

Path Analysis of Citizen Participation from the Perspective of Collaborative Governance of Public Crisis

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Abstract: With the rapid development of the Internet, global economic integration and the transformation of China's political, economic and social development, there are a series of problems to be solved in all aspects of development, and the accumulation of these problems makes the public crisis from the abnormal state to the normal state. So, for the treatment of these public crises, relying on the power of the government alone is not enough to have a great effect, so we need to broaden our thinking and use the power of other public organizations and citizens. This paper discusses the path analysis of collaborative governance of public crisis with citizens as the main body. Through the improvement of the concept of citizens, the construction of various systems and the application of technology, we can better play the important role of citizen participation.

Keywords: Collaborative Governance; Participation; Construction

1. Introduction

With the development of science and technology and economy, unstable factors have been added to the society, so the frequency of public crisis has increased. The 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC) pointed out that the service and management of social members should not be entirely taken care of by the government, but should be provided by multiple social subjects. Then, as a modern governance model in public crisis governance, citizen participation should reflect its own role.

2. The basic concept of collaborative governance of public crisis

2.1 The basic concept of collaborative governance of public crisis

Public crisis refers to the crisis events that may endanger public security and normal order caused by natural disasters and the failure of social operation mechanism in the process of social operation.

Collaborative governance refers to the formation of a situation of interdependence, joint action and risk sharing among multiple subjects through coordination and cooperation, resulting in a reasonable and orderly governance structure, so as to promote the realization of public interests.

Under the support of network and information technology, collaborative governance of public crisis refers to a collaborative organizational state with the government as the core, including non-governmental organizations, enterprises, citizens and other social elements to participate in cooperation, and implement a series of crisis prevention and control activities in response to potential or emerging crises, so as to minimize the loss of crisis and enhance public interests.

2.2 Characteristics of collaborative governance of public relations crisis

It emphasizes that multiple subjects cooperate with each other to form a diversified governance pattern. In this situation, the government is still the core subject of governance, and non-profit organizations, enterprises and citizens are the sub core

subjects.

It emphasizes the organizational relationship among the subjects. The main bodies share and exchange resources through cooperation and exchange, and learn from each other to form a multilateral and mutually beneficial, equal, cooperative and win-win public crisis collaborative governance network.

It emphasizes the value orientation of public crisis governance of efficiency, effect, benefit and fairness.

3. The concept and practical significance of collaborative governance of public crisis

3.1 Concept of citizen participation in public crisis collaborative governance

With the continuous enhancement of our citizens' democratic consciousness and the growth of their enthusiasm for participating in public affairs governance, citizens pay more and more attention to participating in public crisis governance. As one of the main participants of public crisis governance, citizens play an extremely important role in governance and improve the governance level to a great extent.

3.2 The practical significance of citizen participation in collaborative governance of public crisis

3.2.1 It is conducive to improve the public crisis prevention ability, social self-help ability and reduce the cost of crisis governance.

First, in some cases, citizens are the most direct crisis visitors. If citizens can directly participate in public crisis governance, then they can directly solve the problem. If citizens have enough sense of governance, timely information to the government and other governance subjects, we can strengthen the ability to prevent crisis. Secondly, after the crisis, the government and other departments will show a state of loss at the beginning. At this time, citizens need to save themselves, reduce the losses caused by the crisis in an effective time, improve the ability of social self-help and reduce the cost of crisis governance.

3.2.2 Enhance the awareness of citizens

In the process of citizen participation in public governance, there are rights consciousness, responsibility consciousness and legal consciousness in governance. They should not only fulfill their obligations, but also use their rights reasonably, so that they can protect their legitimate rights and interests by legal means. Enhance the awareness of rights, responsibility and legal system. In the process of public crisis response, the effective participation of citizens is conducive to the realization of citizens' basic rights, such as the right to know the crisis and the right to participate in decision-making.

4. The problems of collaborative governance of public crisis

4.1 The imperfection of crisis management law and system

At present, the relevant laws and regulations of public crisis collaborative governance in China are not perfect, and the system and legal norms of citizen participation in public crisis collaborative governance are vague. Due to the lack of a systematic legal system, the relevant rights and specific ways of citizen participation in public crisis governance are clearly guaranteed from the legal level, which leads to the greater randomness of citizen participation and further affects the

effectiveness of governance.

4.2 Citizens' awareness of governance is not strong and governance is not idealized

Citizens tend to be wise and self-protection. If they don't have a greater degree of interest, they are less concerned about it. First, in the face of major public crisis, ordinary people set themselves as the object of crisis management, used to passively accept the government's decisions and measures, and did not realize that they are also one of the indispensable subjects in the governance of public crisis. Second, the general public lacks the overall awareness of public crisis governance, and puts the responsibility on the government and other organizations, and the government and some organizations cannot solve it well, which will affect the efficiency and effect of governance. Thirdly, in the face of the sudden major public crisis, citizens' anxiety and panic will lead to the imbalance of supply and demand of resources, and finally affect their own lives.

4.3 The skills of citizens and the technology of society are weak.

The weakness of social crisis consciousness and crisis management consciousness, and the lack of citizens' self-help knowledge and professional ability make citizens unable to find the right measures for crisis management and blindly participate in emergency management, which makes the governance efficiency and effect unsatisfactory. The whole society for public crisis management response education is not comprehensive enough, even if there is this aspect of training, but most of the form is greater than the content, there is no substantial ability to improve. Due to the lack of relevant education to deal with public crisis events, citizens are not only lack of professional knowledge and skills to deal with public crisis events, but also lack of practical experience to deal with crisis events. There is no effective notification channel between citizens and the government, so it is difficult to share information in time through personal power at the first time of crisis.

4.4 The organizational capacity of governance is not high

Most of our citizens participate in public crisis governance in an unorganized way, which is easy to cause chaos and disorder on the spot. The main reason is that the organizational foundation of our citizen participation in public crisis governance is relatively weak. In many cases, citizens have a certain enthusiasm for participation, but no one organizes them to carry out the reasonable allocation of personnel. This phenomenon reflects the lack of organizational ability. At the same time, many social organizations are lack of support from all aspects, and lack of experience in communication and cooperation with the government, so they cannot effectively cooperate to carry out the crisis relief work.

5. The realization path of citizens participation in collaborative governance of public crisis

5.1 Perfection of laws and regulations

Law is the basis for citizens to participate in the collaborative governance of public crisis, which can well explain the responsibilities and obligations of citizens in the governance of public crisis. The rights, responsibilities, subject scope, procedures of citizens to participate in the governance of public crisis, as well as the supervision and restriction of citizens' right to participate should be further specified in detail, Clear the system and legal norms of citizens' participation in the collaborative governance of public crisis. For some new situations of public crisis governance, we should make new policies, keep pace with the times, and play the role of laws and regulations in the protection of public crisis governance.

5.2 Enhancing citizens' awareness of participation

If we want to promote the effective participation of citizens, we need to change the traditional crisis management thinking and mode, and advocate the application and construction of multiple collaborative governance thinking and mode. In the process of the formation of multiple collaborative governance structure, the government should play an important role of social capital, let citizens correctly understand their identity as the main body of public crisis governance, establish the awareness of collaborative governance in the community, and change the past one-sided cognition that the government is the only main body of public crisis governance. And to improve the rational behavior of citizens, the government should oppose all irrational behaviors when the crisis comes, such as plundering living goods, driving up the price of a product, and so on. It should promote appropriate or appropriate behavior attitude and treatment methods.

5.3 Improve citizens' skills and make multiple use of technology

First, the government should vigorously carry out some practical teaching and education, vigorously publicize the importance and necessity of self-help, so that citizens can improve their self-help knowledge and professional ability, and master some correct methods of governance. Second, we should strengthen the application of modern governance technology and network, and develop and use a network governance system that is convenient for communication and exchange with the help of the development of big data, so as to share information in time when a crisis occurs.

5.4 Improve the level of organization

First, we should encourage the expansion of non-profit organizations and other public organizations. In view of the complicated registration procedure of non-governmental organizations in China, the government can appropriately reduce the entry threshold of social organizations, so that more people who want to pay for the society can participate in it, and citizens who want to participate in public crisis governance can have more choices and ways to participate in public crisis governance. Second, we should effectively supervise the non-governmental organizations to make their system more standardized, so that they can govern more efficiently when the crisis occurs. Third, we should improve the overall quality of public organizations and master the skills and skills, so as to make the overall level of governance rise.

Conclusion

The collaborative governance of public crisis is to rely on a wide range of subjects to promote, in which the participation of citizens is indispensable, so citizens need to have a positive sense of governance, with some governance skills. But it also needs the support of the government and public organizations, strengthening the improvement of laws and regulations, encouraging the entry of public organizations, and actively learning and educating citizens, so as to improve the level of public crisis management.

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