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Research on High-Quality Police Work with New Quality Combat Effectiveness of Public Security under the Perspective of Overall Comprehensive Security—Taking L City G County Big Data Combat Center as an Example

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Abstract: This paper systematically analyzes the new situation of current public security work from the perspective of an overall comprehensive security outlook. In the context of the rapid development of the Internet, big data technology has brought profound and irreversible changes to social life, reshaping people's lifestyles and social management methods. With the continuous improvement, maturity, and widespread application of new big data technologies, criminal activities have exhibited new characteristics such as diversification, concealment, and intelligence, presenting unprecedented challenges to public security authorities. However, challenges come with opportunities; public security agencies must keep pace with the times, seize opportunities, and promote high-quality development in police work. Taking the grassroots public security of G County in L City as a case study, this region has actively responded to the requirements of the state and the Ministry of Public Security for enhancing the new combat effectiveness of public security, establishing and operating a big data practical center. A multi-category, multi-dimensional database system has been constructed, achieving significant results in combating crime and ensuring public welfare. However, field investigations have revealed certain issues in the construction of its big data practical center. In response to these problems, this paper proposes specific solutions aimed at improving the level of big data practical construction, reducing the incidence of criminal activities, fostering a harmonious and stable social security environment, and laying a solid foundation for comprehensive security and social stability.

1. Introduction

On April 15,2014, the General Secretary first proposed the concept of overall comprehensive security at the first plenary session of the Central Comprehensive Security Commission. He pointed out that the connotations and extensions of China's Comprehensive Security have greatly enriched, with broader spatiotemporal domains and increasingly complex internal and external factors. It is essential to adhere to the overall comprehensive security perspective. This important concept is based on a precise understanding of new characteristics and trends in the comprehensive security

situation, emphasizing people's safety as the purpose, political security as the foundation, economic security as the base, and military, cultural, and social security as guarantees. It relies on promoting inter comprehensive security to chart a path of comprehensive security with Chinese characteristics. Comprehensive security is a fundamental prerequisite for national development. As living standards improve, the scope of people's safety continues to expand.

From the perspective of overall comprehensive security, when examining China's police model, it is necessary to balance severe punishment for criminal activities with efforts to recover losses and prevent risk spread. At the same time, we must promote innovation in public security work, fully understand social public safety risks, and accurately grasp the trends and patterns of social order. By leveraging big data for risk assessment and using artificial intelligence technology for timely warnings and prevention, we can break through the limitations of traditional investigative methods and drive changes in investigative approaches and efficiency. Additionally, we should uphold and develop the "Fengqiao Experience" of the new era, advance grassroots social governance, and effectively resolve social conflicts. By enhancing the new combat effectiveness of public security, we can achieve high-quality policing, thereby accelerating the modernization of public security work and building a solid defense for comprehensive security and social stability.[1]

2. Improve the quality of public security and build a high-quality police model

In the era of rapid development in new-generation information technologies such as cloud computing, big data, and artificial intelligence, modern science and technology centered on information technology have swiftly penetrated the public safety domain. While this process brings numerous conveniences, it also triggers a series of public safety issues, giving rise to diverse forms of criminal activities. In the face of these new challenges, law enforcement agencies need to respond swiftly and conduct efficient investigations, breaking free from the constraints of traditional investigative models.[2]

Traditional investigative models overly rely on police forces, leading to obstacles in intelligence analysis and significant inefficiencies due to performance incentives within the team. In this context, public security departments should embrace the modern scientific and technological philosophy of "people-oriented" principles, re-evaluating the essence of technology-driven policing. Supported by advanced technology, optimizing and upgrading police equipment is crucial for achieving a systemic leap, which is key to enhancing police efficiency.

Over the years, local public security organs have gradually formed a consensus through the practice of large police force coordination, grassroots prevention and basic prevention, and big data practical combat: integrating prevention and control, using big data technology to coordinate operations, changing working modes, optimizing organizational structure, and reshaping police procedures are the inevitable trend of smart police construction.

The concept of "Smart Earth" has sparked a global craze for building "smart cities." As an important force in maintaining social security and ensuring people's livelihood, the police have embraced the idea of "smart policing." In 2018, the Ministry of Public Security established the "National Public Security Big Data Work Leading Group," actively promoting big data strategies and laying a solid foundation for the development of smart policing.[3]

On August 29,2019, State Councilor and Minister of Public Security Zhao Kezhi proposed the requirement to "establish practical standards, base on practical requirements, adhere to intelligence leadership, strengthen practical guidance, and vigorously promote the integrated construction of intelligence, command, and operations." This marked the formal establishment of the "intelligence-command-operation integration" police model. The model breaks down barriers in data, resources, and mechanisms, closely linking intelligence, command, and combat, enhancing the

ability to handle complex situations, improving predictive and early warning capabilities, and endowing it with profound political significance in "maintaining comprehensive security and social stability."

In January 2021, the National Public Security Department Directors' Conference proposed and emphasized the "Integration of Intelligence, Command, Duty, and Public Opinion" police model based on the "Integration of Intelligence, Command, and Action." This model deeply integrates intelligence, command, duty, and public opinion, with risk prevention as the main thread, focusing on practical applications. It aims to achieve "comprehensive and precise risk prevention, efficient and smooth decision-making and command, integrated sharing of police data, combined operations leveraging the strengths of different police units, and synchronized online and offline responses." This model further enriches the content of police work and enhances police efficiency.[4]

To achieve the optimal efficiency and high-quality policing, various regions across the country have launched pilot programs for collaborative police operations in multiple forms. At the end of 2023, the Ministry of Public Security introduced a forward-looking new police model, clarifying the direction for public security work: horizontally promoting the "professionalism + mechanisms + big data" police model, and vertically dividing the police functions into "city and county main combat, police station primary prevention." By building this new police model, continuous optimization of public security management systems and operational mechanisms is being pursued, with deepened efforts in the construction and application of big data intelligence, accelerating the enhancement of new qualitative combat capabilities in public security, and exploring paths for the modernization of public security work.

From the integration of "police and intelligence" to the integration of "intelligence, police, and operations," and then to the integration of "intelligence, police, operations, and public opinion," up to today's "professionalism + mechanisms + big data" policing model, the connotations of the policing model have continuously enriched, and the significance of safeguarding comprehensive security has become increasingly clear. This series of developments is the result of the deep integration of technology and policing, as well as a vivid demonstration of the public security department's continuous adaptation to the times and enhancement of its capabilities. In the future, with the ongoing advancement of technology, the policing model will surely continue to innovate and develop, playing an even more crucial role in maintaining social stability and ensuring people's peace and tranquility.[5]

3. Construction status of big data combat center in L.G County

In today's era of rapid development of science and technology, new technologies are emerging like a surging wave, which profoundly changes the social environment, social form and governance mode. In the face of this series of changes, the traditional investigation mode has been unable to meet the needs of the new situation.[6]

Traditional investigative methods and techniques have obvious shortcomings in terms of initiative, foresight, prevention, technology, and depth. As criminal methods become increasingly intelligent and diverse, the limitations of traditional investigation models in information acquisition, analysis, and rapid response have become more pronounced. To effectively address the complex and ever-changing crime landscape and enhance the combat capabilities of public security forces, fully utilizing data resources has become an inevitable choice.

As artificial intelligence, social networks, electronic data platforms, and other intelligent technologies continue to improve and be widely applied, massive amounts of data have emerged. These data are transformed through advanced models and algorithms, gradually evolving into potentially valuable data points, blocks, and chains. With the core focus on public security

informatization, supported by data mining, data analysis (association), data modeling, and data planning, a new model of "smart policing" with self-awareness has emerged through interconnected, IoT-based, and intelligent means. On this basis, a new system for big data practical operations has also been established, injecting strong momentum into public security work.

Regarding the new police model centered on "professionalism + mechanism + big data," aimed at enhancing the new quality combat effectiveness of public security, Minister Wang Xiaohong made clear instructions at multiple important meetings, including the National Public Security Department Heads Conference. This instruction has pointed out the direction for public security work, emphasizing the critical role and importance of big data in public security.

The Public Security Department of Hebei Province promptly responded to the call and swiftly established a Big Data Practical Work Leading Group, with Deputy Governor Wang Litong serving as the group leader, to comprehensively coordinate and lead relevant work. All police units, departments, and county bureaus have further elevated their political stance, unified in understanding and action, treating the promotion of the Big Data Practical Center as the "Number One Project," with top officials personally overseeing its implementation. By accelerating the establishment of organizational leadership structures, formulating detailed work plans, and forcefully advancing efforts, they ensure that big data practical work yields tangible results.

Since February, the G County Public Security Bureau of City L has taken proactive measures to advance the construction of a big data combat center, gradually forming a new pattern of integrated operations characterized by horizontal coordination, vertical integration, and unified promotion. The bureau focuses on modernizing public security work as its main thread, actively integrating big data initiatives with smart policing and the enhancement of new combat capabilities in public security. It continuously deepens the implementation of the "city-county primary battle" functions, aiming to create a new landscape where big data empowers practical public security operations. The goal is to build a one-stop comprehensive analysis support system that tightly connects the three key links: basic information collection, smart policing construction, and service for practical operations, achieving precise, efficient, and collaborative police work.

In the face of numerous challenges in public security work, police stations and various case-handling teams generally suffer from insufficient manpower, lagging investigative methods, and low case handling efficiency. To effectively address these issues, the G County Public Security Bureau of L City actively adapts to the trends of the times, adheres to innovation and reform, and is fully committed to building a new system for practical police work. They have meticulously crafted a "Big Data Practical Center" that integrates resources, strength, and technology across all police units, thereby coordinating the analysis and judgment of all cases, infusing new vitality and momentum into public security work. By leveraging the Big Data Practical Center, they aim to enhance the new quality combat effectiveness of public security.

The first is the restructuring of the system to create a smart hub. The Cyber Security Team, Image Investigation Team, Intelligence Center, and Science and Information Team have been integrated into one, strengthening the synthetic investigation force. Relying on "big data + synthetic operations," they explore models for cluster strikes against criminal activities, forming a work operation model where synthetic investigations lead comprehensively, combat center technology provides support, and grassroots police forces focus on arrests, significantly reducing the workload of frontline officers. The Big Data Combat Center uses the synthetic analysis platform as a link, coordinating with various police units to integrate and analyze data related to individuals, scenes, crime scenes, and records of each case, ultimately locking down suspects. For "minor public cases," the Data Synthetic Operations Center quickly analyzes the suspect's movements, compares information, and initiates mechanisms for rapid image investigation, online investigation, video tracking, and immediate arrest. For "electronic fraud cases," a multi-investigation, multi-police

research, and multidimensional case linkage framework is established, combining unified and decentralized efforts to enhance efficiency. Comprehensive command rooms have been set up in all 14 police stations across the bureau, receiving real-time operational instructions from the synthetic operations center, laying a solid foundation for forming an integrated "data policing" organizational system that covers all levels and operates around the clock.

Secondly, mechanism innovation to enhance combat effectiveness. Rapid response and case handling mechanism: The Synthetic Operations Center is responsible for the analysis of key cases across the board, providing breakthrough directions and freeing up resources from grassroots units to focus on major cases and expedite minor ones. After receiving an alert, frontline units submit basic case details to the Synthetic Operations Center, which conducts in-depth analysis and provides accurate leads, enabling frontline units to set more precise targets for investigation and arrest operations. Early warning and prevention mechanism: Targeting new types of crimes such as telecom network fraud and online gambling, a comprehensive chain of action is taken to ensure high-quality completion of four tasks: timely loss reduction, precise strikes, eradication of breeding grounds, and public awareness campaigns. This enhances the powerful impact of crime suppression, shifting from the passive model of post-incident reporting to fully leveraging the functions of the "Ministry of Public Security Telecommunication Fraud Case Investigation" platform, establishing a warning and interception mechanism primarily based on data alerts with ground-level prevention as a supplement. Upon receiving early warning information from higher-ups, the Synthetic Operations Center actively coordinates with the city bureau's big data combat center, extracting massive amounts of data for analysis, independently identifying warning information, and promptly pushing it to local police stations. Police stations then immediately call to intercept, visit for persuasion, and provide feedback.

The third point is that practical tests highlight the effectiveness of reforms. Since the operation of the Big Data Practical Center in March 2024, a total of 1,135 cases under the "Seven Must-Notify" program have been pushed to frontline law enforcement units through the "Situation Command Action" platform. The system platforms independently conducted 374 queries, and received 132 calls for police coordination hotline inquiries. Through the "Situation Command Action" police coordination, 71 involved groups were established. The Big Data Practical Center has empowered the capture of 5 wanted fugitives, 6 suspects involved in cases, and the recovery of 3 missing persons, with 14 pieces of information on individuals who went missing or were untraceable. It has also facilitated the comparison of 8 pieces of information on unidentified individuals by police stations and provided 5 pieces of assistance for external police operations.

Currently, a 7x24-hour police big data rapid query and analysis service has been implemented to support case investigation, emergency response, and security maintenance at the grassroots level. The Big Data Combat Center remains vigilant against property crimes that affect people's livelihoods, maintaining real-time correlation with the command center. By means of follow-up visits, random checks, and police collaboration, they gather information on incidents and cases, assisting law enforcement units in enhancing prevention and crackdown efforts. On April 18th, the Integrated Operations Center worked with a local police station to actively address a theft case involving an electric tricycle in a residential area. They retrieved the suspect's trajectory and facial images, compared the suspect's photo with a database of known theft offenders, identified one suspect by surname, and swiftly tracked their movements. After pinpointing their location, they guided the police officers to apprehend the suspect, successfully solving five cases in one fell swoop.

4. Problems and causes existing in the construction of big data practical center in l.g county

According to the preliminary operation of the big data combat center, although some achievements have been made in the past month, problems have also been revealed compared with the number of police incidents. The service frequency and participation degree of the combat center are relatively low, and there is still a gap compared with the "forming teams, checking information, making judgments and going to the case" formulated by the municipal bureau.

Although big data resources are constantly enriched and the new quality combat effectiveness of public security based on big data resources is also constantly improving, there are still too many traditional and inefficient ways in information sharing, intelligence analysis and case management in big data combat centers.

4.1 Data quality needs to be further improved

On the technical level, most of the issues encountered stem from the inherent characteristics of big data. Currently, the data on the intelligent policing platform is incomplete, making it difficult to form a complete chain for case analysis, with poor timeliness. Data related to internal police operations updates rapidly, while data outside the police system updates relatively slowly. The integration of data is low, and functions such as correlation analysis and collision are weak, which to some extent affects data quality and hinders the practical effectiveness of data services.

4.2 Institutional barriers to data resource utilization

In the construction of big data practical mechanisms, the biggest issue currently is the data barriers between departments, which prevent sharing and openness. As a result, massive data resources cannot be effectively utilized. Management systems are inadequate, and data management is disconnected from business needs. Conflicts between data application authorization and security management have not been adequately resolved. Restrictions on data query permissions significantly impact the efficiency of case handling.

4.3 The existing data application system needs to be updated and improved

There is an urgent need to establish a big data practical system that integrates data storage, processing, and analysis. The current information application systems are large in scale, but their technical architecture and equipment are relatively outdated. From both a technical perspective and an investment standpoint, it is challenging to intelligently upgrade existing information systems.

5. Suggestions on improving the construction level of big data practice center in g county, L City

In today's world, where criminal activities are becoming increasingly diverse and intelligent, public security organs must keep pace with the times, firmly establish a big data mindset, and use "smart policing" as a powerful tool to comprehensively improve the level of public security work. In response to the many problems and challenges that big data brings to traditional public security work, the public security organs of G County in L City are actively exploring and practicing.

5.1 Focus on personnel construction and strengthen talent support

5.1.1 Strengthen personnel training and improve professional quality

In recent years, traditional crimes and new types of crime have intertwined, with the severity and complexity of new crimes becoming increasingly prominent. Data-driven approaches have become a significant characteristic of new crimes. In the era of big data, criminals have deeply integrated their criminal activities with high-tech techniques, making their methods more advanced and characterized by technological sophistication, intelligence, and strong concealment. The variety of crimes has also increased, with new types such as online fraud, online gambling, and online drug trafficking emerging one after another. The concepts of "smart cities" and "smart government" provide a solid theoretical foundation and policy support for the construction of "smart policing," while also laying a strong foundation for the informatization of public security agencies. Under this policy context, it is imperative to intensify efforts in cultivating and training big data talent. Public security big data modeling technology, as a key means to enhance the innovative awareness and data thinking capabilities of police officers, can break through the information asymmetry between adversaries and us, significantly enhancing early warning perception, dynamic prevention, and precise combat capabilities. Through big data modeling technology, the potential value of big data can be fully tapped, further strengthening its practical application in policing, effectively leveraging the predictive, early warning, and preventive functions of big data in police work, and efficiently converting big data resources into powerful combat forces. Regular professional training courses can be organized, inviting industry experts and scholars to give lectures on topics such as big data analysis techniques, data mining algorithms, and artificial intelligence applications. At the same time, practical drills and case analysis activities should be conducted to allow police officers to accumulate experience in practice and improve their ability to solve real-world problems. In addition, police officers are encouraged to study independently and take relevant certification examinations. Police officers with excellent results will be commended and rewarded to stimulate their enthusiasm and initiative in learning.

5.1.2 Promote the construction of a scientific police system and promote efficient collaboration

The scientific organization and clear division of responsibilities within public security agencies are crucial for the efficient operation of big data work in policing. Strengthening horizontal collaboration among various police units within county bureaus is an essential part of building a scientific policing system. Efforts should be made to encourage multiple police units and forces to take the initiative, excel in their duties, and ensure that the "Big Data Combat Center" can operate flexibly according to different modes such as "routine, special, and wartime." We need to focus on specialized police units to achieve expertise and confidence in tackling specific challenges.. The "Big Data Combat Center" should activate cluster operations, specialized task forces, and multi-police unit operations as needed, achieving deep integration of big data from various criminal information streams and promoting comprehensive case handling data.

Strengthening vertical collaboration with the municipal bureau is equally indispensable. We must proactively respond to and fully utilize the service support group specifically set up by the municipal big data combat center for districts and counties. In the past, the task of data integration often fell on the grassroots level. Police stations had to shoulder both crime prevention and control responsibilities while also being asked for data, making it difficult to complete tasks effectively, leading to poor data quality and an inability to support practical operations. Only by adhering to the police function division of "city and county as the main combat force, police stations as the main prevention force" can we better implement the big data strategy.

At the same time, it is crucial to enhance cross-departmental collaboration among other departments, organizations, and the public within the county bureau. An information sharing mechanism should be established to strengthen integration with government and social data resources. Data quality must be given high priority, forming a multi-dimensional database that updates in real-time to achieve practical application of data. By continuously pushing target information and operational targets, the accuracy and timeliness of police operations can be improved. Standardizing data usage and distribution will promote the formation of a new digital combat model characterized by targeted data activation, horizontal coordination among police units, vertical functional linkage, and real-time resource interaction.

5.2 Optimize the application system and improve the practical efficiency

To accelerate the improvement of existing information application systems and continuously enhance these systems, we must further deepen the integrated use of big data to break through cases at the digital level. We should embrace the concepts of proactive policing and preventive policing, emphasizing "precise empowerment" and focusing on "practical effectiveness." In line with the actual situation of G County Public Security Bureau in L City, we should comprehensively promote the construction of big data practical centers and deepen the application of the integrated platform for intelligence, command, and action. Relying on the integrated operation mechanism of "intelligence, command, and action," we need to refine and adjust plans and contingency measures more meticulously, strengthen the analysis, assessment, and rectification of safety hazards. In police work, it is essential to focus on practical needs and drive changes in working methods. To achieve the goals of practicality, flattening, and integration, the key lies in continuously improving the integrated operation mechanism of "intelligence, command, and action." By integrating resources and optimizing processes, we can achieve close collaboration across departments and information sharing, building an efficient police system. We must break down barriers to data resource allocation in traditional police work, fully promote resource integration, and leverage technological means to integrate multi-source police data, achieving efficient circulation and utilization of data. We should also integrate various advanced application tools and technologies to provide maximum support for critical stages such as intelligence collection and analysis. At the same time, we need to optimize command and dispatch procedures, establish rapid response mechanisms, and improve the speed and efficiency of handling emergencies. For example, after receiving a major alert, we can quickly allocate police forces through the integrated platform for intelligence, command, and action, ensuring rapid arrival at the scene and swift handling. Through these measures, we will accelerate the construction of a new public security big data application ecosystem and continuously enhance the ability of public security organs to deal with complex social security situation.

5.3 Improve mechanism construction to ensure data security

5.3.1 Build a large supervision mechanism system and strengthen data supervision

To build a comprehensive regulatory mechanism system, it is necessary to specifically set up positions for data quality supervision, security review, statistical analysis, and optimization enhancement. By adopting the approach of "data supervision + supervised data," we can conduct all-round monitoring of big data practices at various levels, grasp the collaborative quality, operational efficiency, and data security conditions at each level, and form a new model of data supervision to achieve dual improvements in "data supervision and data security." Data quality supervision must ensure the accuracy, completeness, and consistency of data, strictly controlling the collection, entry, and storage processes. Security review should rigorously examine the access, use,

and sharing of data to prevent leaks and misuse. Statistical analysis should deeply mine and analyze data to provide scientific support for decision-making. Optimization enhancement should be based on regulatory outcomes, promptly adjusting and improving big data practices to continuously enhance work quality and efficiency.

5.3.2 Build a long-term operation mechanism of security management to ensure data security

Governments shall establish a three-dimensional, deep protection system for cloud computing, big data, dual-domain networks, and multi-network integration, ensuring that the entire process from source to end-user is traceable, manageable, controllable, and verifiable. Within the scope of control, data should be made as accessible as possible to all police units for practical service purposes. At the same time, there is an urgent need to promote the classification and grading management of data, providing convenient and smooth sharing channels. Public security authorities and their certified technology partners shall construct a dynamic security mechanism for permission access that integrates user work responsibilities (e.g., case investigators, data auditors) with multi-level data classification (C1-C4 under GB/T 35273-2025). The joint police-enterprise data governance committee shall utilize the collaborative innovation mechanism to implement scenario-driven data utilization, where usage levels and visualization content are automatically adjusted based on application contexts (e.g., initial case investigation with limited metadata access vs. full case handling with decrypted core data), ensuring strict adherence to the principle of "minimum necessary access" across all operational scenarios.

The data governance committee shall establish data audit specialists to oversee various data services, ensuring that all application services are not misused or in violation of regulations, thereby eliminating security risks. The cybersecurity task force shall investigate access authorization mechanisms to enhance the security of core data and prevent the abuse of data services.

In summary, the G County Public Security Bureau of City L should focus on establishing and improving a new police operation model. In the face of new situations and tasks that pose new requirements and challenges to public security work, it is necessary to establish and improve a new police model characterized by "professionalism + mechanisms + big data." This model should center on specialized police functions, be guided by operational mechanisms, and supported by big data, forming a more efficient police operation system. It is essential to uphold and develop the new era "Fengqiao Experience," conduct conflict resolution and dispute mediation, precisely manage various risks, and fully maintain social stability and comprehensive security. Law enforcement must strictly punish all kinds of prominent criminal activities, accelerate the construction of a social security prevention system, improve the social security management system, and continuously enhance the people's sense of safety and happiness.

6. Conclusion

The philosophical wisdom of "thinking of danger in times of safety," accumulated over five thousand years of Chinese civilization, has always been a crucial spiritual core in state governance. At this critical juncture of great rejuvenation, we must practice the overall comprehensive security concept with the vigilance of treading on thin ice, and build a security system that is "comprehensive in all fields, comprehensive in all elements, and comprehensive in the entire cycle." This will firmly grasp the strategic initiative to safeguard national sovereignty, security, and development interests. As an important pillar of the comprehensive security system, public security organs are driving police reforms through technological revolutions and comprehensively advancing the construction of smart policing. By implementing big data strategies, they have established a new combat platform integrating risk warnings, precise strikes, and intelligent

prevention, promoting the transformation of police combat generation models towards data-driven, human-machine collaboration, and cloud-based operations. Currently, a three-dimensional prevention network has been formed, centered around the police cloud brain, integrating cutting-edge technologies such as 5G, artificial intelligence, and blockchain, achieving the construction and implementation of various smart policing platforms, advancing the police big data strategy, and enhancing the new quality combat effectiveness of public security. By leveraging this enhanced combat effectiveness to drive the modernization of public security systems, we can empower public security operations to more effectively serve the people and safeguard national security as well as citizen welfare. In future development, the G County Public Security Bureau of City L should continue to explore innovations, continuously improve the construction of the big data practical center, and make greater contributions to maintaining social stability and ensuring people's peace.

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