

China's Quarantine Policy And Smart City During The COVID-19 Period

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ABSTRACT

Since the founding of New China in early 2020, China has been the fastest-spreading public health emergency with the widest range of infections and the most difficult quarantine. COVID-19 infection pneumonia epidemic occurred suddenly, spread in WUHAN and HUBEI within a short time, spread rapidly throughout the country, and was declared a global epidemic by the World Health Organization (WHO). It has certainly had a profound impact and changed the world today. COVID-19 had an unprecedented impact and lasting impact on various fields such as China's society, economy, politics, etc. It is having a profound impact. The epidemic outbreak has an inherent logic for the basic requirements of the current legal body for the national rule of law system, especially the public health rule of law system, and the building of the governing capacity of the national governance system, and should follow this logic, and guide the prevention and control of infectious diseases. Inclusion in the framework of legalization and legislation is not only beneficial for the prevention and control of infectious disease risks, but is also an organic component that promotes the modernization of state governance capabilities.

Key words: COVID-19; pest prevention; emergency management system

1. Introduction

People perceive that the response to the Wang Wang outbreak of infectious diseases relies on medicine, medical technology, and drugs, and that infectious diseases are the work of the medical and health sectors. However, COVID-19 pneumonia is characterized by the absence of effective treatments and drugs. In such a situation, the most effective and most effective way to prevent and control the outbreak is that the transmission of the virus is achieved through various media. Based on a scientific understanding of the laws of the spread of COVID-19, the most effective way to block transmission is to cut off contact between unsafe and unsafe loves. Therefore, effective prevention and control of infectious diseases can be achieved by changing and standardizing people's social interactions and life patterns. It is the most effective way to adjust the behavior patterns of the lovers in that state. Therefore, the use of legal means to coordinate people's behavior in emergency response is a hallmark of epidemic prevention and control. Almost every step or action will encounter legal issues. Therefore, the law is logically deeply involved in

the whole process of epidemic prevention and control, which is an indispensable menicurism.

General Secretary XI Jinping pointed out that "scientific and orderly prevention and control according to law is very important", and pointed out that the more difficult the period of epidemic prevention and control, the more it is necessary to adhere to prevention and control according to law, carry out all kinds of prevention and control work in the trajectory of the rule of law, prevent and control according to law in all aspects, and control according to law (Xi, 2020), and effectively grasp the relevance of the prevention and control of infectious diseases to legal functions. Closed transportation, strict control over the movement of people, community closed management, isolation treatment or medical observation or whether to publish the approximate living area of a confirmed and suspected patient within a certain range, wearing a mask in a public place, maintaining a social meter distance and using a health code is to adjust and restrict people's behavior through laws, regulations and applicable regulations. At the same time, these emergency measures must be strictly enforced in accordance with the law. As long as COVID-19 does not go away, the medical community has not developed

effective treatments and drugs, and the methods of using legal means to coordinate and standardize people's behavior must be maintained in the long term, and the prevention and control of normal infectious diseases must be maintained. The pandemic, on the one hand, has drastically changed people's social lives, and on the other hand, it has devoted more and more attention to restructuring the law and regulating people's behavior.

In critical areas of society, the rule of law is not properly formed, and the establishment of a state of rule of law is impossible. Therefore, we must face the weakness and absence of the jibe of the law, and make every effort to promote the jibe of the law in the new major social spheres and to form a new legal system of "field law" demanded by some scholars (Liu, 2016: 3).

2. China's Corona Prevention Policy- Forced Quarantine

At that time, the number of confirmed cases in China rapidly increased and the situation became very serious. In particular, in a situation where the spread of an infectious disease is accelerating, compulsory quarantine is mainly reflected in the following as a measure that can effectively block the spread of the epidemic. It is increasingly showing the publicity and protection value of epidemic prevention and control, mainly to protect human rights, and it is clear that prevention and control measures under abnormal order can demean certain basic rights of citizens, but its fundamental purpose is to protect the public interest and protect citizens. effective protection of basic human rights.

Playing the role of compulsory quarantine measures in the prevention and control of major epidemics has become one of the important means in China and other affected countries around the world to ensure that epidemic prevention and control proceeds smoothly and achieves effective results. Faced with the harm and threat of COVID-19 to public health and social order, countries around the world are implementing various levels of city closures, quarantines and other legal measures to protect public health and public safety.

On October 2, 2020, the National Health Commission promulgated the Act on the Prevention and Control of Infectious Diseases (draft amendments) and provided detailed explanations thereof. The draft opinion comprehensively supplemented the main mechanism system of epidemic prevention and control, epidemic classification system, epidemic epidemic surveillance system, epidemic reporting system, epidemic information disclosure system, prevention and control measures, and the intensity of punishment for related illegal acts. Unfortunately, however, the provisions relating to mandatory quarantine measures have not been better amended. Currently, the 'Act on the Prevention and Control of Infectious Diseases

(Amendment)' is included in the legislative work plan of the Standing Committees of the National People's Congresses around the world.

As for the compulsory quarantine system of epidemic prevention and control, medical institutions and administrative agencies are still relatively unfamiliar. Some even confuse quarantine treatment with forced quarantine. Quarantine treatment to prevent the spread of infectious diseases, medical institutions have infectious disease patients, suspected patients placed in designated areas to facilitate treatment and observation, but the concept of compulsory quarantine has not formed a uniform definition in academia. Some scholars believe that compulsory quarantine is an administrative coercive measure carried out by administrative entities to block the source of transmission and eliminate the risk of transmission (Long, 2016: 35). However, this view mainly focuses on the positive effects of compulsory quarantine, only evaluates the effect of the compulsory quarantine system on specific objects, omits the effect on other general public, and evaluates that it has a negative effect on the public. Other scholars thought that forced quarantine was an assessment that had a negative impact on the public. Still other scholars said they believe that forced isolation is a medical coercive measure characterized by others being obedient and restricting individual liberties. (Zhang, 2020: 75) The progressive meaning of this view is to include human rights guarantees within the scope of the assessment of enforced segregation, which raises important theoretical and practical concerns in ensuring fundamental human rights, including individual freedom. However, the authors believe that this view still has room for improvement, one is that it focuses only on the negative legal effects of forced quarantine and ignores the need to adopt this measure in public health emergencies. Second, compulsory segregation is considered a single administrative act, and its positive legal effects did not address the full picture of the entire compulsory segregation system.

As a response to the prevention and control of major infectious diseases, compulsory quarantine systems actually exhibit the characteristics of "restrictive", "compulsory", "preventive and secure" and "specific". The specific expression is as follows.

First, limited. The major epidemic is a public health emergency and requires the intervention of an administrative emergency, and the administrative power should be appropriately expanded from normal to abnormal. Restricting the rights of citizens is a requirement that the Epidemic Prevention and Control Act, the Emergency Response Act and other laws are necessary for the prevention and treatment of epidemics. Facing a sudden major epidemic, law enforcement officials face political policy, public opinion and other pressures, making it difficult for law enforcement officials to strike a

balance between basic civil rights and administrative power in times of crisis. In other words, the means of forced separation inevitably limit the basic rights of the people, including individual freedom and property rights, etc. (Yang, 2003: 111). Therefore, forced separation has limited characteristics.

Second, compulsion. The nature of the sudden and rapid spread of major epidemics determines the need for countries to adopt administrative enforcement measures in crisis situations (Liu, 2017: 141). Means of compulsory quarantine used by administrative entities to ensure the smooth progress of epidemic prevention and control may represent a certain necessity, but such coercion is justified by law. Article 3(2) of the Chinese Administrative Compulsory Law states, "In the event of an emergency such as a natural disaster, accidental disaster, public health accident, or social safety accident, administrative agencies shall take emergency measures or Temporary measures should be taken." Accordingly, the law gives administrative agencies the power to restrict civil liberties, and in the event of a public health emergency, compulsory separation is an appropriate administrative coercive measure (Li, 2009: 53). While these obligations can serve to ensure the life and health of citizens and order in social life in an emergency, compulsory quarantine measures do not refer to the consent of the person being quarantined. In other words, the separated person cannot exercise the citizen's right to just defense and emergency evacuation according to the Criminal Code or Civil Code, cannot resist, and has no choice but to accept it. Violating the separation clause by the isolated person will have serious consequences and You will be subject to certain administrative penalties that constitute a crime, and are also punished by the Criminal Code.

Third, prevention and protection. As a basic human right of citizens, the right to health is a responsibility and duty of the state, and it should receive the attention and guarantee of the state (Liu, 2018: 90). The State shall prevent the large-scale spread of an epidemic by reducing the routes of spread, reducing the social risks caused by the epidemic, and protecting the lives and health of citizens by blocking contact with the outside world for a certain period of time for patients with or suspected infectious diseases. A compulsory containment system is in place to. If compulsory quarantine measures are not taken for people with infectious diseases or suspected infectious diseases, the epidemic may spread faster than expected, and the impact on social life and economic development may become more severe. Therefore, compulsory separation is a necessary means to ensure the safety of citizens' lives and property and eliminate threats to social life, and the compulsory separation system has obvious preventive and protective properties (Li, 2018).

Fourth, specific. The limiting and essential nature of forced isolation determines the specificity of forced isolation in time and space. The implementation of compulsory quarantine is usually in a certain period of time, namely, at a time of an out-of-control spread of an epidemic and a serious shortage of medical resources. In the case of an epidemic, timely treatment is attempted to avoid the use of compulsory quarantine, otherwise the social cost is too great. Implementation of compulsory quarantine is usually carried out in specific spaces, indicating that governments usually establish special quarantine points. Because major outbreaks are usually highly contagious, the absence of special containment sites makes it easy for epidemics to spread on a large scale. According to the laws of prevention and treatment of infectious diseases, establishing barriers between quarantined subjects and health care staff can control the spread of infectious diseases (Qin, 2020: 24).

The legal concept of a mandatory quarantine system was clarified through a normative analysis method. Compulsory quarantine refers to restrictions, obligations, prevention and protection and specific administrative enforcement measures taken by specific administrative bodies against specific groups or individuals under law, mainly to protect citizens from infectious diseases.

3. China's Corona Prevention Policy-Online Class

The pandemic has put teachers and students across the country on the longest winter break in history. Online class education, in which teachers, students, parents, and society as a whole, participates widely, is progressing rapidly across the country. Online classes use computers and mobile phones as main media, and classes are mainly conducted in cloud classrooms. "Cloud classroom" is a new educational mode that has no fixed educational scene and replaces the traditional classroom in a home environment. It is about redefining teaching and learning and transforming education management, both on and off the screen for teachers and students alike. From early jokes to teachers and students, online classroom teaching is not only a new challenge in education, but also a big test for parents. The implementation of network classes could not be done without the support and investment of hardware and software technical personnel and related enterprises, as well as the strong support of leadership and education departments at all levels. In the general online education department, the current network class is unique in the history of education.

Previous educational informatization practices were mainly carried out small trials and studies as needed, or popularized and implemented in some

regions and specific education sections. There has never been such a wide-ranging practice in which each district and each school simultaneously participates in this way from all over the country. Differences in educational informatization in different regions have made online teaching practices more complex.

The implementation of network classes cannot be separated from the participation and support of teachers, students and educational administrators as well as society as a whole. The impact of the pandemic and outages is a limitation and special support for online classes. While the pandemic has made dealing with the problem more difficult, governments and communities at all levels have attached great importance to learning online and made helping children a top priority. Leaders, parents, community workers, information technology personnel, networks and hardware and software companies work together to overcome the great challenges posed by the pandemic, provide timely protection and ensure the smooth implementation of network training courses. Unlike regular online classes, compared to face-to-face teaching in the classroom, the biggest difference of this network class is the full-time teacher and student network separation. Students are at one end of the network, teachers are at the other end of the network, and students are independent of each other. Whether learning, communication, or teachers answering questions, you cannot do without network connectivity, information technology equipment support. Without network, hardware and software support, teaching and learning can hardly be done, and the purity of network applications is extreme.

This network class is not only a special battle in the field of education, but also a universal participation in the great practice of educational informatization. The achievements of the promotion of educational informatization provide the basic conditions for this network class, and the practice of network classes during the epidemic period is a comprehensive sampling of the results of the promotion of educational informatization.

Online training has improved teachers' ability to integrate digital applications and topics. In the face of network education, although mistakes at the beginning, teachers in front of responsibility showed very strong learning ability. Attempts to repeat online queries, put down the shelf teaching students "bull", teachers and students converted into netizens, and digital operation skills improved quickly. Online Class Preparation and Teaching Guidance is an integrated application of subject teaching and information technology. With a short amount of practice, teachers should generally improve their digital teaching skills and become familiar with integrated applications of information technology and subject matter. In particular, middle-

aged and elderly teachers do not have a good foundation of digital competency, but have a strong sense of responsibility and high work requirements. Online education helps to overcome fear and inertia about digital education, and the rapid learning, learning and use of digital education. It forces us to go one step further into a new era. The rapid improvement of teachers' digital application and subject integration ability breaks the biggest bottleneck of teachers' ability to limit the development of educational informatization, and removes the biggest obstacle for further development of educational informatization. Network classes allow teachers to experience new ways to communicate with students and improve network management skills.

Online education has no temperature, and the network says it is difficult to walk, but the results of practice are surprising. In order to mobilize students, many teachers turn directly into anchors, increase the educational fun, effectiveness, and actively improve technology operation and teaching ability, the magic of network communication allows teachers to successfully enter the minds of students. During the network class, student management, parent communication should start through the network, network management breaks through the space limitations, convenience, efficiency and application are fully reflected. After network management practice for a long time, teachers and education administrators are gradually becoming more proficient in this modern technology management mode, after the normal school start in the future, the convenience and application of online office and network management will definitely better this modern management of application and development will facilitate the means.

Promotion of educational informatization should focus on the development and utilization of digital resources. In online classes, teachers curate existing teaching resources, modify existing electronic courseware, reorganize practice and learning materials, upload micro-lessons to students, and many teachers live lectures in person, becoming new teachers. The implementation of network lessons has accumulated a large number of high-quality digital resources, and many schools have prepared group lessons to form a series of resources. Digital resources can be stored and disseminated in the long term, greatly enriching the existing digital resource pool. On the other hand, the ability of teachers to create digital resources is greatly improved, so that digital educational resources can be updated and enriched, which has great significance in the development of educational informatization.

4. Smart City

The COVID-19 crisis, which began at the end of 2019, served as an important turning point in the

construction of smart cities. Xi Jinping pointed out the importance of preventing the spread of disease by improving the rigor and accuracy of sand dune grid management (Li, 2018: 50), while adopting the 'Grid Networking + Big Data (网格化+大数据)' method. It emphasized the need to 'clean' the sand dunes and society by eliminating risks and preventing omissions and control failures (Wang, 2018: 55).

In this context, the Central Political and Law Committee (中央政法委) also mentioned the need for the operation of a 'comprehensive governance center + grid network + informatization' system in quarantine. It exerted an important influence in aspects such as quarantine and crisis response through city construction, improvement of social governance, and reinforcement of grid management through information and communication technology. Today, population aging is becoming a global event in both developed and developing countries. With the development of the economy, China gradually enters an aging society, and the degree of aging gradually deepens. By 2050, the aging rate is expected to reach over 30%. According to incomplete statistics, two-thirds of COVID-19 deaths are men, about a third of women, the elderly are over 60, and more than 75% have one or more underlying medical conditions. It can be seen that the death toll from COVID-19 is predominant among the elderly and those with chronic underlying medical conditions (Luo, 2020: 88).

In the case of COVID-19 pneumonia, the proportion of the elderly is high, and because they often feel anxious and fear COVID-19, a more suitable social support network is needed to help the elderly overcome the epidemic. The elderly, a vulnerable group in society, need more attention and help. They have a fixed social support network before an epidemic, but when an epidemic occurs, there will be some problems that the previous social support network will not be able to effectively fulfill its role of helping the elderly. You have to set it up again to inject new content. Restructuring social support networks for the elderly during an epidemic can effectively secure the social resources they need to adapt to their current environment, resolve their anxiety, and lead a normal life.

In a practical sense, the past of the social support network for the elderly is difficult to adapt to the current protection of the epidemic, it is difficult to meet the needs of the times and the development of the elderly themselves. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the social support network of the elderly has important functions, plays an important role in maintaining the mental health of the elderly and improving the quality of life, enabling the elderly to live in a comfortable and harmonious environment. This makes them dependent, getting older, meeting their needs, improving happiness and belonging,

and thus having a happier old age. This is not only conducive to the stability of the local community and social governance, but to some extent, it is an important measure to enhance the traditional virtues of the Chinese people and promote the harmonious construction of socialism.

The study of social support networks for the elderly has various structural characteristics, and in the analysis and research of the problem, the subject is mainly socially vulnerable groups, and the study of social support networks for the elderly is full of sweat. Some scholars analyze the social support network of rural elderly groups from a multi-level perspective and analyze the feasibility of social support network intervention from the professional point of view of social workers through research on related models and functions. Formal social support includes government support, community support, social worker volunteer formation, self-support, neighborhood peer support, and family support methods. In order to analyze the causes of problems in social support networks and to highlight the important role of non-governmental organizations, the government provides general guidance. Some scholars have explored the impact of social support networks on older people through quantitative research and analysis, and research has shown that social support networks, including physiological, safety, social, respect, self-actualization, and other dimensions, are developed and hierarchical. The more abundant, the more positive effects, and vice versa. Some scholars have analyzed the impact on social support for the elderly at different latitudes, others have conducted in-depth studies on emotional support; Others explore the impact of peer group support on loneliness in older adults. Other scholars find that in terms of loneliness, older people who live alone receive higher support from senior institutions and have a milder degree of loneliness. Equipment updates, poor information and other problems cannot meet the hospital-related resource requirements of the elderly, and some resources in the hospital cannot be fully utilized by the elderly. Older people who walk the elderly in the community have more flexible legs and feet than institutional pensioners, are more active outdoors, and have a travel satisfaction rate of 27% (Yao, 2020: 35).

5. Influence

The momentum of COVID-19 pneumonia is not only a crisis for people in China and around the world, but also a test that brings great challenges to people's lives, property and health. However, under the strong leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese people provide rare practical training to respond calmly, withstand serious tests, turn risks into wealth, and help China cope with

various risk crises and build a brighter and stronger future. The fight against COVID-19 epidemic prevention and control is not over yet, but it has already won a great victory, bringing new development opportunities for China's future development, and exerting a series of impacts (Hao, 2020: 4).

First, the modernization of the national governance system and governance capacity will be further accelerated, and in particular, the level of defense against major biohazards will be further enhanced to make new breakthroughs. Conducted a real test of China's governance system and governance capability, and to prove the effectiveness and performance of the governance system and governance capability, as well as reveal the shortcomings and deficiencies, and to accelerate the improvement and improvement of the governance system and governance capability in the future. It provides data and provides a realistic rationale for the use and role of digitization, artificial intelligence, robotics, blockchain, and other modern science and technology. Risking presents a rare opportunity for this. This raises another alarm for China on the biohazard crisis and urges China to modernize its governance system and capabilities.

Second, there will be new changes in people's values. Critical moments best reveal human weakness and brilliance. It has been confirmed that the COVID-19 virus is caused by wild animals, and for a long time people have been pursuing the concept of greed for wild animals, where SARS, Ebola, COVID-19 and other viruses infect humans. There will be great improvements in legislation or people's lifestyles, animal ethics, values. People will take a more rational attitude to deal with the human-nature relationship, respect for nature, reverence for nature, and good care for wildlife. The real battle of this epidemic prevention and control resistance will not only highlight the brilliance of people's honesty, kindness, integrity, justice, love, brave human nature, but also will have a new sublimation in the handling of human relationships. People admire those who are not afraid to make sacrifices. To treat ordinary medical personnel, soldiers, peasants and workers across the country, as well as ordinary combatants, volunteers and donors, they have no desire and have turned into respect and awe for life.

Third, during the epidemic prevention and control period, personnel quarantine, shopping malls, wholesale and other service disruptions, traffic is not smooth, but overall social order, people's stable minds, complete supply of goods, prices of grains, vegetables, fruits and other related goods. The stability of the people's livelihood is great. During the epidemic prevention and control period, online and offline supplied nearly 80% of the demand for grains, vegetables, fruits and all other household items. Through online coordination, ordering, and distribution, government agencies can ensure that

government and local aid can continue to supply sources of materials all the way to epidemic areas, while ensuring accurate docking and efficient distribution of production and consumption during epidemics. When this relaxed slightly, the online office model was launched in a timely manner, and many people who did not need a field like Network Red, Self Media, etc. started working from home. During the epidemic prevention and control period, new industrial epidemics tested and effective will be further developed, will accelerate popularization and human independence will become stronger and stronger, lively individuals, online, China will rise rapidly.

Fourth, biomedical technology will develop significantly, the importance of oriental medicine will increase, and health-oriented industries will become the number one industry.

Chinese medical workers, in the face of a new coronavirus that has not yet been recognized, using a combination of Chinese and Western medicine to cure diseases and cure countless lives, especially in the course of treatment, Chinese medicine played a big role, ancient Chinese medicine protect people's health and protect people's lives. People also value life and strive to maintain good health.

With real-world combat training for biorisk management, the epidemic has not only improved people's ability to identify, judge and respond to viruses, but also test the effectiveness of traditional Chinese medicine after this sudden biohazard crisis, and provide government and scientific and technological and medical communities. increased investment and strengthened research in medicine and medical technology. Therefore, in the future, China will produce high-quality vaccines, such as penicillin and other drugs to combat diseases.

Fifth, the synergy effect in China will be further strengthened. Corona 19 pneumonia epidemic is a real battle training that competes with time and competes with speed, time is life and speed is victory, which requires great cooperation, big dispatch, big operation. The Chinese have long been condemned as dragons and triads, lacking a spirit of cooperation and coordination. However, the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic has crushed criticism that it is not good for coordination and lack of cooperation from outsiders toward the Chinese. While 1.4 billion Chinese quarantined themselves in about the same time, orderly control of production, life and transportation, social order, efficient operation of online and offline, people flow, logistics and information flow, cooperative spirit, high standards. Lack of coordination ability is impossible. After the epidemic, people will summarize the success of the epidemic resistance war, and certainly will not fall into the subject of improving China's cooperative spirit, improving coordination ability.

And it can be said that the world will definitely see China.

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