Public Security Crisis Management Model Based on Multivariate Collaboration

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Abstract: Crisis in the human body as the same as air, it always around us, any country, organization, individuals are facing the challenges brought about by the crisis. Nowadays human society is relatively developed, society in the development and progress at the same time, because of complex social relations and the environment, to people's lives to increase the risk of generating the coefficient, brought some crisis. Based on the concept of public safety crisis, this paper introduces the management of public safety crisis in multi - unit coordination, and briefly proposes to strengthen the construction of the relevant protection mechanism of multi - cooperative crisis management, so as to improve the efficiency of multi - cooperative crisis management.

Keywords: multidimensional collaboration; public crisis; public management; management model

Introduction

However, the theoretical research on public crisis management in China is still relatively thin, and the formalism of research is much more than pragmatism. It is relatively simple to deal with the sudden problem of public safety crisis. In order to solve this problem put forward how far from the collaborative management model to solve. Public security crisis management is an individual, civil society and government should be responsible for the matter, the government as a national public affairs managers and the interests of the people of the defenders have the obligation to actively explore the development of China's national conditions for the development of public security crisis management model.

1. Public safety crisis management problems

1.1 The basic concept of public safety crisis management

Since the nineties of last century, China has occurred more than the public security crisis, and again and again, challenges the handling of China's public security crisis and management model. At present, especially in recent years,
the probability of the occurrence of public crisis in our country has increased year by year. The ability of the government as a public servant of public affairs to cope with public crisis is also improving. Public security crisis management model is through monitoring, processing, timely and effective control of the crisis, and earnestly safeguard the safety of public property.

1.2 Public security crisis has a significant feature

Public security crisis has several salient features such as sporadic, catastrophic, joint, complex, and urgency. The occurrence of a public security crisis is influenced by a number of factors, and when and where it is uncertain, it is sporadic; sudden public safety crisis is devastating and can cause citizens Huge loss of life and property, a huge adverse impact on society; good is a public security crisis after the incident, not only will have an impact on the region, but also associated with other areas, the other areas of society impact; complexity the social causes include politics, history, ethnicity and more. Urgency is mainly on the handling of the work of the public security crisis, the requirements of the public security crisis occurred in the event of a public security crisis. After the need for timely and effective treatment, reduce the time of the public harm, reduce the adverse impact of the event on the community.

1.3 Research on Public Security Crisis Management at Home and Abroad

Foreign research on public security crisis earlier than me, in this regard, western countries have accumulated a wealth of practical experience. Western crisis management research began in the "Cuban missile crisis", since the crisis management involved in the field gradually expanded. After 9.11 years, the world attaches great importance to the study of public security crisis management, led by the United States led the western countries a number of laws and regulations, the public safety crisis management has played a guiding role.

In contrast, the theoretical research on crisis management in China is short and low start, and the initial research field mainly in the political field, the management of public security crisis research less, after SARS, H1NI, Wenchuan earthquake and other major public crisis after the study of China has entered a new stage.

2. Multi - collaborative public security crisis management model

2.1 Features of multi-collaborative management

Multi-collaborative management model is a timely and effective control of the development of the crisis, and effectively safeguard the safety of public property, on the basis of mutual trust, the various management in the crisis at different stages of development, through consultation and other interactive means of communicating a benefit-sharing, responsibility-sharing crisis management system.

Multi-collaborative management model is mainly composed of multiple dominant, action coordination, process integrity, information sharing and other major features. Pluralism is the main body of the management system should not only the national government, but at all levels of government, social groups, various civil society organizations and even citizens should be involved in management, and according to the ability to determine the rights and obligations in the crisis; Is to integrate the ability of the management of the main, to achieve orderly and efficient, to achieve the effect of 1 +4> 2; complete process that is before the event of early warning, occurred in the treatment, after the recovery, the implementation of multi-collaborative management model is to collect the whole process to deal with the best; information sharing is between the various management entities to establish an effective communication system, in response to sudden public safety crisis is able to quickly communicate and To deal with.

2.2 Multi-collaborative management of the development process

China's first multi-coordinated collaborative management of public security crisis began to explore is Zhang Chengfu,
he is China's crisis management research has made outstanding contributions to the development. Crisis management began to advocate the government-led, with the vast majority of the rights and corresponding obligations, through experts and scholars and social environment to the good cloud, who proposed: management should not only government-based, should all levels of government and social organizations Participation in the same time in the practical application of all levels of government and organizations need a greater flexibility range.

3. The current difficulties of collaborative management model

At present, the diversified collaborative management model is mainly faced with the differences between the main body, the collective action between the various difficulties and the lack of relevant laws and regulations.

3.1 Differences between the various entities in the collaborative management model

The government, which is one of the representatives of the state power agency, has the right but the obligation to provide the public with unpaid and safeguarding the public's interests. Enterprises and institutions are mainly engaged in economic activities for the community to provide the corresponding production and service needs, enterprises and institutions are the pursuit of the interests of all activities are all around the goal of profit and start. Citizenship is a non-governmental, legal and voluntary non-profit organization for civil society. It is a social organization between government and enterprises.

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<td>Social organization</td>
<td>Protect the basic rights of the affected people and provide assistance as needed</td>
<td>Generally neutral and provide assistance as needed</td>
<td>The use of existing reserves of resources or financing, fund-raising special funds</td>
<td>Material relief, personnel assistance</td>
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<tr>
<td>Enterprises</td>
<td>Maintain the vital interests of the organization</td>
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<td>Organizational internal financial expenditure</td>
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The main body of the multi-coordinated public safety crisis management is the organizations, but from the above analysis to see the government, enterprises, civic organizations, there are differences in the target, it is these differences may lead to the public. There are contradictions and conflicts in the security crisis. Therefore, in the actual treatment, the main body is often out of the multi-management model for their own array, the lack of appropriate communication.

3.2 Dilemma of collaborative action
Multi-collaborative public safety crisis management model is mainly emphasized that the composition of the main body are involved in the practice of dealing with, but this is not the main body simply added to the management, it needs to integrate the various capabilities of these subjects to the center, but the ability to integrate the difficulty of the larger, which led to the collective action of the main body of the plight of the people.

Profit and avoid the human instincts, multi-dimensional coordination of the main body have their own interests. The pursuit of the interests of the maximization of the enterprise is the instinct; civic organizations in a certain nature of the nature of the public sector, the handling of public security crisis is its goal, but to effectively safeguard their own interests is an undeniable goal; the government has always been to protect citizens. The interests of the main goal, but in the eyes of public theoretical choice theory, the government has become a temporary fortunate, the pursuit of their own interests of the largest, self-interest of the public sector, for their own interests in the system arrangements. Multi-collaborative management model, in fact, is a sub-system composed of entities, these subsystems if the lack of real-time communication, communication will lead to difficulties in the actual action.

3.3 Multidimensional collaborative management model in the legal aspects of the problem

Multi-collaborative model is the implementation of multi-agent coordination, to participate in common, laws and regulations in the constraints of the main behavior of the norms play a role cannot be ignored. In recent years, China has experienced many large public crisis events, such as H1NI, Wenchuan earthquake, after these major events, China's major crisis handling capacity has been significantly improved, the relevant laws and regulations have been further improved. Basically built a legal framework for the management of public safety crisis, the relevant laws and regulations have also promulgated, for example, "earthquake disaster reduction law", "flood control law", "safe production law", "emergency public health emergency regulations" The

4. The Principle of Constructing Multi - level Cooperative Management

In general, the principle of multi-collaborative management model has three principles: (1) The principle of goal-oriented. (2) The principle of differentiation, (3) The principle of appropriateness.

The premise of all activities is a reasonable and clear goal, a clear and reasonable goal can play a guiding role in the activities, which is also useful for public safety crisis management. The diversified management model of the public security crisis allows us to easily come to the goal of action, that is, through the seamless integration of the various subjects across the model, to achieve effective control of public security crisis, or the safety of the crisis warning. This is the principle of goal-oriented.

The response to the public security crisis is mainly under the guidance of general rules, organizations around the crisis need to be based on the actual situation to develop appropriate management strategies to avoid a rule for the country. For example, in the emergency response capacity of villages and towns communities, cities, cities and countries are standing in different to engage in the development of the corresponding management strategy. So this requires the difference between the four levels of treatment, the implementation of the principle of differentiation.

Moderate principles are observed in many ways, and throughout the management of the public security crisis, the modest principle always runs through the process. Moderate principle is to diversify the management model to find the balance of the main body, to avoid a single one but to avoid the "three no matter" the emergence of the state. The principle of appropriateness is a flexible process, it is more difficult to specify it, which requires the management of decision makers and performers in the specific things in the flexible use.

Conclusion
The historical mission entrusted by the government is to maintain the prosperity and stability of the society and to safeguard the people's life and property. This historical mission is also an inevitable requirement for the government to cope with the crisis development under the new forms of the new period. In view of today's complex and diverse social exchange of gold, it is difficult to achieve remarkable results by the traditional government-led crisis management model. Therefore, it is difficult to build a new form of personal, civic organization, enterprises and institutions equal to the government. A clear division of labor, clear powers and responsibilities, synergies with the rational multi-dimensional collaborative management model. Compared with the traditional one-dollar management model, there are layers of collaborative management model is more able to adapt to today's public crisis, but it also has shortcomings, there are differences between the main body, collective action difficulties. The relevant laws and regulations are missing.

References