Research of foreign policing management in China's community network

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Abstract. With the increasing exchanges between China and many countries around the world, the emergence of the multi governance subject has been promoted by the emergence of the community policing, which forms the structure of the network based on the state organs. This paper considering the foreign management exists in the Chinese community in the implementation and management of the main object communication is not smooth, proposed by the government, police organization, community autonomy organization and participate in, emphasize resources and information sharing, mutual cooperation and mutual dependence, establishment of horizontal and vertical relationship of interlaced network like community policing mode.

Introduction

Source of community policing in police reform in 1970s in western countries, is in the traditional rapid response and strong control policing model based on the formation of new policing model, brings forward the viewpoint that the police and the community work together to maintain security and stability in the community, for the prevention of crime. With the continuous development and progress of China's economy, the rapid rise of large cities, the number of foreigners is also increasing. At the same time, China's population growth at the same time, but also to the Chinese community public safety management is facing major challenges and new problems. Such as in a Chinese city, foreign resident population of about 10000 people, in the community gathered many foreign enterprises, these enterprises in urban economic growth at the same time, also appeared in the various cases involving foreign elements, such as foreigner’s policing and drug trafficking.

Therefore, China at the beginning of this century began to introduce the idea of community policing, construction is mainly to government organizations, police organization, foreign community organizations as actors, resources and information sharing in the management of foreign security, establish the relationship of interlaced network like the community involved in the international management mode. In this paper, according to the different nature of the subject, the main body is divided into the official and unofficial actors.

In the foreign community policing network, layer structure between the various actors is not entirely a different actors according to their organizational characteristics in the community network play different roles, the subdistrict office, living in the power of the most high-end is the core of community policing organizations, the Committee for comprehensive management of public security and under the comprehensive management office, the main function is responsible for the coordination and integration of different subjects, and police and the foreign enterprises is the main participants in the community policing.
Community network

In the 1990s, researchers had started to network theory to community analysis, by the end of the 1990s, the networking research community has been in public management journals occupy a prominent position. For the attention to the phenomenon of "hollow" of the government reform and the state, American scholars: the a large number of public service transmission network articles and books (1998 Agranoff, McGuire. O'Toole 1997; Milward and Provan 1995). At the same time, European scholars are also concerned about the same problem. (kickert and klijn, and Koppenjan 1997; Mayntz 1993; marsh and Rhodes 1992) in the field of public administration discipline research network of scholars mainly: Agra Lyapunov, Mike McGuire (Agranoff, McGuire 1998; McGuire, 2002) Pulufan, Provan, Milward 1995; Provan, Kenis2008) and O'Toole and Meyer (Meier, O'Toole 2001). Among them, Pulufan scholars, such as construct the analysis framework of the comparative study of a network management, and has carried on the real diagnosis examination, from the network of Bank of China moving position of, based on the existence of man in the middle, the traditional Network Governance Division for participation mode, the leading organization mode, network management organization governance.

This article intends to draw on the analysis framework of Pulufan scholars, in the construction of localization is based on the analytical framework of, in a Chinese city streets as a case, appeared in China's community policing the analysis object of network phenomena were described, and analyze the association between community policing network types and actors.

Analysis of foreign policing management in community network

JD001 Community

JD001 community is located in the south of the B District, the old street and residential and commercial, industrial land mixed, the residents of the community's role is more complex. JD001 community is a typical representative of the cooperative model. According to the data in Table 1 and calculated the relative frequency of known, trust degree from high to low order is the police station, police patrol, security checkpoints, internal security organization, patrol, security services company, official actors row in the top three, the public for official action trust is higher than that in the non official actors. And in non official actors in public for a patrol in the trust degree is higher, chose not to believe (including don't believe and not believe) the proportion of the public only accounted for
6.7% and 3.8%, and for the security services, the company's trust degree is much lower, do not believe the public ratio reached 14.4%.

Table 1 JD001's trust degree of the foreign community policing network

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Complete trust</th>
<th>Comparative trust</th>
<th>General trust</th>
<th>Not too much trust</th>
<th>Very not trust</th>
<th>Do not know whether to trust</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public security police station</td>
<td>30.8%</td>
<td>29.8%</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patrol police</td>
<td>22.1%</td>
<td>26.9%</td>
<td>30.8%</td>
<td>9.6%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security checkpoint</td>
<td>21.2%</td>
<td>30.8%</td>
<td>26.9%</td>
<td>8.7%</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patrol team</td>
<td>22.1%</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
<td>29.8%</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security Company</td>
<td>10.6%</td>
<td>20.2%</td>
<td>31.7%</td>
<td>14.4%</td>
<td>8.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

JD002 Community

JD002 community at P city center and the main city in the southwest and northwest suburban combination, is a typical urban combined with community, reflects the typical administration oriented governance model, all community policing network level behavior and key decision by a leading organization. The governance mode with high concentration, high centralization of state power, there is little interaction between organization and coordination among organizations play a role is very limited, which easily lead to asymmetries in power and information communication channel is single.

JD002 community is a typical administrative oriented mode. According to the data in Table 2 are calculated relative frequency known, trust degree from high to low order are public security police, patrol and security checkpoints, patrol team, internal security organization, security services company, official actors is still ranked in the top three, the public trust in official action to higher than the non official actors. In the non official actors in public for patrol, the higher the degree of trust, choose not too believe and so do not believe that public proportion accounted for only 15.0% and 2.3%, and for the public security organization trust is the lowest, choose not too believe ratio reached 28.6%.

Table 2 JD002's trust degree of the foreign community policing network

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Complete trust</th>
<th>Comparative trust</th>
<th>General trust</th>
<th>Not too much trust</th>
<th>Very not trust</th>
<th>Do not know whether to trust</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public security police station</td>
<td>18.0%</td>
<td>45.9%</td>
<td>42.1%</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patrol police</td>
<td>9.0%</td>
<td>32.3%</td>
<td>30.8%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security checkpoint</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>25.6%</td>
<td>39.8%</td>
<td>12.8%</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patrol team</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>16.5%</td>
<td>45.1%</td>
<td>15.0%</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security Company</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
<td>18.0%</td>
<td>36.1%</td>
<td>28.6%</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the above data, we can see that JD001 and JD002 mode of community showed in common is: Based on the influence of traditional bureaucracy model, the public is more willing to believe that the security forces in the traditional official, the habit of, for unit set up the safeguard organization, responsible for the community of the patrol, due to their status of compound, so the trust degree is also a high degree; and to produce in the market, profit for the purpose of security service company, trust degree is much lower. JD001 and JD002 community patterns showed the differences reflected in: First, the JD001 community policing network trust distribution value is far greater than the JD002 community policing network trust distribution is high. Secondly, the JD001 community policing network trust density distribution is more homogeneous, JD002 community policing network trust distribution is too concentrated in a few nodes, reflecting the characteristics of high concentration.
Discussion

Trust degree is generally understood as a member of the network of information, resource sharing, the performance of high density of trust means that many members of the network trust each other, thus resulting in a link on the basis of trust. From the network level, no matter whether there is interaction among members, the distribution of trust is very important. In the JD001 community policing network, due to the uneven distribution of trust degree, the network is short of Cooperative members. Therefore, network members will trust concentrated to street office, contrary to the principle of division of labor and specialization, but also easy to make network mobilization capacity and ability to integrate the reduced. Therefore, the trust degree is too concentrated in the core of the organization, more easily lead to network instability.

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References