

The value enhancement of the "standardization law" in Xi Jinping's new era: Theory and Performance

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Abstract: The Xi Jinping's new era has new value requirements. The "Standardization Law" born in 1988 must be adapted to a new era. The value enhancement of the "Standardization Law" is based on value enhancement of the standard. The "Standardization Law" aims to increase its own value by confirming the value enhancement of the standard. The value enhancement of the standard is mainly reflected by self-systematic, voluntary and application. The value enhancement of the new "Standardization Law" is mainly manifested in better satisfying people's demand for various products and services, the need for various security, and the need to participate in public affairs.

Keywords: Standardization law, Value enhancement, Xi Jinping's new era, Standard

INTRODUCTION

By the end of 2014, changes in china's industrial structure indicators indicate that China's economy has begun to shift to a post-industrial era [1]. The 1988 "Standardization Law" with the background of industrialization is increasingly difficult to adjust the relationship of standardized activities. Because each new era has its own value requirements, value is the object's satisfaction of the subject's needs, the value of the standard is mainly reflected in the fact that the standard meets people's needs by improving quality. The value of the "Standardization Law" is based on its relationship with people. It is the "Standardization Law" that meets people's needs. The value of the standardization law is achieved through the value of the standard. Then, the reason why the 2017 "Standardization Law" has increased in value? What are the performances? How did the new "Standardization Law" respond to the call for value enhancement?

The basic theory of value enhancement of the "Standardization Law"

The relationship between standard value and value of the "Standardization Law"

From a static point of view, the value of the "Standardization Law" couldn't be achieved without standard value. From a dynamic point of view, the value of the "Standardization Law" couldn't be enhanced without the enhancement of the standard's own value. At the same time, the "Standardization Law" can provide legal protection for the realization and promotion of the standard's own value. Changes in people's needs will lead to changes in the understanding of quality concepts. Standards as a basis for quality will also cause changes in the standards themselves. The main manifestation is the improvement of the standard's own value. The improvement of the standard's own value can improve the quality to better meet people's needs. When the improvement of the standard's own value achieves the expected result that better meets people's needs, it means that the standard realizes its own value. And this process of raising the standard value to satisfy people's needs is also a standardization activity process. In order to ensure the sustainable

realization and improvement of the standard's own value, the "Standardization Law" is required to provide legal protection, and ultimately the above-mentioned standardization activities will continue to progress and develop, because the "standardization law" is to adjust the social relations arising from the standardization process. The "Standardization Law" can promote the improvement of its own value by converting the results of the promotion of the standard's own value into legal provisions. The legislative purpose of the "Standardization Law" is to ensure that the social relations in the standardization process are in a certain benign state. Solving potential problems or existing problems to achieve a certain range of the best order, the key to rely on standards can improve their value with people's needs change.

Performance of standard value enhancement

The improvement of standard value is mainly manifested in three aspects: First, it emphasizes the systematic nature of the standard. This is in line with the general layout of economic construction, political construction, social construction, cultural construction, and ecological civilization construction proposed in the

report of the 18th National Congress of the CPC. This shows that socialism with Chinese characteristics is not a partial modernization but a comprehensive modernization. It is a fully coordinated modernization rather than a partially coordinated modernization. The systemic nature of standards also emphasizes the coordination among standards in various fields. Standards systematically promotes the comprehensive and coordinated development of socialism with Chinese characteristics.

The second is the voluntary nature of the standard (recommendation). It emphasizes that the voluntary nature of the standard (recommendation) meets the requirements of the market to determine the allocation of resources. The "Decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on Several Major Issues Concerning the Comprehensive Deepening of Reforms" passed by the third plenary session of 18th CPC Central Committee points out that the core of deepening the reform of the economic system lies in properly handling the relationship between the government and the market, as the compulsory standards set by the government are compulsory, if the compulsory standards are dominant in the standard system, it will lead to excessive government intervention in the economy, the voluntary (recommended) standard is not mandatory, follows the principle of voluntary adoption, and the voluntary (recommended) standard occupies a dominant position, which facilitates the free allocation of resources in accordance with Market rules.

The third is the application of standards. Emphasis on the application of standards is in line with the requirements of governing the country according to law. The "Decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on Several Major Issues Concerning the Comprehensive Ruling the Country by Law" passed by the Fourth plenary session of the 18th CPC Central Committee calls for the fully governing the country according to law, the new "Standardization Law" transitions from setting standards to applying standards, more emphasis is placed on the applicability of the standards and facilitate the legal adjustment of standardization activities.

**The performance of value enhancement of the Standardization Law
Better meet people's needs for various services and products**

The systematic nature of the standard can meet people's demand for various services and products by expanding the scope of setting standards. Systematic emphasizes the optimization of overall goals and coordinates the interrelationships among the subsystems in the system so that the system is complete and balanced. The systematic nature of the standard emphasizes achieving the best order within a certain

range, coordinating the relationships among the standards in the system, and promoting its completeness and balance. Why emphasize the standard system? China's national standard GB/T20000.1-2002 "Standardization Work Guide: Part 1: General Vocabulary for Standardization and Related Activities" think of "standards" as "a normative document that has been developed by consensus and approved by a recognized agency for common use and reuse in order to achieve optimal order within a certain range." This definition is equivalent to the conversion of ISO and IEC. No. 2 guide [2]. The WTO/TBT considers that the standard is "approved by a recognized organization and is not compulsory. For the purpose of repeated use, it provides regulations, guidelines or characteristic documents for the product or its processing or production methods." Both ISO and IEC and china understand standard as a normative document to guarantee the standardization of standard setting and standard texts. The WTO/TBT definition shows that the standards themselves are not laws and regulations, and they are voluntary. They don't have the binding and compulsory nature of law. In china, due to the existence of mandatory standards and the later revision of the standardization law, the concept that standards are law is still present at certain times and places [3]. To understand the nature of the standard accurately, we must put the standard into practice to examine it. The standard formulation process is the process of summarizing the practical experience. The standard application process is the promotion and popularization of the practical experience that has been standardized, standard revision process is the process of replacing old experience with new experience [4]. Therefore, the standard is the result of specification, application, and update of practical experience in order to achieve the best goal. From the point of view of achieving optimal goals, whether it is a constraint or a promotion is justified, the key is to achieve people's best goals. There are more and more kinds of products and services people consume. These products and services require standards to provide quality assurance. In reality, some products or services have already set standards, and some have not yet set standards. In order to achieve the best goals of the standard, we need to improve the scope of standard adjustment, and include those products or services that should establish standards but have not yet set standards. This objectively must adopt the concepts of "big quality" and "big standard", and the concept of "big quality" must also form the concept of "big standard" [5].

Better meet people's needs for various security

The standardization activities mainly include three phases: the formulation of standards, the implementation of standards, and the feedback of standards. This is a process of coherent and cyclical ascent, that is, a standardized pyramid, However, the current problems are emphasis on standard setting,

despising standards implementation, and no feedback [6]. Compulsory standards involve safety issues such as personal and property. Compulsory standards are the guarantee of safety in products or services. Integration of compulsory standards and emphasizing the application of standards can better meet people's security needs. Compulsory standards conflict is not conducive to people's safety. Due to the existence of a large number of compulsory standard-setting bodies, 28 departments and 31 provinces are able to formulate compulsory standards, large-scale, there are more than 10,000 Compulsory national, industry, and local standards, lack of strong organizational coordination, and it is difficult to avoid cross-repetition conflicts [7]. Compulsory standards that do not focus on information feedback can lead to failure to regulate emerging hazards in a timely manner. At the outset, compulsory standards can better protect the security of products and services, but as things progress, new hazards will emerge. If compulsory standards are not updated and improved, they couldn't provide people with effective security protection.

Better meet people's needs in public affairs

Compared with the mandatory standards set by the government, the government attaches importance to the standards set by the non-governmental standardization organizations to meet the needs of people participating in public affairs. At present, our country is facing a transition from an era of industrialization to an era of post-industrialization. In the post-industrial era, people are not satisfied with the services provided by each other or some services are not provided [8]. This all stems from the contradiction between people's need for participation in public affairs and the poor participation mechanisms and approach [9]. Under this background, the government must establish a new standard system, establish a standard system coordinated by the government-developed standards and standards developed by the market, to improve the standard management system of unified coordination, efficient operation, and joint governance between the government and the market, and to form a standardization work pattern of government guidance, market-driven, social participation, and coordinated advancement [7].

New "Standardization Law" Response to Value Enhancement

System response to people's demand for various products and services

In order to better meet people's demand for various products and services, the new "Standardization Law" made amendments to articles 1, 2, and 7 of the "Standardization Law" of 1988. The system response of the new "Standardization Law" mainly reflected the adoption of the concepts of "big quality" and "big standard". In 1988, the "Standardization Law" was born in china's transition period from the planned economy to the market economy. The main contradiction in

society is the contradiction between the growing material spiritual and cultural needs of people and the backward productive forces. The government pays more attention to the quantity and quality of products. These are reflected in articles 1 and 2 of the "Standardization Law" of 1988. One of the characteristics of the new normal economy is the constant optimization and upgrading of the economic structure, and the consumption needs of the service industry gradually occupy the dominant position. This shows that as the social background changes, people's needs have also undergone tremendous changes. This objectively requires the government to pay attention to service quality. Therefore, the article 1 of the new "Standardization Law" states: "This Law is enacted for the purposes of enhancing the standardization work, improving the quality of products and services, promoting the advancement of science and technology, protecting human health and life and property safety, maintaining national security and environmental safety, and raising the level of economic and social development." Compared with article 1 of the "Standardization Law" of 1988, the new law modifies "product quality" to "quality of products and services." This represents an expanded understanding of the concept of quality, changing from a narrow concept of quality (product quality) to a concept of "big quality". Including various services. This also requires the expansion of areas for the development of standards. Article 2 of the new "Standardization Law": "For the purposes of this Law, "standards" (including reference materials) means the technical requirements that need to be unified in the agricultural, industrial, and service sectors as well as social undertakings and other fields." Compared with the "Standardization Law" of 1988 in areas where standardization is required, "services and social undertakings, etc." have been added.

System response to people's demand for various security

The integration of compulsory standards and integrate national security and environmental security into the scope of compulsory standards will help meet people's needs for various security. In terms of compulsory standards, compared with the "Standardization Law" of 1988, the value enhancement of new "Standardization Law" is mainly reflected in two aspects: Firstly, the protection of personal health, safety, and property security is further strengthened through the integration of compulsory standards. The second is to meet people's new security needs by including national security and eco-environmental safety, etc., within the adjustment range of compulsory standards. Since the third plenary session of the eleventh Central Committee established the basic line centering on economic construction, we put our main energy into economic construction. This has led to a strong emphasis on safety issues in the production sector, which is mainly concerned with personal and

property safety. As compulsory standards are used as security guarantees, this will also affect the scope of compulsory standards. It is also reflected in article 7 of the "Standardization Law," of 1988. The new situation calls for a new concept of security, that is, an overall concept of security. It is a collection of political security, homeland security, military security, economic security, cultural security, social security, scientific and technological security, information security, ecological security, resource security, and nuclear safety equal to Integrated national security system [10]. Therefore, the article 2 of the new "Standardization Law" states: "National standards are classified into compulsory standards and voluntary standards. Industry standards and local standards are voluntary standards." Article 10 states: "compulsory national standards shall be developed for technical requirements that protect human health and life and property safety, that maintain national security and environmental safety, and that meet the basic needs of economic and social administration. Compulsory national standards shall be approved and issued by the state council or as authorized by the state council." Compared with article 7 of the "Standardization Law" of 1988, it integrates compulsory national standards, compulsory industry standards, and compulsory local standards into compulsory national standards, and shall be approved and issued by the State Council or as authorized by the state council. To solve the problem of repeated cross-contradictions of compulsory standards. In addition, national security and eco-environmental security are also included in the scope of adjustment of compulsory standards to meet people's needs for various security.

System response to people's needs for participation in public affairs

Standardization based on the voluntary standard better reflects the objective value of standard, that is to better meet the needs of people participation in public affairs. Compulsory standards are enforced, voluntary standards are voluntary. In a country's standard system, the status difference between the voluntary standard and the compulsory standard will have a great influence on the country's innovation ability. All standards in china's planned economy era were considered as technical regulations and were compulsory. Such compulsory restrictions severely companies and further affected innovation. In article 7 of the "Standardization Law" of 1988, standards were divided into compulsory standards and voluntary standards, and the scope for formulation of compulsory standards was strictly stipulated. This is an important step to expand the autonomy of enterprises [11]. Although the article 2 of new "Standardization Law" continues the division of compulsory standards and voluntary standards, however, it integration again and streamlines compulsory standards. In terms of voluntary standards, industry standards and local standards are voluntary standards. At the same time, group standards

are given legal status. Article 27 state: "implements the system of self-declaration to the public and supervision for group standards and enterprise standards." This will further relax the business.

From the "Standardization Law" in 1988 to the new "Standardization Law", reflects value enhancement: it better meets the need for people to participate in public affairs. In order to respond to the era requirements, the new "Standardization Law" satisfies people's needs for participating in public affairs mainly by giving group standards a legal status and implements the system of self-declaration to the public and supervision for group standards and enterprise products service standards. Why do group standards and enterprise standards self-declaration systems better meet people's needs for participating in public affairs? The group standard is a voluntary adoption normative document that has been enacted by social organization that legally establish and appropriate professional and technical capabilities. The reasons include: First, the non-government of the group standard formulation subject. The group standards are formulated and released by social organizations and mainly include the associations, chambers of commerce, and industrial technology alliances. Almost all standards in developed countries are formulated by social organizations. When they need to be converted into national standards, they are recognized by nationally recognized standards organizations. Government departments only make regulations and do not formulate standards [12]. Group standards formulated by social groups can effectively change the single government standard supply system. Furthermore, the voluntary nature of group standards. Compared with the rigid characteristics of compulsory standards, group standards adopt voluntary principle and more flexible. Moreover, social groups know more about market innovation and consumer demand than the government, Therefore, it is more conducive to social groups to participate in public affairs. The self-declaration system of enterprise products and service standards means that enterprises can independently release their own product standards to the society on a unified and open platform [13]. The new "Standardization Law" made amendments to article 6 of the "Standardization Law" of 1988, that is, the system of enterprise product standard filing became a self-declaration system of enterprise product and service standards. The system of enterprise product standard filing has not adapted to the needs of the market economy. The main reasons include: (1) The filing system inhibits the subjective initiative of the enterprise and affects the innovation capability of the enterprise; (2) The filing process is complex and the cycle is long, and the enterprise can't respond quickly changes in the market have affected the direct competitiveness of the company; (3) The enterprise's standard filing are reviewed and controlled by the management

department, resulting in ambiguous legal liability for product quality; (4) The filing system restricts the disclosure of standards, resulting in the lack of effective supervision of product standards [14]. This also seriously affects the effective participation of enterprises and other entities in market economic activities.

CONCLUSION

The value of the "Standardization Law" in Xi Jinping's new era was regarded as a research issue. By interpreting the relationship between standard value and value of the standardization law, we discovered value of the "Standardization Law" in Xi Jinping's new era. However, the value of "Standardization Law" in Xi Jinping's new era is not limited to the aspects mentioned in this study, and it needs further study.

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