

“Problems” and “Answers” Faced by the Grassroots Governance of the CPC in Sudden Public Security Incidents: Thinking on the Prevention and Control of the COVID-19

FENG Dingguo^{[a],*}

^[a]College of Marxism, Southwest Jiaotong University, China.
*Corresponding author.

Received 19 July 2022; accepted 30 September 2022
Published online 26 October 2022

Abstract

Grass roots governance is the basic unit of the national governance system. The level and effectiveness of grass-roots governance are closely related to the vital interests of the people. In COVID-19 prevention and control, the grass-roots level is in the “front line” of epidemic prevention and control, which has played a positive role in the phased victory of the COVID-19 prevention and control war. However, it also exposes the difficulties of human resources, serious deficiencies in the storage, supply and development of grass-roots risk management materials, and the lack of a mature grass-roots risk management mechanism. Therefore, we should strengthen the construction of the CPC’s grass-roots risk management team from the two aspects of “quality” and “quantity”, adjusts the supply of grass-roots risk management materials from the two perspectives of “open source” and “cost reduction”, and build a grass-roots risk management system from the two aspects of “long-term” and “effectiveness”. Build an effective emergency response mechanism for grass-roots organizations to respond to major public security incidents, and increase human resources, material support and mechanism assistance, so as to effectively improve the governance level of grass-roots organizations of the CPC to respond to major public security incidents and promote the modernization of grass-roots governance.

Key words: Major public security incidents; Grassroots governance; Realistic challenges; Countermeasures

Feng, D. G. (2022). “Problems” and “Answers” Faced by the Grassroots Governance of the CPC in Sudden Public Security Incidents: Thinking on the Prevention and Control of the

COVID-19. *Canadian Social Science*, 18(5), 78-86. Available from: <http://www.cscanada.net/index.php/css/article/view/12804>
DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.3968/12804>

With the increasingly abrupt and complex social problems and the continuous promotion of social transformation to a risk society, grass-roots governance is not only limited to conventional governance, but also should combine crisis governance and risk governance. In the face of unexpected major public security events, how to effectively respond to grass-roots governance and promote the transformation of grass-roots governance from traditional governance to risk governance is a problem that needs to be discussed for a long time now or in the future. From the situation of fighting the COVID-19, the routine measures, upgrading methods and extraordinary governance measures at the grass-roots level have played a positive role in responding to different needs, but many problems have also been exposed. Therefore, it is particularly important to summarize the experience and lessons learned from the prevention and treatment of COVID-19 epidemic and explore long-term countermeasures for grass-roots units to deal with major public security emergencies.

1. DEFINITION AND EXPANSION OF GRASS-ROOTS GOVERNANCE

Grass roots is a relatively broad concept, and different scholars have different understanding of it from different fields or perspectives. From the perspective of administrative division, the current academic understanding of the grass-roots level can be roughly divided into broad and narrow sense: in a broad sense, the grass-roots level can generally be seen as an organization and spatial unit at or below the county or district level; In a narrow sense, it mainly refers to rural towns and urban districts, or specifically refers to communities. What is discussed here is the grass-roots level in a narrow sense.

At one time, governance specifically referred to the administrative management of the government. With the modernization of grass-roots democratic politics and the national governance system, governance has been given a new connotation. "The so-called governance refers to the use of power by various authoritative subjects to guide, control and regulate various activities in the community where people live for the common purpose and public interest, so as to maximize the promotion of public interest" (Chen, 2015). Like governance, the understanding of the concept of grass-roots governance is also a deepening process, and its connotation is constantly enriched with the needs of social development. From the perspective of administrative divisions, grass-roots governance includes the governance of urban and rural autonomous organizations and township grass-roots political power, that is, the governance of village (neighborhood) committees and township administrative agencies. From the perspective of the operation of grass-roots governance, grass-roots governance is "the process of realizing the reasonable and effective management of social common affairs under the formal and informal institutional norms of government agencies, social organizations, enterprises, individuals and other subjects at and below the county level" (Chen, 2015). According to the current Organic Law of the Local People's Congresses and Local People's Governments at All Levels of the People's Republic of China, the Organic Law of the Villagers' Committees of the People's Republic of China, the Organic Law of the Urban Residents' Committees of the People's Republic of China and other laws and regulations, grass-roots governance subjects include township administrative agencies, village (residents) committee party branches, village (residents) committees, mass organizations, social organizations Enterprises and individual villagers. Among them, the Party branch of the village (neighborhood) committee is the grass-roots organization of the CPC as the leading core of the cause of socialism with Chinese characteristics in the current political system of China. It is the leading force in the grass-roots governance system and plays a role in guiding the direction of grass-roots governance. The party branch of the village (neighborhood) committee is connected with the superior party organization at one end and the village (neighborhood) at the other, playing an important role in the grassroots governance. The village (neighborhood) committee is directly elected by the villagers (residents) democratically according to the election method of the grass-roots autonomous organization. It is an important decision-making force in grass-roots governance, responsible for the villagers (residents), and supervised by the villagers (residents). In addition, the village (neighborhood) committee is also led by the party branch of the village (neighborhood) committee. The newly revised constitution of the CPC pointed out that the grass-

roots party committees and village and community party organizations in sub districts, townships and towns lead the work of their own regions and the social governance at the grass-roots level, and support and ensure that administrative organizations, economic organizations and mass autonomous organizations fully exercise their functions and powers. Social organizations, enterprises and residents are also important participants in grass-roots governance. Grass roots governance should adhere to the principle of moving from the masses to the masses, fully tap the "capable people" among the masses, and bring their talents into play to serve the masses. The main bodies of grass-roots governance do not exist independently, but are interconnected as a whole. Under certain rules, they form a joint force to jointly promote the development of grass-roots governance. In the grass-roots governance system, the grass-roots governance subjects orderly participate in the grass-roots governance according to the grass-roots organization law. Its operation logic is: under the leadership of the grass-roots party committee, the village (neighborhood) committee organizes social organizations, enterprises and individual villagers (residents) to participate in the decision-making of grass-roots events, and work together to promote the efficiency and convenience of grass-roots governance and maximize the fundamental interests of the people.

With the continuous development of society, grass-roots governance and its subject are constantly changing and expanding, so the subject of grass-roots governance is not a quantitative but a variable, or even an increment. The development of grassroots governance subjects is an expanding process. Under the principle of co construction, co governance and sharing, we will fully mobilize all positive factors to participate in grassroots governance and contribute to building a more harmonious and beautiful grassroots.

2. THE "PROBLEM" OF GRASS-ROOTS GOVERNANCE IN THE FACE OF MAJOR UNEXPECTED PUBLIC SECURITY INCIDENTS

2.1 People: The Existing Human Resources at the Grassroots Level Cannot Meet the Practical Needs of Risk Governance

First, lack of risk awareness and sense of responsibility
For a long time, the main task of grass-roots governance is to carry out grass-roots autonomy. The main body of grass-roots governance is accustomed to the daily management of the grass-roots, and its functions are solidified seriously. With the continuous advancement of social modernization, social problems have become increasingly sudden and complex. Public health security,

ideological security and other major unexpected public security incidents have occurred from time to time. In the context of a risk society, many problems at the grassroots level can no longer be solved by conventional methods, and they have become complicated. As the “front line” of risk outbreak, the grassroots level bears the “first responsibility” for risk prevention and control, while the thinking concept of the grassroots governance subject still stays in the “past experience”, hoping to solve the current complicated problems with the original experience, which provides an opportunity for the expansion of sudden risks. In the sudden COVID-19, grass-roots governance subjects lack crisis awareness, risk awareness and responsibility awareness. Its emergency management mode is passive and top-down, specifically: the higher level organizations first identify risks and then issue emergency administrative orders to the grassroots organizations according to the risk level, while the grassroots organizations arrange specific emergency measures according to the requirements of the higher level organizations, while the base layer closest to the risk failed to respond quickly and effectively to the epidemic and take decisive measures to intervene. At the same time, in the process of responding to the epidemic, due to the lack of corresponding management experience and the fact that the epidemic has focused too much on the public’s vision, involving a wide range of areas, some grass-roots management staff, especially grass-roots cadres, often out of the mentality of self-protection, do not dare to take an active role, follow the rules and regulations in the attitude of handling the epidemic, follow orders in specific behavior, and lack the spirit of taking responsibility for one side only. With the transformation of the society into a risk society. Grass roots governance is no longer a simple routine governance, and it is urgent to change to “risk governance”.

Second, the law enforcement behavior is characterized by simplicity, rudeness and formalism

Good “law” needs good “action” to promote. In grass-roots governance, the resolution of major unexpected public security incidents is closely related to grass-roots “good” response measures. The grass-roots law enforcement acts directly affect the ordinary people and the crisis itself. A little carelessness is not only detrimental to the solution of major unexpected public security events, but also has the risk of promoting the deterioration of major unexpected public security events. In the prevention and control of the COVID-19 epidemic, the grassroots played an important role in the prevention and control of the epidemic. However, it is undeniable that there are also some obvious problems in the law enforcement behavior of the grassroots. When the epidemic broke out in Wuhan and the news of the closure of the city came out, people everywhere were in a state of panic. The village (neighborhood) committees at the grass-roots level in various places quickly took

urgent action to block the area under their jurisdiction and prohibit all people from entering and leaving. This kind of “one size fits all” behavior of “simplification” and “brutalization” has ensured the maximum and fundamental interests of villagers (residents) with “thunder means”, but it lacks humanization, neglects other interests of villagers (residents), brings great inconvenience to the lives of villagers (residents), and also exposes the excessive tension, irrationality and immaturity of grassroots in dealing with sudden public crises. As the epidemic situation tends to ease, especially in the later stage of epidemic prevention and control, the epidemic prevention and control war has achieved a phased victory. The epidemic prevention and control has gradually shifted from high-pressure prevention and control to mild prevention and control. The epidemic prevention and control at the grassroots level has begun to relax. The formalism of prevention and control measures is greater than the prevention and control itself. The epidemic prevention at the grassroots level in various regions has shown different levels of formalism, and the local government has also reported a number of typical cases of formalism in epidemic prevention and control. For example, in liuhou Town, Yicheng city, an MOU, Secretary of the Party branch of Changle Village, and the village doctor of Changle Village failed to register and report the fever of Zhang Mou, a villager. Zhang Mou was later diagnosed as a patient infected with COVID-19 pneumonia, resulting in the isolation of many close contacts with Zhang Mou, causing a relatively bad impact. The “information filling” of epidemic situation in grass-roots units has become the “report form epidemic prevention” on paper; The epidemic prevention workstation has started to shrink in terms of manpower and material resources, and the epidemic prevention work has become superficial. Formalistic epidemic prevention has provided an opportunity for the spread of the epidemic and seriously damaged the fundamental interests of the villagers. In the face of major public security emergencies, the harm of simple and crude, formalistic law enforcement behavior cannot be underestimated, which has caused varying degrees of damage to villagers (residents), and must be profoundly adjusted.

Third, high demand for human resources for grassroots risk governance

Human resources are the decisive force in dealing with major public security emergencies. The input, application and development of human resources play an important role in effectively solving major public security emergencies. Meeting the demand for human resources in solving major public security emergencies is the prerequisite for solving major public security emergencies. After the outbreak of the epidemic, the Party Central Committee and the State Council attached great importance to it. According to the instructions of the CPC

Central Committee and the State Council, each grass-roots unit takes the community and village as the unit, and the township (sub district) takes the lead to carry out the parcel management. The community and village cadres are assigned to each household. Grid management and carpet inspection are adopted at the grass-roots level, and posts are set up in the village, community, building and other grass-roots units. Strict screening and verification shall be carried out for the returnees and outsiders from the epidemic area, and health registration shall be carried out on a community by community, building by building, village by village, household by household and person by person basis. These heavy workload requires rapid and effective action, but the original grass-roots staff can not be fully competent. At the same time, during the epidemic prevention and control period, the village (neighborhood) committee has become the core of grassroots leaders and organizations for epidemic prevention according to administrative arrangements. In a strict sense, the village (neighborhood) committee is only an organization dealing with daily affairs at the grassroots level, not a professional person dealing with “extraordinary” affairs. Therefore, there is a lack of corresponding response management talents in grassroots epidemic prevention, and usually only passively accepts instructions and deployment from the higher level to carry out work. Due to the lack of experience in epidemic prevention, its work lacks professionalism, and its efficiency and quality are difficult to be guaranteed. The initiative of grassroots epidemic prevention has not been effectively released.

2.2 Materials: The Whole Chain of Storage, Supply and Development of Materials for Risk Management at the Grassroots Level Is Incomplete

First, shortage of emergency materials storage

Emergency supplies are an important material basis for dealing with major public security emergencies. Fundamentally, sufficient reserves of emergency supplies at the grassroots level are the effective material guarantee for solving major public security emergencies. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, the Party and the government have attached great importance to the reserve of national strategic materials for various factors such as preparing for war. In 1951, the Finance and Economic Committee of the Government Council, together with the Ministry of Finance, first proposed the establishment of a national material reserve. In 1953, the National Material Reserve Bureau directly under the Government Affairs Council was officially established. Since then, China's national strategic materials have been prepared by a special organization. In March 2018, the CPC Central Committee issued the Plan for Deepening the Reform of the Party and State Institutions, and decided to establish a new State Food and Materials Reserve Bureau to strengthen the implementation of the national strategy

and the collection, storage, rotation and management of emergency reserves, and improve the ability to respond to major public security emergencies at the national level. On the other hand, major public security emergencies often originate at the grassroots level. On the one hand, due to the weakness of the grassroots level, there are few resources that can be mobilized, and the reserve of emergency resources owned by the grassroots level is small or even no reserve; On the other hand, the grassroots level is the forefront of responding to major public security emergencies, which requires a large amount of emergency supplies, both of which cause a serious shortage of emergency resources at the grass-roots level. Due to the different nature of major public security emergencies, this shortage is not only quantitative, but also structural. The COVID-19 epidemic is a public health and safety event. Emergency supplies mainly include medical emergency supplies, such as masks, protective clothing, disinfectants, protective glasses, etc. At the same time, due to the requirements of epidemic prevention, the movement of people is strictly controlled, which limits people's freedom of travel to some extent. Therefore, emergency supplies also include food emergency supplies. After the outbreak of COVID-19, the demand for these emergency supplies was once very tight, the most typical of which was medical masks, which were sold for a few yuan or even more than a dozen yuan at the highest. Because the grassroots themselves can mobilize relatively few resources quickly, the rising price of emergency supplies is undoubtedly adding insult to injury.

Second, single supply channel of emergency materials

The effective supply of emergency materials is an important prerequisite for the effective solution of major public security emergencies. According to the existing supply mode of emergency materials, in the face of major public security emergencies, the source of emergency materials at the grass-roots level often depends on national funding and social charitable donations. After the outbreak of the COVID-19 epidemic, grass-roots autonomous organizations in various places declared emergency supplies to the state one after another, and at the same time issued a call to all walks of life to raise emergency supplies. According to official data, as of March 21, 2020, the total financial investment in this epidemic has reached 121.8 billion yuan; As of February 3, 2020, the China Charity Federation has monitored that the country has received a total of 17.287 billion yuan of charitable donations for the prevention and control of the epidemic. The generous investment of the state and the active donation from all walks of life directly or indirectly contributed to grass-roots units in the form of funds and materials, which is impressive. However, this form of national allocation applied for by the emergency fund and social donation directly calling for emergency supplies to the society is still relatively simple, especially this form

of social donation is too weak. We need to further play our subjective initiative, explore a variety of channels for raising social emergency supplies, stimulate social donation motivation, and ensure the safety of emergency supplies at the grass-roots level. At the same time, this form of national allocation and social donation has a low timeliness and high instability. For the grassroots, the adverse characteristics of these emergency supplies make it difficult for the grassroots to obtain safe and effective emergency supplies when responding to sudden epidemics.

Third, the use and development of new technologies to deal with risks are not mature

The use of emerging technologies can greatly improve the efficiency of solving major public security emergencies. In the era of in-depth development of information technology, the use of emerging technologies such as the Internet, cloud computing, big data and artificial intelligence is an important feature of today's era and an important symbol of modernization. After the outbreak of COVID-19, many new technical tools have been applied to epidemic prevention and control, such as using anti epidemic QR codes to collect information and identify information, establishing WeChat groups and QQ groups to exchange information, using drones to carry out disinfection operations, using thermal imaging systems to measure body temperature, and holding epidemic prevention and control work meetings through zoom, Tencent meetings and nail conferences, The use of emerging technologies has played a very important role in epidemic prevention and control at the grass-roots level. However, these new technologies have not been fully used at the grass-roots level. In some backward places, or due to lack of funds, or because villagers (residents) or even grass-roots staff do not know how to operate, these new technologies have not been widely used in grass-roots epidemic prevention and control. Instead, door-to-door inquiries, manual reporting and other methods of information collection have greatly reduced the work efficiency and increased the risk of epidemic prevention. In addition, a large number of more advanced 5G, artificial intelligence, cloud computing and other technologies that represent the future development direction and are relatively mature have not been developed enough in the grassroots and even the whole epidemic prevention and control, and have not been combined with the needs of epidemic prevention and control to creatively develop and develop more efficient and scientific epidemic prevention technologies such as anti-epidemic robots, intelligent monitoring systems, and data monitoring systems.

2.3 Mechanism: Immature Risk Governance Mechanism at the Grassroots Level

First, lack of risk co governance mechanism at the grassroots level

Since the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress passed the Regulations on Urban Grass

roots Autonomous Organizations in 1954, grass-roots governance has gradually changed from the “unitary” grass-roots governance pattern led by the government to the “diversified” governance pattern led by the government. Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China has proposed to establish a governance pattern of joint construction, common governance and sharing, which has pushed “diversified” governance to a new height. The multi governance pattern of co construction, co governance and sharing at the grass-roots level has played an important role in giving full play to the enthusiasm, initiative and initiative of the people and mobilizing all positive factors to participate in grass-roots autonomy. However, this diversified governance pattern is often missing in the face of major unexpected public security incidents. It can only “share weal and weal” rather than “share weal and woe”. It may even lead to unclear rights and responsibilities among grass-roots governance subjects due to the lack of clear mechanisms of power and responsibility and emergency handling experience, and get into a situation of confusion and confusion. After the outbreak of the COVID-19 epidemic, grassroots units established epidemic prevention and control leading groups in accordance with the notice on Strengthening Party leadership and providing strong political guarantee for winning the battle of epidemic prevention and control issued by the Party Central Committee and the State Council after the outbreak of the epidemic, which gave grassroots units the backbone of epidemic prevention and control. However, there is still a lack of complete laws and regulations for grassroots units to respond to sudden and major public safety incidents, In particular, the rights and responsibilities of other governance subjects have not been clarified by specific laws and regulations, so that other governance subjects can not work according to law, and their role can not be effectively and fully played. For example, community social organizations, enterprises, volunteers and other forces failed to effectively participate in the epidemic prevention and control at the grass-roots level and play their roles. Another example is that after the outbreak of the epidemic in Wuhan, many places donated money and goods. The Red Cross Society of Hubei Province and the Red Cross Society of Wuhan City donated the good money they received to the Bureau of Commerce of Wuhan City without being granted the qualification to receive the subsidy, and then the Bureau of Commerce of Wuhan City treated the good money received by its supermarket at a low price and turned the income over to the financial department for epidemic prevention, which was pushed to the forefront of public opinion, These unclear rights and responsibilities have added a lot of trouble to the epidemic prevention and control team.

Second, inappropriate incentive mechanism for grassroots workers

A correct and effective incentive mechanism is an important guarantee to effectively carry out work and improve work efficiency. Since the COVID-19 epidemic first broke out in Wuhan, all parts of the country have shown deep sympathy for Wuhan and paid close attention to the development of the epidemic. In order to support Wuhan's fight against the epidemic, batches of doctors and nurses have been sent to form a medical team to assist Hubei, and many "most beautiful rebels" have appeared, which is moving. At the same time, the grassroots units around the country are also understaffed in the face of the sudden epidemic. In order to smoothly promote the epidemic prevention and control work, many volunteers were gathered on the spot to participate in the epidemic prevention and control work at the grass-roots level. Together with the grass-roots public officials, these volunteers, regardless of life and fear of death, fought in the "front line" of the epidemic, and made important contributions to the epidemic prevention and control. After the end of the epidemic, although these grassroots workers involved in epidemic prevention and control have received corresponding commendation, such grassroots workers mobilized by feelings have devoted themselves to the prevention and control of the epidemic with the spirit of sacrificing their lives, and finally ended up with a paper of commendation certificate and documents. This incentive mechanism is unfair and chilling for grassroots workers who have participated in the prevention and control of the epidemic, It is also unfavorable for mobilizing people to participate in handling major public security emergencies in the future. This mobilization and incentive mechanism lacks long-term effectiveness and fairness.

Third, lack of risk normalization mechanism

Emergencies are the prominent characteristics of major unexpected public security events. Therefore, it is crucial to build a normalization mechanism to deal with the crisis to deal with major unexpected public security events. For a long time, China's governance has been deeply trapped in the "strange circle of mobile governance", that is, when a major crisis occurs, we will immediately concentrate all the resources we can concentrate and devote ourselves to tackling the problem. When the problem is basically solved, we will slacken down and return to the original governance state until the next major crisis occurs, and so on. "The most prominent feature of this 'campaign style governance' is to engage in a campaign style governance" (Zhang, 2020). When major crisis events are basically resolved, this trend will pass and return to the original state. After the outbreak of the COVID-19 epidemic, the grass-roots units immediately put down all their work, mobilized all the forces that could be mobilized to invest in the prevention and control of the epidemic, carried out strict control, built a strict epidemic prevention and control network, and made the COVID-19

virus watertight to the maximum extent. However, after the epidemic has basically stabilized, various epidemic prevention and control measures at the grassroots level have been basically abolished or cancelled, and the strict epidemic prevention and control network has begun to shrink, leaving only formalistic routine body temperature monitoring. When the epidemic broke out again in a certain place, all forces were urgently mobilized again to fight the epidemic. This kind of "campaign management" has made a new round of regional epidemic outbreak in many places after the overall stability of the epidemic situation, such as the recent "multi-point welcoming spring" epidemic in Pidu District of Sichuan, Manzhouli of Inner Mongolia, Aihui District of Heilongjiang, Suifenhe of Heilongjiang, Gaochang District of Xinjiang, Shunyi District of Beijing and other places, and has set off a small upsurge of epidemic outbreak, causing huge epidemic prevention costs to the society.

3. "ANSWERS" TO GRASS-ROOTS GOVERNANCE STRATEGIES IN THE FACE OF MAJOR PUBLIC SECURITY EMERGENCIES

Building a governance system that can effectively respond to major sudden public security risks is an important embodiment of the modernization of the national governance system and governance capacity, and is also the meaning of its "modernization".

3.1 Manpower Guarantee: Strengthen the Team Building of Risk Management at the Grassroots Level in Terms of "Quality" And "Quantity"

First, strengthen risk awareness ---- modernization of risk governance

The risk management ability and modernization level of grassroots staff are important guarantees for effectively responding to sudden major public security incidents. To strengthen the risk governance ability of grassroots governance subjects and improve the modernization level of grassroots governance, first of all, we should generally establish the risk awareness of grassroots staff, change the ideological awareness of the majority of grassroots staff, and explain to the majority of grassroots staff from the dual logic of history and reality that today's society is a risk society, and various conventional and unconventional risks will suddenly erupt and even have the possibility of rapid expansion, We should firmly establish a sense of risk and crisis among the majority of grass-roots staff, and avoid rushing around, being at a loss, falling into a passive state, and missing the best opportunity for crisis treatment in the face of major public security emergencies, so as to prevent the crisis from expanding. To strengthen the risk governance capability of grassroots governance subjects and improve the modernization level

of grassroots governance, it is also important to cultivate the sense of responsibility and responsibility of grassroots staff. When facing unexpected public security incidents, grassroots staff should not only hear the “order” but also “danger”, be good at responding to the “opportunity”, take the initiative to assume responsibility, not shirk responsibility, and be positive and promising. Grass roots staff members who fail to take responsibility, do nothing, act falsely, or neglect their duties shall be seriously held accountable and given corresponding sanctions, or even removed from their posts; Grass roots staff who are truly capable, responsible and down-to-earth will be promoted at a high speed to improve the effectiveness of work in various regions.

Second, establish a professional talent pool ----risk governance specialization

Professional crisis management talents are important professional talent resources and decisive force in response to major public security emergencies. It is the general trend of risk management to enhance the specialization of risk management with professional crisis management talents. Today, with the increasingly refined social division of labor and the grid development of social functions, due to the uncertainty of risks and the unprofessional nature of grassroots staff in risk management, the real voice of risk management professionals and professional teams has great authority, and it is easier to get people’s trust and trust. For example, in the prevention and control of the COVID-19, the voices of many experts and scholars such as Zhong Nanshan, Zhang Boli, Zhang Dingyu, Chen Wei and Zhang Wenhong were generally welcomed. Therefore, the grass-roots level should fully tap the strength around, build a platform by itself or jointly with the superior organizations, establish a corresponding risk governance professional talent pool, introduce or flexibly introduce various types of risk governance professionals, especially the relevant risk governance professionals in the location, and immediately launch the professional talent pool resources and start the expert governance model when a major public security emergency comes, Improve the scientificity and effectiveness of risk management.

Third, close contact with social forces ---- diversification of risk governance

To mobilize and rely on the masses is the basic requirement of the Party’s mass line. Social forces, with huge potential, are the backup support force for grassroots risk governance, and play an important role in assisting grassroots governance bodies to deal with major public security emergencies. Risk governance at the grassroots level is a “big project” that involves a wide range of people, requires a lot of investment, consumes a lot of money and even lasts a long time. Grass roots departments should be based on lofty ideas and should not build cars behind closed doors. Instead, they should give full play to their own initiative. Through various ways,

they should strengthen their contacts with social forces such as social organizations, especially crisis management departments, crisis management organizations, community social volunteer organizations, and crisis management departments The crisis management organization shall establish a good relationship with each other, exchange needed information, report relevant information to the crisis management department and the crisis management organization at any time, and actively seek their help when necessary. At the same time, we should also closely contact various voluntary organizations in the community, fully absorb them to participate in the governance of this sudden public security incident when a major public security incident breaks out, give play to their huge capacity in providing human, material and other resources for risk governance at the grass-roots level, and promote the common construction, governance and sharing of grass-roots governance.

3.2 Material Support: Adjust the Supply and Demand of Materials for Grass-Roots Risk Management on the Basis of “Open Source” And “Throttling”

First, developing resources inward

The existing resources at the grassroots level are the first resources that can be effectively used by the grassroots level in response to major public security emergencies. The development and use of the resources at the grassroots level play an important role in dealing with emergencies at the grassroots level. Generally speaking, the real material resources that the grassroots has the right of autonomy and control over the use are limited, while human consciousness is unlimited. The unlimited consciousness can act on the limited and real resources and create more resources. This is an important law of the development of human consciousness and an objective law of human development and progress. Grass roots should actively mobilize the ideological wisdom of grassroots workers and even the masses, fully activate their own idle resources, and tap their own potential resources to supplement the lack of resources. With the development of the socialist market economy and the continuous enrichment of the connotation of grassroots governance, the grassroots should not only have political and cultural functions, but also have economic functions. The development of the grassroots collective economy is a new trend of urban and rural economic development. The grassroots should actively develop the grassroots economy, explore the path of grassroots governance towards “economization” and “marketization”, integrate with the socialist market economy, and actively use the existing resources at the grassroots level to create new resources. In urban communities, develop the community economy of collective ownership, actively introduce and incubate various forms of community economies, so as to increase the economic sources of grass-roots urban

communities; In rural areas, we should actively use land resources, agricultural by-products and other resources to develop the rural collective economy with our own characteristics and strengthen the basic financial resources of rural administration

Second, raising resources from outside

Raising emergency supplies from outside is an important supplement to emergency supplies raising, and also an important way to source emergency supplies. Major public security emergencies are often destructive and unpredictable, and their handling often requires a lot of manpower, material resources and financial resources. The grass-roots level can only rely on the emergency funds that can be obtained through level by level declaration, approval and allocation, and it is bound to be unable to fully meet the funds needed to deal with major public security emergencies. Therefore, the grassroots must broaden a variety of ways to raise emergency materials to make up for the lack of risk management funds. First of all, the grassroots should ensure that all kinds of charitable donation channels are unblocked, and actively improve and innovate all kinds of donation receiving channels under the conditions allowed by laws and regulations. It should not only focus on establishing convenient and unblocked offline donation receiving channels, but also pay attention to setting up online donation receiving channels for the wider social groups to obtain more support from social forces. Secondly, grass-roots units should introduce incentive rules appropriately according to their own conditions, and boldly try to establish donation incentive methods. For example, according to the different levels of the amount and scarcity of donated funds or materials, the donation groups or individuals should be encouraged by non-material compensation under the conditions of their own ability. Finally, the grassroots should pay attention to cooperation with enterprises and other market participants, actively seek help from enterprises, especially local enterprises, and raise resources from enterprises in the way of market or moral inspiration.

Third, improve the scientific and technological level of risk governance

The 21st century is an era of rapid development of science and technology. Upgrading the scientific and technological elements of grassroots governance is an inevitable requirement for the modernization of grassroots governance. To a certain extent, it has promoted the rational use of resources, reduced resource waste, and improved the scientific and rational nature of grassroots risk governance. To improve the scientific and technological elements of grassroots governance, the first thing is to cultivate people who are good at using science and technology. We should pay close attention to the technical training of grassroots staff to ensure that advanced equipment can operate smoothly. Secondly,

grassroots governance should strengthen scientific and technological input in risk early warning, risk prevention and control, risk monitoring and risk governance, and make full use of advanced scientific equipment to provide strong scientific and technological support for grassroots risk governance. On the one hand, the use of advanced scientific equipment can save a lot of manpower and material resources; On the other hand, the input of advanced scientific equipment ensures the objectivity and effectiveness of information. Finally, it is necessary to build a vertical and horizontal emergency management network, reduce the obstacles caused by human factors in the middle, and ensure timely “upload”, “release” and “communication” of information.

3.3 Mechanism Coverage: Build an Emergency Mechanism for Grass-Roots Risk Governance on the Basis of “Long-Term” and “Effectiveness”

First, improve the laws and regulations on risk governance at the grassroots level ---- legalize risk governance

Prevention and control according to law is an external legal guarantee to give play to the institutional advantages and promote the orderly development of prevention and control in response to major public security emergencies. Since the founding of the People’s Republic of China, China has promulgated the Emergency Regulations for Public Health Emergencies, the Measures for the Prevention and Control of SARS and other relevant regulations, improving the epidemic reporting system and prevention and control measures. In 2003, after experiencing “SARS”, China continued to explore the way to legalize the emergency response system for public health emergencies, and promulgated national and local laws and regulations such as the Emergency Response Law of the People’s Republic of China, the Law on the Prevention and Treatment of Infectious Diseases, and the Emergency Regulations for Public Health Emergencies. On the one hand, these laws often focus on the whole country rather than the grass-roots level, lacking specificity and pertinence. On the other hand, with the continuous enrichment of the connotation of grass-roots governance, social organizations, enterprises, and villagers (residents) have become important subjects and forces of grass-roots governance, and the current emergency management law has not effectively included them in the scope of grass-roots risk governance. Therefore, the grass-roots level should establish a set of complete and highly operational laws and regulations to deal with major unexpected public security events, which include the important subjects of grass-roots governance such as grass-roots administrative institutions, social organizations, enterprises, and villagers (residents) into the grass-roots governance, and define the rights and responsibilities of each governance subject at the grass-roots level. When dealing with major unexpected public

security events, we should empower according to law, pursue responsibilities according to law, move in response to “risks”, and act in accordance with “laws”, We will orderly promote risk governance at the grassroots level.

Second, establish an effective long-term mechanism for emergency mobilization -- --efficient risk management

The key to major unexpected public security events lies in their suddenness and urgency, and the first priority of their governance is “fast”. To establish an effective long-term emergency mobilization mechanism and complete emergency mobilization to the maximum extent in the minimum time is an inevitable requirement for responding to major public security emergencies. In a broad sense, the emergency social mobilization of major public security emergencies should include the mobilization, pacification and appeal to the weak and small people in emergencies, and the mobilization of more social forces to participate in the governance of major public security emergencies. This is a major test of the credibility and prestige of grass-roots governments in emergencies. From the past experience, the emergency social mobilization of major public security emergencies is a unique advantage of China, but under the risk society, the carrier, mode and means of emergency social mobilization of major public security emergencies have changed. Therefore, it is necessary to actively explore the emergency social mobilization mode of major sudden public security events in the perspective of network collective action, promote online and offline multi subject interaction, integrate the forces of all parties to pool the joint forces of powerful subjects, effectively solve the crisis, and pay special attention to the gathering of mobilization forces of grassroots communities.

Third, establish a refined and information-based joint prevention and control mechanism ---- normalization of risk governance

“Campaign governance” is a “stubborn disease” of current social governance in China. If it cannot be effectively eradicated, it will seriously threaten the security and stability of our society. Therefore, the establishment of a sophisticated and information-based joint prevention and control mechanism and the promotion of the transformation of grass-roots crisis management from

“sports governance” to “normal governance” are important manifestations of the modernization of China’s grass-roots governance system and governance capacity. To promote the normalization of crisis management at the grass-roots level, on the one hand, we need to establish a sophisticated joint prevention and control mechanism. Grass root governance should continue to “sink”. Management should sink not only to communities and villages, but also to communities, teams, and even individuals. We should pay attention to the formulation of “targeted treatment” and “refined plan” in the grass-roots governance system according to the nature of major sudden public security events. On the basis of a comprehensive, objective and scientific analysis of the nature of major sudden public security events, we should systematically sort out its grass-roots governance system and construction path, conduct further research according to the problems exposed under the actual situation, and use various means to complement the weaknesses and promote them again. On the other hand, it is necessary to build an information-based joint prevention and control mechanism. At the grass-roots level, take the grid information platform as the starting point and science and technology as the support to build a “smart brain” for grass-roots governance, weave a big data network of community governance community with the grid as the node, and achieve real-time dynamic control of personnel flow across the grid through the interconnection of large data. At the linkage level, promote the horizontal and vertical interconnection of grid data at the grassroots level, break the grid “data island”, and provide technical support for the modernization of risk governance at the grassroots level.

REFERENCES

- Chen, J. G. (2015). Grass roots governance: Logic and path of transformation and development. *Learning and Exploration*, (2).
- Zhang, H. D. (2020). Social governance refinement from the perspective of risk response. *Social Development Research*, (2).