

Exploring China's Economic Development from the Evolution of Japan's Economic Laws

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Abstract: Although Japan's economy has not been the same after the Plaza Accord, it can be said that Japan's economic control measures is very unique and effective as Japan can quickly rise from a backward agricultural country to a new capitalist country before 1914, and quickly recovered from the ruins to become a major economy that can be ranked side by side with the European and American powerhouses. In the field of economic law, Japan has mainly taken what control measures, which experience in the field of economic law can be learned by our country and serve for the contemporary economic development is the focus of this paper, this paper believes that Japan can be adjusted in the independent environment of the economic control measures in a timely manner, and make the measures have been vigorously enforced, and always pay attention to the development of small and medium-sized enterprises is the three major focuses.

Keywords: Citizen Economy; Economic control; Timely Measures; Enforcement; Protection of SMEs

1. Introduction

Mr. Yoshio Kanazawa's Introduction to Economic Law was written in 1961, and the book reprinted in 2005 was based on the 1980 manuscript, a period of rapid economic development in Japan, when society as a whole was enjoying a flourishing and unprecedented prosperity [1]. At present, it is widely believed in the country that Japan's economy after the Plaza Accord into a stagnant situation, known as the lost decade, into the era of the digital economy, Japan's traditional manufacturing advantages are also declining, such as the automobile manufacturing industry, cell phone and home appliance manufacturing industry's leading position is being replaced by other economies. But looking at Japan in the 20th

century, from a backward agricultural country to the world's capitalist power before 1914, and then after the end of 1945 from the ruins of the rapid rise, it has to be said that Japan's economy is a myth, it took a few decades to complete the performance of the Western powers hundreds of years to complete, its economic policy (or economic control) is very unique and effective [2,3].

Since China's reform and opening up, its economy has enjoyed unprecedented development, but the level of China's economic development has not yet entered the ranks of developed countries, and problems such as unbalanced regional development and insufficient impetus for economic development still need to be solved urgently. So how to learn from the experience in Japan's economic restructuring measures, Japan in its economic development, especially after 1945, economic restructuring, what are the places we are worth learning it, according to Mr. Yoshio Kanazawa's "Introduction to Economic Law" of the study, this paper sums up the three points, one is the non-war period of the Meiji period and the Showa period of Japan's economic restructuring is very timely, the second is the implementation of the relevant restructuring policy is very much in place and achieved the effect, the third is always pay attention to small and medium-sized enterprises, and the third is to achieve the effect, the third is always pay attention to small and medium-sized enterprises. In the following, the paper will discuss each of these points [4].

2. Timely Harmonization Measures

2.1 Understanding of Economic Law and Control

The understanding of economic law in Mr. Yoshio Kanazawa's book is that economic law is a law enacted to deal with the contradictions and difficulties arising from a free economy in order to satisfy the requirements of the

economy and social nature. This is very different from the law enacted to establish the basis and conditions for the implementation of a liberal economy, and the law that operates the economy under pure state intervention. The author thinks that Mr. Yoshio Kanazawa's understanding of economic law is very accurate and to the point, modern economic law originated in Germany, is a newborn law produced after 1918. The most important feature of modern economic law is that the state intervenes in the economy, or is the unity of the economic development, the interpretation of the word unity can be interpreted as the unity of the command and control, the juridical status of the economic law is the independent legal department, but its independence is not to be separated from the public and private law, but the complete independence of the public and private law. The legal status of economic law is an independent legal department, but its independence is not completely independent from public law and private law, but is included in the unique existence of public law and private law, the unification of economic law can not be separated from the authority of the public law to ensure that the public opinion of private law is also inseparable from the support of the public opinion, as an independent legal department, can be said to be a very pragmatic balance between the existence of problem solving and problem solving [5,6].

2.2 Japan's Economic Control

Japan's economic control can be summed up by the word timely, excluding the aggressive economic policies dictated by its militaristic ideology, most of the other time, especially before 1914 and after 1945 for the domestic economic control policies and measures, all kinds of plans, advice are very timely and in place, such as the U.S. occupation period of the "Rationalization of Enterprises Promotion Act," the early period of independence of the "Food Administration Law," "Sugar Beet Production Temporary Revitalization Law," all in response to the social problems of overcapacity, agricultural productivity destruction and other social issues that emerged in post-war economic stability and improve the quality of life played an important regulatory role. Sugar Beet Production Temporary Revitalization Act were all targeted at the

social problems of overcapacity and serious destruction of agricultural productivity that emerged in Japanese society at that time, and played an important regulatory role in stabilizing the post-war economy and improving the quality of life of the nation. In the process of post-war economic development in Japan, has experienced the Korean War depression, oil crisis, the dollar crisis and other external causes of economic stagnation in the development stage, Japan can be in accordance with the principles of the economic law in due course to introduce solutions to the economic policy, this should be required for the economic regulation, is worthwhile to learn from our country, adjusting the citizen's economy can not solve the Economic and social problems [7].

3. Effective Implementation

Good economic policy is only the beginning of good governance, the law or policy can land and achieve positive results is the difficulty. Taking China's Northern Song Dynasty Wang Anshi's change of law as an example, at that time, the green seedling law has the prototype of modern economic law state loans, but due to the officials in the implementation of the inappropriate and corruption, resulting in good governance has become the exploitation of the people, enhance the social contradictions of the evil policy, which in turn led to the court of the new government's repeated wavering and the accumulation of social problems, the original intention of the reform and the effectiveness of the reform, the empty depletion of national resources, the people hurt the money. But on the contrary, the implementation of economic policies in modern Japan is very effective, from the central Ministry of Finance to the local governors, as well as the deliberative councils and consultative organizations, all of which can perform their respective duties to form a strong policy implementation force. Especially after 1945, Japan's political status in Asia and the world was quite low. If the construction of New China was very hard, so was Japan after 1945, and a good economic policy coupled with a united, clean and efficient administrative system was the key to guaranteeing the recovery of the economy after 1945 and then its take-off [8].

4. Always Focusing on the Development of

Small and Medium-sized Enterprises

Mr. Yoshio Kanazawa's "Introduction to economic law" in the first part of the <Japanese economic law history> chapter, which introduces Japan since the Meiji period until the Showa period of the main economic regulatory measures, in addition to the wars period of wartime control, in peacetime Japan is very much focused on small and medium-sized enterprise development. Such as the United States after 1945 to rebuild the Japanese economy, implanted the peaceful development of the citizens of the legal economic model, Japan's economic reform also focuses on anti-monopoly promulgated a series of laws and administrative edicts, but in order to protect the development of small and medium-sized enterprises, actually opened the cartel exception, to prevent the impact of large-scale enterprises and foreign capital on the impact of the domestic small and medium-sized enterprises and influence, it can be seen that Japan on the development of small and medium-sized enterprises is extremely important. This may also be the reason for the subsequent rise of a large number of Japanese citizen enterprises.

Although the Japanese economy is no longer what it was after the Plaza Accord, it can be said that Japan's economic policy is very unique and effective as Japan was able to rise rapidly from a backward agricultural country to an emerging capitalist country before 1914 and recovered rapidly from the ruins to become a major economy that can be ranked side by side with the powerful countries in Europe and the United States. Japan's economic restructuring measures, many of which have been learned and absorbed by our country, the citizen economy and national restructuring after nearly a century of common development reflects the advantages and disadvantages of each, perhaps as a person's health when respecting the immune system's own laws is the best treatment, but when the body appears stubborn diseases, beyond the scope of the role of autoimmunity, according to the medical science and pharmacology to take some medicines and receive treatment is to ensure the health [9,10].

5. Conclusion

Economic development is inextricably linked to politics, society and culture, but economic

development itself has its own logic and laws. In order to restore or develop the economy over a period of time, it is necessary to operate in accordance with the logic and laws of the market itself, if the market itself can not reflect this logic, then the government needs to be in accordance with the laws of the economy and the economic system of law to carry out timely control and control, to achieve counter-cyclical regulation and save the decline of the effect. In the method should pay attention to the starting point of the economic policy itself needs to be oriented to the problems of the economy, can not blindly pursue the economic indicators and macro effects, to Japan's economic policy after 1945 first focus on agricultural development as an example of small livelihood areas and livelihood issues as an entry point, in the administration to do the people have to call, I have to respond, accumulation of small steps to thousands of miles is also a good method. At present, China's small and medium-sized enterprises do not occupy a dominant position in the overall economy, but they have solved most of the employment problem, China's economic reform is also from the small and medium-sized private enterprises on the verge of a revolution, it can be said that the small and medium-sized private enterprises to become bigger and stronger, is China's reform and opening up after the economic development of the microcosm. At present, the biggest problem in the development of China's private economy is the lack of a level playing field. Whether it is possible for the private economy to enter some monopolized fields for reasonable competition, whether it is possible to create a fair financing environment for small and medium-sized enterprises, and whether it is possible to provide long-term legal protection for the competition of small and medium-sized enterprises, so that small and medium-sized enterprises can give full play to their own creativity and power of action to improve the market environment, innovate for employment and improve people's livelihoods. Perhaps it is a good way to ensure that China's economy continues to improve steadily.

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