

Problems and Optimization Paths in Urban "Emergency and Emergency" Infrastructure Construction From the Perspective of Public Security Governance

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Abstract: "Both emergency and emergency" is an important conceptual strategy to prevent and resolve major disasters. In the new era, the concept of "both emergency and emergency" will be integrated into the overall urban planning, and the "both emergency and emergency" infrastructure will be put into effect. Based on the perspective of public security governance, this paper discusses the importance of "both emergency and emergency" in promoting the transformation of public security governance model. However, the infrastructure of "emergency and emergency" is still in the construction stage, which has problems such as rigid implementation of policies, high cost of resource construction, and great difficulty in department cooperation. Therefore, we put forward corresponding suggestions to better combine the construction of "emergency and emergency" facilities in the public security governance perspective, strengthen urban resilience, and improve the public security governance system.

Keywords: Public security governance; Dual-use; Prevention in advance

1. Introduction

The report of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China pointed out that "improve the level of public security governance, adhere to safety first and prevention first, establish a grand security emergency framework, improve the public security system, and promote the transformation of public security governance model to pre prevention". Emphasis was placed on the prominent role of prevention in advance. In fact, as early as 2016, General Secretary proposed to adhere to the principle of putting prevention first and combining prevention with rescue, adhere to the unity of normal disaster reduction and abnormal disaster relief, and strive to realize the transformation from focusing on post disaster relief to focusing on pre disaster prevention [1]. In the context of the above complex disasters, the traditional public security governance model is no longer suitable for dealing with complex risks, so the transformation to advance prevention is particularly prominent.

"Transformation of public security governance model to prevention in advance" is the key requirement proposed in the report of the Twentieth National Congress of the Communist Party of China, which highlights two important issues: first, how to build a public security governance model; The second is how to transform to prevention in advance. [2] How to make the transition to prevention in advance has also become the focus of attention of government departments and most scholars, because the transition from public security governance model to prevention in advance can fully cope with the current period when China's development is entering, when opportunities and challenges coexist and uncertain risk factors increase. However, there is less research on the relevant articles that completely study the transformation of the governance model. However, in the past two years, most of the "emergency and emergency" proposed are based on the concept and the construction of "emergency and emergency" infrastructure. There are few papers that combine the "emergency and emergency" with the perspective of public security governance. Therefore, this paper will discuss the importance of urban "emergency and emergency" infrastructure construction from the perspective of public security governance, As well as the problems faced in the implementation of this method at this stage and how to solve them.

2. The role of urban "emergency and emergency" facilities construction from the perspective of public security governance

Public security governance is composed of "public security" and "governance". Conceptually, "public security" can be regarded as the normal state, emphasizing the normal state without emergencies. Collective definition is the value goal and objective result of protecting the public from personal injury or property loss. The second is governance. The prominent feature is that the main body of governance is not only the government but also other subjects outside the government,

forming a diversified participation relationship. [3] For a long time, China's public security governance model has shown the characteristics of post incident disposal, emphasizing post incident response. After the occurrence of public emergencies, "disposal is more important than prevention". Under this traditional model, the grass-roots government often forms a strategy of "headache, foot pain". [4] Therefore, a new public security governance model is urgently needed, that is, preventive governance in advance. It can help to deal with the uncertainty of social risks, prevent the occurrence of "black swan", "grey rhinoceros" and other events, and also help to enhance the resilience of the public security governance system, and enhance the ability of the public security governance system, a complex system, to cope with external pressure. [5]

In the perspective of public security governance, the public infrastructure construction implemented at the current stage of "flat and urgent" is of great significance, which is reflected in the following aspects:

(1) The central government promotes the construction of public infrastructure for both immediate and peaceful purposes from top to bottom, and grass-roots governments actively respond to the policy, which is conducive to promoting the rational allocation of basic resources around the country and making good source planning. [6] Using the concept of "Dual Use of Peace and Urgency" to guide the construction of public infrastructure. At the present stage, local governments at all levels should find out the resource situation of each city. According to the compilation guide, they should make in-depth planning on "what to build, how much to build, where to build" and other related issues around the "dual-use", so as to fully coordinate the existing public infrastructure resources and build new infrastructure on the basis of resource utilization, The construction of facilities should match the construction level of existing facilities in the city and the estimated future demand.

(2) Local governments have subtly moved the risk threshold forward and paid more attention to the concept of prevention in advance through the construction of "emergency and emergency" infrastructure. As a local government, the relevant policy systems such as funds and land use in the construction of facilities are also keeping pace. Local governments at all levels consider whether they can solve the "emergency" emergency, "peacetime" development and security problems when considering the construction of public infrastructure. Instead of simply floating on the surface.[7] Each city government should set up a planning implementation mechanism according to local conditions, strengthen the organization and implementation, guide each subject to formulate implementation plans, and promote the government departments to transform the post disposal oriented governance model to pre prevention at the source.

3. Problems in the construction of urban "emergency and emergency" facilities from the perspective of public security governance

3.1 Local governments have implemented the policy of "emergency and flat", and rigid implementation has emerged

Pinggu District of Beijing is an important part of the suburbs of the capital, and its geographical location is suitable for taking this district as a demonstration pilot area of "dual use". It focuses on food, housing, transportation, medicine and centralized carrying, and promotes the exploration and practice of "dual use" with the characteristics of the times, the capital and Pinggu. Comrades from the Development and Reform Commission of 21 provinces in all regions listened to and learned from Pinggu District's "dual-use" construction ideas, and then used the experience for reference in the work and construction of the province. [8] However, in the implementation of the infrastructure policy of "emergency and emergency", the actual situation in different regions requires specific analysis of specific problems, and the existing experience cannot be directly used for reference. At the same time, affected by the distribution of attention and policy flexibility, local governments at all levels will make implementation deviation in the implementation of policies.

3.2 The high cost of construction and maintenance of facilities has led governments at all levels to fear

As an important measure to coordinate urban security and development, the infrastructure of "flat and emergency" will inevitably cost a lot of money at the beginning of construction. However, because governments at all levels have a wide range of jurisdiction, other indicators and tasks need to be completed and will cost a lot of money. However, there is a financial dividend policy supported by the central government in the construction of facilities, such as through estimation, The "dual-use" project in 21 mega cities across the country will drive investment of 410.8 billion yuan, which is mainly from policy banks and commercial banks, [9] When the local government saw the policy dividend, it easily understood the concept of "emergency and emergency" as a simple meaning, so as to get the dividend and policy preferences on the policy, or put them into its own pocket or used for other project construction, because there is no evaluation and supervision mechanism for the policy to supervise whether the facilities are implemented according to the regulations, This will result in

a large amount of money may not be used in practice.

4. The Optimization Path of Urban "Emergency" Facilities Construction from the Perspective of Public Security Governance

4.1 Dynamic research and judgment of supporting policies to improve policy innovation

The relevant policies for the construction of public infrastructure for "emergency and peaceful" needs to be innovated and adjusted according to the actual situation of each region. Especially in the aspect of emergency management, it is necessary to have the thinking of dynamic research and judgment of normal control on the system and mechanism, so as to persistently solve the problems in the construction process in a timely manner, and at the same time, it is also necessary to make research and judgment based on the collected data, and then dynamically implement the relevant policies and systems. It is not easy to dynamically implement the supporting policies for facility construction. First of all, in the early planning and review of the construction project, we should constantly modify and improve the existing supporting policies that are not in line with the actual work, and dynamically modify them. Secondly, the policy should start from "problems" and take problems as an important mechanism. Specific problems have specific solutions. For problems, responsibilities should be compacted, whether it is the responsibility of the party and government leadership, territorial management, department supervision and the responsibility of the enterprise body, and responsibilities must be implemented in place, so as to prevent the implementation of supporting policies from not being in place.

4.2 Promote the utilization and "landing" of regional resources by means of wisdom

In today's information and intelligent era, intelligent technology plays an important role in some areas where it is difficult to play a role relying on human resources. Especially in emergency management, it is more important to actively promote the emergency management of new quality productivity empowerment. In the construction of "emergency and emergency" infrastructure, the measurement and application of big data platform can avoid duplication of construction and big data platform to plan urban idle resources and vacant resources and reduce unnecessary cost consumption. Recently, the Emergency Management Department released the "Jiu'an" big model, which can effectively improve the scientific and technological capabilities in monitoring and early warning, supervision and law enforcement, emergency rescue and other aspects, and can guarantee the risk problems at the grass-roots level. In addition, it is more important to "sink the smart technology to the grassroots" and truly apply it to the planning of infrastructure resources for "emergency and emergency".

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