

The Impact of COVID-19 on the Production and Life of Urban Residents and Its Response Thinking

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Abstract: Today's world is experiencing all kinds of great changes, all kinds of risks emerge in endlessly, interwoven, profoundly changing people's way of production and life. The COVID-19 epidemic has led to the blockade of the production and life of urban residents. It is necessary to establish and improve the new urban infrastructure construction, and use information technology to promote the development of new smart cities. In the future, urban development needs to maintain a balance between improving daily management and crisis response. We should integrate urban construction with public security, people's livelihood security and community governance, and constantly improve the scientific and refined level of urban management, so as to truly make urban life better.

1. Introduction

COVID-19, as a public health emergency, has a distinct impact between urban and rural areas, regions and industries. Among them, the epidemic has a far greater impact on cities than in rural areas, and the impact on social life is also far greater than on economic production. Therefore, it is necessary to analyze in-depth the impact of the epidemic on the production and life of urban residents, ensuring people's livelihood, social relief and community governance, and put forward corresponding response measures.

2. Literature review

2.1 Consumption of urban residents

With the development of COVID-19, a series of epidemic prevention measures have been implemented, and relevant experts have also conducted in-depth research on the novel coronavirus.^[1] Tan Shiyi believes that the measures taken by the government such as "city closure", "road closure" and "stop production" during the epidemic period make residents pay more attention to their own safety protection, and spend more attention to purchasing epidemic prevention supplies. The procurement of epidemic prevention goods will long occupy an important position in

household consumption expenditure. According to the Institute of Financial Big Data of the Chinese Academy of Fiscal Sciences, some residents will remain more willing to consume large goods, and the impact of the epidemic on residents' consumption habits and capabilities will exist for a long time.

2.2 Community management situation

The hierarchical prevention and control system of grass-roots communities can scientifically and effectively adjust the prevention and control measures in a timely manner according to the changes of the epidemic, and transmit the epidemic prevention and control information to thousands of households more quickly and conveniently, forming a wide range of social mutual assistance. Wang Shumin, Xing Xianghe and others believe that during the epidemic period, the community has played a very important role in formulating the community epidemic prevention plan, organizing epidemic prevention forces, carrying out grid management and carpet investigation according to local conditions.^[2] Qian Cheng also pointed out that through the actual work of epidemic prevention and control, we can see that the community plays a more prominent role in solving the practical difficulties of the people and resolving social contradictions, and it is more necessary to improve the ability and quality of community personnel.

2.3 Labor-management relations

After research, Tang Xugu pointed out that the resumption of work and production after the easing of the epidemic can not be fully realized, and it will become a period of frequent labor conflicts in the future. The employment relationship of workers affects the healthy and stable development of the society, and the labor disputes caused by the COVID-19 epidemic will be inevitable. Therefore, the government should issue more detailed guidance, so that the labor disputes can be solved in a reasonable and fair way, and avoid hurting the enthusiasm of enterprises and workers. Gong believes that with the continuous development of the epidemic, the income of urban residents will further decrease, the proportion of residents' disposable income in GDP will decrease, and the income gap between urban and rural residents will also inevitably increase.

3. Positive measures taken by cities in the epidemic

3.1 Activating urban autonomous forces to actively participate in community management

China's grassroots social governance system is under the leadership of the party to coordinate the command of action system, the system includes the party and state organizations at all levels, mass organizations, residents' organizations, property companies, enterprises, units, industry authority and other action main body, including the people give full play to the subjectivity role in the epidemic prevention and control. Under the leadership of grassroots Party and government organizations, various organizations in urban communities have also played an active role in community epidemic prevention and control, including Party branches at all levels, grassroots community social organizations,^[3] property management agencies, community volunteer organizations and neighborhood committees in cities, laying a solid foundation for urban

management and epidemic prevention and control.

3.2 Office decentralization has become a trend

In urban response to the epidemic prevention and control measures, the enterprise comprehensive shutdown become inevitable, part of high technology content in order to ensure their normal operation, began to explore the online office mode, network office reduces the risk of employees cross infection COVID-19, and reduce the economic cost of using entity office, and the whole society group collaboration ability will be further improved. After such reduced costs fall, companies will be able to recruit more employees, which is also of great significance for easing the social employment pressure and the recovery of social productivity after the epidemic.

3.3 The rapid function of information technology is fully demonstrated in the epidemic situation

In terms of epidemic prevention and control, a large number of new information technologies have been explored and applied everywhere. First, based on the mobile communication technology service, and supported by the computing power and algorithm of data elements, the tracking analysis of the relevant personnel. Second, with the communication technology, promote the use of health code, big data travel card, bus code to reflect the production and living space activity in the city in real time.^[4] The widespread use of information technology has played a vital role in studying and judging the development trend of the epidemic and effectively implementing various epidemic prevention policies.

4. Thoughts on realizing epidemic prevention and control and stabilizing urban development

4.1 Give full play to the role of social security in ensuring subsistence allowances

Social security is the "shock absorber" to maintain social stability. The government should make full use of the security role of social security measures to reduce the payment burden of low-income groups and people with flexible employment, reduce the minimum social security payment base for a period of time, and provide a buffer period for the poor workers and other groups to resume normal production work. At the same time, it can extend the period of social insurance payment, promote small, medium and micro enterprises without layoffs or less layoffs, improve the precision of insurance payment, change the direction of the "emergency rescue, rescue, rescue and rescue" policy proposed by the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security, and effectively achieve the purpose of reducing the burden of enterprises.

4.2 Efforts to ensure the normal living needs of urban residents

We will give full play to the transportation advantages of cities to ensure that residents' "vegetable basket" and "rice bags" are in place. First, around the community and urban construction residents basic living goods products transportation service station, build online and offline interconnection supply and marketing network,^[5] improve the community materials distribution system, let residents at home to obtain needed materials. Second, to solve the psychological and

living problems of the city and other vulnerable groups, pay attention to the vital interests of the masses, timely provide medical treatment, psychological counseling, living allowance and other support, to help them through the difficulties.

4.3 Using information technology to drive the new development of urban construction

The construction of smart city is a new development opportunity in the post-epidemic era, and also a new feature of the future urban development. In the urban construction, the evaluation index system construction for crisis management and risk prevention should be introduced to realize the quantification and operability of the evaluation methods. We will actively promote breakthroughs in rigid needs and services in infrastructure, housing, medical care, and educational resources, and promote people's wellbeing and development.^[6]At the same time, we should practice the concept of green development, use information technology to play a positive role in improving the living environment of urban residents and implementing the "ecological revitalization", and realize the harmonious development between man and nature.

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