

# Major Global Crisis Events under the "Unprecedented Changes in a Century": Content, Examples and Countermeasures

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**Abstract:** Major crisis events are closely related to the "unprecedented changes in a century". In the digital era, the global major crisis events under the "unprecedented changes in a century" have both generality and particularity. Taking the prevention and control of COVID-19 epidemic as an example, we can find that under the "unprecedented changes in a century", China is facing some problems in the process of responding to major global crises. The macro causes of these problems are: some mechanisms, concepts and personnel in China still have typical characteristics of the industrial era, It failed to adapt to the digital age and the new environment created by the major global crisis events in the digital age. The micro causes are attributed to the emergency management system and ability, personnel and theoretical innovation. Implementing corresponding countermeasures against these causes and effectively strengthening China's response advantages can enhance the possibility of China's successful response to major global crisis events under the "unprecedented changes in a century".

**Keywords:** "great changes not seen in a century"; Major global crisis events; Governance system; Governance capacity

## 1. Introduction

Promoting this modernization will help improve the possibility of China successfully coping with major crisis events. From the current situation, it can improve the possibility of successfully coping with the COVID-19, a major global crisis event, together with other countries in the world. The COVID-19 is the first major global crisis event under the current "unprecedented changes in a century". Whether countries around the world can work together to successfully deal with the epidemic has an important impact on the development of global politics, economy and society. Whether a country can successfully cope with the epidemic has a significant impact on whether it can successfully rise under the "unprecedented changes in a century".

Of course, some studies in foreign academic circles are related to this thesis, and the representative discussions and main viewpoints are as follows: (1)Efficient economic organizations are the key to economic growth, and the rise of the west is rooted in the existence of efficient economic organizations. Douglas C. north and Robert Paul Thomas, in the rise of the western world, take Britain, the Netherlands, France and Spain as examples to explain the rise of the western world, pointing out that the former two are successful models and the latter are failed countries. [1]Essentially explains the rise and relative decline of some European countries under the "great changes" of the great navigation era and the industrial era. (2) Whether the relevant system is good or not has an important impact on a country's economic growth and even the enhancement of national strength. Douglas C. North explained this view by taking the United States as an example in the economic growth of the United States from 1790 to 1860.[2] In essence, it explains the reasons for the successful rise of the United States under the "great changes" in the industrial era from one perspective. (3) From the end of World War II to the beginning of the 21st century, many situations have prompted major changes in the world. Edmund S. Phelps explained the great changes in the world with many examples since the Second World War.[3] In essence, this is the origin of the "great changes" in the digital era.

The representative discussions and main viewpoints in the field of "major emergencies" are as follows: (1) The focus of responding to major emergencies. Nicola power believes that attaching importance to teamwork helps to successfully deal with major emergencies;[4] Richard McMaster and Christopher Baber pointed out that whether we can seize the opportunity has an important impact on

the outcome of responding to major emergencies. (2) The operation of the political system has an important impact on the response to major emergencies. Kyriacou and others analyzed the impact of the operation of the political system on the effectiveness of responding to major public health emergencies.<sup>[5]</sup> (3) Responding to major emergencies is a systematic project. Steven m Becker pointed out the importance of post disaster work with the Fukushima nuclear power plant incident.<sup>[6]</sup>

From the perspective of domestic research trends, the representative discussions and main viewpoints in the field of "great changes not seen in a century" are as follows: (1) "Great changes" have profound connotation and many characteristics. Wang Shaoquan believes that its connotation involves a new round of scientific and technological revolution, economic globalization, world multipolarization, strategic games between major countries, and exchanges and mutual learning among civilizations.<sup>[7]</sup> (2) "Great changes" have brought many opportunities and challenges. Yang Rongrong and Li Bin pointed out that the "great changes" have brought many opportunities and challenges to China.<sup>[8]</sup> (3) Effective measures must be taken to deal with the problems arising from the "great changes". Weighing the "great changes", China must maintain strategic determination, adhere to structural reform, transformation and upgrading.<sup>[9]</sup>

The representative discussions and main viewpoints in the field of "major emergencies" are as follows: (1) Promote the modernization of emergency management system and capacity. Xue LAN pointed out: we should adhere to the principle of putting prevention first and combining prevention with rescue, and promote the modernization of the emergency management system and capacity.<sup>[10]</sup> (2) Responding to crisis events in the digital era has its particularity. Zhou Limin and Tong Xing believe that it is necessary to combine the wisdom of the crowd with machine decision-making.<sup>[11]</sup> (3) In the new environment, strengthen the ability to respond to major emergencies. Xiao Wentao and Cao Dongying believe that the governance system and capacity can effectively deal with the "normal" and "abnormal" problems in the governance process.<sup>[12]</sup>

Scholars at home and abroad have unique views on the relevant research of "great changes not seen in a century" and "major emergencies", which is of great significance for further relevant research. However, there are also shortcomings. Foreign research: the research of "great changes not seen in a century" has not been carried out, and the response to major global emergencies has not been carried out under the "great changes". Domestic research: there are few results of in-depth research on global major emergencies under the "great changes not seen in a century", that is, the relevance of these two fields has not been paid attention to, and the response to global major emergencies has not been studied in the macro environment of "great changes not seen in a century". Therefore, it is necessary to analyze the disadvantages and advantages of China's response to global major crisis events under the "great changes not seen in a century" on the basis of explaining the relevance and attributes of global major crisis events under the "great changes not seen in a century", and take the prevention and control of the COVID-19 as an example to explore the current situation of China's response to global major crisis events under the "great changes not seen in a century" Problems and causes, and then put forward the optimization path.

## **2. Major global crisis events under the "unprecedented changes in a century": relevance and content**

Major global crisis events are closely related to the "unprecedented changes in a century". Compared with the major global crisis events that occurred in many countries in the era of great navigation and the industrial age under the "unprecedented changes in a century", the major global crisis events in the digital age under the "unprecedented changes in a century" are both general and special. The existence of generality means that the experience of many countries in dealing with major global crises in the era of great navigation and the era of industry can be used for reference. The existence of particularity means that countries encountering major global crises under the "unprecedented changes in a century" in the digital era can not completely copy the experience of many countries in dealing with major global crises under the "unprecedented changes in a century" in the era of navigation and industry, but must sublimate these experiences.

### ***2.1. The relevance of major global crisis events to the "unprecedented changes in a century"***

The advent of the digital age has brought many conveniences to the response to major global crisis events, such as telecommuting and teleconferencing. The emergence of these situations can effectively reduce the contact between people, which is extremely beneficial to the epidemic prevention and

control in major global crisis events, but it will also give rise to some problems, such as the generation and rapid spread of rumors in virtual space.

In the digital age, from the perspective of space composition, there are both physical space and virtual space; In terms of the size of crisis events, there are both general crisis events and major global crisis events. Physical space, virtual space, general crisis events and global major crisis events are combined into four types of crisis events: 1. General crisis events in physical space; 2. Major global crisis events in physical space; 3. General crisis events in virtual space; 4. A major global crisis in virtual space. At present, China's emergency management system and capacity are sufficient to effectively respond to general crisis events in physical space and virtual space, but the system to respond to global major crisis events in physical space and virtual space needs to be further improved and the capacity needs to be further strengthened.

The emergence of major global crisis events will have an obvious negative impact on the construction of a country in many fields. In the digital era, under the "unprecedented changes in a century", whether a country can effectively respond to major global crises has an important impact on its successful rise. This means that in the digital era, under the "unprecedented changes in a century", China must effectively promote the modernization of its emergency management system and capacity in order to achieve the goal of sustainable rise.

## ***2.2. Generality of major global crisis events in the digital era under the "unprecedented changes in a century"***

Compared with the major global crisis events that occurred in many countries in the era of great navigation and the industrial age under the "unprecedented changes in a century", the major global crisis events in the digital age under the "unprecedented changes in a century" also have the following characteristics:

(1) Sudden. Take the COVID-19 as an example. At present, some researchers speculate that some influenza patients in the United States in 2019 were actually COVID-19 patients, but this is only an afterthought. Before the outbreak of the epidemic in Wuhan City, most groups did not find any signs. The epidemic has rapidly spread to most parts of China and a large number of countries and regions around the world, and has now had a serious negative impact on the development of the global economy and society. It can be seen that, like the major global crisis events under the previous "great changes", the major global crisis events under the "unprecedented changes in a century" in the digital era are sudden.

(2) It has a far-reaching impact. In the digital era, major global crisis events under the "unprecedented changes in a century" will have a far-reaching impact on China and the world. For example, Professor Peter benat of the City University of New York pointed out: the current response to the COVID-19 shows that China has broken the balance of knowledge and power that once existed in the world, replacing the United States as the dominant party. The emergence of the COVID-19 epidemic has had a significant impact on politics, economy, society and other fields, and this impact will not only exist in the short term, but will continue to appear in the long term.

(3) The impact is large. The major global crisis events under the "unprecedented changes in a century" will have a significant impact on many countries and regions in many fields. Take the COVID-19 as an example. The epidemic has had a serious impact on the operation of more than 200 countries and regions in many fields. For example, in the history of the United States, there were five circuit breakers, the first in 1997. On March 8, 9, 12, 16 and 18, 2020, there were four circuit breakers in the US stock market in two weeks, These four circuit breakers are largely related to the weak prevention and control of the 2019 COVID-19 epidemic in the United States. This effect will exist for a long time rather than only at present.

## ***2.3. The particularity of major global crisis events in the digital era under the "unprecedented changes in a century"***

(1) The impact spreads faster. It is obviously different from the previous "great changes": the advent of the digital age has made the world more closely linked as a whole, and it is very likely that a certain event in one place will quickly have a major impact on other places and even the world; It is very easy for other countries to take this opportunity to attack countries with major crises in the virtual space or even the physical space. Taking the COVID-19 as an example, the epidemic spread to most parts of the

world in a relatively short period of time, significantly faster than the major global crisis events in the previous "great changes".

(2) Impacts exist in physical and virtual spaces. This is obviously different from the previous "great changes": in the digital era, there are both physical space and virtual space. This means that the impact of major global crisis events in this "great change" exists in both physical space and virtual space. Take the COVID-19 epidemic as an example: the epidemic spreads in the physical space, and the fear of the epidemic and the methods to prevent and control the epidemic exist in both the physical space and the virtual space.

(3) It is usually a plague rather than a large-scale war. In the digital era, the major global crisis events that have occurred under the "unprecedented changes in a century" are plagues rather than wars, mainly due to the low possibility of large-scale wars under the current "great changes". Based on the comparison of the situation in the "great changes" of the industrial age and the digital age, we can find the reason: the largest war in the "great changes" of the industrial age in a century is the Napoleonic War. This war does not have a global impact but involves a large number of countries in Europe and the United States. One of the important causes of this war is that the newly rising powers try to gain the world hegemony by force. In the digital era, under the "unprecedented changes in a century", China, as a newly rising power, advocates peaceful development and cannot carry out military expansion or confrontation. Therefore, the possibility of another world war is extremely small. Moreover, the major global crises under the current "great changes" will reduce the intensity of war to a certain extent. For example, after the outbreak of the COVID-19, some countries that fought on the battlefield participated in the conference on joint response to the epidemic. For example, Russia and Türkiye on the Syrian battlefield jointly discussed strategies to deal with the epidemic at the G20 leaders' special summit on COVID-19.

(4) The efficiency of the once effective governance system and governance capacity is not high. The governance system and capacity that have been able to effectively respond to major crisis events may not be able to effectively respond to major global crisis events under the "unprecedented changes in a century". That is to say, in the era of great navigation or the industrial age, countries that have effectively responded to major global crises based on good governance systems and capabilities may not be able to successfully respond to major global crises in the digital age with long-term effective governance systems and capabilities. Take the United States as an example. Under the "unprecedented changes" in the industrial era, the United States has successfully responded to major global crises based on its relatively good governance system and capacity, and has continuously optimized its governance system and capacity for a long time, helping the United States become the world's hegemon. After the outbreak of the COVID-19 epidemic, the governance system that used to operate efficiently in the United States did not play its predicted effectiveness, and the United States became a serious disaster area of the COVID-19.

### **3. Examples of China's response to major global crises under the "unprecedented changes in a century"**

#### **3.1. Instance**

(1) Strong leadership and effective response from the Party committee and government. Under the leadership of the Party Central Committee and the State Council, Party committees and governments at all levels have made every effort to prevent and control the COVID-19 epidemic and effectively controlled the epidemic in a relatively short period of time.

(2) Multiple subjects actively participated in the response. In response to the epidemic, not only party committees and government departments, but also public welfare departments, the private sector and citizens. For example, in early February 2020, villagers in Wenchuan County, Sichuan Province spontaneously donated 100 tons of vegetables to support Wuhan; Many public welfare departments and the private sector have also actively participated in the prevention and control of the epidemic, helping China achieve a phased victory in the prevention and control of the epidemic.

(3) Comprehensive response in physical and virtual space. The coordination among the Party committee, government departments, public welfare departments, private sector and citizens exists not only in the physical space, but also in the virtual space. For example, in the process of epidemic prevention and control, meetings and offices were held in both physical and virtual spaces. These measures have played a significant role in responding to the epidemic. In particular, the implementation

of many measures in the virtual space has effectively reduced the real contact probability of people and effectively helped prevent and control the epidemic.

### **3.2. Problems faced**

(1) Governance efficiency needs to be further improved. Most public welfare departments, the private sector and citizens in China are willing to actively participate in the response to the COVID-19 in 2019, but the transparency of collaborative governance in some places is not high enough, which is manifested in the difficulty of some governance subjects to know the components of the collaborative governance mechanism and how to operate. Although some places have set up physical information platforms or electronic information platforms, However, these platforms often fail to publish information on how to deal with the COVID-19 in 2019 in time, and the managers of information platforms will selectively publish relevant information. The existence of these conditions makes it difficult for some governance entities to obtain timely information related to the response to the 2019 COVID-19 epidemic, which makes it difficult to participate in this response process.

(2) Some personnel commit acts that harm public interests. For example, in March 2020, an Australian Chinese woman refused to quarantine after returning to Beijing, did not wear a mask and did not accept dissuasion when going out for running, and was given a deadline to leave China. These countries and personnel put their own interests above public interests, which has a negative impact on the prevention and control of the COVID-19, a major global public health emergency in the digital era.

(3) The theoretical support needs to be further strengthened. The western academic community has conducted more in-depth research on small-scale public crisis events and less research on global major public health emergencies, resulting in a general lack of theoretical support for countries and regions in the world in coping with the COVID-19. China's academic community has been committed to introducing western governance theories and exploring their applicability in China for a long time, but has not really realized the localization of governance theories, which is difficult to provide strong theoretical support for the prevention and control of COVID-19.

### **3.3. Causes of problems**

Macro causes: some mechanisms, concepts and personnel in China still have the characteristics of the typical industrial age and fail to adapt to the digital age and the new environment brought about by the global major crisis events in the digital age. That is, these mechanisms, concepts and personnel were generated in the industrial age and adapted to the macro environment of the industrial age; The advent of the digital age and the emergence of major global crisis events in the digital age have all brought about significant changes in the macro environment, but some mechanisms, concepts and personnel have not been reformed in time, resulting in such a combination: the old "mechanisms, concepts and personnel" - the new environment. The combination itself and the emergence and prominence of internal contradictions have caused many problems. The microscopic causes are mainly as follows:

(1) The "inertia" of the emergency management system and capability in the industrial era hinders innovation. Since the founding of new China, especially since the reform and opening-up, China's governance system has been operating effectively for a long time, which has generated inertia in some fields to a certain extent. The existence of this inertia has made some governance systems and governance capabilities appear as "old governance systems" and "old governance capabilities" in the new environment created by major public health emergencies, blocking the process of innovation. For example, the inertia of the system makes some people think that there is no need to carry out innovation, and some subjects who understand the necessity of innovation adopt the modernization mode of the industrial age when promoting the modernization process, that is, they mainly rely on many rules, regulations and documents to promote the modernization process, thus giving birth to the "paradox of governance modernization": many rules and regulations are formulated to promote the modernization process, However, these rules and regulations have restricted the main body of governance and blocked the modernization process.

(2) The personnel have "inertia" status. The advent of the digital age in an all-round way does not mean that the moral quality of all citizens will be comprehensively improved in a short time. The moral quality of a few citizens needs to be further improved. Some citizens have entered the digital era (such as using smart devices and handling various affairs in virtual space), but their quality has not been significantly improved. Other citizens have not really entered the digital age, that is, they have not

realized the modernization of the digital age. The long-term effective operation of the original emergency management system has created a conservative environment and a "comfort zone" for these citizens, which makes it difficult for these citizens to adapt to the new environment created by major global crisis events and still respond to events based on "inertia". Some problems hidden in the "old environment" (such as low quality) have been exposed in the new environment. In essence, these situations are attributed to the "inertia" of personnel, that is, it is difficult to deal with major global crisis events in the digital era under the "unprecedented changes in a century" with the quality formed in the industrial era, and it is difficult to break away from the original state based on Innovation in the new environment and continue to exist in the original state.

(3) The modernization of theory is slow. Although public administration theory or emergency management theory has its roots in our history, these theories advocated by domestic academic circles are all "imported products". For decades, the domestic administrative circles have mainly devoted themselves to introducing western public administration theories or emergency management theories, and have carried out research on the applicability of these theories in China, but they have not yet realized theoretical localization. The SARS epidemic has effectively strengthened the research on emergency management theory in Chinese academic circles, but the research on small-scale crisis events is still significantly greater than that on major crisis events, resulting in insufficient theoretical support in the process of studying coping strategies after the sudden outbreak of COVID-19. From a macro perspective, compared with the modernization speed of China's emergency management system and capacity, the modernization speed of emergency management theory is relatively slow, and it is difficult to effectively help China cope with major global crises under the "great changes not seen in a century".

#### **4. China's response to major global crises under the "unprecedented changes in a century": disadvantages and advantages**

Under the "unprecedented changes in a century" in the digital era, China has some disadvantages in dealing with major global public health emergencies. For example, the territory is vast and the differences between different places are obvious, and the differences between groups are obvious, especially in the economic level and digital governance level (such as the existence of a large number of non internet users). It is difficult to formulate universal policies; With a large population and a dense population in many places, the negative impact of major public health emergencies is easy to strengthen; Some countries, especially some western countries, have long been biased against China, and it is difficult for China to coordinate with these countries to cope with major global public health emergencies. Compared with these disadvantages, China's advantages are more obvious:

##### **4.1. Macro advantages**

(1) The Communist Party of China has a solid leadership foundation and strong leadership ability, and all governance entities can effectively respond to major public health emergencies under the leadership of the Party committee. The Communist Party of China is the leading core of all undertakings in China. It can effectively lead all subjects to promote the modernization of a just governance system and governance capacity, so as to successfully respond to major public health emergencies under the "unprecedented changes in a century" in the digital era and boost China's sustained rise under the "great changes" in the digital era.

(2) China is a country with a socialist system, and can effectively use the national system to deal with major public health emergencies at the first time. In the face of major global public health emergencies, compared with many systems in most countries in the world, China's national system can achieve comprehensive mobilization in many fields in a relatively short time, and concentrate human, material and financial resources to effectively implement response measures. Therefore, it can generally effectively reduce the negative impact of major public health emergencies in a relatively short time.

(3) China is a typical unitary country, which enables China to effectively respond to major public health emergencies under the leadership of the central government. Among the major territorial powers in the world today (Russia, Canada, China, the United States, Brazil, Australia, etc.), except for China, other countries are all federal countries. Compared with these federal countries, China, which has a unitary state structure, has relatively low autonomy of local governments, In the process of leading local governments to deal with major public health emergencies under the "unprecedented changes in a

century" in the digital era, the central government has seldom seen the situation that "there are policies at the top and Countermeasures at the bottom", thus creating good conditions for effectively dealing with such events.

#### **4.2. Advantages at the micro level**

(1) Our comprehensive national strength is strong and we are committed to building a community with a shared future. In the process of responding to major public health emergencies, we can effectively resist the attacks of some countries on our country in the physical and virtual space. After decades of development, China's comprehensive national strength has been second only to that of the United States, and it can respond to attacks from other countries more effectively. On the other hand, China is committed to building a community of shared future with many countries, so that it can effectively learn from the relevant experience of other countries, effectively learn from the relevant lessons of other countries, and work with many countries to deal with such incidents in the process of dealing with major global public health emergencies in the digital era, which is "unprecedented in a century".

(2) China's governance system is not rigid. Under the "great changes" of the digital era, major public health emergencies around the world can be quickly changed from "normal" to "abnormal". Compared with many western countries, China has not achieved high development in the industrial era, and China's governance system and governance capacity are not as highly industrialized as those of western countries. This situation shows advantages in the "unprecedented changes in a century" of the digital era: the highly industrialized governance system and governance capacity show inflexible colors in the digital era, It is difficult to make rapid changes to effectively respond to major public health emergencies; China's governance system and capacity are full of vitality because they are not highly industrialized, and they can rapidly change in the process of responding to major public health emergencies.

(3) China has a high level of digital governance and has always recommended this governance process, which creates conditions for successfully responding to major public health emergencies in the "great changes" of the digital era. On March 25, the US Vaux website published an article entitled "express services help China tide over the novel coronavirus crisis, and the United States must catch up". Hilary George Parkin, the author, said in the article: During China's response to the epidemic, the rapid door-to-door delivery business has helped a lot. In the fields of logistics and e-commerce, the United States and other western countries lag behind China by 4 to 5 years, After the COVID-19 epidemic spread to North America and Europe, this backwardness became more prominent.

### **5. Optimization of China's response to major global crises under the "unprecedented changes in a century"**

#### **5.1. Macro Approach**

Since the founding of new China, especially since the reform and opening up, China's governance system has been operating effectively for a long time, which has generated inertia in some areas to a certain extent. After the outbreak of the COVID-19, this inertia has given birth to the combination of "old mechanisms, concepts and personnel" - new environment in some places or fields, resulting in many problems. In view of this, Under the "unprecedented great changes in a century", China's macro approach to dealing with major global crises is to effectively innovate mechanisms, concepts and personnel, strengthen the adaptability of mechanisms, concepts and personnel to the new environment, and give birth to the combination of "new mechanisms, concepts and personnel - new environment", It helped China successfully respond to major global crises under the "unprecedented changes in a century". This macro approach exists in China's macro environment, so the implementation of this macro measure depends on the implementation of some "basic" measures, such as: further strengthening the leadership foundation and strong leadership ability of the Communist Party of China; Improve the efficiency of using the national system to deal with major emergencies; We will improve the unitary state structure. These "basic" measures correspond to China's macro advantages in dealing with major global crises one by one under the "unprecedented changes in a century". In essence, they are to strengthen these macro advantages.

## 5.2. *Micro approach*

(1) Effectively eliminate "inertia" and promote the modernization of emergency management system and capacity. The innovation of governance system and governance ability exists before, during and after the occurrence of major crisis events, but it is easier to carry out the innovation of governance system and governance ability during the presentation of major crisis events. The important reason is that many governance objects are threatened by major crisis events, It usually supports or even forces the governance subject to promote the modernization process of the governance system and governance capacity. Therefore, it is necessary for China to effectively modernize its governance system and capacity in the process of responding to the COVID-19 epidemic. Specific measures include formulating new policies and building new mechanisms. What is particularly noteworthy is that, first of all, the innovation of the governance system and governance capacity is a systematic project, involving many subjects and objects and composed of many aspects, so it is necessary to effectively establish and practice the concept of collaborative governance in the process of innovation, and comprehensively promote this process based on the joint efforts of the subjects and objects, This will create conditions for China to successfully respond to major global crises under the "great changes" in the digital era. Secondly, digital governance is very important in the process of promoting the modernization of governance system and governance capacity: from the perspective of the nature of the times, the current "great change" is "the greatest change in a century". Digital governance is naturally one of the most important governance methods under this "great change". Therefore, we must effectively improve the level of digital governance based on many measures to help China successfully respond to major global crises.

(2) Improve the modernization level of personnel on the basis of effectively eliminating "inertia". In order to deal with the major global crisis events in the digital era under the "unprecedented changes in a century", it is necessary to effectively reform laws, regulations, systems, mechanisms and personnel concepts. Two aspects of this reform are very important: reform laws, regulations, systems and mechanisms; The concept of innovators, etc. Relatively speaking, the latter is more difficult than the former: the former can achieve goals in a short time based on policies and orders, while the latter is more difficult to achieve results in a short time based on certain measures. That is, compared with the "inertia" generated by laws, regulations, systems and mechanisms, the "inertia" of personnel concept is stronger and difficult to effectively eliminate in a short time; The difficulty of making laws, regulations, systems and mechanisms break away from "inertia" is less than that of making personnel break away from "inertia". In essence, to carry out reform in this aspect is to dispel the "industrial age color" of personnel and endow them with "digital age attributes". We can adopt the method of "carrots and sticks": we can effectively commend and reward those who have made outstanding contributions and effectively safeguarded public interests in the process of responding to major global crises; Severely punish those who safeguard public interests in the process of dealing with major global crises, and form a deterrent to other personnel based on this.

(3) Strengthen theoretical research and support. Recently, some Chinese journals have collected and published academic papers related to responding to major crisis events, which has strengthened the theoretical support for China's successful response to the COVID-19. From historical experience, theoretical research can often be effectively strengthened in a period of time after the outbreak and end of major crisis events, but this situation does not necessarily promote theoretical research to a higher level: theoretical research generated after some major crisis events still fails to get rid of the "inertia" (often referred to as "stereotypes") of original theoretical research, That is, the original research methods are still used, and the research is carried out at the original research level and scope. The most obvious difference from the original research results is that new research materials (i.e., the latest major crisis event materials) are used. It is difficult to provide strong theoretical support for China to deal with major global crisis events under the "unprecedented great changes in a century". In view of this, it is necessary to: effectively identify research results based on ideas and personnel innovation, and effectively subsidize innovative research, that is, effectively subsidize research that adopts new research methods and is carried out at new research levels and scope; Reward researchers who have made achievements in the theoretical research of emergency management, so as to set a benchmark and motivate other researchers; We will strengthen support for the localization of emergency management theory, promote emergency management theory that is more in line with China's national conditions and uses Marxist theory more, and eliminate the phenomenon of "following" the western academic community in this field.



## 6. Conclusions

Promoting governance modernization under the situation of "unprecedented changes in a century" will help improve the possibility of China successfully coping with major crisis events, which are general and special. Taking the prevention and control of COVID-19 epidemic as an example, we can find that under the "unprecedented changes in a century", China is facing some problems in the process of responding to major global crises: governance efficiency needs to be further improved; Some personnel commit acts that harm public interests; The theoretical support needs to be further strengthened. The macro causes of these problems are that some mechanisms, concepts and personnel in China still have the characteristics of the typical industrial age and fail to adapt to the digital age and the new environment created by the global major crisis events in the digital age. The micro causes are attributed to the emergency management system and ability, personnel and theoretical innovation. Implementing corresponding countermeasures against these causes and effectively strengthening China's response advantages can enhance the possibility of China's successful response to major global crisis events under the "unprecedented changes in a century".

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