



Study on improving resilience governance ability of urban public security from the perspective of high-quality development

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Abstract. Resilient governance of urban public security is an inherent part of high-quality development and the core of public governance in the new era. It plays an extremely key role in promoting the positive interaction between high-quality urban development and high-level security, and building livable, resilient and smart cities. With the help of the two core concepts of public security risk "complex" characteristics and emergency management "resilience thinking", this paper analyzes the current dilemmas faced by urban public security resilience governance, takes "high-quality development" as the main line, and builds a "composite security barrier": The public security resilience risk prevention system of "redundant buffering -pre-prediction-effective avoidance", the public security resilience governance community of "multiple integration - multi-dimensional collaboration - responsibility chain", the public security resilience governance security system of "resource pooling - institutional guarantee - element empowerment", and the public security resilience governance evaluation body with the goal of "resilience governance complex" The Department proposed ways to improve high-quality development and urban public safety resilience governance capabilities.

Keywords: high-quality development; Urban public safety; Resilient governance

1 Introduction

The Party's 20th National Congress proposed to "establish a big security and emergency framework" and "strengthen safety supervision in key industries and key areas." We will improve our capacity for disaster prevention, mitigation, relief and handling of major public emergencies, and strengthen the building of national and regional emergency response forces." With the acceleration of urbanization, China's urbanization rate increased from 17.9% in 1978 to 64.72% in 2021, and the number of permanent urban residents also increased from 170 million to 910 million. According to the statistics of the seventh national census, there are 91 big cities in the country with a total population of more than 5 million, among which 18 cities have a total population of more than 10 million, 4 cities have a total population of more than 20 million, and the total number

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of established towns in China has reached 21,157^[1]. With the continuous influx of a large number of people, urban population, construction, wealth and other production factors are highly concentrated, making the risk sources inside the city more and more concentrated. Therefore, the focus of public security lies in the city. A safe and resilient city built on the framework of the public safety system can effectively withstand the impact and pressure of internal and external risks on community operation, maintain its basic structure and function after major disasters, and quickly recover and adjust after disasters. The 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China proposed to "adhere to overall development and security, adhere to development and security, achieve a positive interaction of high-quality development and high-level security, and build livable, resilient, and smart cities." Therefore, how to improve the resilience of urban public security governance from the perspective of high-quality development and build high-quality resilient cities has become an important research topic at present.

According to relevant data, in 2021, the "July 20" heavy rain disaster occurred in Zhengzhou, Henan Province, and rare continuous precipitation occurred in Henan, with an average cumulative precipitation of 449 mm, resulting in a total of 150 counties (cities and districts), 1663 townships, 14,5316 million people were affected, and 30,106 households and 89,001 houses collapsed; The area of crop disaster was 8.72 million mu, the area of crop failure was 3.8 million mu, and the direct economic loss was 114.269 billion yuan. A total of 302 people were killed and 50 people were missing^[2]. Although the disaster was caused by extreme weather, the relevant management departments were exposed to problems such as inadequate disaster awareness and preparation, ineffective prevention organization, improper emergency response, and lack of unified command, among which there were even dereliction of duty. These problems and deficiencies reflect the urban public security problems, if not effectively managed and resolved, will seriously threaten the safety of people's lives and property. China's high-quality development must be guaranteed by a high level of security.

On the one hand, resilience thinking allows us to emphasize "just in case," which requires a deviation from the original efficiency goal, and resilience thinking provides a new way of looking at cost-benefit calculations^[3]. The same applies to the security-development trade-off. On the other hand, development is the greatest security, and security risks should be eliminated in capacity building. The dynamic balance between development and security fully embodies the dialectical unity of the two. Security is a prerequisite for development, and if security is not secure, development will falter. Development is the guarantee of security, and without development, national security will ultimately not be guaranteed. Development and security are the two wings of a bird and the two wheels of a car.

2 The dilemma of resilient governance of urban public safety from the perspective of high-quality development

2.1 The urban public security resilience risk prevention system is not perfect

The first is the potential vulnerability of urban security barriers. Urban "lifeline" system, including regional power system, urban water supply, gas supply system, etc. With the expansion of urbanization, the facilities of the original lifeline system are aging, backward, and lack of supervision, which has become the difficulty of urban risk management and safe operation. Second, there is insufficient redundancy and systematic thinking in the overall coordination of urban public security prevention. As economic motivation and "profit extension" have been given priority for a long time, urban planning tends to focus on a single disaster and a single system management, and fails to pay attention to multiple disasters and compound risks, resulting in the deviation of the response process or the disorder of the interaction process in major accidents and disasters, and the uncontrollable secondary and derivative risks brought by the events. Third, the end of urban public safety governance has not been substantially empowered, and there is a phenomenon of "obstruction" in risk information data. The authority of urban risk decision-making, supervision and evaluation is in the hands of the higher authorities, and the grass-roots communities at the end of the system have not been substantially empowered, so it is difficult to form a joint risk management force with the higher authorities of the city. The grass-roots level has limited energy to deal with all kinds of sports tasks, and the "obstruction" at the end of risk management leads to the urban grass-roots risk management becoming a mere "decoration".

2.2 The dynamic of multi-interaction and resilience in urban public security governance has not yet formed

From the perspective of governance needs, the complex needs of urbanization expansion and governance have exacerbated risk alienation to a certain extent. The concentration and mobility of the population in modern cities further enhance the spread and severity of risks. In the crisis, the main body will "systematically not take responsibility", and it is difficult to deal with the inevitable, reflecting the action dilemma of modern cities in the risk. The uncertainty of urban risk and the demand for urban governance intuitively trigger the demand for the construction of resilient governance. The "integrated and diversified" urban resilience governance complex also responds to the practice of governance modernization through specific policy expressions, forming the path exploration of future governance^[4]. The "heterogeneity" of urban society highlights the deep-seated "urban disease" and brings new challenges to the modernization of national governance capacity. How to achieve "everyone has responsibility, everyone is responsible", and the stranger society, the cost will be very high. How to start from heterogeneity, not only to ensure diversity, but also to pay attention to integration, is the grass-roots social risk prevention facing a prominent "urgent difficulty and worry" problem. In the face of the risk and challenge of "over-jurisdiction", the "territorialized" territorial management and prevention mode will fall into a dilemma of failure.

2.3 Urban public security management resources and technical resilience are insufficient

First, the lack of total resources, insufficient transport capacity, node fracture, and the problem of decentralization and fragmentation of public security risk response is prominent. The uncertainty of risk can change or even destroy the normal supply chain of living materials in a short time, resulting in the supply of living materials in a certain region into tension or even paralysis. At present, the type and quantity of emergency materials reserve are still short, the reserve mode is single, the layout is not reasonable, the quantity is too small, it is difficult to adjust dynamically, and the professional emergency rescue equipment is insufficient. The superposition of "coupling-fusion-derivative" risk chain, which is driven by "double factors" of source factors and derivative factors, has become prominent. Compound risk chain is a disaster formed by the mutual coupling of multiple "associated" or "continued" secondary risks caused by primary risks. The constructiveness of risks is becoming more and more prominent, the complexity of uncertainties is increasing, and the resilience of complex governance with multi-subject participation and cross-domain cooperation is particularly important. Second, technology iteration has a rigid cycle based on technology inertia, and there are deviations in the use of elements. Technology application is not only affected by the complexity of technical objectives, but also restricted by organization and coordination, making it difficult to accurately grasp the pain points of demand.

3 Conclusion

3.1 Build a strong "composite security barrier" : a public security resilience risk prevention system of "redundant buffering - pre-prediction - effective avoidance"

One is to increase verbosity. Sort out various public security risks in the city, master the types, quantities and specific conditions of risk sources, risk points and hidden risks, establish an investigation and registration system, and regularly sort out the registered risk records as the basis for the preparation of public emergency response plans and emergency work adjustment plans. Under normal conditions, reserving a certain amount of core resources that are basically idle becomes an important manifestation of redundancy and an important basic condition for urban resilience. The second is to strengthen pre-research and judgment, establish an urban risk information platform, draw a "risk map" of urban communities, and conduct dynamic tracking of urban risks. We will improve urban risk monitoring, early warning and emergency response mechanisms, strengthen tracking and monitoring of major risk sources, and strive to control risks in the bud. Therefore, in addition to a certain redundancy of core resources, it is necessary to create functional transformation according to the dynamics of urban risks and improve the flexibility of infrastructure. Third, effectively avoid risks. Effectively avoiding the primary risk and the secondary and derivative risk in the compound risk is a problem that cannot be ignored. Modern urban spatial layout from the plane to the three-dimensional depth and height change, such as public space steps, guardrails, blind

roads, fire protection, garbage disposal, etc., play an important role in creating or avoiding risks.

3.2 Build a public security resilience governance community of "multiple integration, multi-dimensional collaboration and responsibility chain"

The Party's 20th National Congress emphasized "improving the social governance system of joint construction, co-governance and sharing, and building a social governance community in which everyone has responsibilities, everyone is responsible and everyone enjoys." It is necessary to guide the public to actively participate in public security emergency management, mobilize the enthusiasm of multi-subjects to participate, and build a community of urban public security risk management. Driven by the two wheels of "value guidance" and "responsibility drive", this paper analyzes the general trend of resilience governance of contemporary Chinese cities "complex" through the vertical and multi-layer integration and linkage of "multi-integration - multi-dimensional collaboration - responsibility chain", closely focuses on the attributes of the urban resilience function supply, such as capacity, constraints, governance and technology in major risks, and discusses how to improve resilience in the context of complex risks. The superposition and coupling of multiple disasters and the interaction between multiple disaster events. First, explore the content and mode of cooperation among multiple subjects, share administrative power in an orderly manner, vigorously promote data sharing and business coordination, and enhance the stability of responding to the impact of public security incidents; The second is to delegate power to lower levels within the controllable boundaries, fully mobilize the initiative of the grassroots to respond independently, and encourage the grassroots to explore smart and refined governance models. The third is to explore new resilient composite actions between the government, the market, society and the people to achieve the effect of $1+1 > 2$ ^[5].

3.3 Establish a public security resilient governance guarantee system of "resource coordination - institutional guarantee - factor empowerment"

The 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China stressed: "Strengthen the ability to safeguard national security, improve the level of public security governance, and improve the social governance system." Therefore, it is necessary to jump out of the traditional linear thinking mode of "head to head, foot to foot" passive response bondage, and explore the realistic requirements of "resilience complex elements" for multi-objective management. First, the decision-making, supervision and evaluation authority of urban public security governance is in the hands of higher departments, and the grass-roots community at the end of the system has not been substantially empowered, and the grass-roots departments generally have problems such as system shortage, technology shortage and resource shortage. In the top-down hierarchical public security governance system, the grass-roots needs to deal with various campaign governance tasks with limited energy. This kind of "obstruction" at the end of management leads to the public safety management of urban communities becoming a mere

"decoration", and it is difficult to form a joint risk management force with higher departments. Therefore, the resilience of urban public safety governance should be incorporated into the overall plan of urban economic and social development, and special plans for urban public safety governance should be scientifically formulated according to the characteristics of different accident structures. Further improve the relevant laws and regulations, the responsibility list system, clarify their respective power and responsibility systems, and ensure that the resilient governance of urban public safety is carried out on the rule of law track. Thus, through the construction of "resilience", we can improve the modernization of urban public security governance system and governance capacity. The second is to discuss the problems in the city's emergency materials reserve, emergency equipment and equipment, emergency platform construction at all levels, storage and deployment, such as limited storage capacity, single reserve varieties, block segmentation, transport logistics infrastructure construction is relatively lagging, trunk transport and terminal distribution connection is not smooth, transport logistics information interaction is insufficient.

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