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Safety Culture of Novel Coronavirus Pneumonia Pandemic

Ding Cui

School of Safety Engineering, China University of Labor Relations, Beijing, China

Email address:
cui_ding@163.com

Abstract: The novel coronavirus pneumonia pandemic has been rampant for more than two years, and the safety culture is a serious problem. In the past, safety culture is limited in some fields. Literatures show the impact of novel coronavirus pneumonia pandemic on safety culture from the perspectives of enterprises, other organizations, nations and society, even from the perspective of the global. From the aspects of safety culture such as safety awareness, safety responsibility, safety behavior and safety image, the existing problems at multiple levels at home and abroad, governments, organizations and individuals are analyzed so as to strengthen the understanding of safety culture and improve the value of safety culture. Results show that safety awareness is first, no safety responsibility, safety behavior and safety image without safety awareness; safety responsibility is most important, no safety behavior and safety image without safety responsibility; safety behavior is at essence and no safety image without safety behavior; safety image is leading and integrated by safety awareness, safety responsibility, safety behavior. As a result, the novel coronavirus pneumonia pandemic expands our understanding on safety culture and pay more attention to safety culture and its cultural dimensions such as safety awareness, safety responsibility, safety behavior and safety image.

Keywords: Novel Coronavirus Pneumonia Pandemic, Safety Culture, Safety Awareness, Safety Responsibility,
Safety Behavior, Safety Image

1. Introduction

The outbreak of COVID-19 has affected all countries, especially some regions, organizations and individuals, and even led to regional economic retrogression, enterprise closure and personnel death. The COVID-19 epidemic has exposed serious safety culture problems, which deserve high attention [1, 2]. Professor Qin Yaqing of the Foreign Affairs University pointed out that the COVID-19 epidemic is not unrelated to the degradation of the global safety culture [3]. Fu Lihong of Beijing Jiemeng Management Consulting Co., Ltd. proposed that the COVID-19 epidemic has brought five inspirations to the enterprise safety culture: when it comes to life safety, there should be a bottom line thinking; an effective safety culture originates from the responsibility of the first leader; the implementation of safety culture requires supporting executable safety management system; safety culture: all employees participate, and the real culture is that everyone acts together; the virtual work and practical implementation of safety culture cannot be separated from the support of technical equipment [4].

Other researchers have studied the impact of COVID-19. For example, references [5-9] furtherly show the impact of COVID-19 epidemic on the enterprises, references [10], and [11] show the impact of COVID-19 epidemic on other organizations, references [12, 13] shows the impact of COVID-19 epidemic on the nations, references [14, 15] show the impact of COVID-19 epidemic on the society.

Professor Wang Bing of Central South University, an expert on safety culture, put forward six elements of safety culture, namely, concept, cognition, will, responsibility, system and behavior. When studying the safety culture of employees, the author puts forward the three-dimensional eight degree model of the safety culture of employees after systematically sorting out the relevant core contents such as culture, enterprise culture, employee culture, safety culture and enterprise safety culture, that is, the ontology dimension: life safety, health safety, social dimension: living safety, work safety, and cultural dimension: safety awareness, safety responsibility, safety behavior and safety image [16, 17]. In

the following, the author will elaborate the safety culture problems exposed by the COVID-19 epidemic from four aspects: safety awareness, safety responsibility, safety behavior and safety image to expand safety culture and further guide our work and living and make happy.

2. Safety Awareness

As far as China is concerned, when the COVID-19 epidemic first broke out in China, the relevant local party and government leaders did not have safety awareness, did not report in accordance with the relevant requirements of laws and regulations, and did not take decisive and effective measures in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations. As we all know, the reported information was intercepted and no isolation measures were taken. At the same time, the relevant hospitals and other medical and health institutions did not have safety awareness and did not take "four early" measures in accordance with relevant laws and regulations and infectious disease prevention and control regulations. Instead, they gave priority to administrative thinking and failed to fulfill the basic responsibilities of medical institutions, leading to the spread of infectious diseases. For example, the hospital that found the suspected infectious disease did not take measures as required. In addition, the relevant personnel of medical institutions did not have safety awareness, did not fulfill the obligations of citizens and Party members, and did not report relevant situations and related illegal behaviors in the first time, resulting in the epidemic situation not being controlled as soon as possible. Of course, in the end, some doctors with conscience took the risk to release epidemic information in wechat circle of friends, which attracted the attention of relevant high-level officials and even sacrificed their lives. After the serious epidemic in Wuhan, in the past two years, some party and government leaders, heads of units and individuals in some parts of China still have no safety awareness, leading to the continuous emergence of epidemic in some places. Shaoxing epidemic: the first infected person in Shaoxing was caused during the funeral. The cousin who returned from Shanghai to attend the funeral was a virus positive person. During the funeral, more than ten people were infected. These ten people caused the spread of the disease in the community and supermarkets, and then it got out of control. Beijing epidemic: on January 19, 2021, there were 5 new cases of local nucleic acid test positive in Beijing. Four were cold storage stevedores of the same unit, and the other one lived in close contact with each other.

As far as foreign countries are concerned, some countries do not have safety awareness. On the one hand, they lead to the spread of the virus. On the other hand, they do not realize the serious situation in the early stage of the epidemic in China and do not pay enough attention to the epidemic in their own countries. As a result, the epidemic in some countries is out of control, causing a large number of people to become infected and die, and bringing difficulties to the current international social exchanges and even to the social operation. Of course, at present, some countries still adhere to the concept of mass immunization, and it is difficult to control and eliminate the epidemic in a short time. There are countless organizations and individuals without safety awareness abroad.

3. Safety Responsibility

When I talked about the issue of safety awareness, I already mentioned the issue of safety responsibility. As far as China is concerned, in the early stage of the epidemic, the relevant local party and government leaders failed to fulfill their safety responsibilities. After receiving the report on the epidemic situation of infectious diseases, they did not report it level by level as soon as required, and did not take decisive measures in accordance with the relevant requirements for the prevention and control of infectious diseases. Instead, they let it go. On the contrary, they also held large-scale gatherings, which exacerbated the spread of infectious diseases and eventually led to an uncontrollable situation, leading to the closure of Wuhan city and Hubei Province, and the trembling of people all over the country when talking about the epidemic, people became panic stricken during the Spring Festival, and eventually the local and national economy was seriously affected. Of course, local hospitals and other medical departments did not fulfill their safety responsibilities in the early stage. When the first suspected infectious disease was found, they did not take decisive measures as required, resulting in the spread of infectious diseases. There is also a lack of responsibility. In addition, the direct responsible persons of hospitals and other medical institutions did not fulfill their safety responsibilities, and their administrative thinking was serious. They did not report the relevant situation to strengthen the harm of infectious diseases and report relevant illegal acts, resulting in the spread of the epidemic. At present, there are still some local party and government leaders, heads of units and individuals who fail to fulfill their safety responsibilities, leading to the outbreak of the epidemic. Xi'an epidemic: since December 23, 2021, a new round of epidemic has broken out in Xi'an. The epidemic broke out in Yanta District of Xi'an city and then got out of control. Fortunately, Xi'an took the most stringent containment measures in a timely manner and did not allow the epidemic to spread to other parts of the country. As of January 4, 2022, the daily number of new people has decreased, and the number of new people is basically people in the closed area. The epidemic situation is basically under control. However, the current epidemic has indeed exposed many problems in Xi'an, including safety responsibility. First, the government did not start from reality when making decisions. The biggest problem at that time was the collapse of Xi'an one code pass. The first collapse was understandable. The leaders did not understand the system and issued the nucleic acid detection order to crash the system. However, it was less than ten days. The new round of all staff completed the nucleic acid order before 12:00, and the system collapsed again. It can be said that this was a failure of communication

between the government and the one code pass R & D unit, You should cook as much food as you can. Second, the internal management problem. On the eve of the city closure, the line drawing of Xi'an city closure was circulated on the Internet, causing panic among the citizens. Then, Xi'an city released a message to cancel the control of the line area, and the epidemic began to spread throughout the city. Third, the response measures are hasty. At the beginning of the epidemic, Xi'an's epidemic prevention policy can be said to change once a day. At the beginning, every household goes out to buy things every two days, and then all residents in the community are suddenly prohibited from going out. Most people did not expect that the community would be suddenly closed. Many people have not enough food reserves, especially many people living in dormitories, and they can't cook and solve the problem of eating. Fourth, the low-level personnel are not standardized enough. During the closure period, there were many conflicts. The biggest impact was the incident that the young people were beaten when buying steamed bread, which was circulated on the Internet. The impact was very bad. In the final analysis, when the government implemented the closure policy, it was unable to come up with perfect measures due to the lack of time, and the low-level executives did not have effective flexibility, causing a series of problems such as difficult to eat and difficult to see a doctor. Many problems exposed by the epidemic in Xi'an have aroused the discontent of Xi'an citizens.

As far as foreign countries are concerned, the leaders of some countries have failed to shoulder their safety responsibilities and left it to themselves. As a result, the epidemic has spread locally and internationally. Not only is the local epidemic serious, but also the world is not at peace. Foreign irresponsible units and individuals are even more numerous.

In short, everyone is responsible for safety, every unit is responsible for safety, every leading cadre is responsible for safety, every region is responsible for safety, and every country is responsible for safety.

4. Safety Behavior

When we talk about safety awareness and safety responsibility, we have already talked about safety behavior. As far as China is concerned, in the early stage of the epidemic, the relevant local party and government, hospitals and other medical institutions and their relevant direct responsible persons did not take safety actions. In particular, the relevant local party and government still agreed to and participated in the holding of large-scale activities. Hospitals and other medical institutions did not take the prescribed actions for the prevention and treatment of infectious diseases, and some individuals did not follow the regulations and moved around. As far as the current situation is concerned, the party and government in some places still fail to adopt strict management on large-scale activities. The epidemic situation in some areas is related to the poor

management of large-scale activities. Some organizations failed to strictly implement epidemic prevention and control policies in their own units, leading to the outbreak of epidemic in some regions. There are also some individuals who do not strictly implement the personal protection and prevention requirements such as wearing masks and washing hands frequently. There are still some individuals who have not been vaccinated as required. Epidemic situation in Zhejiang: from the perspective of Ningbo and Shaoxing, where there are more cases, the most important thing is that people gather and do not maintain a healthy social distance. One is the moxibustion hall, and the other is the funeral and supermarket. These places have become the spreading places of virus infection. The reason why the virus is so serious in these places is that many people do not wear masks and do not maintain normal social distance. This tells us that no matter whether we have been vaccinated or not, we must not relax our daily personal protection and the implementation of various epidemic prevention and control measures.

As far as foreign countries are concerned, due to problems in safety awareness and safety responsibility, it is natural that safety behaviors are not implemented. We have heard and witnessed the serious situation of the epidemic.

In short, safety behaviors should be implemented by everyone, every organization, every leading cadre, every region and every country.

5. Safety Image

Safety image is seldom mentioned and valued compared with safety awareness, safety responsibility and safety behavior. Safety awareness, safety responsibility and safety behavior are the embodiment of safety image. Safety image is the command of safety awareness, safety responsibility and safety behavior. The issue of safety image is a more abstract one, and it is even more difficult to attract attention. However, China's national leaders have attached great importance to the epidemic and established a good national safety image. The safety image of some foreign countries has become unbearable due to the epidemic. Of course, some areas, units and individuals also have safety image problems, and they do not pay enough attention to the safety image of units and individuals. Safety image is an intangible asset. If it is small, it is not worth mentioning, and if it is large, it is immeasurable.

6. Conclusion

In a word, the COVID-19 epidemic has exposed serious safety culture problems, which should focus on core issues such as safety awareness, safety responsibility, safety behavior and safety image. Of course, the premise is the concept of people first, life first and safety first. The paper show safety awareness, safety responsibility, safety behavior and safety image respectively from at home and abroad, from governments, organizations and individuals, and from responsible persons and irresponsible persons. This can help

people respond against emergencies as rapidly as possible.

Acknowledgements

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