODE

To strengthen the overall coordination of emergencies, we can start from the following aspects: improving the legal system: the newly revised Emergency Response Law clarifies the management system and responsibility system, providing a legal basis for overall coordination. Establish an emergency command mechanism: A unified and coordinated emergency command mechanism should be established, such as the disaster and accident emergency rescue coordination and linkage mechanism in Ankang City, to ensure smooth command and efficient coordination. Strengthening the construction of information platforms: By building information platforms and improving emergency information systems, information sharing and efficient collaboration can be achieved. The pre prevention model supported by information management will replace traditional in process and post response methods. Strengthen contingency plans and drills: Establish and improve an emergency response plan system, with the government and relevant departments developing contingency plans and conducting regular drills to enhance emergency response capabilities. Through these measures, we can effectively strengthen the overall coordination of emergencies, improve response efficiency and effectiveness, and ensure the safety of people's lives and property as well as social stability. With the development of organizational theory, the way of community grassroots governance should change accordingly. The transition shall be as follows.

3.1 Stick to one Theme

Adhere to one theme: the Third Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee for the first time formally applied the concept of social governance, put forward the improvement of social governance, that is, around the theme of multiple joint governance. We will continue to pursue systematic governance, strengthen the leadership of Party committees, give full play to the leading role of the government, encourage and support the participation of all sectors of society, and achieve a positive interaction between government governance, social self-discipline and residents' right to self-determination. This means that the further reform of the party and the government's social construction concept, and also points out the direction for the construction of a new social governance system.

3.2 Emphasis on Two Goals

The community is currently a basic platform for social governance, increasingly becoming the implementation point of different policies, the crossroads of different interests, the foothold of different organizations and the gathering place of different conflicts. This is an important breakthrough in the innovation of social governance. China attaches great importance to two goals, namely, creating a "modern community governance system" and "building a good community social ecology", which will help stimulate community vitality, improve residents' well-being, close the relationship between the Party and the masses, and promote social harmony and stability.

3.3 Diversified Trend

China has always attached great importance to community construction, but the social trend of diversification continues to pose severe challenges to the existing community development model. This is why China is actively and permanently establishing a multi-theme, multi- platform, multi-service and multi-governance system. Its main purpose is to eliminate various community problems, so that the community residents can enjoy rich and convenient public services.

3.4 Order to Cooperation

The traditional hierarchical management system emphasizes the division of power from top to bottom, with low power coming from high power. The concept of modern governance is mainly based on the leadership of the

Communist Party of China, with the purpose of serving the people wholeheartedly, realizing communication and leadership at all levels through mutual cooperation and inclusiveness, and safeguarding the leadership based on market principles, public interests and win-win cooperation. The relationship between the government and other social subjects is equal.

3.5 From Closed to Open

The traditional society is a stable society of acquaintances, and the customs and traditions of its grassroots communities can effectively solve and manage their own affairs and problems. The new era is a good era of reform and opening up, and the modern society is mobile and can operate effectively at anytime and anywhere. In short, only by introducing new governance problems and open-minded new governance models can we continue to contribute to the development of the community.

4. IMPROVE THE COMMUNITY GOVERNANCE SYSTEM

4.1 Strengthen the Autonomy of the Community Level

When dealing with major public emergencies, community autonomy should be guaranteed and effective. First of all, we should give full play to the leading role of community party organizations in the risk response system, and effectively safeguard the interests of grass-roots residents. On the one hand, we should not only improve the relationship between the subjects to achieve mutual cooperation and mutual supervision; on the other hand, in order to strengthen the full-time supervision, the grassroots government should implement the relevant tasks, especially for the style of cadres in the community grassroots governance, strengthen the guiding and normative role, and establish a fair and just governance system.

4.2 Cultivate the Community Grass-roots Governance Subjects

(1) Strengthen the role of community Party organizations, maintain the leadership core role of community Party organizations in the work of grass-roots community organizations, coordinate the interests of various parties, solve major conflicts and disputes, guide community residents to be independent and share various resources in the community;

(2) implement the community neighborhood committee. Considering the virtualization and marginalization of the community neighborhood committee, build a platform, restore power and empower the neighborhood committee, vigorously cultivate and enhance the independence of the neighborhood committee;

(3) adjust the functional direction of the public workstation. As a platform for the government to work in the community, improve the ability of the government to provide services for the community residents;

(4) give full play to the role of the entities within its jurisdiction in participating in community governance. Actively encourage all units in the region to develop activities in different fields such as culture and education, provide different types of support for the community, and promote the joint construction and sharing of resources;

(5) Vigorously cultivate and develop community social organizations. Establish the social Organization Department to provide social organizations with organizational training, personnel training, project development, standard construction, safety services, resource docking and other "ten together" services;

(6) Establish a resident community, and gradually form an independent atmosphere. To guide residents to care for and participate in community public affairs through various participation channels, to conclude residents' conventions through constraints and encourage activities, to gradually improve the sense of community responsibility, and to build a strong sense of community identity and cohesion.

4.3 Reshaping the Contagion and Transmission of Public Emergencies

In view of the high destruction, urgency, uncertainty and duality of public emergencies, we should pay attention to the occurrence of general emergencies and take certain measures. First, although the occurrence of public emergencies is sudden and violent, if we timely plan, prevent and deal properly with them, it will have huge effects

and adverse effects. We can turn passivity into initiative, and mass public emergencies into general events, or even no events at all. Second, establish a social information early warning mechanism and build an information platform of important practical significance for preventing general emergencies.

4.4 Improve the Level of Government Legislation on Public Emergencies

In order to strengthen the legislative work of the community level, the government should formulate the corresponding legal system and pay special attention to the relationship within the legal system. Especially when drafting laws to deal with major public emergencies, we should not copy the experience of others, but formulate appropriate laws and regulations at the grassroots level to meet the legitimate rights and interests of the community people, close to the will of all subject, and combine China's current level of development and the local actual situation.

5. CONCLUSION

In social emergencies, prevention and management is an ongoing process, requiring communities not only to design actual action plans based on local conditions, but also to develop and adjust plans through constant practice and practice. At the same time, coordinate all parties, fine-tune the division of labor, close cooperation, fully mobilize community resources, and increase the participation of community residents. Communities play an inestimable role in responding to major emergencies. In the context of the normalization of the epidemic in China and the continuous spread of the epidemic abroad, community risk management in major public emergencies is also facing more severe challenges. However, there are still shortcomings: for example, it analyzes community risk management only from the perspective of the community itself, focuses on the study of the community itself response to major public emergencies, and rarely involves the role of government in preventing and managing community risk. Indeed, the effectiveness of community risk management is an integral part of integrated management and resource provision. This aspect requires further investigation. Under the leadership of the party committee and government of "diversified co- governance", the social grassroots has made contributions to the effective construction of a benign social ecology of the community by building a modern community governance system.

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