

# Community Mobilization in COVID-19 Prevention and Control in Chinese Cities from the Perspective of Resource Mobilization

Ting Liu

School of Public Administration, Sichuan University, Chengdu 610065, China

## Abstract

The prevention and control of the COVID-19 epidemic in China is a nationwide and widely participated social movement, specifically to the grass-roots level is a community mobilization. Community mobilization has played a crucial role in China's COVID-19 prevention and control, and is an effective means of integrating community resources, mobilizing residents' participation, and consolidating grassroots consensus. In order to explore how to achieve efficient community mobilization in COVID-19 prevention and control, this article, based on the theory of resource mobilization, makes a specific analysis from three dimensions of resource mobilization, member mobilization and framework mobilization, and gives three relevant suggestions on integrating community resources, promoting members' extensive participation and residents' cultural identity, hoping to provide some useful thinking for community mobilization under emergency conditions in urban communities.

## Keywords

Resource mobilization, COVID-19 prevention and control, Community mobilization.

## 1. Introduction

On October 28, 2019, Xi Jinping put forward in his report at the fourth Plenary session of the 19th CPC Central Committee that "we should build a community of social governance in which everyone fulfills their responsibilities and shares in the benefits"[1], and social governance should be people-centered and implemented at the grass-roots level. Community is the basic unit of social governance, which is not only the basic point for the government to do a good job in grass-roots governance, but also an important platform for residents to participate in governance. In recent years, although China has made great progress in community governance, the weak position of residents' participation in community governance has not been improved for a long time. The low willingness to participate in urban community residents and the limited effect of participation make community governance into a dilemma.[2] The construction of urban communities in China has experienced the transformation from unit system to community system, but the dissolution of the unit system has not completely transformed the governance model from traditional administrative governance to modern autonomous governance.[3] The low degree of community participation and the weakening of community mobilization ability are not only challenges faced by China's Community Governance in the post unit system era[2], but also important manifestations of the failure of the governance model to achieve modernization.

With the progress of technology and the times, the factors affecting public safety are increasing, and the risks faced by society are also increasing. The global epidemic situation of COVID-19 in 2020 has triggered the whole society to deal with major public health emergencies. In the process of fighting the epidemic, we have noticed that community mobilization has played a key role in epidemic prevention and control. China has set off a national social movement to fight against the COVID-19, specifically to the grass-roots level is the community mobilization

again and again. Incorporate every community resident into the epidemic prevention and control system based on the community, and build the community into an important defense line and strong fortress for COVID-19 prevention and control. Therefore, this war against the COVID-19 is not only a big test of the national emergency response and governance capabilities, but also an extensive mobilization of all people to participate in COVID-19 prevention and control. This paper explores urban community mobilization in epidemic prevention and control in China, which not only responds to the needs of Community governance, but also conforms to the current theme of epidemic prevention and control at the grass-roots level, and has reference significance for other urban communities to do well in community mobilization.

## 2. Theoretical Research and Analytical Framework

### 2.1. Basic Concepts

#### 2.1.1. COVID-19 prevention and control

At the end of December 2019, a number of cases of viral pneumonia broke out in Wuhan South China Seafood Wholesale Market in Hubei Province, and then named novel coronavirus. The infection rate of this epidemic is extremely fast, in just a few months, the epidemic spread rapidly at home and abroad, and formed a global "epidemic" on March 11, 2020, which has aroused great concern of the international community. The epidemic has lasted for three years, and the Chinese government has taken various prevention and control measures, including community mobilization, in response to the COVID-19 epidemic.

#### 2.1.2. Community mobilization

There is no definite and normative definition of community mobilization, and various scholars have different understandings. Most scholars regard community mobilization as an interactive that guides the active participation of community residents (Fan Bin, Zhao Xin, 2012).[4], or a means and tool for community building and good governance (Lin Jiapeng, 2018)[3]. However, in emergency situations, the goal of community mobilization is also different from that of normal. Some scholars believe that social mobilization to deal with major epidemic and natural disasters belongs to wartime mobilization (Xu Yeqiong, 2020)[5]. Some scholars have also pointed out that "mobilization" in COVID-19 prevention and control refers to the process in which a group of people change from negative participants in public life to active participants, and an act of explaining, calling for and launching work to jointly combat COVID-19's epidemic situation (Lan Qixian, 2020).[6]. In contrast, Ye Xiaodong (2020) have given a more comprehensive definition, he regards community mobilization in COVID-19 prevention and control as a process of transforming the social goal of epidemic prevention and control into community action in which community members participate extensively, so that grass-roots social consensus can be formed, resources can be integrated, and potential can be released, thus forming a strong joint force to deal with the epidemic in the short term.[7] Therefore, the author is more inclined to adopt the definition of community mobilization by Ye Xiaodong.

### 2.2. Resource Mobilization Theory and Its Applicability

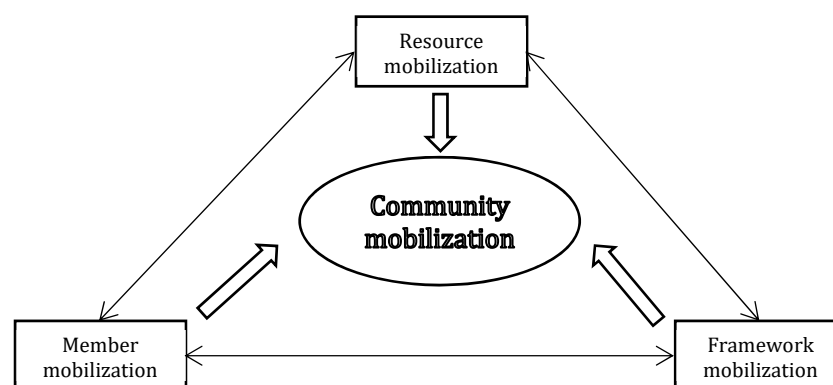
#### 2.2.1. The development of resource mobilization theory

Resource mobilization theory is an important theory in the study of social movement. Scholars in this field have reflected and summarized the increasing social movements in American society in the 1960s, gaining a deeper understanding of the occurrence process and cause of collective action, which has led to the rise of resource mobilization theory. The traditional irrational hypothesis believes that the generation and development of collective action is caused by irrational factors such as relative deprivation, resentment and discontent. However, McCarthy and Zald found that the traditional irrational hypothesis could not well explain the reasons for the increase of social movements in the United States in the 1960s, on the contrary,

it can be confirmed by the great increase in the resources available to the members of social movement. Social movements are the result of people's rational choice of resource mobilization.[8] The substitution of resources for irrational factors has become the key to the occurrence of collective action, that is to say, collective rights protection actions will occur when there are enough resources for struggle, which is the behavior that people choose after rational weighing. In the process of theoretical development, scholars mainly study from two directions: first, resource mobilization. The key to the success or failure of the collective movement lies in the total amount of resources and the level of organization. The larger the total amount of resources and the higher the level of resource organization, the greater the probability of success. The second is the mobilization background of the social movement. The success of social movement not only benefits from the mobilization of resources by social movement organizations, but also depends on the social background embedded in social movement organizations.[8] This paper mainly chooses the research direction of resource mobilization, and explores the positive and promoting role of resource and organizational mobilization in the extensive participation of members.

### 2.2.2. A three-dimensional analytical framework for resource mobilization

This study draws lessons from the research results of Shi Dajian, Li Xiangping and other scholars on the theory of resource mobilization. According to the role of different types of resources in community mobilization, community mobilization is divided into the following three dimensions, as shown in figure 1.



**Figure 1.** Analysis framework of urban community mobilization from the perspective of resource mobilization

#### (1) Resource mobilization dimension

"Resources" in resource mobilization refers to the time resources, material resources, information resources, organizational resources and so on needed in the mobilization of social epidemic prevention. In this dimension, we need to analyze: in the face of the epidemic situation, what are the resources excavated and allocated in the emergence and development of community mobilization? How do the sponsors and participants of community mobilization straighten out and integrate community resources? What kind of organization have they taken to do a good job in community prevention and control? What is the current situation and effectiveness of resource mobilization?

#### (2) Member mobilization dimension

Member mobilization refers to the participating members required for the smooth implementation of community mobilization under epidemic prevention and control, including those who have been successfully mobilized and potential members who can join through effective mobilization[9]. In this dimension, we mainly study: What is the member foundation of community mobilization under epidemic prevention and control? How did these participants

mobilize other members or be mobilized? What is the current situation and effectiveness of member mobilization?

### (3) Framework mobilization dimension

Framework refers to the interpretation paradigm that can help people recognize, understand and mark things is happening around them. One of the more important concepts is the "main framework", which is the common theme of many social movements that occur within a certain time and space. It is often the ideology or social trend of a certain region and even the whole world at the peak in an era[9]. Simply put, framework refers to some non-material ideology, discourse, emotion and so on, which can promote the ideological change of movement members. Through the integration and transformation of the framework, the members can be guided to achieve the unity of thought and action and achieve their own goals[10]. In this dimension, we are concerned about: what collective action framework has community activists utilized in community epidemic prevention and control? How do they construct and integrate the framework? What kind of mobilization discourse and expression did they choose? What is the current situation and effectiveness of framework mobilization?

#### 2.2.3. The applicability of resource mobilization theory

The development of resource mobilization theory is relatively mature, mainly takes collective action and social movement as the research object. It views social movement as a process of extensive participation and positive action by social members, fully utilizing and mobilizing resources to achieve common social goals, which is highly compatible and applicable with the organizational methods and processes of urban community mobilization. In the face of major public health emergencies, community mobilization, as an action process in which community organizations and residents participate widely, can also be seen as a microcosm of collective action within the community. Compared with the confrontational social movements driven by dissatisfaction or relative deprivation in the western context, the urban community mobilization under epidemic prevention and control in this article is a collective behavior advocated by the main theme of the country and strongly supported by the government, and primarily aimed at epidemic prevention and control, as well as ensuring people's safety and health. It is more through arousing the residents love, moving, respect and other positive emotions to promote the smooth realization of the mobilization goal. At the same time, in the process of urban community construction, resource mobilization, member mobilization and framework mobilization complement each other in community action, so as to promote community mobilization and residents' participation. Therefore, resource mobilization theory and the research topic of this paper have a strong applicability.

## 3. Analysis of Community Mobilization from the Perspective of Resource Mobilization

### 3.1. Status and Effectiveness of Resource Mobilization

The premise of successful community mobilization is to have the material basis of realization. Without resources such as venues, funds, equipment, and organizations, mobilization work cannot be carried out and carried out smoothly. In the work of epidemic prevention and control, there are two main prerequisites for the community to mobilize residents to participate in prevention and control: firstly, having basic material security, including epidemic prevention materials and living materials, and having sufficient funds to purchase materials and reward personnel; the second is to have a sufficiently reliable and trusted organization that can fully mobilize and guide residents to participate in community prevention and control. In addition, communities should have sufficient emergency response capacity, including adequate information, sensitivity to situations and threats and responsiveness. Therefore, the resource

mobilization of epidemic prevention and control in urban communities is mainly manifested in four dimensions: time resources, material resources, organizational resources and information resources.

COVID-19 prevention and control mobilization needs to seize the first opportunity. In anti-epidemic operations, time is life, is an important scarce resources for community epidemic prevention and control, one more delay may make the epidemic spread in the community. From the practical experience, the community epidemic prevention and control work must grasp the important principle of "early"—early deployment, early prevention, early propaganda, early investigation, and early control. In the early days of the outbreak, the government has not forced communities to be closed, and the vast majority of areas have not been early warning and mobilization. However, some communities took decisive action before the epidemic situation was discovered and spread, carried out epidemic prevention and control mobilization in advance, realized the closed management of the community earlier, firmly grasped the first opportunity of epidemic prevention and control, and made full use of the time resources for prevention and control, so that the communities always maintained "zero suspected and zero infection" when the epidemic situation was raging.

Material resources are an important guarantee for community epidemic prevention and control and people's livelihood. Community mobilization in epidemic prevention and control mainly needs to ensure the adequacy of two aspects of materials, one is the basic living materials of residents, including essential items such as rice, noodles, vegetables, oil, and special needs such as medicine, and the other is medical materials used for epidemic prevention, including masks, disinfectants, protective clothing, temperature measuring guns and so on. With the epidemic prevention and control work in full swing in the community, the shortage of epidemic prevention materials is gradually prominent, community staff and families are generally in urgent need of protective materials. Under such circumstances, in addition to waiting for the support and assistance of the government, the community should also take the initiative to carry out mobilization work, extensively mobilize social organizations, enterprises, and other social forces, unite and integrate the resources of all parties, actively raise scarce materials for prevention and control, and provide resource protection for epidemic prevention and control of the community. In addition, the closed management in the early stage will inevitably lead to the consumption of residents' living materials. How to strengthen community services and ensure residents' normal living materials is a necessary examination question in epidemic prevention and control of community.

Organizational resources are mainly reflected in the mobilization of community organizations, the smooth progress of community epidemic prevention and control work can not be separated from the support and mobilization of community organizations, including community Party organization, community autonomous organization, community intermediary organization and community professional service organization. On the basis of fulfilling their respective responsibilities, these four types of organizations cooperate with each other to build a solid community "prevention and control network" and build the community into a fortress to fight the epidemic. In the epidemic prevention and control, most of the community mobilization is based on organizational mobilization, that is, mandatory actions promoted by the government and community organizations relying on administrative forces, mainly manifested in the dispatch of cadres, human resources down to the community level, the "double reporting" system of party members, and so on[7], which is determined by the particularity of COVID-19 prevention and control. The mobilization of government organizations is conducive to the unity and coordination of resources, can provide professional guidance for the community, and reduce the blindness of autonomous action. Take the community Party organization as an example, in the COVID-19 prevention and control, the urban community mobilization is mostly guided by the Party organization mobilization, integrates and coordinates all kinds of



community organizations, and forms the prevention and control joint force to tide over the epidemic situation. Community Party organization is the extension of our Party at the grass-roots level. It mobilizes other community organizations and solves community problems with strong cohesion, organization and influence, and is the unshakeable leading core and key force of the community.

Information is also an important resource to help prevent and control the epidemic situation. The information here mainly refers to two types: one is the internal information of the community, including the number of residential areas under the jurisdiction of the community, the resident and floating population, the number of community organizations, the existence of property companies, the distribution of nearby commercial outlets, special difficulties and other aspects of the situation. Only if the community has a full understanding of its own information, can it make a correct judgment on the prevention and control situation and take effective measures according to local conditions. Second, external information, including scientific awareness and knowledge of epidemic prevention and control, epidemic situation development, official prevention and control policies and important notices, and so on. In the face of unknown and fierce epidemic situation, the community needs to do a good job of propaganda and education, not only to guide residents to correctly understand the epidemic, to improve their self-protection ability and psychological tolerance, but also to issue important government documents and notices in time to alleviate people's worries and anxiety about the epidemic. It is worth noting that the network not only facilitates the exchange of information, but also inevitably promotes the spread of false information and rumors, such as "honeysuckle, patchouli gas-liquid, betel nut can kill the virus" and "the virus is infected by the elderly, children are fine". These rumors will not only affect people's physical and mental health, but also interfere with the normal social order and affect the overall situation of epidemic prevention and control. Therefore, the community epidemic prevention and control should also pay attention to the control of the "information epidemic", timely release authoritative information, answer residents' doubts, clarify false rumors, and stabilize the overall situation of the people.

### **3.2. Status and Effectiveness of Member Mobilization**

Member mobilization is the effective mass foundation for community mobilization, and the key to mobilization lies in adopting various ways to involve community residents. The number and quality of members affect the breadth and appeal of mobilization. The COVID-19 prevention and control in 2020 is an extensive social mobilization involving the whole country and all the people. As the front line of epidemic prevention and control, the grass-roots community must give full play to its mobilization ability and let all the residents participate in this major prevention and control work. As a result, community mobilization under epidemic prevention and control has a very broad membership base, covering almost all community residents. We can divide the members of community prevention and control mobilization into three categories: community workers, community activists and ordinary residents.

Community workers mainly refer to the staff responsible for community affairs management and communication in community Party organization and neighborhood committee, such as party committee secretaries, neighborhood committee cadres, grid members, etc. They are not only the leaders and implementers of epidemic prevention and control, but also the actors who mobilize residents to participate in community prevention and control, playing a key exemplary role in community epidemic prevention and control. In practice, community workers undertake heavy epidemic prevention tasks. On the one hand, they need to quickly integrate community resources, arrange and implement community epidemic prevention measures, such as epidemic investigation after closed management, epidemic information collection and reporting, popularization of prevention and control knowledge, and material acquisition and

purchase; on the other hand, they actively mobilize community residents to cooperate and participate in prevention and control work, especially for key groups such as party members and community activists. As party members and community cadres, their unique identity and sense of mission make them duty-bound to stand up in the face of the epidemic and set an example for other volunteers and residents. Among them, "sinking cadres" are special members of community prevention and control. They not only share the high-intensity epidemic prevention task for the grass-roots community, alleviate the shortage of personnel, disorderly management and other problems, but also make use of their own resource advantages and working ability to provide effective support for community prevention and control. For example, in the case of community material shortage, they can obtain materials for the community through external mobilization.

Community activists are community residents who care about and actively participate in community governance, mainly composed of party members, retirees, intellectuals and so on. Activists are often the subject of meaningful resident participation, and also the first objects to be mobilized.[2] They play a positive role as media and leaders in community mobilization, serving as the connecting point between grass-roots communities and people, as well as models and leaders for ordinary residents to participate in community public affairs.

For community activists, a higher level of education makes them have a strong sense of self-protection, social responsibility and skilled experience in the use of online platforms such as wechat, and the dual identity of party members adds a sense of responsibility to them. During the epidemic period, some of them took the initiative to sign up for volunteers, actively participate in epidemic prevention and control, and provide "errands" services; others actively followed responses and cooperated with the community in mobilizing the masses, such as assisting the community to publish information, promoting communication between residents and community workers, and spontaneously calling on those around them not to go out, etc. The credibility brought by their identity and professional knowledge can affect, guide and mobilize other residents, driving ordinary residents to do well in protection and cooperate with epidemic prevention and control, forming a two-way benign interaction between the community and residents.

Other community residents are potential members of community mobilization in epidemic prevention and control, and are also the biggest beneficiaries of the results of prevention and control mobilization. Community epidemic prevention and control is closely related to everyone, and residents should also bear their due responsibilities and obligations, and actively cooperate with the community work.

### **3.3. Status and Effectiveness of Framework Mobilization**

The epidemic crisis forms a source of stimulation. The source of infection of the epidemic is unknown, the early symptoms are easy to be confused and spread greatly, for China, a country with a large population base and strong mobility, it is very difficult to prevent and control the epidemic. Therefore, the epidemic situation of COVID-19 can be said to be the most difficult public health emergency since the founding of the people's Republic of China. The Chinese people have experienced many major disasters, such as the SARS epidemic and the Wenchuan earthquake. Whenever faced with a crisis, we will choose the most effective way to tide over the difficulties, that is, to fully cooperate with the actions of the state and the government. Apart from emotional factors, cooperating with the prevention and control work of the government and the community is a rational and optimal choice for individuals to respond to the epidemic crisis, and it is also an obligation of ordinary residents. It can be said that the seriousness of the epidemic is a threat to the lives and health of residents, which is the fundamental reason and initial motivation for residents to cooperate and participate in community prevention and

control. At the same time, the reliable performance of the state in responding to the crisis is also conducive to defusing the people's worries and concerns.

Cultural identity triggers emotional mobilization. Community mobilization in epidemic prevention and control can be carried out smoothly, which can not be separated from the wide recognition and support of residents. This recognition comes from the trust accumulated by the community in ordinary times, and also from the strong mobilization and propaganda work of the community during the epidemic, but in the final analysis, the national cultural psychology is playing a role. The propaganda of the community is mainly to carry out the emotional mobilization of all the residents, follows the mechanism of "awakening, resonance and action", and mobilizes the residents to actively cooperate with or actively participate in community prevention and control. At the beginning of the outbreak, the focus of community publicity was on popularizing the infectivity of the epidemic, the necessity of community closure management and home isolation, and the key was to improve the public's scientific cognition and judgment of the epidemic. However, with the spread of the epidemic to the whole country and even the world, the increasing number of diagnosed patients makes residents anxious and perturbed about the virus day by day. The start-up of emergency response and the long-term home rest have also exacerbated the spread of negative emotions such as panic in the network. Therefore, at this stage, an important aspect of community mobilization is to stabilize the overall situation, through the posting of a variety of slogans and notices, timely notification of official policies and measures to boost residents' confidence in epidemic prevention and control. At the same time, the catastrophic major crisis is easy to stimulate the common emotional demands and resonance of the public, which is rooted in the history and culture of a nation. China has shown extraordinary cohesion and action in this global crisis, which is reflected in our own cultural identity and national confidence. Therefore, the community should pay attention to the mainstream public opinion and emotional tendency, and actively guide and maintain the divergence and infection of residents' positive emotions. For example, slogans such as "Go, China! Go, Wuhan!" and "Go where there is epidemic, fight it till it perishes" demonstrate the collectivism and national consciousness of the Chinese people under cultural heritage, and the positive propaganda on the Internet to doctors, community workers, volunteers, and other anti-epidemic pioneers has also stimulated the emotional identity of the people. Of course, all the mobilization is ultimately to translate into practical and effective action. These slogans contain the value demands of the community for residents to participate in the action,, and also condense the consensus of all sectors of society to fight against disease. In addition, in the process of framework construction and integration, the incentive strategy is also a positive driving force to improve the framework. For example, the community gives subsidies or recognition to community workers and volunteers on the frontline of the fight against the epidemic, which can not only provide them due rewards, but also set an example for other residents and encourage residents to actively participate in community epidemic prevention and control, thus conducive to the sustainable implementation of strict prevention and control measures in the community.

#### **4. Suggestions on Improving the Effectiveness of Community Mobilization in Epidemic Prevention and Control**

##### **4.1. Integrate Community Resources and Enhance the Mobilization Force**

Community resources are the basis of the existence and development of the community, and it is also the material support and guarantee of community mobilization. In epidemic prevention and control, the participation under community mobilization cannot be separated from the full integration and utilization of community resources, and the development and utilization of community resources by urban communities also fully affects the effect of community



mobilization. Therefore, the primary task of community mobilization is to integrate and sort out community resources, including material resources, organizational resources, network resources, information resources, etc..Next, the scattered, complex and disordered community resources will be clarified one by one, and the quantity, types, sources and directions of community resources will be cleared, and then the resource integration platform will be connected with the needs of each subject in the community, so as to realize resource sharing and multi-party cooperation.Among them, community organizations play an irreplaceable role in exploring, utilizing and enriching community resources. Both, the government and the community must try their best to help community organizations grow, so as to accelerate the efficient integration of resources and promote the formation of mobilization force.

#### **4.2. Standardize the Mobilization Mechanisms and Ensure Residents' Participation**

The system problem is the fundamental problem, and strengthening the construction of mobilization system is the fundamental way to improve the effectiveness of community mobilization. In dealing with major emergencies similar to COVID-19, we should not only establish a sound emergency mobilization mechanism, but also strengthen the extensive participation of residents under normal conditions, improve the community participation mechanism and the backbone cultivation mechanism. In this nationwide epidemic prevention and control, the active participation and active cooperation of community residents is a bright spot. Different from previous mobilization, the mobilization of epidemic prevention and control is not the mobilization of a small group of people or anti-epidemic personnel, but the broad participation of the whole country to overcome the difficulties together. The prevention and control of COVID-19 is an unshirkable responsibility of all the people. Whether the prevention and control measures can be effectively implemented and whether the prevention and control results are effective also depend on the cooperation and understanding of the masses. Therefore, to institutionalize, standardize and scientific the mobilization work, and to ensure and mobilize community residents to participate in epidemic prevention and control with systems, is conducive to giving full play to the power of the vast majority of the masses and ensuring that the prevention and control measures are effectively implemented.

#### **4.3. Strengthen Propaganda Mobilization and Enhance Cultural Identity**

In social mobilization, the power of framework and discourse should not be underestimated. It is this invisible force that unites the members involved in the mobilization and strives to achieve the common goal. The community epidemic prevention and control can also be regarded as an emotional mobilization, and the strength of framework mobilization is undoubtedly revealed. Whether it is the national trend of "Go, China! Go, Wuhan!" and "Go where there is epidemic, fight it till it perishes", or the unique epidemic prevention slogans of various communities, they all convey a common cultural connotation and prevention and control needs. Therefore, community epidemic prevention and control must make full use of the power of discourse and framework, awaken the resonance in people's hearts with words, adhere to the ideological and cultural position of epidemic prevention and control, and carry forward the theme of active prevention and control to overcoming difficulties together. Among them, the propaganda of anti-epidemic, the popularization of epidemic knowledge, and the work of dispelling rumors are the top priorities, and it is necessary to guide residents to prevent and control scientifically. In addition, the humanistic care for residents during the epidemic period and the cultivation of residents' civic spirit and community common consciousness under the normalization cannot be ignored.

## 5. Conclusion

Community mobilization in epidemic prevention and control can be regarded as a full mobilization of community resources. Through the excavation, integration and utilization of community resources, the social goal of epidemic prevention and control can be transformed into community action with the extensive participation of community members. Although the epidemic is gradually subsided, we must also face up to the predicament of community mobilization in epidemic and accumulate experience in emergency mobilization while reviewing the remarkable prevention and control results. It must be realized that community resources do not appear in a vacuum, and most of the time need daily cultivation and accumulation. Therefore, in the daily community governance, the community should do a good job in the combing and integration of community resources, even if the lack of basic conditions, it can be made up for by introducing external resources. At the same time, attention should be paid to cultivating the consciousness of residents' autonomy and participation, constructing institutionalized and professional residents' participation, and standardizing and promoting the mobilization behavior of the community with the system. The establishment of this daily mobilization mechanism is also conducive to the community to enhance the ability of emergency mobilization, so as not to be caught off guard in the face of major emergencies. In addition, it is necessary to strengthen the spiritual and cultural construction of the community, cultivate residents' community awareness and sense of belonging, and consolidate the cultural foundation for mobilization.

Based on the analysis framework of resource mobilization theory, this paper makes a detailed analysis of the current situation of community mobilization in urban epidemic prevention and control in China and puts forward some suggestions. However, due to the limitations of objective conditions, such as insufficient relevant literature and limited investigation conditions, there may be many areas for improvement in the research process and results. In the future, I will explore this subject more deeply and comprehensively. On the one hand, if conditions are possible, accurate and reasonable indicators can be formulated to measure the effectiveness of community mobilization in epidemic prevention and control, thus making more systematic and standardized quantitative research; On the other hand, through the strengthening of theoretical learning, community mobilization in epidemic prevention and control can be analyzed from more perspectives, or focus more on a certain subject of mobilization, so that the research more specific and concentrated rather than simply dispersed, such as party building, social capital and residents' participation. In a word, I hope this paper can play a rich role in the relevant fields, if it can help the community mobilization in the epidemic prevention and control is even better, but in the future, the author will also strive to improve myself and make a deeper study.

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