

Original Article

Exploration of Public Emergency Prevention and Management System Based on Community

Xiang Juan¹, Huang Shan²

^{1,2}College of Mathematics and Finance, Hunan University of Humanities, Science and Technology, Loudi 417000, Hunan, China.

Received: 11 March 2022

Revised: 30 April 2022

Accepted: 04 May 2022

Published: 28 May 2022

Abstract - In the era of rapid development of information and technology, the establishment of a new trend of the pluralistic community governance system in this era and the role of the grassroots community are becoming more and more important in public emergency prevention and response. This is related to the life and health of the grassroots people and is of great significance to maintaining China and will be in the primary stage of socialism for a long time and the long-term and stable development of the economy and society. This paper makes a preliminary analysis and exploration of the ability to prevent and respond to public emergencies. These problems will attract wide attention from the people to enhance the grassroots community's attention to public emergencies.

Keywords - Multiple co-governance, prevention of governance system. Grassroots community. Public emergencies.

1. Research Background and Significance

In this Spring Festival of 2020, we faced a sudden outbreak-COVID-19 in Wuhan. To earnestly implement the thought of the people as the center, overall security and development of two big events, the Party and the central fully learn the experience and lessons of the epidemic prevention and control work in the process of development in our country systematically improve the public emergency management system, as far as possible to improve prevent major risks in the field of public emergencies.

First of all, the outbreak is a typical public emergency. Compared with the previous public emergency, the outbreak is unprecedented and involves the stability and sustainable development of all the people and the global social system.

Secondly, due to the characteristics of sudden, urgent, and mass epidemics, we also deeply realize that public emergencies are not far from our daily lives when we face a sudden epidemic. Although many regions have strengthened the emergency management of health emergencies, there are also many difficulties in the emergency management of public emergencies. Therefore, to improve the people's cognitive ability for the emergency management of community public emergencies and to establish an effective public prevention and management system.

In conclusion, due to the COVID-19 outbreak since the SARS event in 2003 and 500 wenched earthquakes at all levels of government emergency management ability, so based on the above major public emergency, this paper will be the community level of public emergency prevention management system exploration and analysis, in response to public emergencies in China visual analysis, and put forward

effective prevention measures to reduce disaster loss and negative impact.

2. The Multi-party Governance Community Governance System

The main connotation of the pluralistic co-governance mode is one theme, two goals and three pluralism. With the goal of establishing a modern community governance system and building a benign social ecology of the community, a multi-governance community governance system with multiple subjects, multiple platforms and multiple services is the basic framework.

2.1. Main Body Type of Community Governance System

The main actors of community governance in China include community party organizations, community neighborhood committees, neighborhood committees, owners' committees, property managers, and owners, which play different roles in community grassroots governance. Community Party organizations play a leading role, ensuring the people's autonomy and actively implementing the purpose of serving the people. The community neighborhood committee and the owners' committee, as the communication bridge between the owners and the national government, regulate the interests of all parties and promote the development of the community grassroots economy, which is the positive force of community governance and promotes the construction and improvement of the community grassroots level. Property management is directly related to the maintenance of the basic interests of the owners. It is an important hub that can timely protect their interests and safety, conveys the policies of the superior, and timely reflect the situation of the people. Moreover, the owner is the most direct and important activist in the community's grassroots



governance. Many governance subjects form a complete social governance system of the main body system and jointly promote the development of the community grassroots.

2.2. Duties and tasks of each Subject

2.2.1. Duties of community Party organizations

- Publicize and implement the Party's lines, principles, and policies; publicize and implement the resolutions of the CPC Central Committee, the Party organizations at higher levels and the organization; and organize cadres and the masses to complete various tasks of the community.
- Discuss and decide on major issues and issues concerning community economic development, urban management, community services, social security, community culture, and family planning.
- Lead community residents' self-governing organizations, support and ensure their full exercise of functions and powers according to law, improve the open handling system, promote community residents' autonomy, lead community mass organizations, and support and ensure that they carry out their work following their respective articles of association.
- Lead community service stations and various community service organizations to carry out community service work, innovate community service mechanisms, and improve community service levels.
- Contact the masses, serve the masses, publicize, educate the masses, reflect their opinions and requirements, resolve social contradictions, maintain social stability, and focus on gathering the people to construct a harmonious community and jointly create a happy life.
- Strengthen the coordination of community Party building; guide Party organizations of community social organizations and new economic organizations to carry out Party building work; organize and coordinate Party organizations of units stationed in the district to carry out regional Party building work; and promote resource sharing.
- Strengthen the self-construction of community Party organizations, do a good job in the education and management of communist party members, and do a good job in community floating party members' education, management, and service.
- Lead the community neighborhood committees, the Communist Youth League, women's federations, and other mass organizations. Support and ensure that administrative organizations, economic organizations, and mass organizations exercise their functions and powers following laws, regulations, and respective articles of association.
- Following the requirements of the higher Party organization, do a good job in the education, training, assessment, and supervision of community cadres.
- Strengthen the self-construction of Party organizations,

do a good job in the education, management, and supervision of party members, do a good job in developing party members, and give full play to the vanguard and exemplary role of party members in community work.

- Pay attention to the construction of spiritual civilization in the community, carry out cultural and sports activities in the community, educate the residents to abide by discipline and law, and ensure and promote the development and stability of the community economy.
- Organize, guide, and coordinate party organizations of organs, enterprises, and institutions within their jurisdiction to participate in community management and service work.
- Complete other tasks assigned by superiors.

2.2.2. Main tasks of the Community Neighborhood Committee

Community residents' committees are grassroots mass self-governing organizations of residents' self-management, self-education, self-service, and self-supervision. They implement democratic election, democratic decision-making, democratic management, and democratic supervision. The Organic Law of the Residents Committee stipulates six tasks of the resident committee:

1. Publicize the Constitution, laws, regulations, and state policies, safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of residents, educate residents to fulfill their obligations according to law, take good care of the public property, and carry out various forms of socialist spiritual civilization activities;
2. Handle public affairs and public welfare undertakings for the residential residents;
3. Mediation of civil disputes;
4. Assist in maintaining public security;
5. To assist the people's government or its dispatched organs in public health, family planning, entitled groups, youth education, and other work related to the interests of residents;
6. To report the residents' opinions, requirements, and suggestions to the people's government or its dispatched offices.

2.2.3. Responsibilities of the Owners' Committee

1. Convene the owners' meeting and report the implementation of property management;
2. Sign the property service contract with the property service enterprises selected by the owners' conference on behalf of the owners;
3. Timely understanding of the opinions and suggestions of the owners and property users, supervising and assisting the property service enterprises in performing the property service contract;
4. Supervise and administer the implementation of the regulations;
5. Other duties assigned by the owners' assembly.

2.2.4. Business included in Property Management

1. Basic Business Categories: including the operation, maintenance, and maintenance of housing construction, mechanical and electrical equipment, power supply and water supply, and public facilities;
2. Special Business Categories: including security, environmental sanitation, landscaping, fire management, vehicle traffic, etc.;
3. Featured Business Category: including special services and convenience services.
4. Business Category: housing intermediary services, decoration business, etc.

2.2.5. The Property Management Joint Conference will mainly coordinate and solve the following problems

1. The owner's committee fails to perform its duties according to law;
2. Problems arising from the transition of the owners' committee;
3. Major problems arising in the performance of the property service contract;
4. Early termination of the property service contract;
5. Problems arising in the exit and handover process of property service enterprises;
6. Other property management problems need to be coordinated and solved.

2.2.6. Rights and obligations of owners in property management

Rights

1. Accept the services provided by the property management enterprises according to the provisions of the property service contract.
2. It is proposed to hold the owners' meeting and put forward suggestions on matters related to property management.
3. Put forward suggestions for formulating and revising the owners' convention and the discussion plan of the owners' assembly.
4. Attend the owners' general meeting and exercise their voting rights.
5. Elect members of the owners' committee and have the right to vote.
6. Supervise the work of the owners' committee.
7. To supervise the performance of property management enterprises in their property service contracts.
8. The common part of the property, the common facilities, equipment, and related sites enjoy the right to know and supervise.
9. Supervise the management and use of the special maintenance funds for the common part of the property and the common facilities and equipment.

Do laws and regulations stipulate the other rights?

Obligations

The Property Management Regulations stipulate that owners must perform 6 obligations in their property management activities:

1. Abide by the owners' convention and the rules of procedure of the owners' assembly.
2. Abide by the rules and regulations on using the common property parts and common facilities and equipment and maintaining public order and environmental sanitation in the property management area.
3. Implement the decisions of the owners' assembly and the decisions made by the owners' committee authorized by the owners' congress.
4. Pay the special maintenance funds following the relevant state regulations.
5. Pay the property service fee on time.
6. Other obligations stipulated by laws and regulations.

3. The Practical Dilemma and Causes of Community Governance in China

3.1. The Practical Dilemma of Community Governance

3.1.1. lack of status of grassroots self-governing organizations

Since the law is an effective guarantee for the realization of community autonomy, the existing laws in China only stipulate the generation, composition, and corresponding functions of the community residence committee and the owners' committee, and there are no detailed provisions for the specific implementation of the community autonomy system. Once the necessary things in daily life no longer restrain the group's existence, democracy disappears; the individual loses the sense of responsibility in the group, and thus the violence of the group's feelings increases. Therefore, some community neighborhood committees will set up cards to block and enter the community, and the owners will also hinder or interfere with the normal epidemic prevention work. At the same time, in an emergency, the communist party committee organization will intervene directly. It will directly infringe or disguise control of the autonomy of the community neighborhood committee and owners' committee. Such behaviors can solve the management problems at the community grassroots level but easily lead to the implementation of autonomy at the community grassroots level, loss of the opportunity to realize fairness and justice, and even prone to overstepping the administration. However, there is no clear solution to the law of community party organizations interfering in the implementation of owner autonomy, which makes it difficult to implement the owner autonomy, which also becomes a difficult problem to solve.

3.1.2. The Positioning of Grassroots Governments is Unclear

According to the relevant provisions of our country, local government authority involves all aspects of social governance.

Community residents' committees shall support and organize the owner following the development of various forms of a cooperative economy and another economy, undertake the community basic production services and coordination work, to promote our economic and social production and construction and the development of the industrial economy. Community party organizations, community neighborhood committees, and owners committees in community governance intersection, mainly by the communist party organization, provide support and help to the community neighborhood committee and owners committee. However, in response to major public emergencies, it is easy to appear dislocation, overstepping, or absence of community party organizations. The dislocation and overstepping of the power of community Party organizations are mainly reflected in the areas that the market should allocate. Still, administrative power's urgent use to intervene directly results in market economy monopoly or right rent-seeking. The absence of community party organizations is shown that the government should provide technical help or be supported by talent. Still, they do not act or do not strictly perform their duties. As social organizations are an important part of multi-governance, they do not get effective attention and reasonable application, leading to community governments being tired and responding to major public emergencies but having little effect.

3.1.3. The influence of Grassroots Community Management is Weak

First of all, most community managers manage managers who need experience or lack experience, and their influence is weak. Therefore, in the past, the party members who always served the people for the purpose or retired cadres and workers as the representative of the new social grassroots social organization strength will have an important impact and leading role in the community grassroots governance work. Second, the effective operation of the relevant laws and regulations to achieve the effect of the social contract, namely to create a can combine all common forces to maintain and safeguard every grassroots people of personal and property forward power, will make everyone in this situation to obey and do our best to safeguard common interests. Finally, today's basic phenomenon of social economy and traditional culture has begun to be forgotten by most people; people's spiritual belief is constantly changing with the progress of social change and adapts because most of the talented authority and the communist party members serve the people voice has no longer have convincing, basic life is more stories of official corruption or part of the thoughts of the masses to keep up with the trend of the Times, it is easy to lead to talented people, or party members to community grassroots management is ignored. At the same time, in the process of community grassroots governance, the importance of relevant laws and regulations has been gradually weakened. The impact on ordinary people is

becoming less and less obvious. in response to public tower emergencies. Community organizations cannot use traditional methods to effectively solve the contradictions between owners, making it more difficult to solve disputes.

3.1.4. The Cognitive Level of the Grassroots People is not high

In some areas, affected by the local economic level and geographical location, there are few grassroots legal publicity departments and educational institutions. It is not easy to hold related publicity and activities. More community residents have a weak awareness of the law and a deep understanding of the rule of law, and more prefer ethics and morality and ignore the law. At the same time, some residents think that the law will not protect their rights and interests, encountered interests are damaged will not choose to solve the problem through legal channels; and some residents will use legal means to solve problems, to join some evil ways to seek relations, to suppress others. This will lead to the irregular use of the law in the implementation, which is easy to cause the basic goodwill of the legal system.

3.2. Analysis of the Causes of the Problems Facing Community Governance

3.2.1. The Economic Development of the Community Grassroots Level Lags Behind

Due to the significant problem of inadequate and unbalanced development of China's economic development, the economic level of some communities is still low, and it is difficult to improve the living standard of the grassroots people. When the basic material resources of daily life are scarce, people will first try their best to solve the problem of living materials while ignoring the construction of public communities and the lack of enthusiasm for this action. At the same time, when a major public emergency, the community governance system can not effectively balance the role between the government, market, and society. It is easy to lead to pluralistic work subject to structural imbalance and functional problems. These will lead to social grassroots governance structure discrete consequences, thus affecting the establishment and development of a community grassroots governance system.

3.2.2. Internal Defects of Community Grassroots Governance

First of all, the reform and innovation of the community governance model are not always from the moral level- - commonly known as ritual governance, but also from the legal level- -it is called the rule of law. However, in a new era of reform and opening up, more need to rely on the legal system to restrain and regulate people's behavior. Secondly, etiquette relies more on the accumulated experience of society and then combines ethics to deal with public emergencies in life; the rule of law is to protect the common interests of the people and then cooperate under the prescribed rules and methods. Finally, in the process of

community governance, it is necessary to restrain laws and regulations and use traditional customs and moral culture to solve disputes. However, there are bad customs in most remote areas in real life. Therefore, the self-moral restraint of community residents is not enough, which can easily lead to them no longer actively investing in community affairs and then affect the construction of the whole community grassroots governance system.

3.2.3. The Sense of Community Grassroots Autonomy is Weak

Because most of the community's grassroots people are from the countryside, their ideas have not had time to change fully and can not advance with the Times. As for community governance affairs, they not only will not take the initiative to fight for their interests but also always feel that everything has nothing to do with them, high; its cultural level and the concept of the rule of law are not high, which leads to loopholes in the problem of community autonomy. The lack of awareness of integration among community residents will directly cause the current situation of community grassroots disregard or blind paranoia in responding to public emergencies, thus leading to major safety accidents in grassroots governance. In short, the internal governance mechanism of the community cannot interact positively, and the residents' sense of autonomy is weak, which will ultimately affect the effectiveness of the community's grassroots governance.

4. Community Grassroots Governance Mode Positioning Change

Social scientists often divide social activity into three sectors and three sectors, namely the public sector or government organization, mainly in the field of political activity; the for-profit sector, mainly in economic activity; and the non-profit sector, mainly in the field of social activity. For a long time, public organizations have been the managers and services in community grassroots governance. However, with the development of organizational theory, the community way of grassroots governance has also changed.

4.1. Stick to a Theme

The Third Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee formally used the concept of social governance for the first time and proposed to improve the way of social governance, that is, around the theme of multiple co-governance. First, we should adhere to systematic governance, strengthen the leadership of Party committees, give full play to the government's leading role, encourage and support the participation of all parties in society, and realize the positive interaction between government governance and social self-regulation residents' self-governance. This marks the further modernization of the concept of the social construction of the Party and the government and also points out the direction for how to create a new social governance system.

4.2. Focus on Two Goals

At present, the community is the basic platform of social governance and has increasingly become the implementation point of various policies, the intersection point of various interests, the foothold of various organizations, and the gathering point of various contradictions, and it is an important breakthrough for innovative social governance. China will attach importance to two goals, namely, establishing a modern community governance system and building a benign community social ecology as the goal, which will promote the stimulation of community vitality, the improvement of residents' well-being, the close relationship between the Party and the masses, and social harmony and stability.

4.3. To Achieve Diversity

As China has always attached great importance to community construction, the diversified social development trend still severely challenges the existing community development model. Therefore, China actively and adheres to establishing a multi-governance community governance system with multiple subjects, multiple platforms, and multiple services as the basic structure. The main purpose is to make all kinds of community affairs have disposal channels and let the community residents enjoy rich and convenient public services.

4.4. Order turns to cooperation

The traditional hierarchical management system emphasizes power distribution from top to bottom. The subordinate power comes from the superior power, and the subordinate must obey the superior, and the superior manages the subordinate through orders. Furthermore, the modern governance concept mainly lies in the Communist Party of China, which led our country to serve the people wholeheartedly, at all levels in the form of cooperation, inclusive communication, and management, based on the market principle, public interests, and win-win cooperation management, and think that the government and other social main body is an equal relationship.

4.5. From closed to open

Traditional society is a stable and acquaintance society, and the customs of the community grassroots can effectively solve and manage their affairs and problems. Although the new era is a good era of reform and opening up, modern society is mobile. It operates efficiently anytime and anywhere, and traditional civil conventions within the community no longer play the same dominant role. On the one hand, due to the loose relationship between the community personnel in the department, the traditional relationship will gradually weaken the mutual trust of the neighborhood; on the other hand, the integration of foreign personnel will also make the community a closed field to an open space, and the traditional courtesy or moral measures are prone to disadvantages. To sum up, only by introducing new governance subjects and new governance models in

open thinking can we continuously promote the development of the community.

5. We Will Improve the Community Level Governance System

5.1. Strengthen the Autonomy of the Community Level

Community autonomy should be guaranteed and effective when dealing with major public emergencies. First of all, we should give full play to the leading role of community party organizations in the risk response system and effectively safeguard the interests of grassroots residents. On the one hand, we should not only improve the relationship between various subjects and achieve mutual supervision; on the other hand, to improve full-time supervision, the grassroots government should implement the relevant work responsibilities, especially for the cadre style problems in the community grassroots governance, strengthen the guiding and normative role, and establish a fair and just governance system.

5.2. Cultivate the Governance Subject at the Community Level

Strengthen the role of community Party organizations, adhere to the leadership core position of community Party organizations in all kinds of community organizations and work, play their leading, coordinating, coordinating functions, multiple coordinate interests, resolve major conflicts and disputes, lead community residents autonomy, and coordinate all kinds of community resources.

The real change of the community neighborhood committee. Because of the problem of the blur and marginalization of the community neighborhood committee, the neighborhood committee must build the platform, return the power, and vigorously cultivate and enhance the autonomy ability of the neighborhood committee.

Adjust the functional positioning of community workstations to cope with the downward shift of the focus of urban management and the rapid increase of public social affairs, enhance the ability of the government in the community, assist and cooperate with the government and its working departments to carry out work in the community, and provide services for the community residents.

Give full play to the jurisdiction units' role in community governance. Actively promote schools, enterprises, community health service centers, and other units in the district to open cultural, education, health, sports, and other activities to community residents, provide human, material, and facility support for the community, and promote joint construction and resource sharing.

We will vigorously cultivate and develop community and social organizations. Following the operation mode of government support, social operation, multi-interaction and win-win cooperation, the community level has built social

organization departments to provide social organizations with ten-integrated comprehensive services such as organizational training, talent training, project development, standard construction, security services, and resource locking.

We will establish a living community for the residents and gradually foster an atmosphere of autonomy. We will guide residents to build a community of acquaintances. It can establish an autonomous community, guide residents to care about and participate in community public affairs through various participation channels, establish binding and motivating residents' conventions, gradually enhance the sense of responsibility of the community, and finally form a firm community identity and sense of belonging with the mentality of ownership.

5.3. Remodeling the Contagion and Transmission of Public Emergencies

Because public emergencies have strong harmfulness, urgency, uncertainty, and duality, we should pay attention to the occurrence of public emergencies and take certain measures for this. First, although public emergencies come suddenly and violently and have great impact and strong damage, if we plan as early as possible, prevent them early and handle them properly, we can change passive into active and turn public group emergencies into general events or even without events. Secondly, establishing social information early warning mechanisms and building an information platform has important practical significance for preventing public emergencies. Through the village (residence), community, film police, and each department to grasp the jurisdiction of the people, in the platform for timely comprehensive analysis, timely and accurate judgment on the development trend and level of things. Finally, respond to emergencies to make the right decision. The ideal state is the flow of symmetrical information, strengthens the bear consciousness, maintains castle peak not relax resilience, not broken loulan never also easily, sink, under the body, adhere to the problem-oriented, the emergency measures of every requirement to every person, every link, every action, leak fill a vacancy, vertical line to change, one by one to solve, to ensure that landing effect.

5.4. Improve the Level of Government Legislation on Public Emergencies

To strengthen the legislative work at the community level, the government should formulate the corresponding legal system, especially paying attention to the internal relationship of the legal system. in particular, when formulating laws to deal with major public emergencies, we should not copy the experience of others. We should formulate appropriate grassroots laws and regulations that meet the legitimate rights and interests of community residents and are close to the current development level of China and the actual local situation. therefore, we should pay attention to the following problems: First, properly handle the relationship between the subjects, give full play to the

leading role of laws and regulations constraints, but can not make it an obstacle to solving the problem. Second, we should pursue fairness and justice in the legislative concept. We should treat everyone fairly and equally, consider the people's practical interests, and solve problems at the grassroots level. Third, we need to attach importance to procedural laws, ensure that legal means are correctly used to solve problems and ensure that scientific legislation, strict law enforcement, impartial justice, and the people abide by the law.

6. Conclusion

For community public emergencies, prevention and governance is a continuous process that requires the community to adopt measures to local conditions and respond to practical solutions and requires the community to modify and adjust the plan through continuous drills and practice. At the same time, coordinate the forces of all parties, fine division of labor, close cooperation, fully mobilize community resources, and enhance the participation of

community residents. As a grassroots risk prevention and governance unit, the community plays an irreplaceable role in dealing with major emergencies. In the context of the normalization of the epidemic in China and the continuous spread abroad, community risk governance in major public emergencies also faces more severe challenges. However, there are still shortcomings in this paper, such as only from the perspective of community risk governance, focusing on the community itself to deal with major public emergencies, the role of the government in community risk prevention and control is less, but community risk governance effect and the government's unified command and resource supply is inseparable. This aspect should be further discussed. We should strengthen the study of public emergencies. The community grassroots has promoted the effective construction of a benign social ecology by building a modern community governance system under the leadership of the Party committee and the leadership of the government.

References

- [1] Li Pingyuan, and Liu Haichao, "Explore Ostrom's Multi-Center Governance theory: From the Perspective of Government, Market, and Society," *Gansu theory Journal*, vol. 3, pp. 127-130, 2014.
- [2] Le Pen, "Mob: Popular Psychology in the Group Era," Beijing United Publishing Co, pp. 34-52, 2015.
- [3] D. L. Williams, "Rousseau's Social Contract," Cambridge University Press Publishing, 2014. *Crossref*, <https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9781139031219>
- [4] Guo Xinghua, and Xing Chaoguo, "From Sending the Law to the Countryside to Choosing Rationally-The Legal Practice in Native-soil Society Society," *Heilongjiang Social Sciences*, no. 1, pp. 129-133, 2010.
- [5] Fei Xiaotong, "Rural China," Beijing: Peking University Press, 2012.
- [6] Chen Zhenming, "Public Administration," Beijing: Renmin University of China Press, 2017.
- [7] Chen Xiuhong, "Construction Logic of the Urban Community Governance Community," *Shandong Social Sciences*, no. 6, pp. 83-89, 2020.
- [8] Zhang Sheng, Wang Simin, and Yao tongwei, "Let the Community Become a Strong Bastion for Epidemic Prevention and Control," *Guangming Daily*, 2020.
- [9] Ji Chunlan, "The Source of Community Prevention and Control Strength Comes From," *China Social News*, 2020.
- [10] Li Weiyuan, Chen Chunhua, Zhang Xinmin, Mao Jiye, Gao Chuang, Li Xinchun, Xu Xiangyi, "Governance Mechanism Construction and Crisis Management in the Face of Major Public Health Emergencies-Response to Covid-19 Experts," *Economic Management*, vol. 42, no. 3, 2020.
- [11] Zhang Ruili, and Ding Xuena, "Research on Community Emergency Management in Public Health Emergencies in the Background of Internet Plus," *Lanzhou Academic Journal*, vol. 7, 2020.
- [12] Chen Xinping, "Research on the Evaluation index System of Community Emergency Response Capability," *China Management Informatization*, vol. 21, no. 7, 2018.
- [13] Tan Rihui, 2nd Ed, "Research on Public Health Governance of Urban Street Communities from the View of Risk," *Journal of Hangzhou Normal University*, pp. 18-22, 2020.
- [14] Yang Xuefen, and Jiang Lanlan, "Analysis of the Problems and Countermeasures in Community Emergency Management," *Rural Economy*, vol. 11, pp. 59-61, 2008.
- [15] Chen Shoushuang, and Li Hongping, "Thoughts on the Construction of the National Governance System in Response to Public Emergencies," *Technology and Industry*, vol. 3, pp. 132-135, 2020.
- [16] Zhan Zhenyun, and Zhang Zhaoxia, "Review of the Legality of the Emergency Behavior of Grassroots Mass Self-Governing Organizations: Take Public Health Emergencies as an Example," *Journal of Hebei University of Science and Technology*, vol. 2, pp. 104-112, 2020.
- [17] Li Feifei, "Urban Community Emergency Management Research Based on Governance theory-Takes X Street in Guangzhou As an Example," *Guangzhou: Jinan University*, 2015.
- [18] Tennes, "The Community and the Society," Lin Rongyuan, Translation. Beijing: the Commercial Press, 1997.
- [19] Zheng Hangsheng, 4th Ed, "A New introduction to Sociology," China Renmin University Press, p. 275, 2013.
- [20] Zhao Xiaoyan, "Motivation and its Governance: A Perspective Based on Three Human Nature Assumptions," *Journal of Wuhan University*, pp. 36-41, 2014.
- [21] Cai Wei, "Took Shanghai Heishan Community Participating in Fighting Sars as an Example," *Fudan University*, 2009.
- [22] Guo Shengli, and Zhang Liang, "How to Realize the Downward Shift of Urban Social Governance Focus," *National Governance*, no. 9, pp. 32-39, 2018.
- [23] Xiao Lin, "Community Research and Community Research - A Review of Urban Community Research in China in Recent Years," *Sociological Research*, vol. 4, pp. 185-208, 2011.
- [24] Wu, F., "Changes in the Structure of Public Housing Provision in Urban China," *Urban Studies*, vol. 33, no. 9, pp. 1601-1627, 1996. *Crossref*, <https://doi.org/10.1080/0042098966529>
- [25] Chai Yanwei, "Unit-Based internal Living Space Structure of Chinese Cities-an Empirical Study of Lanzhou," *Geographical Research*, vol. 1, pp. 30-38, 1996
- [26] He Shenjing, and Wang Kun, "Development Characteristics, Governance Efficiency and influencing Factors of Guangzhou Commercial and Residential Community industry Committee," *Tropical Geography*, vol. 4, pp. 471-480, 2015.