

Analysis of the status quo and problems of the construction of safe community

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ABSTRACT

"National security is the foundation of national rejuvenation, and social stability is the prerequisite for national prosperity." The promotion of "safe community" is to further enrich and extend the content and system of comprehensive management of social security on the basis of the original. It highlights the normal safety maintenance, emphasizes community participation, and pays more attention to the community, including political security, economic security, community stability, cultural health, system improvement, and mass satisfaction, which has a more direct impact on the public. With the deepening of reform and opening up, the main contradiction of "a better life for the people and unbalanced and inadequate development" has taken on various forms among the people, and the people have more new expectations and new requirements for the comprehensive management of community and social security. Traditional community governance model has been unable to meet people's new expectations and requirements. Different from traditional community management, community governance is mainly characterized by diversification of governance subjects, a trend toward equal consultation in governance methods, and a trend toward horizontal governance from traditional top-down. In the process of community governance, weak autonomous capacity and insufficient ability to coordinate resources have been exposed. It is not possible to form the linkage governance of the government, the market and the community.

KEYWORDS

safe community; Current situation; construction

1 Current situation of safe community construction

1.1 Current situation of community organization governance ability

Efficient organizations need to optimize organizational structure, personnel management and communication and coordination, adjust the relationship between internal functional departments, and clarify the positioning and power boundaries of each department in the organization. By analyzing the ways of enhancing community governance capacity, we can understand more clearly the ways of integrating social resources in grass-roots organizations. Improving governance capacity can help community organizations better play the functions of understanding needs, reflecting situations and solving problems, promote interaction and trust between themselves and residents, and promote effective settlement of community conflicts and disputes. Community organizational power includes leadership, mobilization and cohesion. Community governance often realizes the construction of community order with the leadership of grass-roots organizations, the guidance of party members with the mobilization of grass-roots organizations, and the participation of the

masses with the cohesion of grass-roots party organizations. Community organizations are faced with such problems as imperfect organizational structure, unscientific organizational structure setting, lack of effective management system and process, lack of effective organizational activities and service measures, difficulty in effectively coordinating all aspects of community resources, lack of organizational vitality, and weak organizational cohesion and combat effectiveness.

1.2 The current situation of residents' participation in safety construction

With the increasing development of society, the popularization of the concept of rule of law and the diversification of information channels, more residents should participate in the establishment of a harmonious and safe community. In the current community governance, the "weak participation" of residents is mainly manifested in the following aspects: First, the structure of the main participants is uneven, and the overall number is insufficient. At present, most of the people who participate in community activities are the elderly, young and young age groups, or those who need to receive subsistence allowances. Young and middle-aged groups often because of work and study, rarely participate in community affairs, lack of understanding of the basic situation of the community. As a "unit person", this part of the population can have more contact with and understand the society, which should be the new force of community governance. Second, the participation consciousness is weak and the participation space is limited. Most of the time, residents hold a disinterested attitude towards community public affairs, and the common saying is "not my business, what has to do with me". Some residents have a certain enthusiasm for participation, but due to the limited channels of expression, opinions are not taken seriously, and will produce negative thoughts of "saying it is useless, it is better not to say". Third, the form of participation is simple and the depth is insufficient. Residents participate in community activities in the form of cultural, recreational and leisure activities, rarely participate in community affairs consultation and decision-making activities, and often know nothing about community affairs. Residents sometimes reach a consensus and take short-term actions to fight for their own interests, but they lack motivation and confidence in public affairs that require long-term participation and investment to achieve the purpose of improvement, and residents' participation in community governance shows a non-sustainable state. The traditional operation mode of safe community construction is "the community does, the masses see, and it has nothing to do with it." Residents often do not have a good experience of participation, can not meet the expectations of grassroots autonomy, and the efforts of community workers are often ignored. Therefore, communities need to vigorously advocate residents' autonomy, and residents' awareness of autonomy and participation should be greatly enhanced. On the basis of enhancing the independence of community social organizations, community participation should realize the reasonable positioning and benign interaction of multiple community governance subjects, effectively integrate resources, and reshape residents' social values.

1.3 Current situation of community digital governance

Although the rapid development of big data technology provides sufficient conditions for digitally empowered community governance, there are still deficiencies in our community workers and residents' understanding of big data governance, and the concept of digital governance cannot be well integrated into community governance work, which makes the process of digitally empowered community governance not reach an ideal state. The role of big data technology in urban community governance has not been fully utilized. The lack of digital governance concept of urban community in China is reflected in the following three aspects. First, some community

workers lack understanding of digital governance and lack enthusiasm for digital governance. Compared with the digital transformation of community governance, they are more willing to settle for the status quo and stay in the "comfort zone" of traditional community governance. It is their inertia and one-sided understanding of community digital governance that make the process of digital empowered community governance slow. Second, because big data technology has just started, the cost of use and learning is high, the number of people who master digital technology is still small, and some communities are not willing to make "risky investment" in community digital construction, making the implementation of digital empowered community governance more difficult. Third, grassroots governments and community workers pay little attention to digital empowered community governance and lack a comprehensive and correct understanding of community digital governance. As a result, they do not publicize the advantages of digital empowered community governance. As a result, community residents have a relatively shallow understanding of digital governance and lack of understanding of the difference between digital community governance and traditional community governance. And the lack of enthusiasm to participate in community digital construction, resulting in slow progress of digital empowered community governance.

1.4 Current situation of collaborative governance of other subjects

The collaborative governance mechanism between community-level party organizations and other community-level organizations has not yet formed. At present, although the experience and model of community organizations actively participating in community-level social governance work driven by party building have emerged in the practice of community-level governance in some communities in China, the overall development of various community organizations is not perfect, and community social governance lacks the endogenous power of other community-level organizations to intervene in social governance, and the security mechanism is not sound enough, and there is no coordinated development. The system of collaborative governance is not yet perfect. The leadership of community grass-roots party organizations and the function transformation of coordinating social organizations to intervene in social governance are not in place, which makes Chinese community grass-roots social organizations unable to effectively play their governance role.

2 Analysis of the construction of safe community

2.1 Lack of motivation for multiple entities to participate

The multiple subjects participating in governance under different interest starting points lack a common driving force. Community population is complex and diverse, and residents' life concepts and lifestyles are complex and diverse. In the process of residents' participation in community public affairs, there is a problem of Han Siyu: In the perspective of governance modernization, the research on regional economy in the path of community pluralistic governance is passive, believing that community governance is a matter of the government and property management, and the recognition and attention to community public interests are low. Lack of public spirit. The lack of incentive mechanism for residents' participation in the community leads to the high cost of residents' participation in governance and the lack of effective negotiation motivation. The neighborhood committee has a strong "administrative" color, nominally representing the interests of residents, but in the actual operation process, the administrative tasks are heavy, forming a community account data, survey reports and other phenomena, lack of energy to perform their duties, almost equivalent to the subordinate institutions of government departments. Social

organizations lack independent governance identity, almost dependent on the government, lack independent operation, do not have enough space for healthy development, and still exist small scale, imperfect management and regulation, insufficient full-time staff and other conditions, resulting in a lack of internal motivation.

2.2 The autonomy of multiple governance subjects is limited

Although each community has a party and mass service position, there are still problems such as incomplete functions and imperfect service facilities, and the number and quality of governance places are not satisfactory, unable to provide corresponding public service supply mechanism, and it is difficult to play the role of co-construction, co-governance and sharing. At the same time, due to the lack of salary, system and other aspects, in the actual operation process, the neighborhood committee is mostly middle-aged and elderly groups, young people are less involved, there is no systematic training. The existing staff team is unstable, community affairs are heavy and complex, and there is a lack of more professional social workers in community pluralistic governance. The extensive community management model has not yet been abandoned, and most of the governance activities are short-term and scattered, lacking systemic and long-term, and it is difficult for the innovation vitality to jump in a larger scope, resulting in the failure to maintain the results of community governance.

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