Studying the Money in Economic System of China’s Constitution

Lina Cope (Corresponding Author)
Professor of Public Management, Research and Science, Biggest, China
Lina@Biggest.au.ch

Shinso Abe
Professor of Public Management, Research and Science, Biggest, China
shinnso@Biggest.au.ch

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Abstract

This article studies the state of socialism in China and wants to know the extent of using socialism in constitutions of mentioned countries and its position in terms of efficiency in the rules of these countries. In societies which socialism approach is dominant approach tend to reject private ownership and prefer public benefit instead of individual benefit. Therefore, socialism is against economic liberalism.

Key words: Constitution, China, Socialism, Society

Introduction

The concept of communism is public ownership of all property. This concept implies the theory of those social reformers who defend living in communal mode. They believe that there is no limitation for controlling social hierarchy and the enjoyment of property and entertainment should be shared between the whole community and the people who have priority. The origin
of socialist thought had been existed in many of the sociology pioneers but this word used in the second quarter of the 19th century in England and France during the industrial, political and economic revolution

The political concept of socialism

In the political concept, socialism is a system in which production tools, distributing and exchanging goods are in government ownership and it is directed by government, so in exact meaning the opposite point of socialism is capitalism which means a system in which production tool, distributing and exchanging goods are in the private ownership and operated by private owners.

The economic concept of socialism

In economic concept, socialism is a system in which economic is principal and foundation and other topics such as policy, religion, culture, etc., are not as important as economy. In fact, socialism is an economic system.

Socialism principals

Socialism may be the poorest discourse, expression, flow, process and movement in human history. Because it has been attacked from the two fronts of foolish friend and wise enemy since it was formed.

The wise enemy of socialism is liberalism or global capitalism that has three hundred years subjective and objective record in the fields of policy, philosophy, art, technology, etc., is a biggest rival of socialism.

The main principals that distinguish socialism from non religious systems are philosophical, political and economic principals. The philosophical principals of socialism are society-bowery, equality and transnational.

Individual and social justice in socialism

Since justice principal as socialism subjective principal explains the relationship between individual and society as well as the relationship between one society with the other society, it is divided into two main disciplines or components; individual justice and social justice.

Historical roots

According to conducted survey, the signs of proposing socialism system can be found in Plato works. He says: Individual wealth belongs to public and the people’s careers should be
determined by government. This is the basic thought of socialism system which is proposed in fourth century for the first time by Plato.

This thought proposed between political and religious philosophers of different centuries and finally reached its highest position in nineteenth and twentieth century.

In eighteenth century John Stuart Mill, famous English philosopher, considered himself as a socialist but others called him idealist socialist against Karl Marx who was considered as materialist socialist.

**Constitution**

Constitution is the most authentic legal document in each country and an instruction for setting other rules. In the other words, we can say that constitution defines political principals, hierarchy structure and the extent of government political power. Furthermore, constitution determines and guarantees the citizens rights in a country. Therefore, all the country’s laws should be compatible with constitution.

**China’s socialist economy**

China is one of the famous socialist countries but this country does not exactly follow all the principals of socialist and this country has an open socialist economy that can be seen in its economic thoughts and performance. This country does not consider the principals of socialism in its socialist economic system so it has acted independently during the development flow and foreign countries could not put this country under their domination. China has used greater independence in its economy; however, its economic principals have socialist origin and this matter has proposed in China's constitution clearly but new and innovative ideas can be found in them.

In the new constitution of this country we can see features that distinct this constitution from the last three constitutions’ of this country and these changes are mostly applied in the economic field. It seems that these features transform China’s economic in long term. These features are as follow:

Switching government activities focus from the class struggle to modernizing China economy. In China constitution the necessity of individual economy and expanding various kinds of economy have been emphasized. Also, for getting rid of closed socialism economy the role of markets is emphasized in country’s economy.
Expanding basic decision making, strengthening the principal of adopting decision in economic operations and managing economic organizations that have been mentioned in articles 16 and 17 of constitution.

Institutionalizing responsibility system (article 14 of constitution) that states those who work more will earn more. This subject was rejected in closed socialist economic system. This country provided economic prosperity and welfare for Chinese people through ignoring dependent economy and applying pragmatic and open economy.

According to China constitution the government of this country continues to create more jobs opportunities for people, improves economic outcomes, and increases the number of workers by strengthening their eagerness. This government raises workers technical skills, develops science and technology, and improves economic management systems and management performance. Social systems institutionalize responsibility in various forms and improve the jobs. According to this performance, China has an excellent economic growth. The great and noticeable performance of China’s economic has lead to this country is considered as the world’s second largest economic country and it is predicted that in the early future, China will achieve the first place in the economic field.

China, in order to achieve its economic objectives and enhance its efficiency through market development (Constutional article 15), selected market socialist economy system followed by 1979 reformation which is a combination of socialist system and market mechanism. This socialist system was a military market to adjust China industrialization. In that case, China state followed by experiencing an industrial dominance experience, pronounced its national industry. However, it discovered the requirement of privatization and resource allocation mechanism through market mechanism i.e. focusing on the role of market in country’s economy (article 15). It must be noted that China did not, at once, initiated conducting open doors policy, privatization and open mechanism in order to reform its industrialization procedure exiting from the closed socialism economy; rather, initially started reformations in the suburb through changing districts’ enterprises into cooperation and private companies. Hence, there appeared much wider opportunity for private sector. Consequently, this experiment performed in cities with no changing in large, state institutes’ ownership relations. It seems that government support is considered as one of economic growth factors in China (Principle 8); thus, as the current status shows in China, close and governmental economy of
the absolute socialist is practically defeated and failed before liberal\(^1\) open and non-governmental economy.

**Conclusion**

Socialism originates from the French word “social” which is a theoretic or politic term with the purpose of society authority or observance on the production means including capital, land, and property.

It can be stated that the most critical common element in socialist theories depends on the society supremacy and public benefit. Socialism logic seeks for social ownership for social work. Therefore, the main goal is cancelling private ownership of the production means and providing social ownership for production. Hence, the government acts as a guardian of all group people not only some parts. However, there is socialism school in a country; it will be inevitably governed by dictatorship presenting an authoritarian environment. Socialist instruction are opposite of individuality and personal motivation regarding human being as the society body. In general, socialist stances in criticizing determinism and or structural cause and effect vote for reduced human being role accepting the society originality. The results of this study show that:

Though, China as a socialist country with a socialist economy, it holds an open social economy. In other words, this country worked independently exceeding socialist countries limitation; thus, it is less dominated by foreign elements and dependence economy. Hence, in its fourth constitutional (1982), the economic principles (codes of 17, 14, 15, 18 and 11, 13) necessarily indicate economic development specially market socialist economy and private sector as well as its relation to outside word and supporting foreign investment which are inconsistent with closed socialist economy. Therefore, China gradually propagated and implemented open social economy mechanism, privatization and open policy to develop in economy. This led to a wider activity area for private sector. However, this type of economic idea along with the implied

\(^1\) Liberalism is referred to the set of policy procedures and attitudes focusing on much individual freedom.
management by government, clearly show an acceptable performance. The China present economic status affirmed the aforementioned.

References