

Research on Urban Public Security and Disaster Relief Management Strategy in Sui and Tang Dynasties

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Abstract: The city public security management in Sui and Tang Dynasties is of historical significance for the contemporary urban management in China. Absorbing the useful experience of xian fang system in Sui and Tang Dynasties, it is in line with the current policing trend from static control to dynamic management. Absorbing the useful experience of the patrol inspection system in Sui and Tang Dynasties, we can urge the police departments of the public security organs to take charge of their duties, compress non-police activities, and pursue the maximum police effectiveness. Absorbing useful experience of urban population management policies in Sui and Tang Dynasties can promote the current public security organs to strengthen the management of basic population information and public security information.

1. Introduction

Sui and tang dynasties were in the social transformation period of ancient China. In the sui and tang dynasties, the ancient cities changed from "fang city" to "Xian fang city", the patrol inspection system and its specialized agencies were established, and the fire control management and the management of floating population were also very distinctive. This paper explores the urban public security management in song dynasty from three aspects and analyzes its enlightenment to modern times.

Since the western Zhou dynasty, the layout of ancient Chinese cities has always been the square city system, that is, the market is separated from the residential areas, and people in various industries live in different specific areas. In the sui and tang dynasties, the central government changed the practice of previous dynasties and carried out the important reform of urban layout: changing the "combination of square city and city" to "combination of street and market", changing the "closed management" in the square into "open management" of street and alley, and adapting to the requirements of The Times, promoting the urban development in the sui and tang dynasties.

Market activities exceeded the original time and space limits, which challenged urban managers. After the collapse of the square market system, many affairs were directly reported to higher states and counties, which made the state and counties busy and difficult to deal with. Japanese scholar Kato said in "the development of cities in the sui and tang dynasties" that "the system of the interior is the result of the increase of urban population and the expansion of urban areas." The box is actually a public security responsibility area, while the box office is a full-time public security institution, which is in charge of the patrol and inspection. The box office is in charge of the local public security administration, and the box office is in charge of the "box inspection". There is a "military patrol shop" under the box, which has a wide range of responsibilities, such as guiding traffic, sweeping the road surface, handling fighting, hunting thieves and fugitives, fire prevention and so on. There are also officers at the rank of officers and officers in charge of liaison and coordination between the patrol shop and the patrol shop. Through them, the patrol shop and the patrol shop are connected as a paramilitary "public security police force". The rulers of sui and tang dynasties changed the layout of urban functional areas in a timely manner, changed the static "position control" from the former to the later "dynamic management", and strengthened the control of all time and space. To set up

specialized public security organs and officials; to arrange and allocate police forces according to the actual needs of urban and rural areas. The reform of public security management in the Sui and Tang dynasties is of great significance to the contemporary society in the same period of social transformation. The modern police needs to change rapidly from the thinking mode of planned economy system to the thinking mode of market economy. According to the complexity of population density, economic level and public security issues, police deployment is scientific and efficient, and it is also an important issue for public security decision-making in the new era.

2. Management Level of Urban Public Security and Disaster Relief in Sui and Tang Dynasties

Since the Zhou dynasty, the integrated system of fang city has been broken, so it is difficult to implement the method of population management with fang as the unit. During the Sui and Tang dynasties, the "household registration system" adopted the model of "building a house according to the street", and residents were listed in the streets and alleys for management. A pink card is placed in front of each house, on which the name, age and appearance of the owner, wife, children, new friends, etc. of the household are indicated. Family members must register truthfully if they are born, die or receive visitors. The government has also made various legal regulations on households, such as prohibiting unlicensed accommodation and detentions. It is forbidden for outsiders to take part in imperial examinations through the registered residence of the capital, and for hotels to set up "store calendars" to register guests' movements from one place to another. Household registration management, administrative division, name management is the administrative basis of a country. The unified and standardized "house card system" is not only a tool for the identification of urban orientation, but also a recognition and guarantee of the national rights and obligations of the government in a deeper sense. In the Sui and Tang dynasties, relevant measures were taken to strengthen population management, so that it could accurately grasp the basic information of the national population and lay a good foundation for scientific and efficient public security management. Moreover, the humanized social security policy was implemented in the Sui and Tang dynasties, which effectively adopted the "problem population" in the city. It belongs to the comprehensive management of public security, which is worth learning from today.

In the Sui and Tang dynasties, due to the large urban area and large population, water use by citizens became a very difficult problem. As an important part of urban public environment, water supply and drainage system is the basic condition for the existence and development of a city. In terms of water supply, the Sui and Tang governments set up special institutions to manage urban water resources and their utilization on the premise of ensuring water use by the mirage, government, temples and citizens. For example he dare to change with the golden stream in the city from a river and administrative rights to the west water, at the same time set mandates: no matter how the water situation, should be in accordance with the size of the existing supply the palace temple, ancestral temple and other important Taoist temple, make sure enough, in other parts of the water should also be in accordance with the corresponding standard ration, if there are omissions, just to the west water service accountability. In this way, the waste of urban water is avoided. Although the canal in the city is a public welfare facility built by the government, citizens still have to pay a certain amount of money for the use of water in the canal. This situation was not changed until the emperor of the year of dashing Xian Fu ordered that the cost of water used by the people in the city be exempted.

Urban environmental hygiene is not ideal for many reasons, but one of the most fundamental factors is people. From daily life to the production and operation of commercial handicraft industry, urban residents will produce garbage. If the rate of urban population growth can be controlled effectively, the deterioration of urban health can be alleviated accordingly. In the cities during the Sui and Tang dynasties, each household was set up separately in the household registration management, which was called fungus household, which was divided into different grades and regarded as the basis for collecting taxes. Song Rinsing had ordered the amount of money to be decided according to the amount of family property, in order to make different classes of fungus households bear different levels of taxation. In addition, during the Sui and Tang dynasties, the government exercised strict

control over the registration of the household registration of fungus households, leaving no room for fraud. If any official dared to bend the rules for personal gain, he would be severely punished. Can know from this, the sui and tang dynasties to fang goo door so closely controls in the city, and the purpose is to ensure that the amount of taxes and levies, however, a move that objectively promoted the urban population to be the direction of urban environmental sanitation, and in the countryside on the implementation of system, the urban population growth is not high.

3. The Significance of Urban Public Security and Disaster Relief Management in Sui and Tang Dynasties for Contemporary Reference

In the Sui and tang dynasties, China's urban economy has made great progress, but it cannot fully grow in the environment of economic law and reasonable management and control due to the restriction of the square market system. All commercial transactions within a city shall be carried out only within the designated urban area. By the Sui and tang dynasties, the commodity economy gradually became prosperous and the commercial interests were driven, so that the businessmen were no longer satisfied with the rigid and lagging management system of the square market, and the boundary between the square market and the square market was gradually broken. In terms of business hours, during the sui and tang dynasties, urban commercial activities were limited to daytime only. By the sui and tang dynasties, there had been "night market" and "morning market". For example, beaning, "march north to the old fang quit outside the ouzo temple inclined street state north tile.. The night market did not reopen until the end of the third watch. For example, in linen, the streets of Hangzhou city are busy from day to night. In the evening, the number of talents on the roads decreases gradually. The temporal and spatial limits of business transactions have been broken, providing conditions for the prosperity and normal development of the market.

In stabilizing prices, the market law of the sui and tang dynasties also played a significant role. The specific implementation of the law was established in the five years of Xining by the government in the sui and tang dynasties. According to the market exchange law, ordinary merchants or people who invest in the market may use real estate, gold and silver as collateral and ask for credit. Merchants traveling to the capital from other places can sell goods that are difficult to sell to market agents and sell them when there is a shortage. The council will also assign the price to pedestrians, agents and traders who belong to the council.

The second is to take the Praetorian Guard as the main force and build a patrol and inspection system throughout the whole territory, so as to gradually specialize the operation of public security. Specific practice is: in the sui and tang dynasties, local governments at the road, state and county levels were set up, and the same level of patrol officers were set up. Road level Settings are all patrol inspection; there are all inspection on one. The state level set up a patrol inspection, there is a patrol inspection. At the county level, there is usually one patrol in several counties. Capital city is heavy law district, the inspection network can be said to be the most impeccable. In addition, special inspection Tours are set up along important watercourses and near major traffic routes, important ferry crossings, dangerous passes, border coastlines and areas inhabited by ethnic minorities, and local public security is in charge. The patrol inspection at all levels shall be subject to the supervision of the chief executive at the same level while receiving the business guidance and orders from the superior inspection or inspection. Inspectors at all levels have the power to command a certain number of soldiers, a well-armed and trained police force capable of responding at any time. During the three hundred years of the sui and tang dynasties, there had never been a large-scale peasant armed uprising in the whole scope, nor had there ever been a national fragmentation, which had an important relationship with the establishment and effective implementation of the public security legal system at the city and even at the national level by the government in the sui and tang dynasties.

4. Summary

Cities, as a complex system generated by the interaction between politics and economy, both depend on politics, economy and even military to produce and develop, and have a strong reaction to politics, economy and military affairs. The gain and loss of a city often determines the success or failure of a regime. The rise and fall of a city can also lead to the survival of a country. A time a region of the city, strongly reflects the era of this region's political and economic ecology. The urban management legal system was the most important link between the local political, economic, military and other factors and the city at that time. Through the above comprehensive analysis and description of several aspects of the urban management system in the sui and tang dynasties -- urban planning and layout, urban municipal management, urban economic management and urban public security management, it can be seen that the city and its management system in the sui and tang dynasties inherited from the tang and the five dynasties. Actually in the late tang dynasty and five dynasties period, the economic aspect of China's feudal society has appeared that prompted the city changed much, just because at the time of political turmoil, regime change frequently, the economic development is relatively slow, a lot of the ruler and the government's failure to have sufficient material conditions and time to make a significant shift in the management of the city.

The collapse of the legal system was the most important aspect of urban development in sui and tang dynasties. In the tang dynasty, the separation system between fang and city was implemented to maintain social security. Although it was of positive significance to the stability of the regime and the city, this system largely restricted the flow of various resources within the city and limited the economic activity of the whole city and even large areas nearby. The unprecedented development of economy and population in sui and tang dynasties made the studio system completely unable to adapt to the development of The Times. The collapse of the neighborhood system made the city no longer a purely political and military center, but also an economic and cultural center.

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