

Research on the Value Orientation of Economic Law under Market Economy System

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Abstract: As the guiding ideology of economic law practice, the value orientation of economic law plays a normative and restrictive role in social and economic activities. The value of economic law can be diversified, and the law of state intervention in the economy should be aimed at maintaining the overall benefit of the society. At the same time, the pursuit of social benefits is based on social equity. The development of any society should have an overall goal of pursuit of value. In the process of building a socialist market economic system, the society must also require the establishment of a value system adapting to the value orientation of the market economy. Therefore, it is necessary to build a value-oriented target system with fairness, efficiency, and individual, collective and national interests, and realize free and comprehensive development of people.

1. Introduction

The value of economic law is a subsystem in the system of legal value. To explore the value connotation of economic law, it should first clarify what the legal value is. The connotation of legal value should include three layers of meaning: the value promoted by law, which is the objective that the law is pursuing in essence. The value contained in the law itself is not only a means to achieve a certain purpose, but also of its own value; and when the contradiction occurs between the different or similar values, the law is evaluated on the basis of what standards, which is the criterion of the evaluation of the law [1]. The value of the economic law is more specific and direct, which is the concrete reflection of the legal value in the economic and legal norms. This also determines that the value of the economic law must be coordinated with the legal value in general. Therefore, the value of economic law also includes three meanings: the purpose and goal of economic law, the value of economic law, and the evaluation criteria of economic law. Therefore, it is not difficult to define the value of economic law.

2. The Value Orientation of Economic Law

Economic law refers to an independent legal department established by the state to overcome the blindness and limitations of market regulation, through which it intervenes in economic operations, macroeconomic regulation and control, and is committed to adjusting the economic management relations, maintaining a fair competition relationship, organizing and managing the circulation and cooperation, so as to achieve the protection of the overall economic and social benefits and efficiency is its fundamental value. Value orientation refers to the direction of final value selection when multiple value goals are pursued. The value orientation of economic law refers to the most basic attribute of economic law, which fully embodies the core of economic law and meets the requirements of economic agents for economic law [2]. It is the most essential and core content of economic law. And it determines the basic principles of economic law, the object and scope of adjustment, and is the specific ideal goal pursued by economic law.

As a product of social and economic development, economic laws and regulations restrict and restrict social and economic development, and play an important role in regulating social and economic development. Economic law embodies the running law of social and economic life, so the

economic value orientation under a socioeconomic condition must reflect the running rules and internal requirements of the current social and economic development, keep in line with the core spirit of the social economy and the target of operation, and adapt to the value orientation of the economic life that the economic life is regulated and adjusted. With the development of the times, the invariable economic law values no longer adapt to the development of social economy, and need a dynamic development value orientation of economic law. Therefore, on the one hand, the value orientation of the economic law must reflect the characteristics of the social relations adjusted by the current social and economic law, and have its own characteristics compared with other legal departments. On the other hand, it must embody the basic tasks and pursuits of the current social economic law, so as to have a guiding significance for the social economy.

3. Economic Characteristics under Market Economy Conditions

3.1 Multi-agent development of market economy.

On the one hand, the socialist market economy system has the general characteristics of the market economy, and on the other hand, it must reflect the institutional characteristics of socialism. For example, in the ownership structure, the public ownership is the main body and the multi ownership economy develops together; in the distribution system, distribution according to work is the main body and various distribution modes coexist; the socialist market economy system encourages, supports and guides the development of non-public economy, and many kinds of economic systems and distribution methods coexist. This kind of market economy has greatly liberated the productive forces under the conditions of planned economy. On the one hand, it plays an important role in mobilizing the enthusiasm of all aspects of the society, promoting economic growth, expanding employment, active market subjects and meeting the needs of the people.

On the other hand, every economic subject in the market economy has a strong sense of competition. Thus, under the premise of public ownership, the public owned enterprises and other enterprises compete and develop in the market economy equally and develop together, making the free competition, the survival of the fittest and the pursuit of efficiency become the slogan of economic development and the basic law of the market [3]. A variety of market economy entities coexist, better promote competition, improve management level, enhance market competitiveness, and promote social productivity improvement. At the same time, we can make better use of foreign capital, advanced technology and management experience, and provide experience for our enterprises. From the perspective of market economy, it has greatly promoted the development of social economy and promoted the prosperity of social and economic development.

3.2 Pursuing fairness and advocating individuality.

In the process of transition from a traditional planned economy system to a market economy system, major changes have taken place in the country's economic policies and economic goals, and traditional values have been challenged. Under the condition of planned economy, the products are uniformly distributed, and the equalization is emphasized in the distribution. With the development of economy, people begin to pursue fairness and stress competition. Because of the diversified interests of the market economy itself and the fierce competition system, the distribution of interests is no longer aimed at even distribution. The main members are directly linked to their creation value. Each interest body inevitably requires the distribution of fairness and opportunities, and equal competition. Market economy to respect the independence and equality of each interest subject as the premise, in the distribution of value to seek fair and reasonable distribution of benefits.

Under the conditions of the planned economy, the main activities of the economy are mainly configured by the state, emphasizing that the individual obeys the collective and partially obeys the whole. Combating the enthusiasm of economic entities' personalities and their participation in economic activities is not conducive to social and economic development. The socialist market economy, as a means of regulating the economy's position, has strong adaptability, significant

advantages, and high efficiency in promoting economic development. The market economy is a competitive economy and it follows the principle of survival of the fittest. To develop a socialist market economy is to establish an institutional model full of vitality. People begin to advocate individuality and begin to pursue a fair and free market development environment.

4. Building a New Value system that Meets the Requirements of the Times

4.1 Give priority to fairness and give consideration to efficiency.

The value orientation of economic law under market economy conditions should focus on solving the problems of efficiency and fairness. Realizing social fairness and justice is the internal requirement of socialism with Chinese characteristics. Handling the relationship between efficiency and fairness is a major issue of socialism with Chinese characteristics. Only by focusing on efficiency can we add dynamism, focusing on fairness can promote harmony, and insisting on organic integration of efficiency and fairness can better reflect the essence of socialism. Many economists believe that the relationship between fairness and efficiency as the fish and bear's paw can not have both. However, fairness and efficiency as two aspects of things, both contradictory and consistent relations, to seek a coordinated and consistent relationship, is one of the issues that must be solved to promote the healthy development of the society and the economy. The market competition mechanism leads to the existence of income differences in the development of economic process and may be expanded in a certain range, but the ultimate goal of the socialist market economy is to achieve common prosperity. Therefore, in the implementation of the allocation, the distribution of the socialist market economy emphasizes the emphasis on fairness and the value orientation of the economic law, paying attention to social equity, preventing polarization, increasing social benefits, promoting economic development and achieving the goal of common prosperity.

4.2 Take into account the individual, collective and national interests.

Under the conditions of market economy, the competition is the source of the vitality of the market. It is impossible to optimize the allocation of social resources without competition, however, if there is competition, there will be conflicts of interest. The planned economy carried out equalitarianism, overemphasized the interests of the collective and the state, and ignored the individual interests, and seriously undermined the enthusiasm of the individual to participate in the social and economic activities [4]. The reduction of individual participation in economic activity will inevitably reduce the average efficiency of the society, thus harming the interests of the collective and the state, and the slow or even stagnant social and economic development. Therefore, to accelerate the formation of a unified open, competitive and orderly modern market system, the development of various kinds of production factor market, perfect reflect the formation mechanism of the market supply and demand relationship, the market economy has to encourage individuals and enterprises to actively participate in social and economic activities, consciously abide by the state laws and regulations, undertake social responsibilities, safeguard national interests, cultivate patriotic sentiment, and form a good social morality.

4.3 Realize the overall development of human beings.

With the establishment and practice of the socialist market economic system, the party put forward the people-oriented scientific outlook on development. To achieve the free and comprehensive development of human beings is the basic value goal pursued by Marxism and the ultimate goal of socialist market economy. People occupy the dominant position in economic activities. The ultimate goal of all human activities is to achieve all-round development of human beings. The value goal of economic law is fairness, benefit and social overall interest, but these values are meaningless once they leave the existence of human beings. Only when these values are combined with the overall development of people, can they have its significance. Therefore, the ultimate goal of economic law must be the all-round and free development of human beings. All economic laws, value goals and

economic activities are valuable and meaningful only if they help to achieve the full and free development of human beings. Therefore, the establishment and existence of economic law should not only exist solely for the promotion of economic development, but on the other level, it should exist to promote the all-round and free development of people.

5. Summary

The value orientation of economic law is a dynamic social and historical category. The development of economic law also plays an important counteractive role in economic development in order to satisfy the needs of all members of the society to the maximum extent and promote the free and full development of people. The ultimate value objective of the economic law under the conditions of the socialist market economy is the people-oriented value orientation, which does not negate the need for economic law to pursue freedom, equality, justice, order, coordination, security, efficiency, etc., and economic law must pursue these goals, because these are the intermediate goals of realizing the ultimate value goal or are themselves a manifestation of the final value goal, without these goals, freedoms and all-round development will become the abstract ideal. Therefore, the value orientation of the economic law under the conditions of the socialist market economy should be to satisfy the needs of all members of the society to the maximum extent and to promote human freedom and all-round development and establish a pluralistic value system consisting of freedom, equality, justice, security, order and efficiency.

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