Study on the Impact of Infectious Diseases on the Safety of Rural Areas and its Optimal Governance—A Case Study of Hohhot-Baotou-Rrdos-Yulin Economic Zone

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Abstract: In recent years, safety has been gradually put into the national key construction list, and the work of rural safety is also in full swing. But with the sudden emergence of events, rural security has shown a huge vulnerability. By contacting the outbreak area of Hubei rural construction of safety management, the purpose of this article is to found that infectious diseases during the period of economic, political, social, ideological, ecological impact safety problems and put forward the optimization scheme, called for of the construction of the rural security key to return, to improve the safety of the sudden outbreak response capacity.

Keywords: Food Security; National Security; Rural; Epidemic Situation of Infectious Diseases

1. The introduction

1.1 Background

Since 2015, China has put security on the list of national priorities. In the report to the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC), China put forward the overall concept of national security. However, as the factors of social instability are increasing day by day, different safety loopholes appear in different periods in rural areas, which lead to the limitations of the government-led security governance model. The COVID-19 epidemic in early 2020 is a major public health emergency with the fastest spreading speed, the widest range of infection and the most difficult prevention and control since the founding of the People’s Republic of China. In the fight against the epidemic, rural areas are one of the main fronts. As the grass-roots units most close to the people, rural areas are the first line of epidemic prevention and control. Ensuring rural security can effectively break the constraints of rural revitalization construction, accelerate the pace of rural development, effectively arouse the government’s attention to rural security issues, give full play to the capacity of community-level autonomy, and cope with rural shocks.

The work of rural safety is in full progress. To cope with the impact of rural safety, villages need to improve their economic security function, ensure the political development and stability of rural safety, emphasize the significance of rural social security, improve the overall quality of villagers in rural ideological security, and ensure the permanent stability of rural ecological security. At the same time, it emphasizes breaking through the mode of focusing on economic security and giving full play to the security role of political security, ideological security, social security and ecological security. The purpose of paying attention to rural security construction is to solve problems concerning agriculture, rural areas and farmers, help poverty fight, improve democracy and self-governance at the grass-roots level, realize rural

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culture and maintain social stability.

1.2 Research status at home and abroad

Through the study of rural farmers to various government departments of public security service awareness, and put forward to improving the quality of the rural public security service, need to supply side structural reform of the relevant legal system, to the public security organ and other collaborative supply core stakeholders, needs to arouse the enthusiasm of farmers participating subjects, also need to improve the judicial staff work ability. China’s rural construction includes economic development, social development, living standard, ecological environment and urban and rural areas.

China’s Rural Development Index is of five dimensions of integration; however, there are five problems in the construction of rural cultural soft power: grassroots cadres have insufficient understanding of cultural soft power, rural cultural resources cannot meet the needs, cultural market management needs to be strengthened, public cultural service system is missing, and the protection of rural folk culture with characteristics is not in place. Balanced urban and rural development, government-led, pilot system, and the establishment of a new rural community governance structure still need to be strengthened. Attention should be paid to the construction of community-level organizations, the establishment of a one-unit urban and rural community organization system, the encouragement of multiple subjects to participate in community construction, the promotion of equal urban and rural public services, the promotion of the orderly construction of new communities, and the realization of the orderly integration of urban and rural development. Rural safety needs to strengthen the social responsibility of multiple subjects, dredging the backflow channels of talents, cultivating the participation ability of farmers, strengthening the publicity of rural environmental protection, improving farmers’ environmental protection awareness, scientifically and rationally using industrial products to alleviate the impact of going to the countryside, and improving rural ecological environment governance ability. In rural areas, especially in the central and western regions, the problems of having access to water, electricity, radio and television have not been solved. On the other hand, rural areas have weak awareness of low-carbon environmental protection and increasingly serious environmental pollution problems. Registration of contracted management right of rural land is a basic work to ensure the safety of land circulation transactions and improve the contracted management system of rural land, as well as a basic means to confirm and protect farmers’ land property rights. Ensuring the healthy development of land circulation is a prerequisite for further deepening the reform of rural land system. From the perspective of low carbon economy, this paper discusses the countermeasures for the transformation of rural economic development pattern: first, establish the concept of circular economy and improve the policy of low carbon economy; second, increase government revenue; third, establish the concept of low-carbon consumption and accelerate the development of low-carbon agriculture; fourth, adjust rural industrial structure.

This paper aims to call for the return of the focus of rural safety construction by contacting the construction of rural safety management in this epidemic. To package Hubei area for the specific case, through the investigation and understand the unusual period infectious disease epidemic situation of the construction of the rural security, see the call package Hubei rural security construction achievements and existing problems, and from the economic, social, political, ecological, thoughts such as multiple level summary way and the effective measures and solutions are put forward.

2. Impact of infectious diseases on the safety of rural areas

2.1 Epidemic period

2.1.1 Economic security

Product supply is unbalanced, economic security is damaged. On the demand side, the supply of daily necessities and agricultural production equipment was insufficient during the epidemic period, which made it difficult to ensure the continuous export of agricultural products. Most of the price increases, such as vegetable prices, due to the severe epidemic caused masks, alcohol, disinfectant and other safety products out of stock. From the supply side, road closures...
and more checkpoints have hindered the export and sales channels of agricultural products and meat from some vegetable greenhouses operators and farmers in rural areas, preventing them from reaching the market and resulting in the loss of farmers’ right to profit. The tension between supply and demand of commodity market affects people’s life order. Some enterprises are unable to resume work and production, and workers lose their income and remuneration while they cannot avoid normal living expenses. As a result, the perception of happiness declines, which damages the economic security of rural areas. It has slowed the fight against poverty.

2.1.2 Political security

Actively cooperating with political arrangements and effectively safeguarding political security. The fight against COVID-19 is a nationwide battle. Under the leadership of the government, people have been at the forefront of the epidemic prevention and control, controlling the epidemic at its source and within the “first kilometer”, thus building the first barrier to ensure the safety of villagers. The accelerated population mobility has led the local government to quickly implement the first-level response requirements for major public health emergencies and carry out dragnet checks on the whole village, so as to ensure that the local government is responsible for keeping the soil, and responsible for keeping the soil. Blocking points have been set up at every village entrance to intensify investigation and strict joint prevention and control. In the early stage of the epidemic, the villagers were unable to realize the serious consequences brought by the epidemic, and the degree of political cooperation was low.

2.1.3 Ideological security

Some of the villagers are poorly educated, which leads to the belief that it is undesirable to close roads at will in rural areas, and they are not subject to the exhortation and publicity work. As a result, it is difficult for villagers to cooperate with the work, and the ideological difficulty makes the epidemic prevention and control work in rural areas quite difficult. For the construction of rural civilization, it is still necessary to actively advocate life safety and physical health as the first priority, firmly establish the concept of “life first, safety first”, and still need to pay great attention to the ideology and strengthen the organization of leadership.

2.1.4 Ecological security

We will ensure the ecological security of farming and pastoral areas and incorporate it into the rural safety management system. We will strengthen the management of medical waste, and do a good job in collecting and innocently disposing waste from scattered social guards to prevent secondary pollution. At the same time, the village should pay special attention to the protection of wildlife and ecological security, maintain the strategic determination of promoting ecological civilization construction, and effectively improve the national biosafety governance capacity. For rural ecological pollution, we need to fight a tough battle to prevent and control pollution and effectively reduce rural ecological problems.

2.1.5 Social security

Social stability provides a good environment for the safe development of rural areas. This distinction on the network information, mixed with the rumor, the rumor information mainly comes from the public, video software, chatting and web push social media commonly used software, such as rumor problem has become the epidemic prevention and control of one of the difficulties, optional led to many social panic, have serious social accident.

In normal times, the impact of infectious disease outbreaks varies, and village security varies.

2.2 Ordinary period

2.2.1 Economic security

The policy support guarantees the bottom, the economic production is healthy. Since the reform and opening up, China’s economy has developed rapidly, and urban and rural per capita disposable income has increased year by year. China vigorously develops the rural economy, focusing on the issues of agriculture, rural areas and farmers, and putting forward the strategy of “rural revitalization” to promote the development of China’s agricultural and rural economy, striving to provide strong support for overall economic and social development. Advances in science and technology and the Internet have significantly raised the overall production capacity of grain and other agricultural products, the level of agricultural modernization, and farmers’ income. Profound changes have taken place in the modes of agricul-
tural production, operation, and utilization of resources, as well as in the relations between the supply and demand of agricultural products and between industry, agriculture, and urban and rural areas. The concept of green agricultural development has gained popular support. Rural economic organizations are developing day by day, and their economic security issues with villagers should also be paid attention to. It is the key to ensure the stable and healthy development of agricultural and rural economy, and the employment and social welfare of villagers.

2.2.2 Political security

Grassroots force first, rural safety guarantee. In China, the basic political system of self-governance of grass-roots organizations is practiced. Residents’ and villagers’ committees are composed of members elected by villagers, who exercise self-management, self-education, self-service and self-supervision. The political security of the countryside should carry out the rights and obligations of the villagers. In recent years, the phenomenon of “micro corruption” in rural areas of China has attracted much attention. Village cadres, as the most basic cadres, are the cadres with the closest contact with the people, and their exercise of power is also directly related to the vital interests of the people, preventing village cadres from abusing power is the key. Many villages in China have the bad habit of “election gifts”, which infringes the villagers’ right to vote and the right to stand for election. The chaos of grassroots political organizations needs to be managed so as to ensure the political security of rural areas and to develop rural grassroots politics better without the infringement and interference of internal factors.

2.2.3 Ideological security

For modernization of thought transformation and systematization of safety system, new rural construction is in full swing, and the old and new urgent need to be put on the agenda. The elimination of bad habits is necessary, supplemented by the change of customs, the construction of civilized township work. Such feudal dreariness as the preference for sons over daughters and superstition needs to be restrained from both the moral and legal levels. It is a systematic project to promote the transformation of customs and customs and the building of civilized and local customs. It requires a multi-pronged approach in order to give full play to the important role of mass organizations and make new achievements in the construction of spiritual civilization in rural areas. The ideological problems in rural areas are not only bad habits. Since most of the rural development in China is still relatively backward, and the villagers, especially the elderly, have a low level of education, so they are easy to be influenced by evil cults. Therefore, rural areas need to strengthen ideological construction, educate the villagers, and ensure their ideological safety.

2.2.4 Ecological security

Pollution is under control and green hills are safe. Along with economic development, pollution is serious in the countryside, many factories have the phenomenon of river water pollution, aquatic organisms dying, solid river ecological destruction, the use of agricultural fertilizer pollution of land, in order to implement the jinping, chairman of the “green water castle peak is the jinshan yinshan” thought, the need to promote the development of green agriculture, strengthen the agricultural ecological environment protection, create a new situation of agricultural rural ecological civilization construction, improve the ecological protection consciousness, more environmental protection of the third industry development compared with the second industry, the tourism industry, such as organic, increase penalties for the destruction of the ecological environment and regulation, protect the ecological security.

An effective protection and security system of cultural landscape should be established to provide a basis for the formulation of effective key strategies, improvement measures and allocation of resources through dynamic monitoring.

2.2.5 Social security

Systemic security is complete, and the security system is complete. Social security includes social security, traffic safety, life safety and production safety, while most rural basic public facilities are not highly informationized, and the backward basic facilities affect the guarantee of social security. We will strengthen public security, improve the rural management system, and improve the social security mechanism. There is also the phenomenon of “village bullying” common in many rural areas. To combat the evil forces and ensure the safety of villagers’ lives and property, community-level self-governance organizations need to take action. The old-age insurance system in rural areas has
always been the focus of rural safety construction, and improving the old-age insurance system can effectively guarantee social security.

Through the preliminary investigation and analysis of Hubao and E, we know that the relevant forms of rural safety construction in Hubao and E play their roles in the process of establishing safe villages in five aspects, namely, economic security, political security, ideological security, ecological security and social security. Concrete during peace during the outbreak of the rural security situation shown in the table below, first research adopts the method of consulting, combining with questionnaire survey and semi-structured in-depth interviews, questionnaire content mainly includes the economic security, political security, ecological security, social security, thought a total security five aspects, samples of 100 individuals ratio of 4:6, questionnaire 107, access to effective questionnaire 100, questionnaire efficient 93%.

3. Solutions

3.1 Epidemic period

3.1.1 Economic security

Make use of regional characteristics, contact “Internet +”, expand sales channels. Extend the industrial chain and increase the added value of products. Pay attention to safety quality, enhance credibility. Through the network broadcast, the village head can bring goods or cooperate and sell them with the relevant online celebrities. After the application is approved, the village head can cooperate with the farmers to sell the agricultural products at the rest stations on the expressway to obtain profits. We will explore various forms of agricultural production to extend the industrial chain and increase the added value of products.

3.1.2 Political security

For feasible top-level design and implementation of the bottom-level implementation of the dual combination, we will increase villagers’ participation in rural security construction and improve rural governance. Government documents to guide the design of effective top-level design, to achieve the effective implementation of the lower level. Self-governance at the community level has been fully realized. Village committees have carried out strict control of the epidemic through radio stations, and have worked with villagers’ groups to actively patrol the countryside to ensure safety. We should improve the traditional spatial development layout, which only considers economic development but ignores ecological protection, and ensure that both are taken into account safely, without sacrificing other interests.

3.1.3 Ideological security

Regular rural safety education is to improve the overall safety quality of the countryside. Professional teams were sent to communicate with each other in depth about the villagers’ difficulties, actively seek for feasible solutions to the difficulties, carry out online activities about the epidemic publicity, and encourage the villagers to actively participate in training.

3.1.4 Ecological security

Professional training should be given to the competent team trained in epidemic prevention to carry out ecological maintenance. More efforts will be made to crack down on wildlife markets and crack down on illegal practices. Under the premise of good protective measures, ensure the smooth overcoming of bad weather during the epidemic. Actively dealing with winter snow, tornadoes and sandstorms nip in the bud. Tidy up vegetable markets and market places. We will ensure the safety of wildlife and crack down on the sale of wildlife.

3.1.5 Social security

We will ensure food security, exercise macro-control and maintain market pricing. We will maintain public order and strictly enforce access to and from villages. Through financial support and subsidies from the government, the farmers affected by the epidemic will be stabilized. More efforts have been made to check the entry and exit of villages for epidemic prevention and actively cooperate with the safety construction during the special period of the epidemic.

3.2 Special period
3.2.1 Economic security

Joint multi-subject to achieve multi-linkage, expand the development of agricultural sales channels, and develop and strengthen the rural economy. We will provide more employment opportunities, make full use of local resources to develop industries with local characteristics for employment assistance, increase farmers’ income and narrow the income gap between urban and rural areas. Improve infrastructure construction, provide access to innovative development platforms and methods such as e-commerce, better exchange of production and life, improve the rural production environment, and enhance economic competitiveness.

3.2.2 Political security

In special, increase political security education, to provide a good political foundation for political life. We will encourage and motivate villagers to participate in political life, change their passive participation, improve their safety governance ability, enrich grassroots governance practices, and improve their political satisfaction. Improve organizational self-education, self-reflection ability, improve service ability and level, and improve rural public security service perception ability.

3.2.3 Ideological security

Special time to strengthen ideological and safety education, safety lectures, safety knowledge competition and other forms of science activities, actively strengthen the construction of township culture, improve the ideological and safety quality of residents, promote ideological modernization. Strengthen the quality training of villagers’ groups and encourage the construction of rural civilization in the form of “local driving the whole”.

3.2.4 Ecological security

Based on experience, we can predict ecological problems in ecologically fragile areas, effectively prevent and control them in advance, effectively control them in the process to minimize losses, and deal with them in a timely manner afterwards. At the same time, the daily combination of ecological prevention and control, to destroy the ecological environment of enterprises, factories to take certain measures to control.

3.2.5 Social security

Strengthen science popularization education, improve the safety management ability of village party committee cadres, increase the participation of villagers in maintaining social stability, actively solve the contradictions between mediating parties, maintain social stability, ensure social security. The problem of food security affects the rural society, and administrative means should be adjusted when the market fails to ensure the income of farmers and the stability of rural society.

4. Summary

In dealing with the outbreak of infectious diseases in rural areas safety impact problem, attaches great importance to the rural security, improve the rural villagers, enterprise main body participation in the construction of learning enthusiasm and initiative, in part by optimizing the controversial inappropriate content to improve the villagers’ understanding of rural security construction and support, so that the villagers change from passive participation to active participation.

We will accelerate the pace of rural development and revitalization, effectively solve the problems of rural agriculture and farmers, and improve their sense of happiness and gain. To put forward feasible suggestions for rural construction, so that a better rural construction model can not only meet the basic demands of farmers and meet their expectations, but also effectively fit into the superstructure design, supplemented by the strengthening of cooperation with the third subject.

After the conclusion of the study on optimal management of the impact of infectious disease epidemic on the safety of rural areas summarized in Hubao and E, the solution measures can be applied in the rural safety construction of ethnic minority areas in combination with local conditions. Hubao and E region of Inner Mongolia has been in the forefront of rural safety construction. Through the construction of rural safety, it further promotes the rural safety management mode in Inner Mongolia and even ethnic minority areas, and provides reference significance for rural safety
construction in other regions.

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