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Contents

Editorial

1 How Positive Ways can Boom Sustainable Development

Chia-Huei Wu

Article

3 An Analysis of the Legal System for the Protection of Marine Resources in China

Zhenan Zhang Lijuan Zhang

11 The Existence of Social Movement Organization (SMO) & Comparison of Collective and Connective Action in the Digital Era - an Analysis of 15-M Movement in Spain

Yutong Sun

16 The Relationship between Quality and Efficiency in Business Management

Run Xu

Review

8 The Major Cause of the Collapse of the Versailles System

Yiran Jiang

20 A Discussion for the Protection of the Environnement in the Law of Planification in China

Li Zhang

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EDITORIAL

How Positive Ways can Boom Sustainable Development

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ABSTRACT

This editorial introduces the issue of Macro Management & Public Policies, which focuses on how positive ways can boom sustainable development, how inappropriate policies inhibit the development, or even cause intense problems such as risks of wars. The outcomes show some implications, first of all, management and policies has dual effects. On the one hand, effective management and policies contribute to resource protection, quality enhancement, and successes of social movements. On the other hand, political unfairness may cause crisis in international society. Moreover, law priority has comprehensive influence on development. Keeping economic and social development, authorities should balance economic growth and environmental protection, keep consistency between regulations and implementation, and ensure effective supervision.

1. Introduction

Sustainable economic and social development are significant, and macro-management and public policies are double-edged swords for sustainability. For example, On the one hand, macro-management and public policies have positive effects on resource protection^[6], quality enhancement^[2], and successes of social movements^[4]. On the other hand, inappropriate management ways and policies are more likely to trigger crises and risks of wars^[3].

Moreover, policies sometimes bring out positive impacts on the economy but negative effects on the environment, so sustainable development demands the balance between economic growth and environmental protection. In the case of land-use transitions, although there is a challenge between urbanization and environmental protection, such as priority to the economy^[1], related managerial and political measures can regulate land-use activities to some extent.

The main purpose of this issue is, firstly, to enrich knowledge on sustainable development within macro management and public policy. In addition, it can help policy-makers aware of the dual effects of management and policies at the macro level, promoting the positive effects and reducing the negative impacts.

2. Overview of the Articles in this Issue

This issue of Macro Management & Public Policies incorporates five important articles, divided into two parts: the single effect of management or public policies, and the comprehensive effects based on the cases of the planification law in China.

First of all, in terms of positive effects, Zhang and Zhang^[6] build a model involving marine economic development and promote the legalization and institutionalization of marine resource protection. The legal system can help adjust relations between marine resource protection

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and social production. and provide a legal guarantee for marine resources.

Xu ^[2] discusses the relationships between quality and efficiency in the enterprise, and ways on how to realize high quality. The paper reveals that there are various means for corporations to achieve quality goals. For example, enterprises can recruit high-quality employees, understand equipment and products of firms through communicating with workers, improve the quality of equipment and products by equipment promotion from equipment personnel, improve moulds, and quickly respond to demands from markets.

As for sustainable movement and its success factors, Sun ^[4] explores the change of positions of Social Movement Organizations (SMOs) from the past to the digital age, in the light of the successful example of 15-M Movement and the comparison between collective action and connective action. The author finds that SMOs play a significant role in gathering individuals within common interests; social media has become popular in movements, changing people's lives; the 15-M Movement has engaged over 60 countries by excluding brick and mortar organizations, avoiding the "free ride" problem and contributing to its success.

In terms of negative effects, by investigating the cause of defeats of the Versailles System, Jiang ^[3] uncovers the unfair and passive outcomes of the agreements, Treaty of Versailles, directly triggering the increase of the Nazi. The Versailles System, in nature, was that allied nations demanded large numbers of reparations and punishment on defeated states, and recovered their powers by utilizing peace as an excuse after World War I. For example, policies of appeasement revealed that peace was at the expense of small countries.

Furthermore, Zhang ^[1] reveals the dual influence of laws, improving urbanization but causing environmental degradation, based on arguing whether the law of plan-

ification in China involves environment protection. The author, firstly, at macro-levels, explores the reform of the land ownership, and then finds that the state delegated local governments to manage the use of land and that environment degraded as the processes of urbanization. Besides, at micro-levels, the author studies the regulations of planification, procedures, and formalities. The results illustrate the need for coherence, accessibility, and understanding of laws, rapid urbanization resulting in a reconfiguration of the urban space, and governance facing challenges of the paradox of urbanization and environmental degradation. Finally, problems should be paid attention to. For example, current laws on planification are preferred to economic growth rather than environmental protection; the environmental focus is still very limited due to the lack of effective supervision.

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ARTICLE

An Analysis of the Legal System for the Protection of Marine Resources in China

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ABSTRACT

In order to realize the orderly development and rational use of marine resources, construct a new marine economic development model, effectively adjust the relationship between marine resource protection and social production, and promote the legalization and institutionalization of marine resource protection. Based on the reality, this article attempts to explore the ways and means of improving and constructing the legal system for the protection of marine resources from multiple dimensions. It aims to form a complete marine resource development system from the legal level and provide legal guarantee for the development of marine economy.

1. Introduction

According to the data released by relevant departments, in 2018, China's marine economy reached a total of 831.5 billion yuan, accounting for 9.3% of GDP and bringing 36.45 million jobs^[1]. The rapid development of the marine economy has undoubtedly become an important driving force for the rapid development of the national economy and the steady increase of residents' income. With the profound changes in the concept of economic development, the country has set higher requirements for the development of marine economy and the development of marine resources. In order to achieve the sustainable development of marine resources, the article starts from the legal dimension and sorts out the importance of legal protection of marine resources. On the basis of the status quo, draw on the lessons learned from

the past and take practical measures to gradually improve the legal protection system to form a complete legal system for marine resources.

2. Overview of Marine Resources

In order to enhance the orientation and pertinence of the construction of the legal protection system for marine resources, it is necessary to sort out the characteristics of marine resources at the beginning of legislative work, accurately grasp the connotation of marine resources, and ensure that the construction of legal protection systems meets the basic requirements and achieves marine resources Efficient protection.

As an important part of the natural resource system, marine resources play a key role in many fields such as economic development and social life. Taking fish resources as an example, China's coastline is more than

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18,000 kilometers long, with a total of more than 20,000 species of fish. The reserves of fishery resources reach 1 billion to 2 billion tons. The huge marine resources have undoubtedly become a powerful driving force for regional development^[2]. In the process of legal protection of marine resources, it is necessary to accurately grasp the definition of marine resources, clarify the limits of legal protection, and improve the effectiveness of the legal protection system. From a narrow perspective, marine resources refer to the substances and capabilities contained in marine water bodies, such as marine biological resources and marine mineral resources. In a broad sense, marine resources refer to the sum of natural marine factors that can be used for a period of time to promote economic development. The control of the definition of marine resources will help to further enhance the effectiveness of legal protection of marine resources and provide directional guidance for the development and improvement of the legal system^[3].

3. The Necessity of Legal Protection of Marine Resources

Affected by the traditional concept of marine resource development, some areas have extensive development situations in the development of marine resources, causing damage to the marine ecological environment and chaos in resource development. Based on this situation, it is necessary to regulate the ocean through legal means. The development and utilization of resources constantly enhance the utilization of marine resources and inject new vitality into the healthy and stable development of the marine economy.

3.1 Damage to the Marine Ecological Environment

According to the data released by relevant departments, in 2018, China's population reached 1.39 billion. The huge population has a strong consumption capacity for various resources. In 2018, 28.922 million tons of aquatic products were processed and processed quickly. The developed marine industry plays a key role in stimulating regional economic development and improving public living standards^[4]. However, some regions are still affected by traditional resource development ideas. The uncontrolled development of marine resources has led to the destruction of the marine ecological environment. In recent years, offshore pollution has become increasingly serious, and the ecological environment has been seriously threatened. Development and effective use bring great inconvenience. Based on this reality, in order to ensure the orderly devel-

opment of marine resources and reduce the damage to the marine ecological environment in the course of resource development, the people's congresses and governments at all levels in China have issued a series of laws and regulations to use legal means to systematically protect marine resources. To a large extent, the pressure on the marine ecological environment has been reduced. In recent years, the improvement of the legal protection system for marine resources has undoubtedly significantly improved the marine ecological environment. For example, the current fishing closure system in China has effectively combined offshore fishing with fish growth and reproduction, forming a benign marine economy and realizing the ocean. The rational development of resources has also greatly protected the marine ecology.

3.2 Disorders in Marine Resource Development

Marine resources differ from other resources in that they have certain complexities and comprehensiveness. This characteristic has a certain impact on the development of marine resources. At present, there is a problem of "three noes" in the development of marine resources in China. "Three nothings" refers to ships such as unnamed ships, unlicensed ships, and registered ships. Such ships have adversely affected the development of China's marine resources, causing The chaotic situation of marine resources development. In some areas, there are divergent disputes over the division of ownership of marine resources, which has exacerbated the chaos in marine resource management. Some fishermen and enterprises regard the sea area as personal ownership, leading to the complexity of marine resource development and intensifying social contradictions. During the development of marine resources, some people did not expand the area of marine use at will in accordance with relevant requirements, which caused the abuse of marine resources and caused damage to the marine ecological environment, which adversely affected the sustainable use of marine resources. The legal protection system for marine resources is complete and perfect. From the legal level, strict regulations are made on the development of marine resources, the ownership of regional marine resources is clarified, the area of marine use is detailed, and corresponding punishment measures are formulated. Punishment of resource development behaviors can gradually change the chaotic situation of marine resource development and form a systematic and complete marine resource utilization and development mechanism.

3.3 National Marine Ownership is Unclear

According to the relevant provisions of international law

of the sea, the jurisdiction area of China's sea area should be 3 million square kilometers, but due to the special geographical environment, the actual area of the sea area is less than 2 million square kilometers, and the sea area is more complicated. There are major controversies regarding the division of sea boundaries and the ownership of islands^[5]. The unclear division of marine ownership has undoubtedly affected the development of marine resources and the protection of marine rights and interests. The comprehensive construction of the legal protection system for marine resources has effectively addressed the above-mentioned problems to a certain extent. By means of legislation, the boundaries of the jurisdiction of the sea area have been clarified, which has laid a solid foundation for the follow-up marine law enforcement and rights protection work.

3.4 Weak Awareness of Marine Resource Protection

Affected by traditional concepts, some governments and marine industry practitioners mistakenly believe that marine resources are inexhaustible and inexhaustible. Wrong ideological concepts have led to the extensive development of marine resources and the low utilization of resources. Serious ecological and environmental problems and sea boundary issues. For example, there are a large number of mangroves distributed on China's coastline. In the process of dividing marine areas, mangroves are often used as part of the marine boundary to determine marine areas^[6]. However, in the process of marine resource development, some people have adopted extensive resource development models and randomly felled mangrove forests, which not only caused damage to the local ecological environment, but also changed the boundaries of the sea area, which caused national disputes and affected normal Development of marine resources. The establishment of a legal protection system for marine resources can, to a large extent, change the concept of marine resource protection, promote employees in the marine industry and government authorities, accurately understand and treat marine resources, and promote the rational development and effective use of marine resources. This has a profound impact on the development of China's marine economy.

4. Status of Legal Protection of Marine Resources

For a long period of time, China has issued a series of laws and tried to build a legal protection system. However, from the actual situation, the legal protection system for marine resources is incomplete, the protection targets

are missing, and the protection of marine resources is limited. The play of the role has hindered the development of marine resources.

4.1 Inadequate Marine Resource Security System

The construction of a marine resource security system can promote the sustainable use of marine resources to a great extent, control the development of resources within the range of marine ecological environment carrying capacity, and ensure that marine resources are always in a safe state. From past experience, the security of marine resources often requires the joint participation of different countries. Especially under the crisis of marine resources, due to its liquidity and comprehensive characteristics, it will inevitably cause a spillover of the crisis, which will have a profound impact on regional ecological environment and economic development^[7]. To effectively respond to this situation, we need to strengthen cooperation to ensure the safety of marine resources. Based on the importance of the marine resource security system, China has made a series of stand-up attempts, hoping to improve the legal system to regulate the various activities of marine resource development, so as to achieve the complete construction of the marine resource security system. However, from the actual situation, there are still many deficiencies in the construction of the marine resource security system in China, resulting in the inability of marine resources to carry out corresponding work in terms of the division of ownership, the establishment of international cooperation mechanisms, and the construction of early warning systems.

4.2 Imperfect Sustainable Use of Marine Resources

The sustainable use of marine resources requires the effective participation of the national legal system. Through the legal system, various types of marine resource development activities are effectively regulated to avoid chaos and disorder in the development of marine resources. In order to ensure the effective use of marine resources, China has carried out marine legislation many times, made corresponding provisions for the development of marine resources, and initially formed a complete legal system. However, for a long period of time, China did not attach importance to the management of marine resources, resulting in a lack of corresponding experience in the legal protection of marine resources. Although the corresponding legal provisions were formulated, the law was enforceable and effective. Sex, there is still a gap with Europe and the United States and other countries^[8]. Taking the United Kingdom as an example, in order to realize the sustainable use of marine resources, the

British Parliament has successively introduced amendments to marine laws from the 19th century, especially in the 20th century. With the adjustment of development thinking, the United Kingdom has stepped up the revision of marine resources protection laws. A complete marine resource utilization mechanism has been formed. In this way, Britain has effectively developed its offshore resources, the utilization rate of marine resources has been continuously improved, and the impact of related resource development activities on the marine ecological environment has been minimized. To meet the development needs of the marine economy.

4.3 Integrated Marine Management System

With the in-depth development of the “Belt and Road” strategy, China actively promotes the development of the blue economy, builds a community of marine fate, and forms a comprehensive comprehensive management system. Under the guidance of this thinking, using the United Nations Convention on the Sea as a framework and combining the reality of China’s marine resources, the deficiencies and loopholes in the United Nations Convention on the Sea have been supplemented and improved accordingly. The effective management of marine resources has been achieved, and reasonable use of resources has been achieved. The development of resources has been incorporated into the management of marine resources and the protection of marine ecology, and the scientific and efficient management of marine resources has been achieved. However, at this stage, China’s comprehensive marine management system has a relatively narrow scope of influence, which cannot effectively meet the multi-dimensional development and regional protection of marine resources, resulting in the lack of a legal protection system for marine resources and the subsequent development and utilization of marine resources. Extremely adverse effects.

5. Methods and Strategies for the Construction of Legal Protection System for Marine Resources

The sound and perfection of the legal protection system for marine resources involves multiple levels of content. In order to give full play to the law’s ability to protect marine resources, in practice, it should adopt targeted response strategies to improve and optimize the legal protection system in multiple dimensions. Promote the institutionalization and normalization of legal protection.

5.1 Strengthening Legislation to Protect Marine Rights

In order to effectively improve the overall level of marine

resource protection, scientifically respond to the problems existing in marine resource protection, and build a complete and systematic marine protection system. People’s congresses and governments at all levels need to actively change their thinking, innovate working methods, and strengthen legislation based on past experience to promote the scientific protection of marine rights and interests. In practice, all legislative work should be focused on the actual situation. Under the framework of legal provisions such as the Convention on the Neighbouring Seas and Contiguous Areas and the Law of the People’s Republic of China on the Exclusive Economic Zone and the Continental Shelf, the law on marine resources should be targeted. Construction of protection system. With the help of legislative work, the development and utilization of various marine resources are regulated, and the extensive development mode of marine resources is transformed into a refined development mode, ensuring the quality and efficiency of marine resource development. For example, through legislation to refine offshore fishing, tidal flat reclamation, land reclamation, and marine safety, etc., with the help of the law, the legal period of the fishing off-season is confirmed legally, which greatly enhances the coercive force of marine resource management during the fishing off-season. A good public opinion atmosphere has gradually formed in the society, and the legal protection of marine resources has continued to proceed in depth^[9]. At the same time, in order to protect marine resources, the legal approval of regional tidal flat reclamation, reclamation and land reclamation, construction, and acceptance is legally confirmed. In this way, the scientificity and effectiveness of tidal flat development are ensured, and the coastal tidal flat resources are effectively achieved. Protection, to avoid the occurrence of extensive resource development.

5.2 Improve the Protection System

Continue to improve the marine resource security system, sustainable use system, and comprehensive utilization system. People’s congresses and legislative bodies at all levels, combined with past beneficial experiences, take targeted measures to improve and optimize the protection system, and use the marine resource security system. For example, in the process of improving the legal protection system, we can start from multiple levels to innovate the form of marine resource protection, build a marine ecological problem early warning mechanism, and hope that through the early warning mechanism, we can quickly respond to marine ecological problems. Control the damage caused by ecological pollution and damage to an affordable range, and at the same time make clear and detailed division of powers and responsibilities for the restoration of marine ecology. In this

way, the safety of marine resources is maximized and related Various hazards from development.

5.3 Focus on Island Protection

As an important part of China's marine resource system, islands play a key role in the development and utilization of marine resources, including aquatic products, tourism, and land. Based on this recognition, in the process of improving the legal protection system of marine resources, island protection should be taken as a key task, and the overall quality and effectiveness of island protection should be guaranteed through the improvement of the legal system^[10]. At present, China has issued the "Regulations on the Protection and Utilization of Uninhabited Islands" to provide corresponding protection for uninhabited islands with obvious effects. Based on this successful experience, in the subsequent island protection work, the "Coastal Zone Management Law" can be formulated and implemented. Perfect the system of legal protection of islands, effectively limit the acts of sabotage, achieve an orderly progress of development activities, and avoid the lack of a legal protection system.

6. Conclusion

In order to realize the orderly development and rational use of marine resources, promote the improvement of the marine economic system, and continuously meet the requirements of regional economic development and social life. Starting from the legal system, the article systematically explores the current method of improving the legal system for the protection of marine resources at the current stage, with the aim of improving the efficiency of the use of marine resources and protecting the legitimate rights and interests of China's marine.

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REVIEW

The Major Cause of the Collapse of the Versailles System

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ABSTRACT

The establishment of the Versailles System was marked with the Paris Peace Conference, which aimed to settle peace for World War I. The peace settlement was an excuse for the allied countries to regain and recover their powers. This, in turn, called for large amount of reparations and punishments on the losing countries. The signing of the Treaty of Versailles heralded the collapse of the volatile system set up afterwards. Countries adopted the policies of appeasement, complied to the race of powers, and abandoned the so-called consensus on “peace”. Indeed, the collapse of the Versailles System had many causes. However, the rise of Nazi was its direct trigger. This article will mainly focus on how the Versailles System led to the rise of the Nazi and what the Nazi did to accelerate the fall of the system.

1. Introduction

After World War I, major victors of the war, including but not limited to Britain, French, and the United States, convened Paris Peace Conference at the Palace of Versailles. After a long time of negotiation, on June 28th, 1919, the Entente countries (Britain, French, the United States, etc.) signed the *Treaty of Peace between the Allied and Associated Powers and Germany, and Protocol*, in short, which is known as Treaty of Versailles. This treaty mainly focused on finalizing punishments for Germany. Following the Treaty of Versailles, many treaties were made to settle various post-war questions. Hence, a brand-new international order was built by the victors, broadly known as the Versailles System. However, the system did not last long. What is the chief cause of the collapse of the Versailles System? This article attempts to address this question.

The short peace between World War I and World War II lasted only about 20 years. When referring to the “peace”

that the Versailles system established after World War I, many people cast doubt on the legitimacy and validity of the Treaty of Versailles. In order to explain the collapse, many articles draw attention to the changes in Europe and the world, changes in international positions, and changes in views towards international organizations. As we all know, the direct cause of the collapse is the start of World War II, which was triggered by the Nazi party. This article mainly focuses on why and how the rise of the Nazi led to the collapse of the Versailles system.

2. Literature Review

A certain number of studies have been published on the collapse of the Versailles system, explaining the cause of this collapse.

Some argue it is because the European powers adopted the policy of appeasement and gradually kept aloof from German affairs. This provided a “Goldilocks environment” for Germany’s expansion and finally led to the col-

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lapse. This article believes that appeasement is only a direct cause rather than the root cause. This article believes that the rise of the Nazi is the root cause of the collapse, and the article will explain how post-war punishments and domestic social changes propelled the Nazi to challenge the Versailles system.

Some authors believe that it was the absence of the U.S.'s hegemony that led to the collapse. Since Britain's and France's power began to decline after World War I, there are no leading powers that dominated the Versailles system, and the U.S. did not join the system because it had long adopted the "Monroe Doctrine". Without the presence of one-pole hegemony, the system finally collapsed. This point of view seems convincing from first glance; however, it fails to explain why the system dominated by the U.S. hasn't disintegrated since World War II.

A lot of articles point out that the Versailles system made incomplete and blurry regulations regarding Germany's punishments and European safety. Therefore, post-war conflicts were hard to settle within the Versailles system. This article will offer supplementary explanations that mainly focus on how the unstable Versailles system provided loopholes to the Nazi, and thereby undermining the system itself.

3. Arguments

Treaty of Versailles violated the sovereignty of the defeated countries and thus undermined the maintenance of the newly-established "peace". Throughout history, the disintegration of old orders was usually accompanied by long-lasting social unrest and economic crash.

World War II was the direct symbol of the collapse of the Versailles system. Among all the factors which contributed to World War II, Nazi's expansion was of big portion in stimulating the war. Analyzing how the rise of Nazi contributed to the collapse of the treaty helps us to understand the defects of the system.

Treaty of Versailles imposed severe punishments on Germany: "In the first place it was, in a phrase made familiar by German propaganda, a "dictated peace". It was imposed by the victors on the vanquished, not negotiated by a process of give-and-take between them^[1]. For territory solely, Germany lost more than 25,000 square miles of territory: "In the west, Germany restored Alsace and Lorraine to France, ceded two tiny fragments of territory at Eupen and Malmedy to Belgium, and renounced her former customs union with Luxembourg. In the south, Germany ceded a small strip of territory to the new state of Czechoslovakia...In the east, Germany ceded to the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, for eventual transfer to Lithuania, the port of Memel and its hinterland^[2]." The

loss in territory badly weakened Germany's economy: the loss of the Saar eroded Germany's industrial power; the loss of West Prussia caused Germany to lose its most fertile farming land. The Treaty also reduced its military to only 100,000 soldiers, banned the use of submarines or aero-planes, and restricted the armed forces to only six battleships. Believed to be responsible for most losses during the war, Germany had to pay over \$800 billion.

The German economy suffered a heavy blow. Industrial production fell sharply, and the mark was as valuable as waste paper. People's lives were deteriorating because of the faltering economy. Before World War I the German economy had been dependent on three things: overseas commerce and trade, iron and coal, and its transport and tariff system^[3]. Germany was once the largest factor supplier to Italy and Russia; Britain and France were also its trading partners. However, the treaty of Versailles hindered Germany's trade by imposing commercial restrictions. The Treaty of Versailles also contained terms that did not allow Germany to charge custom duties on imports, denying Germany another large source of income^[4]. This eliminated Germany's source of income gaining from the tariff system. The territorial losses also caused damage to the German industry. Aforementioned, Germany was highly dependent on iron and coal. The loss of Alsace-Lorraine to France meant the loss of ore-fields for Germany, a major loss given that these ore-fields had contained seventy-five percent of Germany's iron-ore^[4].

The severe punishments on Germany led to dissatisfaction: rebellions were inevitable, and people were on strikes. On October 29, 1918, sailors at a naval base near Kiel rebelled and other major naval bases also revolted as the government lost control of the situation. On October 23rd, 1923, the workers led by Telman(a communist activist) organized an uprising in Hamburg. German political structure changed sharply, from an autocracy to a republic, from monarchy to extreme socialism. Under such conditions, citizens wanted a government that could provide sufficient food and a peaceful life. After World War I, people accepted the Weimar Republic because they believed that the government would mediate effectively with the winning countries. However, the compromise made by the government infuriated the people. Radical ideas and German nationalism were stimulated by the dissatisfaction towards life and the broken economy, providing a hotbed for the rise of Adolf Hitler and the Nazi.

In 1919, Hitler set up the Nazi Party, and his supporters grew quickly throughout the years. How did Hitler become popular? He had the skills of a modern politician capable of leading people to hear what they wanted to hear. As Evans writes, "The vagueness of the Nazi program, its symbolic

mixture of old and new, its eclectic, often inconsistent character, to a large extent allowed people to read into it what they wanted to and edit out anything they might have found disturbing^[5].” Promising to denounce the Treaty of Versailles and the Weimar Republic was in part of the Nazi propaganda, which soon became broadly welcomed since this promise guaranteed better life and better chances to the people. The national anthem of the Reich, “*Deutschland, Deutschland über Alles*” (“Germany, Germany above all else.”) drew in the German people who felt that their nation needed help out of the low that the Treaty of Versailles and the end to the Weimar Republic, and these were the main themes in Nazi propaganda^[6]. Hitler prudently utilized people’s resentment towards the Treaty of Versailles and navigated the crowd psychology to gradually gain his popularity.

Treaty of Versailles led to implacable social conflicts and resentments in Germany. The economic destruction, geographic separation, and military restriction aroused German people’s craving to restore and unite Germany once again. It was Hitler that determined to accomplish the task of restoration. In 1933, the president Hindenburg made him chancellor. After a series of efforts announcing himself the dictator, he took obvious violations of the Treaty of Versailles. From March 1935, Hitler began to restore German military power. He announced the resumption of military service and the expansion of the German army, including establishing weapons, armored forces and air forces, which were forbidden in the Treaty of Versailles. In March 1936, Hitler announced that Germany would reoccupy and re-militarize the Rhineland zone. Then, Hitler set about solving the territorial problem. In March 1938 Hitler announced the merger of Germany and Austria. In March 1939, Hitler announced the occupation of the rest of Czechoslovakia. In September 1939, Germany flashed on Poland, and World War II broke out.

4. Conclusion

To sum up, the expansion of Nazi Germany directly led to the collapse of the Versailles system, and it was the domestic political and social situation that contributed to the rise of the Nazi.

The severe punishments imposed on Germany led to people’s dissatisfaction and social unrest, which contributed to the economic crisis and finally to the rise of Nazi. Thanks to the peace settlement, Germany lost a vast majority of land, military forces, and labor forces. What’s more, Germany had to pay a large number of penalties to the Entente state. Economic depression and large tax burdens led discontent to spread across Germany. It would be fair to say that Nazi fulfilled German people’s demand and found a substitute for their resentment. Nazi agitated the

high emotion of people who suffered and held reformation and rebellion which aimed at disrupting the previously-established Versailles system. If there were no unreasonable punishments, Nazi probably wouldn’t emerge or gained its popularity; however, history has no going-back.

Fortunately, countries seemed to learn their lessons. For post-World War II peace settlements, countries changed their ways of punishment towards Germany. Even though Germany was divided into four separate parts, each to be governed by one of the Allied Powers. The reparation was reduced and other economic sanctions were also eliminated. The post-war punishments were confirmed by a legal way-through trial. The system built after World War II last longer than the delicate Versailles system.

The significance of the collapse of the Versailles system applies to today’s international relationships. The rise of Nazi and the long-lasting conflicts between countries were the unsolved problems after World war I. Even though there are competitions of power existed between countries today, international cooperation is still indispensable. Just like E.H. Carr believed, morality and power are compatible. Building cooperation helps countries eliminate unnecessary suspicions and achieve a multilateral better-off state. Furthermore, appropriate cooperations based on trust reduce operating cost and help countries to gain reputation and acknowledgment in the international society. This requires countries to yield a portion of their rights to exchange certain mutual rights with their cooperative partners. Nevertheless, there’s disparity existed between reality and ideality. Based on cooperation, countries also have to consider the disharmony of interests to some extent, for the society people live in nowadays is not the same as that depicted in Kant’s culture. In recent years, international society should maintain competitive interactions in international society as well as balancing morality and power.

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ARTICLE

The Existence of Social Movement Organization (SMO) & Comparison of Collective and Connective Action in the Digital Era - an Analysis of 15-M Movement in Spain

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ABSTRACT

Social movement organizations (SMOs) have been performing a significant role in terms of gathering like-minded civil individuals with common interests during social movements. Stepping into the digital era, the social media becomes prevailing in transforming people's lifestyles. This essay will discuss the 15-M Movement in Spain to explore the transition of SMO's position from conventional social movements to those in the digital era in the light of collective action logic and connective action logic. With the phenomenon that SMO itself sometimes is the original source of problems to trigger social movements, it is reasonable to see the decreasingly important SMO with the successful example of the 15-M Movement to engage over 60 cities in Spain and avoid the "free ride" problem via completely excluding brick and mortar organizations.

1. Literature Review

Scholars have been exploring on how the social media changes protests in different aspects in the digital era with the comparison of that in conventional social movements. Previous protests have shown us that the appearance of social media successfully provided a new way of mobilizing participants during contemporary social movements.

As a vital factor to generate and develop conventional protests, social movement organizations (SMOs) have always been focused on with being questioned about its relevance in the digital era. Originally, experts attached great significance on social movement organizations and related actions were believed to be concentrated within formal organizations. Under the traditional well-accepted theory

frame, the reason why SMOs are put an emphasis on is that they are usually the only segment which is able to offer resources and mobilize participants via establishing collective identities for a successful protest. According to resource mobilization theory^[1], resources are seen as the central factor to shape the establishment, development, and outcomes of social movements. Organization which refers to the interaction and links among different social movement organizations is more important than resources since efficiency of the organization infrastructure itself is a key resource. For instance, Morris^[2] proposes that African-American churches were the central organizations, together with the coalition consisting of ministers and college students, to develop the Southern civil rights movement. Nevertheless, with the involvement of digital media in contemporary protests, opinions on the existence of

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social movement organizations vary from scholars. Bennett and Segerberg^[3] point out that those formally formed organizations are functioning as less centralized actors with cooperation with other organizations to make use of technology. In some particular cases, conventional organizations are even completely excluded as political parties, unions, and other organizations with resources are treated as the main problem^[3]. Generally speaking, the existence of social movement organizations in contemporary protests with the digital media is studying on the necessity of its function to mobilize and gather individuals for political participation.

Studies before the digital era have been focusing on the logic of collective action to explain the behaviour of individuals in social movements. It points out the concern about the “free ride” problem from individual participants in terms of group behaviour. Because when a group is attempting to behave for public goods which is expected to benefit all the members, in spite of the existence of common interests, people tend to free ride and do nothing without selective incentives to motivate participation, which leads to the situation where collective action is unlikely to happen. In this way, large groups are facing relatively high costs to organize while small groups are facing lower expenses^[4]. Besides, individual in large groups will benefit less per capita from a successful collective action.

Nevertheless, with the appearance of contemporary protests such as Arab Spring and Put People First with different formats, some scholars are inspired with the logic of connective action on how digital media functions in modern protests and another way of explanation on social movements globally^[5]. Therefore, the logic of connective action is raised with the involvement of social media and a new form of participants’ connection. New concepts such as “networked social movement” “digital networked action” are raised to describe actions triggered spontaneously by the desire for cultural changes or economic justice via online and offline networks with cooperation and solidarity. Similarly, “crowd enabled actions” is raised by Bennett and Segerberg^[3] to define the action logic in contemporary protests where individuals are gathered through social media networks.

2. Research Questions

Recent large-scale social movements with new pattern have shown us that the functions of digital media have been far beyond sending and receiving messages only. Since people are becoming more and more relying on social media in their daily lives, the crucial position of social media appears to be unexpectedly contributive in contemporary social movements. It is not appropriate to

completely apply traditional theories and explanation to modern protests with less participation of formal organizations and a fresh channel to mobilize individuals.

This essay will put the focus locus on the 15-M movement in Spain (the Spanish “Put People First” protest) and mainly explore the answers to these two research questions:

- (1) Are social movement organizations (SMOs) less relevant in the digital era?
- (2) Has the logic of collective action been replaced by the logic of connective action?

3. Social Movement Organization (SMO)

To explore the difference in terms of the functions of social movement organizations in modern protests, we have to compare its existence in both conventional and contemporary protests with different formats to proceed.

3.1 Social Movement Organizations (SMOs) in Conventional Social Movements

In conventional protests, the social movement organization plays a necessary role during the whole process to gather the people with common interests. SMOs are highly relied on to target and connect people with similar stances in the society. In conventional social movements, it is relatively difficult for individuals to find out those similar-minded people and gather with them to behave collectively. Therefore, the existence of those social movement organizations is of great significance since they are the group where people directly head toward when they are intended to be with fellow citizens while avoiding the process of locating others. They are experts at the establishment of collective identities to attract and motivate individuals with mutual benefit to participate, through which solidarity is generated to enable people to act collectively. This contributes to driving people to devote their individual relevant resources such as communication skills, leadership, or team spirits for the success of a protest. Another significant point is that social movement organizations operate during protests to secure the resources including social, political, economic asset, or other related capacity.

Generally, during the three issues defined under the resource mobilization theory, social movement organizations usually function in the second issue --- organizational processes. They are believed to work as professional actors with paid full-time staff while enjoying less support from the grassroot or volunteers. Therefore, at a primary phase or even before the outbreak of a protest, they are expected to be in charge of planning and setting ultimate

goals. They can serve for a protest to provide effective analysis and suggestions as the movements evolves and develops rather than depend on individuals with common interests but no professional expertise and experience to draw unpredictable paths. From this perspective, SMOs are usually the one which provides creative resolutions systematically after identifying the existing problems. Another important function is that these social movement organizations sometimes cooperate with each other to guarantee that they are able to attract as many potential participants as possible with frequent relevant content updates since the scale to a large extent decides whether a protest could gain ideal outcomes since the very primary stage. This function is contributive not only in mobilizing people, but also in resource mobilization afterwards in a protest to persuade participants to share their individual resources beyond group resources offered by external organizations. Besides, we should not ignore its function in terms of the proper conversation with groups and individual with professional strategy which is quite important in the final phase.

3.2 Social Movement Organizations (SMOs) in the Digital Era

Social movement organizations seem to be less important in modern protests. After the G20 Summit in 2008 with political leaders' ideas about the adjustment on both the financial policy and climate change, it was being against by segments with different claims including anti-capitalists, environmental protectors, and non-government organizations. It cannot be denied that NGOs like World Vision and Oxfam participated in the global Put People First protests. However, the protest in Spain, the 15-M Movement, almost did not involve formal organizations except for some civil society organizations. But those civil society organizations were supporting in a way the same as those displaced people who have suffered economic and political crisis and they did not work as professions as expected. The sustainable Indignados protests with a large scale in Spain since 15th May 2015 have been famous for successfully excluding all political parties, labour unions, and other powerful organizations. One of the main reasons was that the local political power itself was the problem that triggered the protest in essence. Technically speaking, the most formal organization during the 15-M Movement was a website called Democracia Real Ya! which has successfully connected more than 60 local Spanish cities and many international networks to be involved.

Even though there was no brick and mortar organization, the Indignados movement successfully managed offline activities including marches across the entire country

via online media, setting up camps in city centers, through which participants established a leaderless collective identity to exclude those political parties and labour unions. This showed us the difference of the existence of social movement organizations in the digital era.

3.3 Comparison of SMOs in Conventional Protests & Modern Protests

Compared with conventional protests where people are usually gathered under an umbrella and led by organizations with membership systems and consolidated by collective identities, modern social movements in the digital era tend to be featured with individualism while digital media allows collective actions to be more widely spread with less time. They were also able to adjust to the developing political goals with flexibility and resolve conflicts among different issues. During the process, digital media like Twitter, Facebook has even been used as sources of conventional communication methods. The absence of formal social media organizations in the 15-M protest did not lead it to a failure. It did not attach labels to participants which is a frequent approach within social movement organizations to establish a sense of identity or group belonging. On the contrary, 15-M movement made itself accessible to everyone in the public to attract them to participate. The protest ultimately attracted and approached about six to eight million people in the country with a population of about 40 million. The survey conducted by Anduiza, Cristancho, & Sabucedo shows us that compared with conventional protests like strikes or demonstrations, the relationship between individuals and organizations differs. Firstly, only 38% participants believe the function of brick and mortar organizations in a protest while almost all the people in a conventional protest agree on that. People attach less significance to social movement organizations in the digital era. Secondly, although most organizations in conventional protests have a membership system, only 13% of the involved organizations had such policies. Thirdly, organizations in conventional protests like political parties and labour unions mostly enjoy a history between 10 years and 40 years respectively; while the average level of the 15-M movements was less than three years^[6].

However, generally speaking, both conventional and modern protests are following the "WUNC" format proposed by Tilly^[7]. Specifically, "W" the worthiness can be found through the support from over 160 civil society organizations and the recognition of the demand for protesters from governmental officers. "U" unity was reflected in those offline activities with order. "N" number has been proved by the number of participants in this move-

ment which accounted for about one fifth of the entire population in Spain. “C” commitment was reflected by the participants’ desire for different claims including anti capitalism and environment protection.

4. The Logic of Collective Action & The Logic of Connective Action

Before the digital era, studies on social movements have been mainly depending on the logic of collective action to explain the behaviour of participants. With the cases of modern protests, some points under this frame have been challenged with the logic of connective action involving digital media in protests. To explore the application of these two theories, we here are going to discuss them one by one.

4.1 The Logic of Collective Action

The logic of collective action was originally to challenge some previous assumptions that people would act collectively within a group as long as they have interests in common, which meant the biggest problem in a democracy was the exploitation on the minority. However, the logic of collective action supports that people tend to free ride in an organization as it is possible to achieve benefits even if they make no efforts at all. This problem would be more serious for a relatively larger group as the individual contribution under a large group could be ignored, while it is not that easy for people to free ride in a small group with the lack of extra resources. Under this system, the existence of formal organizations is important in terms of communication and promotion to approach more potential participants. It holds a higher requirement for individuals, that is to say, they need to establish collective identity recognition or political demand. In this way, there are more limitations on participants in a conventional protest under the logic of collective action including having received higher education and suffering more pressure. As rational people are supposed to be a free rider which is the best alternative under whatever situations. However, this also leads to the problem when there are no enough members contributing and the common goals will not be achieved. This explains the attitudes on the establishment of collective identities and its solidarity from organizations as these are keys to secure enough participation from its members.

Valid and effective collective actions depend on different organizations’ capacities on resource mobilization and leadership, to frame the structure of collective actions as well as resolve the conflicts within organizations. Therefore, to find out possible strategic promotion among peo-

ple with different stances and various other organizations to achieve consensus.

4.2 The Logic of Connective Action

As the actions based on the logic of collective have not been changing with the involvement of the digital media, we shall focus on that how do participants take use of digital media to finish something that they did before? How did those people not likely to be approached and those personalized community who could not be gathered in the digital era make the protest in Madrid happen? While people care more and more about themselves, organizations have to pay higher costs but gain fewer revenues. Under such a circumstance, to organize those people who have nothing to do with each other, help them to form a sense of collective identity, as well as eliminate the “free ride” problem, seem to be an impossible picture. As people depend more and more on digital media in daily life, they start to seek for more personalized path to cooperate, following the logic of connective action. Digital media provides a fresh channel as the agency for organizations which is the key to the logic of connective action.

When the cost for communication and spread becomes lower, the free ride problem raised by Olsen would lead to different outcomes. As ubiquitous digital media has blurred the boundary between private and public, the personalized expression and contents are likely to be recognized, share, and even repeated. People thus have the access to the self-incentive system^[8]. Modern protests with the perspective of the logic of connective actions usually consist of three main components, groups with loose links, usage of digital media, and the frame of personalized actions. In the 15-M Movement, individuals were linked loosely with informal organizations like Democracia Real Ya!. Meanwhile, the digitalized media networks involved the public into discussion on contentious political issues like economic justice and environment protection. During the entire process, there has never been any measure to promote particular organizations, manage information, or unify opinions.

4.3 The Logic of Collective & Connective Action

Therefore, with the analysis of the 15-M movement, it could be concluded that both the logic of collective action and the logic of connective action are able to function in a social movement independently. However, this is not saying that these two types of logic are incompatible since we have analysed only the 15-M movement. With the popularization of digital media in daily life, the logic of connective action is becoming increasingly

prevailing while the logic of collective action also has its own strengths though not mentioned in details here. The logic of connective action to some degree is the extension of the logic of collective action in certain aspects. Although these two kinds of logic might have certain conflicts in some contexts, the “free ride” problem for instance, there is still a possibility that they can function together in a social movement. Thus, it would be too arbitrary to draw the conclusion that the logic of collective action has completely been replaced by the logic of connective action.

5. Conclusion

In conclusion, in the context of the 15-M movement, social movement organizations, which is a key factor in conventional protests, are becoming less and less important and are even excluded as some political parties and labour unions are problematic themselves. However, with the comparison involving the existence of social movement organizations in conventional protests, we could tell that the significant functions of SMOs such as approaching potential participants, contributing to the establishment of collective identities, as well as providing leadership and resources are less important, or say, becoming not that necessary in modern protests with the increasing usage of digital media. In the digital era, even if brick and mortar organizations are absent from protests sometimes, with the existence of informal organizations like websites, participants may also be able to manage activities successfully.

The traditional logic of collective action points out that the “free ride” problem resulted from rational participants which is more serious in relatively larger organizations may potentially lead to failures. With the digital media

functioning in social movements, although it is not possible to gather people with common interests as a formal group, the “free ride” problem could be easily solved in essence. Besides, the popularization of digital media blurs the boundary between private and public parts in daily life while personalized expression is likely to be recognized. In addition, the alleged self-incentive system successfully tackled the “free ride” issue under the logic of collective action, proved by the 15-M movement.

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ARTICLE

The Relationship between Quality and Efficiency in Business Management

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ABSTRACT

Quality and efficiency are the two most important factors for the survival of an enterprise. Quality is essential, then efficiency. Only the quality in the first place, to ensure the efficiency of the implementation. You can imagine when the first step didn't happen. So in the enterprise management should always put the quality in mind, always inspire the concept of quality. Don't put efficiency in your mouth every day, because it is too snobbish and haste makes waste. So recruit some of the level of people to serve for the enterprise, and reuse it, in order to constantly achieve new things, so that the quality gradually up. And continuous contact with workers, to understand the real content of the product and equipment, so that the increasing of the product quality. In addition, the requirements of customers should be discussed quickly and communicated with the production department, so that the product quality can be improved and the cost can be reduced to seek higher prices. The purchase order decides technology which decides quality and efficiency as well. The latter determines goods quality and quantity through equipment by staffs who is capable of the equipment such as machinery design. Another is mould which could be designed too through fit size and material.

1. Introduction

For the sake of its own development, modern enterprises have stipulated the production of products of different kinds and various processes as the means. They must choose what goods to buy, where to buy and with whom to buy, and they must act to maximize that demand. This raises the question of the relationship between quality and efficiency. Which is the first and which is the second. This requires the uniformity of concepts. If efficiency is the most important factor for the benefit of the enterprise; And if in order to meet the long-term interests and customer needs should put quality in the first place^[1-2]. Only continuous development and market demand should

make the mature technology gradually commercialized and then continuously improve the vitality of the enterprise, in order to sustain the enterprise. Here, mature technology refers to the functional product needed by the market, which has a stable market share for a period of time. Therefore, in order to achieve long-term and stable growth, enterprises should maintain the ability of R&D innovation and quality improvement. Only continuous research and development of new products can provide quality with a variety of content, so that technology and quality engineers learn from each other, so that enterprise research and development and quality development at the same time, and eventually become a stable quality management. And the efficiency

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is in the quality technology to achieve the premise, for the enterprise turnover and profit maximization. Therefore, efficiency is the foundation of enterprises. Without the support of big data, it is difficult to achieve the benefits of large enterprises. Email within the enterprise can be communicated with Lotus, which is enterprise-wide software that provides information to each other in English.

2. Discussion

2.1 Concept of Quality

Quality is the guarantee of efficiency, quality is the first. Efficiency without quality is like dead wood without vitality. So in the factory emphasis on quality management, ISO9001 is the process of quality assurance in product production. If there are quality problems, conduct comprehensive and timely picketing and correction according to the procedures. The concept flow chart designed to ensure product quality is urgently needed and needs to be constantly updated. Because the products and different kinds of products should have corresponding new quality assurance system to maintain. If there is a problem with electroplating, we should know how to deal with it quickly. In Figure 1 the flow chart shows that products and quantity are controlled by quality and efficiency respectively. Meantime cost control that is given by purchase order determines technology. Technology controls quality and efficiency finally. It explains that technology is an important factor to the whole procedure, which is soul between them. Eventually they are proceeded through equipment which is developed and creative one by Engineers and technique man. Here equipment includes one machinery and another mould. Only if the two devices are satisfactory and economical can we obtain our destination for quality and efficiency in manufacturing process. Others have wage and material and warehouse & transportation for company effective operation.

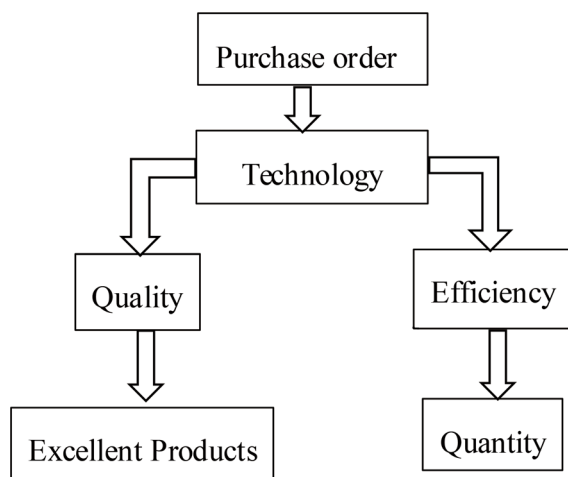


Figure 1. relationship between quality & efficiency

2.2 The Concept of Efficiency

Efficiency is the benefit of quality, efficiency for quality service. Only continuous improvement of efficiency is the motivation for enterprises to obtain continuous benefits, and quality is behind the invisible, is the continuous motivation for products to be recognized and recognized repeatedly and the purpose of enterprise research and development and customers. Of course, the continuous renewal of products creates a broader market, and it also promotes the development of quality requirements to a broader field. The R&D engineer needs to develop different kinds of new products under the condition that the quality permits, fill the market loophole, and make continuous efforts for the high quality. Haier's R&D ability is obvious to all, it can form the same time and common innovation with customers, that is, customer demand is god. So that it can be in the forefront of product innovation. Now Haier put forward "intelligent" household appliances products, early in the future predictable R&D plans and capabilities. It is Haier's sharp market vision and the same time for the customers of the makers to make it in an unbeaten position and has the "world's top ten white manufacturers" honor. And bureau China's home appliances and the world's top three status. Also is the fine quality makes it obtains the very high reputation, creates the chain home appliance brand, forms the long-term good brand effect, firmly establishes the front row position.

2.3 Relation between Quality and Efficiency

It also attaches great importance to improving the efficiency and quantity to obtain profits, and constantly increases the research and development cost to the creative products, so that the number of different types of products, namely the cost, can be reduced to obtain benefits. So efficiency is also a source of cost reduction. When the enterprise's efficiency is improved to a critical value, it will generate profits or even high profits, which enables the enterprise to have current assets to increase the income and bonus of employees and fixed capital to increase the equipment update and purchase as well as certain R&D expenses to maintain the vitality of the enterprise. Therefore, efficiency to a certain extent solves the urgent need of capital and medium-and-long-term capital of the company. The same is true of today's automobile industry, where the number of cars leads to lower costs and thus higher profits. This gives the car companies a valuable source of capital to inject new energy into their research and reinvestment. This virtuous circle keeps the enterprise growing. It is the end of the enterprise if there is no source of funding, not to mention R&D and reinvestment,

and even the timely payment of employees' salaries. This vicious circle goes on for a long time and the enterprise will face huge debts and fail. So efficiency is the premise, quality is the guarantee. Just think if what sell out is the word that quality has a problem, who can buy again, the customer complains a lot, still can cause return of goods, the loss before and after will be incalculable. In the short term will cause losses such as return of goods, long term to see the reputation stained, the original customers have also quit, the enterprise will lose precious orders.

So quality is life, only to spare no effort to grasp the quality is the hard truth, is the basis of survival. So our quality engineers should put the product quality in the headlines, always thinking about it, make the product quality up. Many brands of goods have after-sales service, if you have any problems you can contact them to come over to repair, because they have maintenance offices in every big city, so it is very convenient. These are all ways to solve quality problems. Improved quality is also reflected in after-sales service. If you do not have a maintenance office in your city, you can send it to the nearest big city or even to our company. Can also replace parts, let them come in the mail. So now after-sales service is a good hot spot, convenient for us to buy goods are mainly home electronics and electrical appliances because of wear and tear and repair. Only by constantly maintaining and updating the after-sales service of products can an enterprise hear the voice of customers to solve their quality problems, and more and more make the enterprise's products to make up for the weak points so as to increase the product failure rate and more qualified products, and effectively pay attention to the quality management, to do a good job in product quality problems. If an enterprise's brand reaches a certain level, it is bound to be backed by excellent quality, zero defect rate, cost reduction can increase the product brand reputation, better serve the society.

If one or two of a brand because of its excellent function and quality and sales rate rise, it will also lead to a big increase in the reputation of the whole brand, for consumers like. In this way, the role of the brand stands out, because we know that the brand quality and quality is the best. If we buy, of course, we will go to the famous brand for selection and purchase, because we will not buy in vain, few of the fault with a few times, also did not buy because of the quality of the problem pushed back things happen. We know that you get what you pay for, and if you pay more, you get what you pay for. Brand is also a price war, the same is true. Also have the difference on the price, and variety is more convenient to buy the most suitable goods and better performance. If you don't

know the performance and quality of the product, only a high price will not be fooled. Rising prices due to its high efficiency are a major factor in the profitability of brand stores. If the equipment and personnel are not updated to ensure the improvement of efficiency and quality, it is difficult to stand out in the market, take the lead, and follow others, become a low-end copycat enterprises. This will certainly hurt incomes first; The second is not promising. As mentioned above, there is no capital available, there is no enterprise, which affects its future development. Some firms worry that after only a year of profit they are pulling back from a lower position than before, which is a problem in investing in reproduction. It does not have the guts to expand reproduction for fear of investment failure. This affects the effect of cost reduction, cause cost stagnation, adverse enterprise development. Because mass production and fine differentiation of production is conducive to the continuous development of enterprises. It's a way to keep costs down and make more profit. Large enterprises are all multi-series, large production tasks. It also proposes a 10% annual increase in sales in order to reduce costs and generate greater benefits by employing a wide range of staff. Ten years later, the profits were doubled for the enterprise. If the cumulative amount of the previous year triples after 20 years, the benefit effect quadruples after 30 years. If the expected sales amount is 15%, that is the benefit effect that has been produced for the enterprise after 10 years, if the accumulated quantity of the previous year is quadrupled after 20 years and sixfold after 30 years. The expected sales volume should not be too large as 30%, which will lead to distrust of the business and lack of confidence in the business. So the annual increase should be in line with the financial report of the year, do not rush to make contributions, but sometimes haste makes waste. If the situation is bad can also stop the increase, has passed the difficulty. If the financial annual report value is better can boldly put forward the next year's estimated amount, this also needs to be from the long-term plan and decided. If you make a good macro control in recent years or even a decade of planning. We should not be impatient or impatient to make solid progress instead of rushing forward blindly. We should stand firm in spite of the bad situation. We will tide over all difficulties and reach the day of victory. The lifeline of an enterprise is quality and efficiency is the means. Only grab the lifeline and give the means to achieve the end.

3. Conclusions

Quality is essential, then efficiency. Efficiency without quality is like dead wood without vitality. Quality is the production technology, with it can serve for efficiency.

And inefficient quality is also a difficult task, only in a few products to make a profit choice. In the current world economic integration of enterprises, the need to make a large scale, fine differentiation of production tasks. Only in this way can we keep up with the actual situation and make proper choices.

It has shown that cost controls technology level. So technology decides products and quantity. When products and quantity increases the quality and efficiency could increase as well.

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REVIEW

A Discussion for the Protection of the Environnement in the Law of Planification in China

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ABSTRACT

This article aims to answer the question that if the law of planification of China, really takes account of the objectives of environmental protection. The answer is based on, first of all, the reform of system of land ownership (direct link of the development of urbanization). This article cracks the problem by two approaches: the state and collective property right. The first part of the analysis is macro-perspective, i.e., the course of land reform and the land users. In general, the state remains the sole owner of all the land and delegates the local governments to manage the use of land in China. However, the high interest undermines their roles, and degradation of environment in the process of urbanization continues. Based on this observation, we analyzed their administration, i.e., who are the actors and how the powers are shared. The lack of transparency and independence is in its structure, i.e., they have ambitions to have a good protection but the conflict appears frequently. In the further part, micro-vision was employed. We focused on the regulations of planification, procedures and formalities that is deeply involved. In fact, we find that the volume of law was expanded and a need of consolidation is urgent for the coherence, accessibility and understanding of law. Then it follows the analysis of two typical procedures: the procedure of environmental assessment as well as participation. These procedures are the practical implementation of the consideration of the environment. The fact is that rapid urbanization resulted in a reconfiguration of the urban space, and the appearance of a variety of interests. The degradation of environment, coupled with the importance of urbanization has become a challenge to governance. People realized more and more issues related to housing, welfare and citizenship. This forces the government to change their policies and acts. From different points of views- historical, political, administrative, legal and social- this research determines how a better environmental protection can play in law of planification. The reforms are envisaged, and there are still problems: the harmonization and consistency of the regulations, the clarity of the law for his efficiency and law security, the improvement of the process. Contrary to what is received, the government has intention to solve this question, as demonstrated by his consistency to innovation and reform in the field. At the present, planification, rather than a method of protection, works for the growth of the economy. Due to the lack of effective regulation, the real consideration of environment is still very limited.

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1. Introduction

In rural and urban areas, China's economic reform can be achieved through profound reform of the land tenure system and re-evaluation of the land use right. This has also had a profound impact on the phenomenon of urbanization.

The purpose of the first part is to describe the process of land reform, which is the direct link of China's urbanization development, and to understand the particularity of China's urban management with reference to the overall framework of environmental protection.

In order to effectively protect rare and important land resources, the goal of the Chinese government is to place all land under the public property system and establish a priority system for the management of these land. However, due to decentralization and the fragmentation of the government in this regard, the government's ambitions are considered to be severely constrained.

2. Land Reform, the Development and the Challenge of Urbanization

This paragraph will introduce the progress of China's land reform, and explain how local governments use the transfer system in a pragmatic way to promote local economic growth. The rapid development of urbanization and the deterioration of environmental problems occur.

If the urban planning law can be defined as "a set of rules of spatial distribution and spatial planning"^[1]. If it wants to provide a framework for the physical transformation of urban organizations^[2], It is evident that all issues related to land policy, whether it is the status of land, the right to use or all procedures involving land, fall within the purview of the Commission and are priorities^[3]. However, the precondition for any issue is the identity of the land rights holder. As long as we study the history of China's modern urbanization process, it is obvious that this phenomenon is mainly due to the separation of land use rights. The most famous example of China's new political and economic urbanization direction is the establishment of a « special economic zone » (SEZ). "The urban world did not immediately benefit from China's reform," said Chinese scholar Thierry sanjuan in a book on the close relationship (and necessary link) between rural land ownership and urban development, This is because "priority is given to agricultural exploitation, followed by special economic zones (such as Shenzhen) established in 1980, and finally economic and technological development zones around coastal cities opened in 1984"^[4].

Compared with many other countries, land is a strategic asset. The scarcity and natural talent of land are

more worrying in China than in other countries for many reasons. On the one hand, the importance of land lies not only in that it is a prerequisite for people's food self-sufficiency, but also in that it is one of the important pillars of the socialist regime policy in the first place^[5]. So it's no exaggeration to say that land is an ideological motive. On the other hand, China's rapid economic growth in recent decades, at the same time, governments at all levels have almost confiscated arable land to meet the demand of increasing urbanization building heat. Therefore, the development of the city is shocking and chaotic, occupying too much land, especially arable land, causing serious waste. As a precious and rare property, it is not surprising that China's top political body regards land as a strategic asset.

3. Governance of Urbanization

The second paragraph will analyze the urban management, the way of power distribution, the administrative structure and its organization, in order to understand its complexity and dysfunction.

Considering the relationship between these issues and our current issues, as well as the "governance" or "good governance" issues in urban planning (Chinese: "*you xiao zhi li*" or "*shan zhi*"), it is very important to think about these issues. Improving urban environment can solve some problems in the process of urbanization, such as environmental degradation. However, in the context of social and economic changes, what does urban management mean in China? What is the distribution of power ("who is doing what")? If urban planning requires permits and institutions, how are they organized? Who decides who has priority? Is the structure transparent and effective? Has the government considered the new rights and environmental protection objectives of urban planning? Can the French experience inspire us?

These are issues that are often raised in urban management and legislation, so the key issue of decentralization cannot be ignored. Because, a priori, "when all or part of the authority of urban planning is delegated, the size of (...) basic units varies from state to state (for French towns; for Chinese towns)"^[6]. Not only the economy, but also the whole society needs to breathe within the policy framework of the Maoist era, and decentralization is essential. But can decentralization of urban management be so widespread in countries like China? Do we have to do this? What will be the consequences of such decentralization and its future prospects? In fact, China has never implemented a system of local autonomy similar to that of European countries.

On the basis of this series of problems, and considering the impact of these problems on environmental deci-

sion-making, we will discuss two aspects: how to allocate the authority of urban planning and the administrative structure of this aspect.

As for the distribution of authority (vertical), the first thing we need to discuss is the territory / administrative organization, that is, the “physical context” of urbanization influenced by Confucius’ theory. In recent years, the system has been characterized by concentration and classification, with major adjustments (such as a significant increase of SEZ). After Deng’s decentralization, local authorities, especially urban and regional authorities, gained power transfer in urban planning. In addition, in order to protect the territory from the impact of informal urbanization, short-term private interests can damage public interests (such as environmental protection). We believe that the distribution of authority between state and local governments in this area is particularly important.

Secondly, the administrative structure of urban planning (“actors of urban planning”). Due to the high level of government structure, reflecting the core idea of the government - peripheral Confucianism, these institutions have experienced some changes at different levels, and stakeholders still lack transparency and clear commitment. The issue of “big government” involves both the central government and the local government. Cooperation between these levels exists, but does not prove its effectiveness, and the environment is not heavy in decision-making.

4. Urban Planning Regulation

Land use planning and spatial use and projects impact can only be carried out in a forward-looking and progressive manner. In fact, land use and building placement are related to specific urban regulations at the national and local levels, which aim to ensure environmental protection in line with sustainable development. Although, the complex

depositio, sometimes repetitive and sometimes contradictory texts forces users to decrypt laws and hinders the improvement of the quality of urban planning rights.

With regard to urban planning procedures related to environmental protection, including assessment and participation procedures, which are provided for in legislation that takes into account legal, social and economic issues related to sustainable development. However, in our research, we can consider the gap and complexity between the formulation and implementation of these rules.

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Eg. Name of Trial Registry: Trial Registration Number

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This section offers closure for the paper. An effective conclusion will need to sum up the principal findings of the papers, and its implications for further research.

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Graphs, figures and tables should be labelled closely below it and aligned to the center. Each data presentation type should be labelled as Graph, Figure, or Table, and its sequence should be in running order, separate from each other.

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