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Characteristics of Social Governing Organizations and Governance of Emergent Public Security Events from the Perspective of Public Safety

Yue YIN¹

Abstract

In the new era, people's life concepts, production methods, thinking methods and management concepts have undergone major changes. Regardless of the government, enterprises, social organizations, or public individuals, they are not only the main body of data governance, but also contributors and beneficiaries. Faced with the huge changes in the social economic structure and social life structure, the state's governance ecology has also changed. The innovating the organizational structure of social governance is to form the diversification of the governance subject system, the actuarial governance target, the interaction of governance operations, and the systematic organization of the organization, especially the legalization of social governance. The most basic prerequisite is also an important symbol of the modernization of the national governance system and governance capabilities. This paper studies the characteristics of social governing organizations and the management of emergent public security events from the perspective of public safety. This paper rethinks traditional crisis management theories, and proposes a structural framework for the management of major emergencies and public events. The example shows that Covid-19 epidemic is a comprehensive test of the modern China's social governance system and capabilities since the new century. In the epidemic response process, various governance subjects should strive to achieve the "borrowing" of the governance mechanism and the effectiveness of governance, realize the "government platform", "public welfare organization borrowing efficiency", "enterprise donation mechanism", and constantly fill the governance shortcomings.

Keywords: social governance; organizational structure; Emergent Public Security Events; Covid-19

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Introduction

National governance capacity directly affects various fields such as the country's economic growth, political stability, and social development, and indirectly affects a country's overall national strength. Judging from the continuous economic, political, and social progress of China in the past three decades, the country's governance capacity has also enhanced to some extent (Meijer, & Bolívar, 2015). However, in the process of continuous deepening reform, China still faces the challenges of sustainable economic development and social governance. How to strengthen the top-level design of national governance and the ability to grasp the social development situation macroscopically has become one of the important issues faced by the country's good governance. Using the products of advanced science and technology to serve the modernization of national governance capabilities can effectively promote the effectiveness of national governance capabilities and improve the overall level of national governance capabilities. Therefore, in the new era, research on the modernization of national governance capabilities has certain positive significance. Improving national governance capabilities Modernization is a necessary condition for effectively responding to the various conflicting risks, which is a necessary condition for better realization of good governance and power for the people (Gonzalez-Zapata, & Heeks, 2015). Especially in the era of big data, the gestation and development of big data will inevitably have a significant impact on China's national governance system and governance capabilities.

Public health and epidemic prevention are important fields of technological governance and one of the important indicators to measure a country's governance capacity. In the prevention and response of the new coronary pneumonia epidemic, the use of scientific principles, technical methods, and scientific knowledge in related disciplines is the key to defeating the epidemic. On the one hand, it is necessary to use natural technologies, such as virology, infectious diseases, clinical medicine, and biochemistry, to screen and treat patients, and to develop vaccines and symptomatic drugs. On the other hand, it is necessary to use social technologies, such as public health, Methods such as public management, operations research, statistics, and economics segregate crowds in a systematic manner, share information, allocate materials, and maintain order. In the actual operation in response to the epidemic situation, the two aspects of natural technology and social technology must be considered together in order to achieve the best results of technological governance. Chinese academia often regards "focusing on major affairs" as an important manifestation of the superiority of the socialist system (Pereira, *et al.*, 2017). Largely, this power comes from the scientific rationality contained in scientific investigations, scientific plans, scientific operations, scientific disposal, and scientific feedback. In the field of health care, with the advancement of the medical industry, the construction of health informatization has also entered the era of big data. Especially in epidemiological investigation

and clinical effectiveness research, data extraction, integration, and application have fully reflected. For example, in 2009, when the United States faced the H1N1 epidemic, the traditional public health information system showed signs that the transmission speed between patients, hospitals, and prevention centers lags far behind the rate of change in the epidemic. Google, by studying the search traces on the public network, based on specific search terms, accurately and timely predicted the spread of influenza among regions (Van der Laken et al., 2016). In terms of clinical medical decision-making, the use of a large data warehouse in the form of an all-round multi-dimensional electronic medical record can accurately analyze the patient's condition, treatment costs, and improvement, and provide physicians with more effective treatment measures.

Various public emergencies have brought huge disasters to human society and seriously interfered with the normal operation of society. The New Coronary Pneumonia epidemic in January 2020 is "a major public health emergency that has occurred in China since the establishment of New China, with the fastest spread, the widest infection range, and the most difficult prevention and control" (Yang, & Aldrich, 2017). The government has played an important leading role in responding to public emergencies, and this new "pneumonitis" campaign is no exception. However, the emergency activities of public emergencies involve a large number of personnel and cover a wide range of fields. It is impossible for the government to have sufficient resources to deal with various problems in emergencies. Emergency management not only depends on the government, but also collaborates with communities and social organizations. As General Secretary Xi Jinping emphasized in his important speech on "February 23", "to win this people's war in epidemic prevention and control, we must rely on the people. The community is the key line of defense for joint epidemic prevention and control and group prevention and control. The resources and strength of prevention and control are sinking, and the defense line of the community is strictly guarded (Aundhe, & Narasimhan, 2016). In this sudden and major public health incident, General Secretary Xi Jinping repeatedly requested, "prevention and control of epidemic situation is an important task at present. This paper presents the research on the characteristics of social governance organizations and the management of sudden safety incidents from the perspective of public safety. The prevention and control of the community is strictly controlled, and the details have directly related to the safety and health of the people and the outcome of the prevention and control of the epidemic. However, the grassroots communities have various practical difficulties such as weak strength, lack of personnel, and limited public resources. Therefore, it is also necessary to "play the role of social organizations such as industry associations and chambers of commerce." In the case of public emergencies, the participation of social organizations is not significant (Vanneste, 2017; McGough *et al.*, 2017). The participation of organizations is rare, and the role of social organizations is still relatively limited in this new "pneumonia" campaign. On the other hand, because social organizations have a weak sense of

participation, the existing social organizations are characterized as “miscellaneous but not alive, small but not strong”. Service efficiency is not high (Feng *et al.*, 2018). How to mobilize the enthusiasm and effectiveness of social organizations to participate in public emergencies has become a political academic thinking and important issue. The purpose of this study is that from the perspective of social capital theory to study social organizations involved in emergency management process encountered difficulties, proposed to build a path of social organizations involved in emergency management.

Literature review

Conceptual analysis of governance theory

Social management means that the government manages society as a purely managed object. Among them, in terms of subject and object, management focuses on the public sector represented by the government, while governance emphasizes both the government and the social or private fields. In terms of processing methods, management is biased towards compulsory administration, with the legal method as the main means, governance also emphasizes equality and voluntary among subjects. In the operation of power, management usually takes the government as the core, power has implemented from top to bottom, and governance mainly refers to the process of participation and interaction between citizens and social institutions (Feng, *et al.*, 2018). In terms of targeted democracy, the goal of management is good governance, including clear politics, good decrees. Good governance can maximize the public interest, further improve the mechanism for preventing and resolving social conflicts, and improve the level of legalization, intelligence, and specialization of social governance. However, although governance theory focuses on the participation of citizens, emphasizing the power and status of citizens, and has more democratic characteristics, and governance itself can make up for the lack of state and market supervision, but governance also has many limitations Practice value, etc. It is also impossible to replace the market and spontaneously allocate most social resources effectively. Therefore, in the actual governance process, the state and society may fail, and governance will inevitably exist in this situation. In the new era, how to recognize and improve governance capabilities, and then achieve good governance, has become the focus of research on the theory and practice of national governance modernization.

Basic principles for effective emergency management

The key to improving the effectiveness of the governance system is to maintain a smooth and coordinated emergency governance mechanism for multiple governance subjects such as government governance, social governance, and corporate governance initiated by major public health emergencies. One is the principle of top-level design. In the fight against the epidemic, focusing on the effectiveness of the emergency management system and the requirements for overcoming the epidemic, we must first optimize the top-level design. In emergency management, the top-level design requires us to plan and allocate all kinds of rescue resources such as people, finances. Based on the spreading rules of the epidemic situation and the overall judgment of the development of the situation, the emergency collaboration system can achieve a rapid response and coordinated operation. For example, the joint prevention and control mechanism for epidemic situation established by three provinces and one city in the *Yangtze River Delta* in order to jointly win the epidemic prevention and control and economic development is the embodiment of the top-level design of regional collaborative governance. The second is to use principles for reference. The construction of *Vulcan Hill Hospital* and *Raytheon Mountain Hospital* is based on the efficiency of corporate governance to achieve public goals, supplemented by reasonable incentives for daily recruitment of a minimum of 1,000 yuan to fully mobilize employees' enthusiasm (Santillana, 2017). However, the *Red Cross Society of Hubei Province* relied on a single administrative governance system in the process of distributing donated materials, and the action was slow. The third is the principle of classified governance. Emphasis on borrowing rather than expropriation during emergency collaboration is to consider the advantages and enthusiasm of the governance subjects of all parties, to realize the effective connection of governance mechanisms among stakeholders such as governments, enterprises, and social organizations. The fourth is the principle of cost sharing. A social cost sharing mechanism for collaborative costs should have established to compensate the costs and additional losses of stakeholders involved in emergency response to facilitate the integration of multi-channel rescue forces in society and properly resolve public safety crises. Fifth, emergency management is related to the vital rights and interests of all stakeholders. Everyone may become an infected person or an infected person. It should be ensured that information related to emergency risks is disclosed to the public in a timely and objective manner. Involve timely sharing of information related to the epidemic crisis. The timeliness of the epidemic information disclosure determines the sensitivity of the emergency risk early warning decision-making mechanism. This requires that professionals have allowed discussing and interpreting the information, so that the public can understand and disseminate the information in a timely and accurate manner.

Research on the Strategy of Dealing with Emergent Public Security Events

Research on the characteristics of social governance organizations

When studying the countermeasures for major emergencies, we must discuss the methods and approaches of crisis response from the perspective of social construction, because of democratic politics, and from the perspective of the interaction between the government and civil society. The essence of governance is how to rebuild the government, how to promote the transformation of the government, and how to establish a new model of government governance that meets the needs of society in order to promote good governance and achieve good governance (Guo, 2017). The introduction of “governance” in major emergencies and public events has its advantages reflected in its theoretical basis, subject composition, response process, communication channels, and implementation models. (See Table 1) The application of social governance organizational characteristics is more in line with the situation of public governance and the composition of diversified subjects can make full use of the comprehensive strength of various social strata in emergency response. A coordinated and unified governance process can further enhance the comprehensive crisis response capability. The two-way communication exchange and supervision mechanism also makes the governance information channels more smooth and the information more authentic. The cooperative evolution model of network innovation governance can also exert the collective effect of comprehensive response to sudden public events in the shortest time. Under the new situation, the goal of crisis “governance” is to recognize the network structure of governance and to practice the cooperative framework of governance. The concept of “governance” not only fits the characteristics of sudden public crisis, timeliness of governance, and scale of response. Moreover, the network governance of major public emergencies is incorporated into the national economic and social planning, with the government as the lead, the public as the center, and the public service as the main line, to truly achieve the crisis “good governance” that meets the requirements of the times (Son, *et al.*, 2019). Therefore, the “governance” concept of network-based innovation and cooperation because of major emergencies and public events is a better choice than the traditional management, which can ultimately promote the realization of the cooperation value.

Table 1. Characteristics of social governance organizations under the background of major emergencies

	Management	Governance
Theoretical basis	Bureaucracy	Polycentric governance
Subject composition	single	Multiple
Coping process	Each link is relatively independent	Unification of all links
AC channel	unidirectional	Bidirectional
Implementation mode	Walk alone	Cooperation

Research on the management network of Emergent Public Security Events

Only by paying attention to the third point of civil society, the two points of authority and market can the balanced development of power achieved. Only by establishing a multi-center decision-making and operating mechanism can be governed in the conflict of “cooperation and competition” Performance improvement. (Figure 1) It should be said that the concept of cooperation and responsibility included in multi-center governance, and the concepts of humanism, openness, rule of law, and good governance (Zhao, & Chen, 2018). It encompasses are the proper meaning of the service-oriented society and the socialist core value system. It is the era requirement that the government endows crisis management under the new situation. At the same time, the diversification of space, power, and subject is also an inevitable trend for crisis governance to develop in depth. The multi-center theory can provide reference for the governance of sudden public events in terms of subject composition, governance concept and operation mode

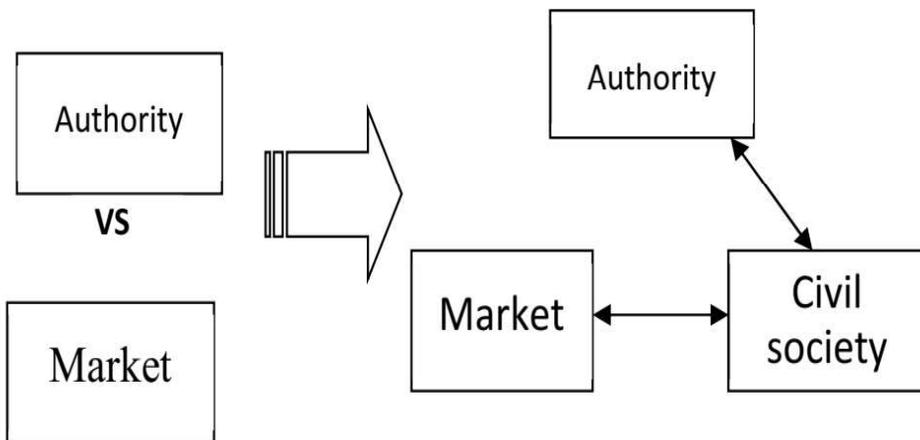


Figure 1. Features of polycentric governance in social governance organizations

First, the main body of the multi-center governance of social governance organizations is a composite body. The multi-center network governance is the best way to solve the problem of government failure during crisis response (Wuhan Municipal Health Commission, 2019). The actors in the complex subject framework of crisis governance include not only governments and enterprises, but also non-profit organizations, social citizens, communities, mass media, etc. In this way, during the governance of sudden public events, between the government and the market, social factors are added, and a multi-centric network is formed. Through the negotiation and interaction of compound subjects and the fusion of their diverse consciousness and needs, the spark of collective wisdom has well realized to solve the difficult dilemma in crisis governance.

Secondly, the characteristics of social governance organizations are people-oriented. It is not difficult to find that the fundamental interests of the people have paid more and more attention, and some issues related to people's livelihood and democracy have always been the current hot spots of current affairs. This is true not only for people, but also for organizations. Therefore, the characteristics of social governance organizations introduce civil society that is different from the government and the market into the governance system, and guide multiple subjects to use public resources, which meet the common needs of social development and the public. Furthermore, in the crisis response, multi-center governance grasps the human-oriented concept, which is to pay attention to the "human" standard value and the desire of the people in the process of making plans.

Finally, the way in which the characteristics of social governance organizations operate is the way of competition and cooperation. The characteristic of social governance organization is a game process among the actors. Through information analysis and ability judgment, the government, market, and civil society compete with each other to form a relative force, and through paradigm cooperation, the interests are evenly balanced and the state is balanced. Decision-making in this balanced situation is the way to maximize revenue or utility. Some theories and research results of game theory have been used to a certain extent in the economic field, and in recent years, it has gradually extended to the field of public policy research. So in the governance of public crises, is there also an applicable scope and dimension? The answer is yes. In the normal management of the crisis, each governance subject should form a game situation, which is also a relatively feasible policy direction envisaged by a considerable number of experts and scholars.

Structural framework for management of Emergent Public Security Events

The governance-the role of the government. The positioning of the government's role is the key to the government's reengineering and the starting point of the network governance of multiple subjects. The characteristics of social governance organizations tend to position the role of government as an intermediary. That is to formulate the macro framework and the rules of conduct of participants in the multi-

center system. Therefore, the characteristics of social governance organizations do not mean that there is no center, and pluralism does not mean that there is no focus. The government should be the most important role in the management of Emergent Public Security Events and play a key role (Liu, et al., 2020). Abandon the traditional centralized mode of hierarchical control, do a good job of overall control and coordination, stimulate the enthusiasm and creativity of all parties, take the step of “limited government”, and give full play to the role of supervisor, guide and coordinator. The government not only bears the main responsibility in the management of Emergent Public Security Events, but also has the greatest authority and the most extensive resource advantages. Therefore, in the process of locating the role of the government, we should first pay attention to the reform of the government itself, that is, government reconstruction in a narrow sense. Only in this way can we lay a realistic foundation for character creation. We must make efforts from the “three systems” of system, mechanism and legal system to improve the ability to manage Emergent Public Security Events. The construction of the system should focus on people-oriented, hierarchical management, point-to-face integration, and group cooperation. The improvement of the mechanism should strive to include such aspects as early warning mechanism, information disclosure mechanism, decision-making mechanism, social participation mechanism, security mechanism, supervision mechanism, and aftercare mechanism. The improvement of the legal system should also focus on improving the constitutional basis of the crisis legal system, sorting out the relationship between existing relevant laws and regulations, which establishes a complete legal system for emergencies. In the modern turbulent social environment, in the face of the high complexity and uncertainty of public affairs, a single government subject has become increasingly powerless. Therefore, the governance of Emergent Public Security Events should not only focus on the reform of the government itself, but should also focus on “different stakeholders” in different enterprises, non-governmental organizations, citizens, and governments at different levels and in different regions, communities, and countries (Minjin, et al., 2020). The responsibilities of each subject in the governance network must be clear, the assignment of tasks must be clear, and try to avoid cross management and unmanaged management. In short, the government’s central decision-making ability is related to the level of emergency security incident governance, and his coordination ability is directly related to the joint efforts of network-linked governance.

Governance structure-interactive network architecture. In the governance structural characteristics of social governance organizations, each agent is in the network of society. The mutual movement of the vertices on the frame forms a “polycentric order”. In this order, a static balance is pursued. In the face of Emergent Public Security Events, the government’s actions provide direction and authority for the coordinated governance of crises, and the expression of civic will can highlight the proper meaning of a democratic society. The participation

of non-governmental organizations and enterprises has reduced the crisis items. The pressure of unilateral government supply, the combination of news media and information technology have also made the information release in the early, middle, and late stages of the crisis more real and smooth. The communication and interaction among subjects has crossed the hierarchical boundaries and geographical barriers, and has reached the level of interweaving and integration (Carter, Brown, & Saunders, 2018). Of course, this structure is not rigid and unchanged, but has a special elasticity. We visually view the governance network of Emergent Public Security Events as a regular hexagon. The main bodies of the government, enterprises, non-governmental organizations, the public, communities, and media are at the top of this hexagon. Under the constraints of internal factors or the application of external pressure, the hexagonal framework can be stretched horizontally, vertically, and diagonally. We see that although the central public interest is relatively fixed, in the face of the same crisis, there are private interests among the major subjects, and we all hope that we can become the most beneficiary and make this Benefits are maximized. However, on the other hand, the interactive situation presented by the composite subjects under the network structure of crisis governance enables each partner to do in the process of information transmission and reception, decision-making and execution, power distribution and balance corresponding response or adjustment. In order to achieve a moderate tilt of the polygonal structure frame under the guidance of different needs. Under this crisis, the network-type power structure and its elasticity make the network-type power structure more balanced and reasonable (*Figure 2*).

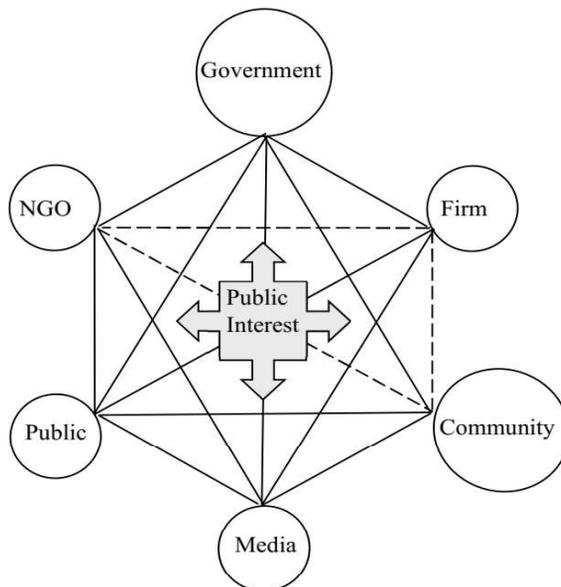


Figure 2. Main architecture of Emergent Public Security Events

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The balance of the network structure-public interest. Governments, enterprises, non-governmental organizations, the public, media, and communities each have their own development trends and have different interests. However, what we can see is that their interests are not completely divergent, but have a fixed intersection. This intersection is the public interest. The target appeal of public interest is embodied in the management of Emergent Public Security Events by co-building the order of public security and realizing the interest sharing. Such public appeals have publicity, rationality, legitimacy, and fairness. It is the internal driving force and supporting point for the multi-agent network governance of Emergent Public Security Events to operate. Of course, to achieve a balanced coordination of multiple interests, it is still very important to build a sound interest

expression. The government should control conflicts of interest within the system, so that various interest claims can rise to the platform of interest negotiation and dialogue, and other subjects should establish a collection mechanism for public interest claims to complete the realization of public interest process. At the same time, the center of gravity of the interest game is relatively moved forward. In the normal management before the crisis occurs, it strives to promote negotiation negotiations to reach a common governance agreement, and finally wins valuable time for crisis response, and promptly triggers crisis governance when the crisis occurs Joint plan to achieve cooperative governance of Emergent Public Security Events.

The essence of governance-balanced decentralization. The governance of the characteristics of social governance organizations is to arrange the originally excessively concentrated power relatively dispersedly. The power center of governance is no longer single, but the compound subject through the distribution of power and the construction of the organizational system realizes the repositioning of public functions. We must realize that only balanced decentralization is the essence of governance. Decentralization under the social governance concept of social governance organizations is to require the government to decentralize outside the system in the process of crisis governance, and through the joint efforts of various subjects to establish a new centripetal force outside the government. For example, the emergency disposal right in case of a crisis can be handed over to the parties directly involved in the incident in an authorized manner, to strive for response time. The government entrusting NGOs as agents can also achieve the provision of public crisis emergency response products and services. Of course, we can also improve the emergency system of the entire sudden public event through the mode of labor division and cooperation. In short, it is necessary to establish a balanced structure of power distribution based on comprehensive consideration of the comparative advantages of the governance subjects, the ability, and efficiency of the public crisis response and governance of each subject, the urgency of the sudden security incident, the influence, and the radiation range.

Implementation of governance-structural model under timing analysis. The governance process of Emergent Public Security Events is a process of recognizing public service stakeholders under the crisis background. Cooperation and coordination with each other can promote the further integration and development of social relations. However, to form a reasonable network for emergency management of emergencies, it is necessary to conduct multi-dimensional considerations from the perspective of system theory.

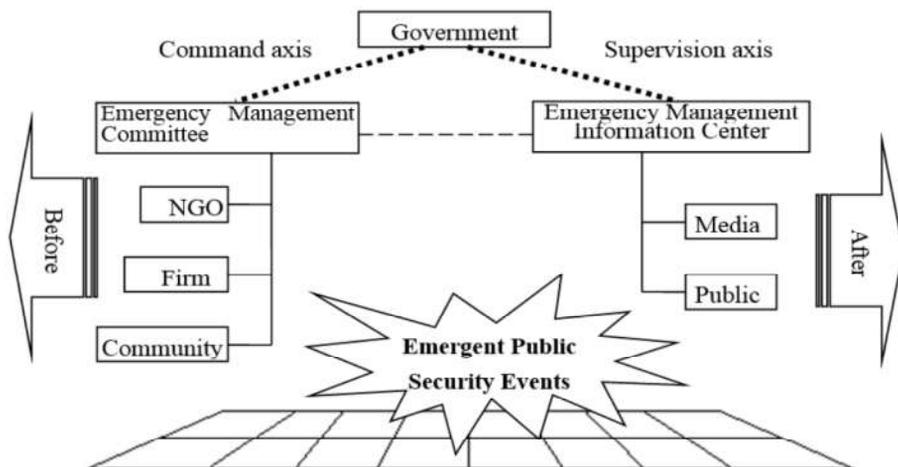


Figure 3. Structural model of emergency security incident management

From the perspective of government reconstruction, the first thing that we cannot ignore is the setting of institutions. Some practices in developed western countries have also provided us with many lessons. For example: Australia's Emergency Management Center, Canada's Critical Infrastructure Protection and Emergency Preparedness Office, Russia's Ministry of Special Situations in Figure 3. The creation and operation of these institutions vary according to the political, economic, social, and cultural differences of countries. However, it should be said that professional, systematic, and authoritative independent institutions could undoubtedly provide scientific decision-making and strong backing for the management of Emergent Public Security Events (Green, & Hazlehurst, 2019). Therefore, based on the classification of main functions, we can set up an emergency management committee and emergency management information center within the government. The emergency management committee is responsible for the coordination and control of the governance of multiple subjects, and the emergency management information center is responsible for the release of sudden public event information and the overall supervision of the governance process. The vertical axis and the vertical axis can communicate with each other to form a network structure model that meets the needs of public management and emergency management.

Discussion

Building an effective emergency management system requires multi-agent collaboration

We can distinguish the effectiveness of emergency management into formal effectiveness and substantive effectiveness. The form effectively emphasizes the perfection of emergency governance structure and compliance with laws and regulations; it effectively and effectively emphasizes the effective realization of emergency governance objectives and resolves major public crises. It not only emphasizes the participation of stakeholders, but also pays more attention to the coordination of stakeholder relations, giving play to the governance expertise of various governance subjects to double the efficiency of governance. In the course of the epidemic response, China Construction Third Engineering Bureau Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of China Construction Group Co., Ltd., as the main contractor, coordinated the various construction entities to rush to build the Vulcan Hill Hospital, which reflects the effective and substantial form of corporate governance Unity. After the outbreak, the project headquarters of Wuhan Vulcan Hill Hospital of China Construction Third Engineering Bureau was used as the hub to coordinate many municipal construction units including Wuhan Municipal Government. With this system as the center, we actively coordinate all parties involved in the construction to give full play to their strengths and orderly connect in the field of professional skills and security. In just 10 days, the country's leading hospital for infectious diseases of the respiratory system has built, achieving a win-win result for the government, enterprises, and society. However, just to build a "shelf" for emergency governance, lacking a mechanism to coordinate various governance subjects, the efficiency of emergency governance cannot be fully realized. In an emergency, it is inevitable to adjust the original social operating rules, which will touch the existing pattern of interests. In the emergency coordinated governance system composed of government governance, social governance and corporate governance initiated in response to major public health emergencies, the government is the ultimate bearer of residual risks, and the government should strengthen coordination efforts in order to truly give play to the emergency coordination system's group coordination Operational advantage. Relevant laws and regulations such as the Law on the Prevention of Infectious Diseases, the Charity Law, and the Emergency Regulations for Public Health Emergencies clearly stipulate the basic rights and responsibilities of the government in the construction and operation of the emergency governance system, laying a fundamental institutional foundation for the effectiveness of emergency governance. Faced with national supervision, officials dare not to "do nothing." Emergency management should have given full play Business role. In the resource allocation activities, enterprises can show the advantages of efficiency through economic mechanisms such as price and competition, they can quickly realize the optimal allocation of people,

money, materials, and information related to anti-epidemic and disaster relief. In the design of an emergency management system for an enterprise, it is not only necessary to emphasize the construction of a centralized and unified governance structure, but more importantly, to follow the trend and follow the requirements of economic governance, in order to better tap the potential effectiveness of the enterprise. During the construction of the Vulcan Mountain project, the rights and obligations of the headquarters and the participating construction entities are clarified in the form of contract. In the deployment of employees involved in construction, the China Construction Third Engineering Bureau has quickly recruited workers through labor subcontracting companies to give full play to the advantages of professional division of labor in corporate governance. In terms of employee incentives, full use of market-based salary incentives, the daily salary of participating employees is several times or even more than ten times the normal salary, quickly increasing the enthusiasm of project participants. From the perspective of improving the shortcomings of corporate collaborative governance, it is necessary to promote the transformation of enterprise economic governance. To deal with the epidemic, we must not only accept donations and donations from enterprises, but also introduce efficient professional mechanisms and paid services, so that companies with well-managed governance can better assume this important task. Social organizations and communities are important external stakeholders in the operation of enterprises. By filling the governance space between the government and enterprises, the smooth operation of the governance mechanism is promoted. During the construction of Vulcan Hill Hospital, the smooth integration and participation of social forces including communities, charities, and volunteer groups have achieved self-consistency and tolerance of the emergency management system. From the perspective of improving its shortcomings in collaborative governance, to enhance the effectiveness of social organizations, we must first strengthen the independence of social organizations. In the critical period of the current response to the epidemic, it is necessary to promote the transformation of emergency governance from the governance structure, to the governance mechanism, and then to the effectiveness of governance, so that the most extensive social forces can be more effectively concentrated, and various governance subjects under unified command can have achieved. In the epidemic response process, various governance subjects should strive to achieve the “borrowing” of the governance mechanism and the effectiveness of governance, and realize the “government platform”, “public welfare organization borrowing efficiency”, “enterprise donation mechanism,” To give full play to the institutional advantages of China’s emergency management system.

Case analysis of COVID-19

Judging from the situation of the epidemic response, the government’s overall judgment on the epidemic is scientific, the prevention and control measures

adopted are timely, and the governance bodies such as social organizations and enterprises have fully played their corresponding governance roles. For example, the construction of Wuhan Vulcan Mountain Hospital and Raytheon Mountain Hospital exemplifies the advantages of China's governance system, such as "focusing on major tasks" and "fast and efficient". However, the above-mentioned provincial and municipal Red Cross emergency supplies supply and demand mismatch issues also exposed the shortcomings and deficiencies of the current emergency governance system. For example, the top-level design of emergency governance needs to be improved, and the coordination of government governance, social organization governance and corporate governance. The mechanism needs to sort out urgently, and the classification governance of different types of organizations needs to strengthen. In the critical period of the current epidemic response, we should focus on filling the shortcomings of the emergency management system to enhance the effectiveness of the management system.

The top-level design of emergency management of major public health events needs to be improved. The emergency management system emphasizes the sound and effective basic structure and mechanism of emergency risk response, including emergency risk early warning decision-making, emergency management, and derivative risk assessment. Sudden risks have identified and dealt with in a timely and effective manner. After the SARS epidemic in 2003, China focused on building an emergency management system, but judging from the outbreak of the new coronary pneumonia epidemic, no matter how prepared it is, it is not enough. At this time, it is necessary to "concentrate on major affairs", mobilize all parties, and form cooperation. In the special period of the outbreak, it is not that there are no resources-except for the frontline of medical care, most people in the country are on vacation, which means that they are all available power or resources. The problem is that the mechanism design is not perfect, that is, there is no immediate formation of an emergency coordination mechanism for multiple governance.

In order to improve the emergency response coordination mechanism, there are three suggestions: (1) Clear the authorization and accountability of governments at all levels to complete the top-level design of emergency organizations at different levels, and build an emergency collaborative governance system and mechanism for government governance, social organization governance, and corporate governance. Establish various emergency work systems such as material supply and demand, central and regional coordination, and information release to strengthen the guarantee of public health law; (2) Focus on emergency rescue, rehabilitation, psychological counseling and other treatment needs, and enrich the frontline epidemic prevention team through multiple channels; (3) Based on the nature of sudden risks, establish an effective expert participation mechanism at all levels of emergency management. Adjust the relevant administrative approval process for epidemic prevention and control, further clarify the authorization of front-line cadres and work life security system, and relieve their worries.

The coordination mechanism of government governance, social organization governance and corporate governance needs to sort out. After the outbreak of the epidemic, the contradiction between supply and demand of medical protection resources became prominent. The front-line medical staff frequently rushed to protect people's hearts and lungs. However, the large amount of protective materials donated by domestic and foreign people was lying in the temporary warehouse. The crux of the problem lies in the failure to realize the complementary advantages and coordinated response between the government, social organizations, and enterprises.

To smooth out the coordination mechanism, there are two suggestions: (1) Strengthen the core role of the government in coordinating parties in emergency management. In the emergency coordinated governance system consisting of government governance, social governance and corporate governance initiated in response to major public health emergencies, the government is the ultimate bearer of residual risks, and the government must strengthen coordination efforts in order to truly play the role of emergency governance system group collaboration Operational advantage; (2) Build communication and connection platforms for various governance subjects. For example, establish a peer-to-peer communication platform for protective materials production enterprises and hospitals. The epidemic management involves government departments, medical institutions, private non-profit organizations, various enterprises, and other relevant subjects. If the communication between medical institutions and private non-profit organizations is poor, it will lead to shortage of materials in medical institutions and the stagnation of non-profit organizations coexistence. The fewer communication links, the faster the collaboration.

Different types of organizational classification governance need to strengthen. Various types of governance subjects have their own strengths. It is necessary to implement the classification governance thinking, and respect and use the basic laws and principles of various types of organizational governance. In recent years, although China's emergency management system has established, the epidemic has exposed strong social concerns such as the mismatch of emergency supplies and demand, and the inefficient operation of social organizations such as the Red Cross. The reason lies in the administration under the model-based governance model. The independence of public welfare organizations is insufficient, resulting in the failure to exert their advantages in social resources integration, resource mobilization, and efficient operation in emergency governance.

Epidemic prevention and control. The various types of participants participating in the compensation mechanism need to improve the emergency response to the epidemic response should emphasize "borrowing" rather than "expropriation", and cannot use a "one size fits all" approach. The reasonable interest demands

of various stakeholders should have taken care of, and the relevant subjects who contributed should be compensated. Although many moving deeds have emerged in the epidemic prevention and control, such as active volunteers and voluntary assistance from hotels and restaurants, the normalized crisis response mechanism needs to improve the relevant compensation mechanism to mobilize various social resources.

In order to improve the participation compensation mechanism, there are two suggestions: (1) It is recommended that companies provide or arrange hotel rooms, meals, isolation equipment, etc. to medical staff on their own initiative, and the cost should be borne by the finance and society. This not only provides opportunities for enterprises to contribute but also reduces their losses, so that they are sustainable; (2) Take multiple measures to reduce the burden on enterprises and stabilize economic and social development. Delayed resumption of work by large and medium-sized enterprises has also made sacrifices for epidemic prevention and control. For social security expenditures, taxes, and bank debts during epidemic prevention and control, supporting measures should be introduced to alleviate the difficulties faced by enterprises. As for the social and economic risks that may be caused by the prevention and control of the epidemic situation, a scientific and systematic early warning and assessment response should be carried out, and both the anti-epidemic situation and the economic stability should be maintained.

The emergency information disclosure mechanism needs to optimize. After this outbreak, ordinary people have greater dependence on authoritative media due to unclear information sources and diversified communication channels. Once the improper response, it is easy to cause the breeding and spread of rumors. For example, it caused people to follow suit to buy Shuanghuanglian products. In the disclosure of information on the use of charitable donations, some Red Cross societies have also experienced successive errors, which reflect the shortcomings of relevant departments in information disclosure. The information disclosure mechanism in emergency management should be further optimized.

Conclusion

The tremendous pressure faced by the government is operating mechanism, the continuous expansion of public information needs, and the survival of social organization. All these factors combine to make a sudden public event turn into a crisis. In addition, the normal management has quickly transformed into the abnormal network governance. The emergence of the framework of sudden security events under the guidance of the characteristics of social governance organizations from the perspective of public safety is the result of a reflection on traditional crisis management theories and a discussion of new governance paradigms. In this paper, combined with the new corona virus emergencies, the government's work

recommendations, upper-level planning, and design ideas are given. Through the optimization and reorganization of the organizational structure and work processes, the government overcomes the past “official-based” management philosophy, and adopts a people-based awareness to broadly embrace governance subjects. Such interactive cooperative governance makes the rights and information transmission among stakeholders intertwined, forming a network of interlacing and extending in all directions. The government’s work is more transparent, the public’s voice is clearer, the media reports are more authentic, and the service roles of communities, enterprises, and NGOs are more prominent. In a word, network crisis management, interaction is two-way, response is timely, and decision-making is scientific.

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