

# Emergency Crisis Management for Socialist Basic Economic System Research on Causality and Shouldness of Advantage

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## ABSTRACT

The new coronavirus epidemic is exactly the same as the SARS epidemic 13 years ago. The difficult problem it brought to society is the reflection on the emergency crisis management model and the test of the socialist basic economic system. The two large-scale emergency crises have just proved that the advantages of the basic socialist economic system are incomparable. The current countries, especially western capitalist countries, cannot achieve such ideal results. The Ebola epidemic in Africa has also proved the positive and natural advantage of the basic socialist economic system. However, the basic socialist economic system is not flawless. The law of social development is a process of continuous change and improvement. The “ought to be” state of the basic socialist economic system when facing an emergency crisis determines the path and direction of its improvement. Whenever the epidemic situation is not well controlled, there must be a lack of deep understanding of the connotation of the basic socialist economic system and insufficient use of the advantages of the basic socialist economic system. This is a prudent management path for any emergency crisis manager when facing this situation. We should always remain alert and avoid the strategy of “mending the fold after the sheep have been stolen”.

**Keywords:** *emergency crisis; institutional advantages; should be improved;*

## 1. Introduction

The epidemic of the new coronavirus is fierce, even more serious than the SARS epidemic. Unlike SARS, it has the characteristics of long incubation period, strong infectivity and fast transmission speed; it is disturbing that it can still be contagious during the incubation period in a short period of time ranging from 15 seconds to 1 minute. As a result, normal behavior between people is atypically alienated. The nature of this phenomenon has posed a test and inspection of social systems by social emergency crises. Especially for the basic economic system, the whole social emergency crisis is to test the ability of the social system to allocate economic resources. Therefore, it is a kind of preventive behavior to study the advantages and disadvantages of emergency crisis management and the ways to improve it from the internal nature of the socialist basic economic system.

## 2. Inherence of Emergency Crisis Management to the Basic Socialist Economic System

Emergency crisis management has become one of the international benchmarks for measuring a country’s basic economic system. Of course, it involves the incubation period, outbreak period, and recovery and reconstruction period of an emergency crisis similar to a new type of corona virus. The three periods correspond respectively to three phases, i.e. prevention, response, and reconstruction management. In fact, it is the management of the crisis before, during, and after the event. The appointment and removal of the party secretary and director of the Hubei Health and Health Committee of Zhang Jin and Liu Yingzi of Hubei Province actually signals the inadequate response to the new coronavirus epidemic. One of the reasons for the severity of the outbreak of the epidemic in Hubei Province surpassing SARS was the error in the decision of “never late to mend the fold after the sheep have been stolen”. The response was not in place before and during the event. The authority failed to make full use of the basic socialist economic system for emergency management of epidemic crisis and endangered social public safety. Emergency crisis management is aimed to “maintain the stability of social order and protect the people’s livelihood. The mishandling of crisis events and emergencies may cause fear and social instability; if handled properly, it will instead increase the authority of the government and increase its crisis response capacity”.<sup>1</sup> This is closely

related to the socialist system, and also related to people's belief and qualitative judgment of the socialist system. Epidemic emergency crisis management is precisely the manifestation of the advantage of the socialist system. The most prominent manifestation is the allocation of resources in the epidemic emergency crisis, resource raising, mobilization and management, social donations and other economic emergency measures. The aim to "make it so", as in Vol. 10 of "Hanshiwaizhuan": "Your majesty have not seen the trifoliate orange tree in the south? In the north it is just orange tree. How come? The soil 'made it so'".

### ***2.1 China's Basic Socialist Economic System is "Public Ownership as the Mainstay and the Common Development of Multiple forms of Ownership", Which Constitutes the Forefront of Emergency Crisis Management***

Public ownership is a natural advantage, an asset owned by all the people, used for the people naturally under emergency crises. There is no doubt and hesitation. It is essentially a manifestation of taking from the people and using it for the people, of which crisis managers should be aware and alert. In the meantime, public ownership should be supplemented by the institutional design of common development of multiple ownerships. Only by resorting to the design of China's basic socialist economic system can we achieve vertical and efficient management of the epidemic on the level of the whole society. It is an inherent result, mainly reflected in the following aspects.

1. Emergency crisis management is an inherent requirement for the socialist basic economic system. An emergency crisis is a test, first of all, of a society's ability to respond to and cope with crisis events, the ability to settle the emergency in the society as a whole. The test at this time is a test of the psychological and behavioral inclination of the entire society, that is, what kind of mentality does the society have to treat a crisis similar to the new coronavirus, supportive, negative, or indifferent? Emergency crisis management has become a measuring yardstick of the basic socialist economic system. This inherent requirement should have spontaneously formed unity of the whole people to support the country's response to the crisis without opposing the voices. Once there are too many different voices, its adverse impact on society cannot be underestimated, at least affecting the timeliness in handling social emergency crisis. The scandal of Han Hong Foundation reported by a social media influencer in real name (regardless of its falsification) is not a good phenomenon at this critical stage, because everyone should respond to the crisis instead of creating diversions. As for indifference, although it is not the most important issue for our concern in responding to emergency crises, it cannot be ignored, because it may result in incoordination, non-standard behaviour or even violation of relevant regulations, such as going outside to dinners, participating in neighbourhood chess activities and moving around even when infected with the virus, etc. during the new

coronavirus epidemic.

2. The emergency crisis manager's psychological state under the basic socialist economic system when facing a crisis. In an emergency crisis state that cannot be reversed, withdrawn, delayed or amended, the manager must first be aware that the basic socialist economic system has the power to focus on major tasks. This necessitates a psychological awareness of accuracy, accuracy in time, direction, breakthrough point and secondary crisis factors. First, as for accuracy in time, it requires the manager to be crisis-conscious in latency period of an emergency crisis. The length of time between the closure of Wuhan and the occurrence of the first case of the new coronavirus transmission is 45 days (regardless of whether the first case of coronavirus found in Hubei was December 8, 2019.) It can be safely and clearly concluded that relevant managers and decision makers are not timely responding at the time of epidemic occurrence and not actively intervening in latency period. In fact, this is very similar to the SARS epidemic. It seems that the SARS alarm bell is not loud enough. Second, as for accuracy in direction, a commander must control the menacing epidemic by accurately understanding the ways of virus transmission, and ways of quickly cutting off the transmission channel in a short period of time. The national epidemic is transmitting much faster than SARS, so fast that we cannot tolerate any tricks, catwalks, or disorder in action. We should move in the exact direction and cut off the transmission of the epidemic in the most effective and rapid way. China's basic economic system has given policy makers the ability to allocate various resources, especially state-owned resources, to ensure social security. At the time of occurrence, quarantine measures can be as strict as possible. Whether or not this advantage can be fully utilized demonstrates the governing ability of managers and decision makers. Third, the manager's mentality must be stable during an epidemic crisis. He should not rush into all kinds of formalism when facing the epidemic by resorting to advantages of China's economic system. The most basic task is to stabilize social order by dealing decisively with various behaviors that jeopardize epidemic control, especially negative, uncooperative and indifferent behaviors which should be banned without any hesitation. Severe punishment should be imposed on those uncooperative and imminent dismissal of some irresponsible officials should be due without any delay.

3. Individuals' mentality during an emergency crisis under the socialist basic economic system. In the face of the new coronavirus epidemic, emotional entanglement of individuals, such as being prone to spreading and believing in rumors, indifference, ridicule, and uncooperating, is endemic in the basic socialist economic system, indicating the failure to understand the nature of the basic socialist economic system, a system with an implementation mechanism that represents the people and serves the people wholeheartedly. It is different from the economic system of a capitalist country and is more than a simple political and economic system. It represents the governing principles of the ruling party. Therefore, all management actions in an emergency crisis situation are responsible for

the people. As an individual, the proper attitude should be an willingness to tolerate, cooperate, and even actively participate, instead of disputing over trifles or being indifferent. “11% -15 % of people have poor mental health and may have mild to moderate psychological problems, 2% -3% of people have poor mental health and may have moderate to severe psychological problems”<sup>2</sup> After being diagnosed with novel coronavirus pneumonia in Hubei, a retired cadre of a department of a post office was excluded from treatment because of being no leader any more. This is not the mentality of the populace, but a play on political power. Therefore, individuals in emergency crises need self-regulation and believe in the capability of the basic socialist economic system.

### **3. “Distribution According to Work as the Main Body and Multiple Distribution Methods Coexisting” in China’s Socialist Basic Economic System Under the Emergency Crisis**

By 12:00 on February 12, 2020, Hubei Charity Federation had received social donations of 4.186 billion yuan. By February 10, 2020, Hubei Red Cross Society had accepted social donations of 966 million yuan. By February 12, 2020, Wuhan Charity Federation had received 3.527 billion yuan of social donations. By February 10, Wuhan Red Cross Society had accepted 1.15 billion yuan of social donations. In just half a month from the closure of Wuhan, the total donation in Hubei reached tens of billions besides various types of materials which constitutes a higher portion of the overall donations compared to the cash donations. At present, the most attractive thing is the impact of donations, which may bring people the following three major questions.

1. Has the change in distribution mode during emergencies become the main trend of social distribution? In this crisis, it seems to have departed from the mode of “distribution according to work”, because a large number of social resources are no longer distributed according to work, but distributed by resource allocation or voluntary donations, or even mobilized donations. If the situation worsens, it can become forced expropriation. This is something that can happen when, as in any country, an epidemic severely affects social stability. However, the basic socialist economic system has in it the advantage of resource allocation in absence of intensive social mobilization, an advantage in turn, will affect the judgment of irrational people. The irrational thinking of these people only focuses on the superficial change and does not focus on the development of connotation. The disharmonious voice in epidemic situations often comes from them. The number is small, but the impact and harm to the basic socialist economic system cannot be underestimated.

2. Has the nature of the mode of “distribution according to work as the main body and multiple types of distribution coexist” changed? As the scenario evolve, predominance of the mode of allocation and expropriation becomes

evident in the emergency crisis? The longer the crisis lasts, the more proactive position it take and the more shadows of doubt it generates about whether the distribution mode would change in nature.

3. would the continuity of the distribution mode under the emergency crisis affect people’s perception of the basic socialist economic system? The emergency crisis generally does not last long, but it is beyond doubt that the judgment would affect a small number of people. Any social emergency crises are inevitable, but people in the basic socialist economic system will have fewer questions about this and delayed questioning. However, don’t be blindly optimistic, the crisis will continue to impact people’s perception of society. It is known that if the crisis lasts too long, this cognitive process will change from positive to neutral and then to negative. This process has a lower probability of occurrence under the basic socialist economic system. There had been little fundamental changes in social cognition form positive to negative, from the 1998 Yangtze River flood to the 2003 SARS, from the 2008 The southern snow disaster of 2005 to the May 12 Wenchuan earthquake, manifesting an advantage of socialism. In contrast, the situation was completely different in the American 911 emergency crisis and the Spanish 311 emergency crisis. “11.2% of New Yorkers had PTSD six months after the 9/11 incident, and 4% of U.S. citizens had PTSD; 2-3 years after the incident, as high as 13% of residents in downtown Manhattan had PTSD symptoms, among which 44% of residents reported having flashback symptoms, 20% of residents had escape symptoms, 39% of residents had highly alert symptoms ”<sup>3</sup> This is a negative perception brought about by the disadvantages of the economic systems of capitalist countries. However, there are more extreme situations. When emergency crises coincide with social crises, especially the economic crises of capitalist societies, fundamental change of distribution mode will definitely occur and people’s cognition would be completely subverted. This is the smallest probability event in human history. It has not yet occurred under the basic socialist economic system, and the probability of its occurrence is almost zero.

### **4. Warnings and Trend of Changes in the “Socialist Market Economy System” Under the Impact of Emergency Crisis**

The socialist market economic system of the basic socialist economic system is not impeccable in the face of emergency crises, there are still some imperfections, and some links must be improved. After all, it is a market economy, which has its selfishness. And at all time, there are the motivations and actions of “economic man” at work. After all, it is a market economy. but it needs to be reminded that there are various forms of market economy. There are British and American liberal market economies, German social market economic models, Japanese social market economy in which there must be a socialist market

economy. The essential laws of the market economy are the same, but the nature of the economic system determines the direction of the market economy. Fundamental differences exist between the capitalist market economy and the socialist market economy, the former being private owned whereas the latter public owned. Emergency crises can test whether the market economic system in different basic economic systems bases its action on the interests of the people, especially the relevant implementation mechanisms and operational efficiency. In that way, emergency crises can tell social attributes. Emergency crisis also brought three implications.

1. What links does the emergency crisis alert to the basic socialist economic system? With the new coronavirus epidemic as the starting point, this emergency crisis has brought at least three warnings to China's basic economic system. The first is a greater need to implement public ownership as the main body. The mechanism still needs to be greatly improved. In fact, it is an enforcement mechanism that takes the interests of the people as the main body. Crisis managers' discrediting, selfishness, indecision, amending after damage, and even neglect of duties is not properly, timely, strictly and effectively punished. Even in February 9, in Beijing, Guangdong, Guangdong, and other places, "form-filling anti-epidemic" was prevalent. Taizhou in Jiangsu had "a battle that must won to be prepared for inspection". An inspiring meeting in a hospital in Wuhan was held. Taizhou and some city in Hubei still staged shows. There was the so-called "cousin behavior" in Changsha, Taizhou, Qingyuan. Even the retired government officials played on power. Even in such a serious situation, there were such foul plays that should have been severely punished. It is a defect in the operation of China's basic economic system for the lack of strict investigation and punishment. Secondly, in the absence of fundamental changes in the distribution system, the coexisting of multiple distribution modes should be fully mobilized and put into practice, especially the supplementary modes of distribution. At this time, the corresponding deployment mechanism is relatively weak, and there is a lack of both the contribution evaluation mechanism and contribution mechanism of non-system high-income people, making them indifferent in contributing to society. Be it voluntary or institutional constraints, there should be a corresponding basis for contribution. Relying solely on volunteering will not solve the problem, nor is it a sign of a mature society, and the concerns of these people cannot be completely dispelled. The most typical is the so-called online moral forced donation incident. In essence, the high-income group outside the mode of "distribution according to work" should be voluntary or regulated by a mechanism and make due contributions to social emergency crises, instead of through cyber violence.

2. The emergency crisis has prompted the links to be perfected of the basic socialist economic system. The emergency crisis has sounded the alarm for social development. After several crises, the basic socialist economic system has also been improved to varying

degrees. The first improvement is in the crisis-related information report and release mechanism. The Hubei epidemic clearly has system loopholes in this area. "The very statement of 'before any scientific proof was confirmed, there should be little risk of human-to-human transmission' had made the public less vigilant and caused a wider spread of the epidemic. When some medical personnel were confirmed to be infected, it was also not reported and caused serious consequences"<sup>4</sup>. It seriously violates the responsibility of the basic socialist economic system for humanities. Before the establishment of the mechanism for cracking unknown virus infections, the mechanism of subjective judgment was basically adopted for controlling the outbreak. At the same time, the market economy legal system on the prohibition of sales and practical wildlife is not enough. The legal regulations are not adequately subdivided to standardize the market economy system. There is also inadequacy in emergency crisis resource reserves, coordinated deployment and voluntary mechanisms, and mechanisms to resolve the contradiction between supply and demand in emergency crises.

3. The emergency crisis reveals the direction of the basic socialist economic system. The emergency crisis repeatedly gives us some warnings, and reveals some loopholes or incomplete links in the basic socialist economic system, be it the system itself, the implementation mechanism, management efficiency or gathering people's hearts, etc. After each crisis, the basic socialist economic system has been improved to a certain extent. This is a necessary process for the spiral improvement of the basic socialist economic system. There is no need to worry too much. Its direction is bright, "The basic socialist economic system organically combines the socialist system with the market economy. It is a system with great advantages, tested by practice and beneficial to the liberation and development of social productive forces, the improvement of people's lives, the maintenance of social equality and justice and achieving common prosperity"<sup>5</sup> The problem only lies in the inefficiency of crisis managers' execution, but overall it will definitely be constantly improved.

## **5. Response to Emergency Crisis Management from the Inherent "Should-be" Nature of the Basic Socialist Economic System**

Inherent "should-be" nature refers to a state that has not yet been reached or is likely to be reached, and represents an institutional rationality. The institutional rationality of the basic socialist economic system is for the people's life to be at ease, and the society to be peaceful and harmonious. No matter what kind of crisis it encounters, when facing an emergency crisis, there are two states: one is a state that has not yet been reached, and the other is a state that can be reached. The two states represent the primary stage of China's basic economic system and the

relatively perfect socialist basic economic system (before reaching the ideal state of communism). It is a necessary path for historical development. There is no need to worry about it, nor to have unreasonable expectations, nor to solve all existing problems in a hurry. This kind of institutional rationality is insurmountable and can only be perfected in the process of continuous improvement of the basic socialist economic system.

### ***5.1 Response to the Non-ideal State of Emergency Management of Socialist Basic Economic System***

At present, our country is still in the primary stage of socialism. The main contradiction at this stage is the contradiction between the people's growing material and cultural needs and the backward social productive forces, showing clearly that productive forces are far from being capable of meeting the social demands of people and solving all practical contradictions. However, the advantages of the basic socialist economic system are evident in an emergency crisis, "we should give full play to the advantages of ownership and adhere to the two 'unwavering' principles, Meanwhile, to demonstrate the superiority of the socialist system, full play should be given to the advantages of the distribution system, making the 'cake' bigger and sharing it with more fairness, so as to move towards the goal of common prosperity; we should also make full use of the advantages of the socialist market economy system by coordinating the 'visible hand' with the 'invisible hand' for promoting sustainable and healthy economic development"<sup>6</sup>. In the current emergency response to the new type of coronavirus epidemic crisis, we were not able to respond effectively. Instead we relied on the national strength to mobilize all relevant resources to cope with the crisis in Hubei while lacking relevant crisis management, resulting in the rapid spreading of the epidemic to the whole country. By February 5, there were 121 medical teams and about 20,000 medical team members gathering in Wuhan. "84,000 tons of epidemic control and living materials streamed in by transport vehicles carrying medical alcohol, disinfectant, medical treatment equipment, masks, thermometers, emergency tents and protective clothing to Hubei. The National Railway Group shipped a total of 2920 batches of prevention and control materials, totalled 114,000 items and weighing 29,800 tons, of which 2,293 batches, 106,000 items, 2365 tons were for epidemic prevention. China Post Group organized 52,000 postal cars and 6 special postal aviation aircrafts, delivering 133,000 boxes of masks, medicines, and other epidemic prevention materials, and 1,788 tons. Wuhan waters had witnessed a total of 161 ships transporting key materials, among which there were 457,000 tons of coal and 97,000 tons of fuel oil."<sup>7</sup> It is not that Hubei should not be supported, but the situation necessitated the support due to the serious consequences of Hubei's apparent improper handling during the incubation

period or early stage of the epidemic, which has brought serious shortages of basic medical equipment and materials such as masks, protective clothing, disinfectant, thermometer, and ventilator. Not to mention large-scale necessary equipment such as beds, negative pressure ambulances, etc. It was common and reasonable to see the lack of these medical supplies and equipment required for the epidemic crisis, and the city should not be equipped with ample sufficient supplies or equipment, otherwise it is waste. Given poor emergency management, many resources in the public health system are indicators of the non-ideal state of the basic socialist economic system in responding to emergency crisis management. On February 9, Wuhan City launched its battle of "admitting as many patients as possible". The measure caused severe patients to wait for a long time and then became emotionally out of control. It was inefficient and inferior management practice. The very fact that the central steering group interviewed the Deputy Mayor of Wuhan and others reflected this non-ideal state. It was not ideal in various aspects such as management, public opinion control, social guidance, material matching, psychosocial adjustment, resource allocation, etc. However, conversely, responding to the new coronavirus with the aid of the whole country is in a sense a supplement to that non-ideal state in the basic socialist economic system, a sound and bright pillar. It clarifies these imperfect links and imperfections and helped exploring future improvement of the basic socialist economic system.

### ***5.2 Response to the ideal status of emergency management of socialist basic economic system***

Since the problem is found in the non-ideal state, it provides the direction for the improvement of the basic socialist economic system. This direction shows the ideal state of the basic socialist economic system responding to emergency crises. This is the greatest contribution and revelation of the epidemic and it is mainly reflected in the following six aspects:

1. Efficient emergency crisis management. Emergency crisis management actions, such as the underreporting and concealment of the epidemic situation in Wuhan, the centralized management in Wuchang District leading to long-time waiting and loss of emotional control for critically ill patients, have shed light on the direction of efficient emergency management in our basic socialist economic system. This relatively easy-to-improve link entails national administrative management system to sort out the problems in management, taking the epidemic as an opportunity and analyse it, eliminating obstacles in low-effect emergency crisis management, using the system to promote and enforce management. Combining the advantages of the basic socialist economic system we can form an efficient emergency crisis management system in a short period of time.
2. A sound legal system for the prevention of epidemics. The reoccurrence of similar epidemic crises of SARS and

the new coronavirus over a period of 17 years demonstrates that China's legal system is fragile in preventing epidemics. This type of non-natural disasters is caused by ignorance in the absence of a relevant and strict legal system, the saying "God abandon those who abandon themselves." is a true reflection of the two man-made outbreaks, and it has given us a very significant conclusion, improving laws and regulations to prohibit selling and the consumption of wild animals is the first priority in China's legal system. On February 10, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress has deployed and started the revision of the Wildlife Protection Law, and at the same time it would be better to formulate an "Emergency Crisis Act" to prevent epidemics.

3. Effective emergency public health system. General Secretary Xi Jinping, in response to the shortcomings exposed by the new coronavirus epidemic, has given instructions to improve the national public health emergency management system and improve the ability to respond to major public health emergencies. China-Singapore Times Review also held that the new epidemic forces the reform of China's public health emergency management system with the focus of the reform on the problems exposed by the epidemic. After problem-oriented reform, the future public health system would not be so vulnerable. The ideal would be effective response to such an epidemic, as well as emergency public health system, and an even more ideal would be the capability to cope with multiple emergency crises.

4. High-quality emergency resource allocation system. Taking social donation as a typical example, it was excusable for the society not to approve its management. It was also inevitable that the emergence of unreasonable emergency resource allocation in Hubei had been questioned. All resources including donations fall within the scope of national emergency deployment, but what is in short is a system of high-quality emergency deployment, exposed by the epidemic situation. Therefore, the follow-up emergency resource deployment system will certainly be improved to a large extent. The possible state is that the country takes the advantage of concentrating its strengths on major events in accordance with the basic socialist economic system, and proposes a high-quality emergency resource deployment system that is applicable to various emergency crisis situations and achieves a predictable deployment system. "what we should do is making full use of the advantage of concentrating its strengths on major issues and resolutely fighting to win the battle of epidemic prevention and control"<sup>8</sup>.

5. Adequate strategic reserves of epidemic prevention materials. After two large human-made epidemic, with the recent one worse than the precious, many problems bubble to the surface. This is a good time for us to adjust the relevant strategic material reserves. However, there are many types of strategic materials, and it is impossible to prepare every material in the warehouse. Instead, we should work on industrial processing capacity, supply chain construction, emergency channel construction, etc. to be prepared for mobilizing all necessary resources smoothly when the epidemic is coming. The purpose is not

to cause any obstacles, and not to fumble in the face of the epidemic. "The national strategic material reserve, as an important form of national reserve, should be considered as critical together with gold and foreign exchange reserves, etc. As the world's largest foreign exchange reserve country, China can use foreign exchange to ensure national security by purchasing worldwide needed strategic materials, a diversified use of foreign exchange reserves to increase strategic material reserve."<sup>9</sup>

6. Positive crisis public opinion monitoring mechanism. Academician Gao Fu, director of the National Centres for Disease Control and Prevention, made an improper comment during emergency crisis management: "there will not be human-to-human transmission", a negative public opinion orientation due to the absence of relevant crisis public opinion monitoring mechanisms. "Public opinion monitoring mechanisms for major public health emergency is an important component of the emergency management mechanism, a scientific mechanism conforming to the law of communication with correct orientation, systemic completeness, effective communication and multiple parties coordination. But the public opinion monitoring mechanism requires clarity in implementation details, especially the regulation of the new media. It is an important element in maintaining social stability. Its principle is "adhering to the people-centered development ideology to bring the advantages of the Chinese system to full swing and build confidence for victory in the epidemic."<sup>10</sup> In other words, a positive mechanism plays a positive role in the epidemic.

## **6. Suggested Improvement to Reach the Ideal from State Based on Systemic Intrinsic Nature**

### ***6.1 Five details in the emergency crisis for improving the basic socialist economic system based on systemic intrinsic nature***

Since the basic socialist economic system has many advantages and there are some imperfect links at the same time, the emergency crisis represented by the epidemic has revealed its intrinsic defect needing to be investigated and corrected.

1. Fully activating the vitality of multiple ownerships. In the face of the epidemic, the dominance of public ownership appears more prominent while the vitality of entities of other ownerships is not outstanding enough. At this time, the endogenous power of the basic socialist economic system should be fully mobilized, based on the principle of encouraging, coexisting and win-win, and make full use of the passion, vitality, and public welfare contribution in entities of non-public ownerships. In their response to emergency crises, those non-public should, in ideal state, contribute voluntarily and spontaneously without any obstacles, which entails a participating

mechanism of no difference, no criticism and no obstruction. After the implementation of these channels, there must be no negative behavior of settling accounts afterwards. When fully activating the vitality of the ownership system, these details should be taken into account to reduce the expendable accounting mechanism or report in the later period.

2. Strengthening the distribution mode under emergency crisis. Once an emergency crisis, be it economic crisis, epidemic crisis or natural disaster emergency, occurs in any society, the form of its distribution mechanism will change in the short term. At this time, we should not emphasize the dominance of distribution modes. Instead, the functioning of other distribution modes, donation in particular, should be advocated. The so-called “ethical abduction” and “forced donation” of certain degree are also feasible, given the inadequacy of the basic socialist economic system which lacks a complete social charity mechanism. For various reasons, those whose social wealth is not allocated according to work cannot smoothly contribute to the emergency society or are unwilling to contribute. This part of the distribution mechanism should be improved in light of main and more mature contribution mechanism

3. Combating bad profit-making behaviors in the market economy. The self-interest of the market economy has been proven in practice, and it is more assertive in emergency crises. Market disruption as the hoarding scarce goods, driving up prices, and deliberate counterfeiting, etc., are all exposed in front of social crises, demonstrating the profit-oriented nature of the market economy. But such behaviors are not allowed at the time of an emergency crisis for it will disrupt the emergency response. The emergency crisis market law can be adopted to clearly stipulate that which behaviors do not meet the needs of society, and to what extent they should be punished, forming a specific range of deterrence.

4. Reducing the space for expression of selfish behavior of individuals. It mainly refers to the voices of individuals, expressed through Internet, social media or public lectures for private interest, which are inconsistent with or even contradictory to the emergency crisis management, and violate sociality required by the basic socialist economic system. Whether for publicity or demonstration of authority, those voices must be suppressed in a small space or prevented in an emergency crisis, which should be easily done with legal basis.

5. Focusing on the right of people to survive during emergency crisis. The most central task of the basic socialist economic system is to take people as the center who, first and foremost, need to survive. In this context, the right to survive predominates because life is at stake in emergency crisis. Therefore, when the emergency crisis sets in, people’s survival is undoubtedly the first priority, and all emergency management actions serve this central task.

## **6.2 Four potential trends inherent in**

### ***emergency crisis to improve the basic socialist economic system***

People’s expectation for the socialist basic economic system is its inherently ideal state. It has four potential trends, which are the relatively ideal states that people expect in a predictable period of time.

1. Public ownership as a unique mechanism. In the future development of the basic socialist economic system, the dominant position of public ownership should be strengthened. It does not necessarily mean dominance in market share, but its dominant position and prevalence should become a symbol of socialization. Especially when an emergency crisis occurs, all the advantageous attributes of the public ownership would manifest themselves in a way that people can clearly understand its role in providing guidance and strengthen unity. This naturally make people have more faith in the basic socialist economy with the core of public ownership and keep them away from the domination of external forces. Such mechanism is formed by the inherent nature of the basic socialist economic system, which fully demonstrates and practices people’s subjective status.

2. Special distribution mechanism of multiple ownerships. The basic socialist economic system should improve the special distribution mechanism for special periods, with a combination of the main body of distribution according to work and multiple ownerships. Relevant mechanisms should be create on two levels: one is to identify clearly the main responsibility and action schemes, in an emergency crisis, of the mode of distribution according to work; The other is to specify the responsibility, path, scope and requirement of the other distribution modes based on the main body, so as to achieve seamless docking and perfect coordination, a vision for the future basic socialist economic system.

3. The emergency adjustment mechanism of the market economy. By integrating the market economy with the socialist system, the disadvantages of the market economy will be limited to a certain range by the socialist system. With development of socialism, the inherent advantages of the market economy and those of the socialist system will be fully integrated within a predictable period of time. In a crisis situation, the market economy can regulate resources in line with the core values of socialism, realizing the regulatory mechanism of “all for the people and for the all well-beings of the people”. “In addition to jeopardizing the direct parties and related industries, the crisis has a great impact on the low-income class. The rescue mechanism should provide necessary support to the affected classes and industries and reduce the impact of crisis events on social stability”<sup>11</sup>.

4. Mechanisms for automatic response to emergency crisis. In Western capitalist systems, a complete and automatic social response mechanism has not yet been formed that because the nature of its basic economic system makes it impossible to take the interests of the people as a starting point. Therefore, it cannot achieve this goal, let alone other types of social mechanisms. However, the basic socialist

economic system is unique in that it is an institutional model that focuses on the interests of the people and the public interest of society, able to form an automatic and positive instead of passive mechanism on the basis of national unity. That cannot be achieved by capitalism, but the intrinsic nature of the basic socialist economic system determines its high probability of realization, which is also an expected ideal state of the basic socialist economic system that can be reached within a certain period of time.

## 7. Conclusion

Because of the natural attributes of the basic socialist economic system, in the face of an emergency crisis, it should burst out all problems and possible improvements in its internal cause and internal response, and on the basis of making full use of and mobilizing the entire social resources to overcome society All the potentials of the emergency crisis are expected, and it also meets the needs of people's crisis response and reaches a higher level of development, one crisis and one basic economic system upgrade.

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