

Analysis on Strengthening the Construction of Rural Social Security Prevention and Control System by Informationization Means

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Abstract: In the context of informationization, as an important part of social security management, the level of rural public security prevention and control is directly related to whether rural areas can achieve harmonious development of problems. However, the current rural public security prevention and control faces the low integration intensity of rural public security patrol forces, the rise of violent and vicious criminal cases, the backwardness of modern public security prevention and control concepts, and the influence of rural clan organizations. In view of this, this paper proposes the use of information technology to rationally set the security card, establish a rural patrol prevention and control network; optimize rural population flow management, integrate rural social security information; people-oriented, implement video surveillance network deployment, with a view to improving rural social security level of prevention and control provides a stable cornerstone for the comprehensive construction of a well-off society.

1. Research Background

1.1 Literature review

The prevention and control of rural social security is an important prerequisite for the stable and harmonious development of rural areas. Many scholars focus on the construction of the prevention and control system of rural social security. Shi Yajie pointed out that the rural social security management should implement three-dimensional information management, and proposed that the security effect evaluation mechanism can be constructed from three aspects of evaluation subject, standard and implementation, reflecting the effect of public security prevention and control (Shi, 2018). Liu Zhenhua believes that the prevention and control system of social security is the foundation of building a new socialist countryside. In the process of concrete construction, we should attach importance to the main body of social security prevention and control, and form a prevention and control system with the leadership of the Party Committee and government, the organizer of public security organs and the support of mass forces (Liu, 2011). Fang Xiaobing pointed out that at this stage, with the acceleration of social environment change in China, a series of new social security problems have arisen. In this context, he explored the optimal path of public security prevention and control system (Fang, 2018) from the standpoint of normativeness and overall situation. Ma Yiyang, Zhang Xin, Liu Jinhui and others believe that under the background of the big data era, the original security prevention and control system can not meet the current security situation, and it is urgent to build a new security prevention and control system. Big data technology plays an important role in the new public security prevention and control system. Through in-depth analysis of big data, we can predict and prevent crime (Ma et al, 2018). Zhang Li pointed out that in promoting the construction of the prevention and control system under the “big command” pattern, public security organs at all levels should actively consider reform, explore more effective policing mode, and reduce the occurrence of criminal activities (Zhang, 2019). Yunshan City believes that under the strategy of rural revitalization, rural public security problems are more serious, such as gambling, theft, evil forces and other public security problems are more prominent. In view of this situation, it is further proposed that the government should build a multi-level network of social security prevention and control, strengthen the sense of responsibility of relevant departments, build security prevention and control at all levels, and maintain the stability

of rural social security (Yun, 2018). Guo Ming and Kong Wen put forward the idea of “multi-dimensional governance” on the basis of in-depth analysis of social security pressure. They pointed out that public security organs should achieve organic linkage with various social organizations and government departments, innovate policing governance methods, and promote social stability (Guo and Kong, 2017).

1.2 Research Purpose

By reviewing the existing literature, we can find that although the research on the prevention and control system of social security has been relatively mature, most scholars mainly focus on the prevention and control system of urban social security, and there are few studies on the prevention and control of rural social security. The countryside, which occupies a large population in China, is very different from the city in terms of public security prevention and control, and can not directly apply the mode of urban public security management. At the same time, in the context of information technology, rural social security has the characteristics of violence, malignant criminal cases rising, and weak prevention and control force. In view of this, this paper explores the possibility and specific ways of introducing information technology into the prevention and control system of rural social security, with a view to strengthening the level of rural social security.

2. Necessity Analysis of Constructing Rural Social Security Prevention and Control System under the Background of Informatization

2.1 The Integration Intensity of Rural Public Security Patrol Force is Low

As one of the important basic work of police activities, public security patrol prevention and control can effectively prevent, stop and combat crime. However, compared with the urban public security patrol, the rural public security patrol force is weak at this stage, and the integration is not strong (Guo and Zhang, 2017). Specifically, rural areas can not effectively integrate community police, auxiliary police, full-time patrols and other forces. In the actual operation, the security patrol team does not have the ability to act alone, and is in a passive situation with the police. Moreover, due to the weak awareness of the legal system of the rural masses, the auxiliary forces of public security such as the auxiliary police are often provoked, which leads to the inadequate mobility of the security patrol team. At present, there are mainly the following obstacles in the prevention and control patrol of rural public security. First, the importance of patrol work has not been fully recognized. In most rural areas, there are ideological misunderstandings that the security of the masses mainly depends on the corresponding speed of the police after the crime, rather than on the strength of prevention and control. Second, the old patrol work form and lack of system linkage greatly hinder the standardized operation of grass-roots public security work. Thirdly, some patrol policemen lack the concept of professional honor and disgrace. Some community policemen have the mentality of doing more than one thing less, and they are slack in patrol work.

2.2 Increase in violent and malignant criminal cases

As the overall level of public security prevention and control in rural areas is low, criminal cases become malignant and violent. In recent years, gang crime in rural areas has shown a significant upward trend. Some of the criminal gangs include village cadres, and family criminal gangs are more common (Tian, 2017). Some organized criminal activities, such as drug production, drug trafficking, gambling and prostitution, are gradually spreading in the countryside. In order to enhance the intimidation, some gangs involved in gangs will illegally use control knives. The destructiveness of gangster-related cases has been greatly enhanced, which affects the sense of security of rural people. Because of the weakness of the prevention and control forces in rural areas, some black-related personnel carry knives at will, and then commit knife-wielding murder after conflict, resulting in casualties. At the same time, the crime of road embezzlement continues to rise in rural areas, and the proportion of “robbery, robbery and theft” cases has increased, which greatly affects the sense of security of rural people. In addition, due to the increasingly frequent economic

exchanges between rural and urban areas, it also provides crime space for migrant workers.

2.3 The concept of modern public security prevention and control is backward

China's rural areas are in a transitional stage. The pattern of interests is constantly adjusting, and the changes of interests are often accompanied by criminal activities. Although the increase of crime in some rural areas is not obvious, or even declines, overall, the total amount of crime in rural areas is still on the high side. This situation reflects that the construction of rural social security prevention and control system has not yet attracted the attention of the main body of prevention and control and various social forces (Liu and Zeng, 2017). Specifically, first of all, some Party committees and governments have not played a leading role in the prevention and control of public security and lack of support. Secondly, because it is a process to purify the rural public security environment, the effect is relatively slow. Some public security organs consider that it is not cost-effective to put a large number of police force into rural public security prevention and control, and neglect the promotion effect of the construction of public security prevention and control system on guaranteeing people's social stability and economic development in rural areas. Finally, from the point of view of the people, the people in some rural areas lack the overall situation consciousness and the concept of autonomy. Illegal pyramid selling, drug addiction and drug trafficking have long existed in some areas. Farmers will not take the initiative to report these criminal activities around them and consider them to be the work of public security organs.

2.4 Rural clan organizations have great influence

Compared with cities, there are sometimes clan organizations in the rural social security prevention and control system. This kind of organization is based on consanguinity and ranked according to the length of time. It is a social resource which is more dependent on in rural public security. However, for the prevention and control of rural social security, clan organizations have two-sided characteristics. Although clan organizations play a positive role in maintaining social order, clan internal affairs are exclusive to external managers, which makes it difficult to carry out rural public security work. Some rural clan organizations have feudal ideology, which hinders the progress of spiritual civilization construction. The inherent conservative concept of clan organizations is not conducive to farmers' acceptance of the new socialist culture. When there are conflicts and support disputes, some rural clans act as judges, narrowing the scope of application of the law, hindering judicial justice, but also hindering the cultivation of farmers' modern legal consciousness. Thirdly, it hinders the stability of public order. In addition, in the face of the choice of interests, the rural clan organizations are exclusive. By virtue of the advantages of large numbers of people and powerful forces, there is the possibility of interference in village elections or decision-making power in major affairs.

3. Requirements and Principles for the Construction of Rural Social Security Prevention and Control System under the Background of Informatization

The promotion of urban-rural integration is the inevitable trend of China's social development. In the process of building the rural social security prevention and control system, we should actively learn from the experience of urban public security prevention and control in the light of the actual situation of rural society. Specifically, in the information age, the construction of rural social security prevention and control system needs to meet four requirements.

First of all, the construction of prevention and control system needs to achieve "digital security", actively adapt to the trend of scientific and technological revolution, make full use of modern information technology such as Internet of Things, big data, cloud computing, improve the level of science and technology, and promote the overall improvement of the level of prevention and control of rural social security. Secondly, precise prevention and control, the core of the public security prevention and control system is control, which is a predictable intervention in human behavior, limiting public behavior to the scope of legal tolerance, and avoiding adverse consequences. In order to achieve this goal, we need to expand the scope of information acquisition through the

application of scientific and technological means, at the same time, we need to analyze massive data in depth, so as to achieve precise prevention and control. Third, intelligent decision-making. In the context of information age, the air defense system should be targeted, able to make intelligent, even dynamic and rational decision-making on the characteristics of crime, and realize the transformation and upgrading of intelligent prevention and control. The last point is timeliness. Public security prevention and control system requires high timeliness. It is necessary to ensure that information can be collected and processed as soon as possible and transmitted to relevant units in time to assist them in making decisions.

On the basis of meeting the above requirements, four principles should be followed in the construction of rural social security prevention and control system by means of information technology. First, the principle of building a socialist country under the rule of law, which is also the basic principle to be followed in building a socialist country under the rule of law. In the process of constructing the system of public security prevention and control, we must be able to abide by the law, which includes two aspects: first, hypothesis according to law, and then safeguarding human rights according to law. We should not compromise the fundamental interests of the people in exchange for the smooth implementation of the construction of the public security prevention and control system. Second, the principle of system governance, rural public security issues are complex, the construction of prevention and control system must adhere to the principle of system governance, from the overall situation, fully consider the various factors and problems related to the prevention and control of rural public security. On this basis, the various elements are integrated to clarify the primary and secondary. Based on the overall prevention and control, we should study the relationship among different levels and distinguish between the key and non-key prevention and control. Third, the principle of social co-governance, the construction of rural social security prevention and control system can not be separated from the support of the public. In the process of construction, we need to give full play to the leadership role of the Party Committee and government, the leading role of public security organs, and the participation role of rural autonomous organizations and the public, so as to lay a solid foundation for the prevention and control system. Finally, the principle of both cost and benefit should be taken into account. In the process of applying information technology to strengthen the construction of rural social security prevention and control system, we should adhere to the principle of cost-benefit, optimize the allocation of resources and improve the utilization rate of resources. After the completion of the system construction, it is also necessary to examine the actual benefits and costs in real time and adjust and optimize them in time.

4. Analysis on the Path of Strengthening the Construction of Public Security Prevention and Control System by Informationization Means

4.1 Setting up reasonable security checkpoints and establishing rural patrol prevention and control network

In order to solve the problem of insufficient Patrol Force in China's rural social security, it is necessary to enhance the scientific and technological content of patrol prevention and control in the process of building a public security prevention and control system. On the one hand, according to the different rural geographical environment and traffic construction situation, we should set up security gates and distribute them tightly. The patrol officers at Kakou should strictly abide by the working norms, carry out all-round and all-weather management, and carry out key defense in key areas. On the other hand, the establishment of rural patrol prevention and control network, strengthen the use of information and intelligence, early warning of possible crimes, targeted public security management and security patrols. On this basis, we should coordinate the construction of regional public security joint defense and implement the mechanism of joint patrol, prevention and control. Establish patrol command center and form a joint system of patrol, prevention and control including patrol command center, public security organs and police stations. Patrol teams need to conduct dynamic patrols, strengthen the cooperation of various units, and focus on the distribution

and sharing of public security information in the border areas between villages.

4.2 People-oriented, Video Surveillance Network Defense

The remarkable improvement of the level of urban public security prevention and control in recent years can not be separated from the increasingly sound monitoring network support. The establishment of the rural social security prevention and control system also requires the implementation of people-oriented monitoring network layout. On the one hand, video surveillance and real-time surveillance are installed in areas with frequent public security problems, as well as major traffic routes and important places. Drawing lessons from the experience of urban monitoring and defense deployment, we actively introduce Internet of Things, cloud technology, big data and other technologies to form a three-dimensional monitoring mode with air monitoring and ground patrol. At the same time, the government needs to establish and improve video surveillance laws and regulations, formulate reasonable and standardized operating system, fully consider the privacy of rural residents, and introduce data collation, data monitoring and other aspects into the security management system. In the specific operation, the pre-layout should seek the opinions of the masses to promote the humanization of safety management.

4.3 Optimizing Rural Population Flow Management and Integrating Rural Social Security Information

The rapid development of the Internet has brought new security risks while serving the broad masses of people. Especially many rural residents do not have the awareness of network prevention. Therefore, rural cybercrime has become one of the main problems that plague the prevention and control of rural public security in recent years. In view of this, the government needs to set up information collection workstations in police stations, communities and other places to ensure that they can grasp the dynamics of rural areas, and use Internet technology to register migrants. Police stations should focus on housing rental information, migrant population information, including employment, living conditions, income and so on. On the basis of fully integrating all kinds of information of rural residents, information will be shared among different departments and different police categories, so as to avoid information gap and realize the collaborative operation among departments. Regularly carry out more detailed information, to achieve the fine management of rural residents'information.

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