

# The comparison research of regional economy development between China and Japan

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## Abstract

This thesis mainly illustrates the comparison of regional economy development between China and Japan. By analyzing the policy evolution about China and Japan's regional economy distribution and administrating system, it expounds the development and evaluation of the two countries' regional economy distribution.

Regional economy is an objective existence, yet under different economic administrating systems, there are many different points. Before 1978, China's regional economy administrating organs lacked independent organizing ability, greatly preventing the advancement of regional economy. Since the reformation and opening-to-the-out-world, with transferring power to lower level, the independent organizing ability and developing vitality of regional economy has greatly increased. During the establishment of market economy system, key cities and economic zones, which are of advantage to regional economy development, have occurred, in addition, our country has put forward the tentative plan to form seven economic zones gradually "in the ninth Five-Year Plan" and the Programmer for the 2010 Long-Range Target.

The regional economy development and industrial distribution of post-war Japan are based upon the connection of natural economic relationship and government's policy on industrial distribution, affected by many factors such as society, economy and geography, etc.. Japanese Government pays much more confection to the regional economy theory and the study of industrial distribution, its administrating departments and law, plan and policy concerning industrial distribution play an important role in promoting the development of Japan's industrial distribution and regional economy.

*Key word:* industry distribution central city economic circle

The "U" model of population circumfluence

The "J" model of population circumfluence

The regional economy is one part of national economy. Regional economy has different forms such as the big and small, strong and weak. They affect each other and overlap and interact, meanwhile there are positive or negative frictions. China and Japan have different policy of regional economy and management system, the development level of regional economy in two countries are different, this article presents some exploration on research comparative problems about the development of regional economy.

## **The comparison of regional economy distribution policy between China and Japan**

### **I The evolvement of China's regional economy**

1, In the first period (1949-1978). China Governments made the restoration to Liaoning and Shanghai which used to be old industrial bases in the period of national economic restoration. In the period of "the first Five-Year Plan", China started the heavy industry construction. We began to build the Northeast industrial base, the center was in Anshan steel factory, which was changed and enlarged in the coastal region at that time. China Governments had built the Middle and North industrial toundation which were based on Wuhan steel company and Baotou steel company. There are some industrial buildings in the Northwest and Southwest at the same time. 694 big industrial projects in five years have been built in the interior region which 472 projects were built in, others was built in the coastal region. The first was 46.7% in the amount of capital's building and another was 53.3%. The history has proofed the policy was right at this time. Firstly, it changed the unreasonable proportion of productivity. Secondly, it took care of profit of collecting economy. But because of international situation influence at that time, the decline of neglecting coastal region development ever rose. Aimed in this problem, Mao Ze Dong illuminated the relationship between coastal region and interim rejoin in his work 《Ten Relationship Criticism》 in 1956. Gave consideration to the

development of both inland and coastal land to push forward China's industrialization, and China began to develop inland zone economy. "The Second Five-Year Plan" point out that we should make use of fully and strengthen properly the coastal old industrial base to speed up the whole national economy. At that time, "the second Five-Year Plan" continued to strengthen the Northeast industrial base, strengthened the industry of Northeast areas and middle-south cities, continued to build new base in the center of steel, metal and big bam at Southwest, Northwest and San Men Xia. At the same time, the Wuhan Steel Company and Baotou Steed Company were still built, the central government continued to build the oil and metal industry in XinJiang region. However, "The Great Leap Movement" disturbed this plan in 1958. From 1963 to 1965, "adjusting strength, accumulating advance" was thought as the right plan. Many enterprises stopped operation, many items couldn't be built. After "the accident in 5 April", because international situation had changed. Meanwhile, the central government thought the war is probable, "the third Five-Year Plan" and "the forth Five-Year Plan" had changed to prepare the war. In fact, every region's importance is different, so the whole nation was divided into the first line, the second line and the third line. After ten-year construction, in the third line region, there are 2000 big enterprises and science and research companies, 45 big establish and research bases and 30 new industrial cities. But the error policy and the "the ten-year distortion" leaded in two periods profit to macro building and economic operation that were very terrible. "The fifth Five-Year Plan" made the country's economy center shift from west to east. For example, we signed 22 items with foreign countries in 1978, 10 were set up in the east. "Foreign country quick progress" makes the difficulty that has expressed deepen.

2, In the second period (1979-2010). Our party and country transferred the work of the central to socialism modern development after number 11 meeting of the third part. The central government meeting brought about the "adjustment, reform, charges Nat and promotion" in April 1979. "The sixth Five-Year Plan"

strengthened that we should use the base of coastal region and let it promote the interior region made progress. In the coastal region, we should build 4 Economic Zones and 14 coastal port cities and 3 Open Zones. The foreign country of Capital should be convenient to come in for technique practice. We need machine and electronics development. The interior region must strengthen energy, the first of material and three lines enterprise. The region took agriculture as the keys. And a material resources benefit was useful. "The seventh Five-Year Plan" planed three big economic regions, which 13 were in the east region, the central part and the west of district, want to accelerate the development of east foreland, the energy and material building will be formal in the middle region. At last, we should prepare for developing the western districts.

When people's representative congress hold its thirteen meeting, it has proposed the leading policies that the east, the midland, the west must "develop its own advantages" and "from reasonably regional division and economic structure". During the period of "the seventh Five-Year Plan" the economy distribution of our country, every region had inclined to the east in the coastal region, where the proportion had increased from 47.7% to 51.2%. While the midland had declined from 46.5% to 39.7%. At the same time, the Party and State Council proposed the development strategy of regional economy in the coastal region, set up specially Hainan Economic Zone, ranked decision of developing Pudong in Shanghai. From these policies it would form the dot, line, and surface state, which would give an impulse to the opening gradually. With the appeal of special policies the materials such as capital technology, science management, whether from abroad or at home accumulated massy into seaboard, that would make the east and south develop rapidly. But the over-inclined to eastward policies leded to the investment in the midland in sufficiently and the gaps between demands and supplies of energy resources and materials more and more larger. The contradictions of trade structure which have been existed before became greater and became of the key factor which

lead to economy over hot in a certain level, fifth plenary session of the thirteenth Peoples' Congress proposed the policy for further reformation. After that, our country adjusted some regional economy and the construction of the shortage of energetic resources and natural materials orderly at some level.

During the period of "the eighth Five -Year Plan", the economy of every region made great progress and society had significantly changed. With the advantages of capital technology intelligence and geography, the industries of capital dense and highly outward developed rapidly, the exchange level with out world and the function for example, had further increased, the industrial development on agriculture, energetic resources and natural materials in the midland and west area strongly support the development of natural economy. The central government intensely supporting the midland and the western development in some aspects like supporting the minorities the poor and the fundamental infrastructure. The division, cooperation and the economic exchanges between regions have also developed. The keynote in "the ninth Five -Year Plan" and the Programmer for the 2010 Long-Range Target signal that leading the regional economy development, forming several special economy regions, realize aims to sustain the society security and symbolize the nature of socialism. We should properly deal with the relationships between the development of whole country and a single region, between regional economy and the activity of every province, between regions. In the principle of systematic planning, we develop advantages, division and cooperation. Every region should choose the most important and efficient industries, which are most suitable to develop, prompting the cooperation to compensate the disadvantages, avoid every region having the same industrial structure at the higher level.

"The ninth Five -Year Plan" and the Programmer for the 2010 Long-Range Target demanded that we should break out the administrative border according to market theory, the inner relationships of economy and the character of geography. We plan to form an economic region that crosses seven provinces. (1) Changjiang

delta and nearby areas. With the advantages of water - airborne transport, highly developed agriculture industry and technology, we went to set up a comprehensive economic region that cross the west and east and connect the north and south. (2) Circling Bohai areas. It has good traffic system, thinly- populated cities and intelligent people, abundant resources such as oil, iron, etc. We plan to form Bohai circle including Liaodong, Shandong, Beijing, Tianjun and Shanxi Province by land with the impetus and big cities. (3) The southeast areas. The cities nearby such as Hongkong, Macao, Taiwan are largely open up. We can develop agriculture, capital foreign- investment firm and other large interests industries in Zhujiang delta and southeast min areas. (4) Some province in southwest and southeast. With the advantages of geography near the sea, the river and the boarder and the abundance of agriculture, trees, water, miner and transports. We should develop a lot of important bases such as energetic resources base colors metal and phosphor sulfur production base, tropic and subtropic agriculture basement, travel industry basement, on the base of building road exploring water power and miner resources. (5) Northeast with the advantages of advanced traffic system, heavy industrial system, the abundance of land and energetic resources. We want to reform this old industrial base, open up tumenjiang areas, and explore agriculture resources deeply produced. Develop this area into an important heavy chemistry industrial basement and agricultural basement. (6) The middle five provinces. We can build agriculture and a resources basement and a machine made industrial basement with the advantages of high-developed agriculture and industry, convenient traffic such as Longhai, Jing jiu, Jinguang those railway system. (7) Northwest areas. These areas connects with East Asia and Mid Asia, contains ample resources and have many military firms continent bridge and invest in waterpower, energetic resources, traffic. From an important cotton and herd production base, oil chemistry industry base and color mental base. The central government reformed the west to an important part in Dengxiaoping's strategic thoughts in the early period of "the tenth Five -Year Plan".

Dengxiaoping signaled that the opening in seaboard and the building in the west are two critical aspects that connect with the whole country. We should put them into the first place. Now the west grasps the opportunity from a new industrial development trend. After "the sixteenth Peoples' Congress", the new leaders adjust the development method. After they obtain 25 years experiences and pains brought by the economic development. They decided to support the reformation in the old industrial base in the Northeast. The cities and regions supplied by exploring resources to develop connective industry and regions where produce most rice. The old industrial basement of northeast will boom in the near future. If the center intensely supports it, implement the scheme correctly and the leaders and people in northeast work hard.

## **II The development of polices on Japanese regional economic distribution**

After the World War II , Japanese industrial distribution policy almost experienced six periods as followings.

1, In the first period (1950-1955), the proposition of developing national hard resource suggested, and 《Developing Rational Land in a Synthetic Way》 was made out. In order to develop national land ruined by war and available domestic resource, and in order to increase rood production rapidly. Japanese Government decided to develop national land in a synthetic way. Accordingly 《Developing National Land in a Synthetic Way》 was ruled in 1950. The law regulated basic gist of developing, the goal and institute of planning to develop synthetically, and procedure of ruling and censorship of planning to develop. The law was the main law that directed Japanese development of national land and guaranteed its development from a jurist perspective.

2, In the second period (1956 -1960), 《The Imagination Pacific Land Area》 was proposed. In its recovery time after the World War II , the original four industrial areas, including Kayhin,Tukiyo,Hunsin and Kitacusiyou, were mainly

relation, which development have achieved its zenith. So it is imperative to reclaim new industrial base to further economy. Under such circumstances, 《The Imagination of Pacific Land Area》 was made out, put forward by a special committee concerning about choice of locations in 1960, serving as a supplement to 《Plans of Doubling National in Come》. The central idea of 《The Imagination of Pacific Area》 is to focus funnels on developing the pacific coastal areas covering from Tokyo to Kitacusiyou, it "three lays and one sea", to foster the economic development of this area, and to make it the distribution hub, on which basis other areas development were turned to. Its main content required unsoldering three factors: economic efficiency, decreasing the differences on incomes and areas and the third, metropolis was prevented to formulate. In order to realize 《Plans of Doubling National in Come》 and burgeoning industrial economy, economic efficiency should be preferred. So the new industrial areas should be built at pacific coastal areas where it connected the four industrial bases. After the imagination was published, the under developed area expressed strong objection. Although Japanese Government didn't take it formally, the steel base and petroleum base were built here, which signified its realization. After more than ten years' hard work, the land area gradually took shape around "three lays and one sea". It covered so percent of country capital, province, and city with 23 percent of its national land. It led to 75 percent of its production value, and actually, it was this area that bolstered Japanese mushrooming growth, and that was a reliable and solid base on which other areas were dependent.

3, In the third period (1961-1965), the different proposition between workers and farmers should be decreased and the scale of large city should be controlled. In 1962, 《Development Plan of the Whole Nation》 was put into effect by Japanese Government, which main aim is to scatter the industry distribution, to limit over concentration of large cities and to decrease difference among areas. The development strategy of the plan is based on large cities, building large-scale industry



development bases, large-scale city development base and middle or small-sized city with special characteristic. Then we combined these cities with modern transportive and communicative facilities and enlarged its influence toward its nearby areas. According to this plan, three kinds of areas can be roughly seen: "overcrowded area", "area to be regulated." and "developing area" on the bases of development level and economic features. The characteristic of the plan is, firstly to unify 《Development Law of Hokaidu》, 《Development of Capital Circle》 and law of Northeast, Cusiyou, Sicoku, Tugoku, Hokuliku in a systematic way, and securely to put an emphasis on city development base besides building industrial development base. On account of the application of this plan, cut of the production requirement had been finished, the economy furthered, new industry area took shape centered by the four original industry areas.

4, In the fourth period (1966-1975), improving living environment lay solving over scattering and overcrowding as well as public enemy was proposed. Firstly, 《Basic Law Against Public Enemy》 was issued. Being strongly against by criticized, the law has been amended for four times, and now it became the basic law about environment protection. It regulated the duty of enterprises, local government and state. And regulate the state's responsibility to make out last policies and comprehensive measures. According to the definition offered by the law, more concrete preventing laws have been drafted, since 1968, for example 《Law of Preventing Water Pollution》, 《Law of Preventing Air Pollution》, 《Law of Regulating Noises》, 《Law of Preventing Stink》, 《Law of Disposing and Cleaning Litters》 and so on. Secondly, 《New National Comprehensive Development Plan》 was put forward. Since the economic power was largely improved, and rational economy developed so fast, the whole nation's globalization as well as technical innovation developed very well. To adjust to this new situation, 《New National Comprehensive Development Plan》 was passed in the congress meeting.

NNC is composed of three parts: The basic program of country exploitation, the integrated plan of different regions and the method to accomplish the program. The basic goals of the program are: (1) To protect natural environment. (2) The basic conditions of rectification and exploitation, to develop into various places where has the possibility to be explored and make them grow balanced. (3) To regulate the exploitation plan according to the region's character and to improve the economic benefit. (4) Rectifying and protecting the environment of both city and country in order to build suitable living condition for the people. The economic target of the plan is to quadruple the total social products. It emphasizes on expanding the depth and width of the country exploitation from the society exploitation angle and seeking coordination between human beings and the natural environment in the long distance. In order to solve the region study brought by the economic target before, on exploitation strategy "The Style of Large-Scale Exploiting Project" and "The Plan of Wide Living Loop" are put forward. "The Style of Large-Scale Exploiting Project" is to divide the nation into seven independent economic loops. The three economic loops which consists of the capital loop, the area around capital loop and the middle loop are at the center, around which are the central organizations of information managing and materials flow of Hokaidu, Northeastern, Tugoku, Sicoku and Cusiyou. They are combined into national information net by modern transportation. So it is preferential to develop large cities as well as their surroundings and make central cities take effect. "The Plan of Wide Living Loop" is to set the wide living loop around large cities and enrich the environmental and traffic installations inside the loop to improve living condition.

The main characters of the plan are: (1) Depending on the establishment of traffic lines and communicative net to improve the speed and information transmission of production. (2) According to the natural and economic diversity of everywhere, taking the advantages of different regions to formulate various major

projects, thus large-scale bases of industry, cereals, forestry, livestock, business, sightseeing is set up and large-scale environmental protection plan of water resources is formulated. (3) Paying much attention to living environment. The implementation of NNC has some certain effect on industry dispersing arrangement. For example, seen from industrial land, the industrial district of Kayhin, Tukiyo, Hunsin occupies 45.5% of the nation's originally, but it decreases to 43.1% till 1970 and to 39.2% in 1975. Also the industrial value of output decreases from 61.8% to 55.2% correspondingly. Although the slogan of "seeking coordination between human beings and the natural environment" is put forward, the plan actually insists on "production is the first".

5, In the fifth period (1976-2000), the idea of land price control and living condition improvement. (1) Formulating 《Planned Law of Land Use》. In order to control skyrocket of land prices and use land rationally, planned law of land use was formulated in 1974, restricting land transaction. (2) Formulating 《The Third Time for The Nation's Comprehensive Exploitation Plan》. Japan announced 《The Third Time for The Nation's Comprehensive Exploitation Plan》 (1976-1985) in 1977 (TNC). The basic aim of TNC is "taking the limited land resources for premise, fully taking advantage of region's diversity and basing on historical, traditional culture to regulate the relationship between human beings and the nature and make sure that people have a healthy and civilized comprehensive living environment". The plan altered the faults of land exploitation plans before and seen building people a healthy and civilized comprehensive living environment as the foremost. On one hand, the plan restricts population and industry from centralizing into big cities, on the other hand, it wishes to develop vigorously locality. When it solves over dense or over sparse problems, it will try to use the land balanceable and make the comprehensive living environment improve much. The comprehensive living environment means coordinating the nature, living environment and productive environment, to build a unify (new living loop) which centralizes the nature,

including protection, use and management of living facilities, arrangement and management of productive installations. Therefore, TNC looks improving people's living environment as the main goal of the plan. In order to realize the goals put forward by this plan, Japan decided to set up a third-step living loop in the nation after investigating its land's basic natural conditions carefully, especially condition of water resources and present conditions of the land use. The implementation of this plan has made some effect. The high-speed increase of labor flow from countries into cities since 1995 has now stopped and in big cities, people who move in are more than who move out and backward flow patterns of "U" and "J" emerge. At the same time, the population of small cities which own about 100,000 people increases rapidly. From 1970 to 1975, in the backward districts of Japan, the population has increased 2.5 million totally. This means that exploitation work of backward districts has made progress. (3) Formulating 《The Forth Time for the Nation's Comprehensive Exploitation Plan》. Japanese Government formulated 《The Forth Time for the Nation's Comprehensive Exploitation Plan》 (1986-2000) which is based on concluding experiences and lessons of land exploitation plans before. The fundamental idea of the plan emphasizes exploiting local economy and promoting development of local industries as well as related departments in order to shorten the distance between big cities and middle and small ones, also, go step further for sowing over dense or over sparse problems. The policies taken in this plan are: 1) Governing the environmental pollution that has already taken place, meanwhile prohibiting occurrence of new pollution sources. 2) Restraining development of regions where industries centralizes and encouraging, enterprises to move out. Most of the location of enterprises which move out will use as places for improving environment, such as a forestation, garden, residence, parking lot etc. 3) Reinforcing construction of public facilities in the backward districts and amplifying transportation and communication net work so that these places would have presupposition for industry development. 4) Aiming at one union of industry and

agriculture and bringing industry into country so that agricultural labor can leave agriculture without leaving their hometown. Since 1990s, the district structure of Japanese industries has changed some build plants abroad, transfer their production bases from home to overseas and unite manufacture bases and research bases. The industry distribution of Japan has the tendency to develop abroad.

6, In the Sixth period (2001-2015), propose to form many axle type territory structure and create many kinds of natural environmental living area, renovation of the big city, launch the regional cooperation axle. Form the imagination enclosed in extensive international exchange. Japan began to set about making the comprehensive plan of the fifth territory in 1995, this is a grand territory plan facing the 21st century that the whole society generally cares about. Its theme is: Citizen's society. The basic goal of the plan is: (1) To development trends, such as economic globalization, information and people's reducing, aging etc. And the circumstances that the necessity prerequisite of the territory structure changes, propose to form many-axle type territory structure, and look forward to the four country-axle. (2) Propose the developmental strategy such as create the natural abundant residence, the redevelopment and innovation of the big city, open up the cooperative axle of region and form the wide areas of international exchanging enclose, etc.. (3) Through the division of work between diversified subjects, advance diversified subjects to participate in, promote cooperative tactics under regions, advance the regional characteristic and effective territory foundation investment in a planned way, and advance the information of territory administrative. According to this plan, divide the whole country into eleven areas such as Hokkaido, Northeast, Guandong, and special areas of natural conditions such as snowstorm severe cold area, detached island area, peninsula area, and make the basic orientation of every regional construction separately.

## **Development and appraisal of China and Japan's regional economic distribution**

### **I Development and appraisal of China regional economic distribution**

After liberation, on terms that backward in economy, extremely unreasonable regional distribution, through the efforts of more than 50 years, China had made the enormous achievement on the regional economic layout. During the first Five-Year Plan, build 694 large-scale industrial projects in government investment, invest and construct thousands of the industrial base in the whole country during the second Five-Year Plan period, during the third Five-Year Plan period and the fourth Five-Year Plan period, arranged nearly 2000 large and medium sized enterprises and R&D institutions in succession in the strategic hinterland of Chinese areas. Since 1976, the focal point the national overall arrangement is moved to the east, strengthened infrastructure construction and large quantities of key leading enterprises were arranged especially. With the increase of the arrangement point, these four economic zones: the industrial area along the line of Shanghai-Nanjing-Hangzhou taking Shanghai as the center in the East, the industrial area of the middle and south part of the Liaoning Province, the industrial area of Beijing-Tianjin-Tangshan, the industrial area of Zhujiang River Delta taking Guangzhou as the center, play more important role of "base area" in the whole country. Make the inland industry grow out from nothing and expand from small to large and develop rapidly. In easily accessible Central Plains area and the Northeast hinterland built up large quantities of comprehensive or professional industrial base such as Wuhan, middle part of Hunan in Province (taking Changsha and Zhuzhou as the center), middle part of Henan Province (taking Zhengzhou and Luoyang as the center), Changchun, Jilin, etc.. And have established the preliminary construction foundation of the Southwest and Northwest, have formed a series of new industrial bases and industrial center such as Chongqing, Chengdu, Dukou, Zigong, Mianyang, Yibin, Kunming, Guiyang, Liupanshui, Xian, Baoji, Hanzhong, Lanzhou, Tianshui, etc..

The economy of ethnic minority is developed rapidly. The capital construction investment of the ethnic minority area is up to 140,094 million yuan totally in 1950-1988. The country set up the industrial base of Baotou taking Baotou steel company as the center in the Inner Mongol, have set up the oil field of Kelamayi and a number of nonferrous metals enterprise in Xinjiang successively. Have developed the mountain coalfield of Helan in Ningxia, and refining sugar, linen fiber spinning and food industrial base in Tongxiang Guangxi. Have built up a number of medium and small electricity, woolen, agriculture and construction material enterprises in Tibet. The gross output value of industry and agriculture of ethnic minorities areas had already reached 109, 200 million Yuan in 1988, total industrial output value is 68,600 million Yuan among them, it is 60 times of the total industrial output value of 1952. With the country's increasing investment and the increasing economic layout point in the inland basic changes have taken place in the national regional economic pattern. The achievement that our country obtains on the regional economic layout is very big. but because of the deficiency on concept of economic distribution in the primary stage of socialism, influence of ideological trend of left deviation and guidance of the thought of anxious for success many faults are caused. These faults have very great influence on economic development of the whole country and area. Since reform and opening-up, the economy of every area of the whole country has grown a lot. However, because of many kinds of factors, the gap of development of regional economy is expanded during East, Middle and West, Coastal area and hinterland. From the ninth Five-Year Plan, the government implements the favorable policy of preventing the disparity expanding trends, devoted to narrowing regional disparity actively. In 1999, comrade Jiang Zemin put forward the decision of the development of western regions. This is another adjustment of the regional economic layout of our country. From 2000 to the end of 2003, national debt investment and investment driving were up to 700 billion Yuan, the five significant projects: ecological environment construction, diversion of

natural gas from the western to the eastern regions, transmission of electricity from the western to the eastern region, the Qinghai-Tibet railway, the west line of the project of South-North water diversion make good progress. The infrastructure moves forward quickly in every province; The center urban construction, such as Chongqing, Chengdu, Xian, etc. advance by leaps and bounds. The industrial structure is being adjusted, the traditional industries and new high-tech industry all present the gratifying growth momentum, the whole economy has presented the growth of two - figure number, has exceeded the national average growth level.

Since the 16th National Congress of Communist Party of China held in November 2002, and formally propose to support the adjustment and transformation of the old industrial bases, such as the Northeast, this is another great strategic policy made by the Central Party Committee which have in mind the overall situation of building the well-to-do society, it indicates that the Communist Party of China's regional economic layout center begins to move to the Northeast. At present, an intact supporting policy system of revitalizing the Northeast is appeared, national committee of development and reform already sanctioned 100 projects of first batch put forward by the three provinces in the northeast of China, investing 61 billion Yuan, the Northeast will become" the fourth growth pole " of our country's economic and social development. The strategy of revitalizing the old industrial base, such as the Northeast is implementing.

In a word, the five times' adjustment of the Chinese regional economic layout, carry on under different domestic and international background. First two adjustments were held in the cold war period in the international environment and implementing planned economy at home. The last three adjustments been already going on or going on in period that the international environment is in peace and develops into the mainstream and implementing socialistic market economic at home. Because these are different, the strategies, system, mechanism, method of these five times' transformation are all different. First two adjustments are



government's behavior, and the last three adjustments combine with government's behavior and market behavior.

## II The development and evaluation of Japan regional economics distribution

After the World War II, Japan industry distribution policy played an important role and accelerated Japan economics development. In the beginning of the 20-century, Japan has initiatively set up Kayhin, Tukiyo, Hunsin and Kitacusiyou those four greatest industry zones. From the post-war 1950s, the world resource market had happened the overproduction phenomenon. Because the absolutely majority of resource and fuel which Japanese industry used, and quite a few parts of industry products were highly depended upon foreign market, so establishing industry in the Pacific Ocean coast seemed to be more beneficial. Especially in December 1960, in order to develop heavy chemical engineering industry, Chitin Government establish "national income double increase plan". In this plan they brought forward a wonderful imagination to establish Pacific Ocean industry zone. Under a series of inducement plans about industry distribution adopted by government, up to the beginning of 1970s, Japan had already formed an arrange of newborn industry areas based on the coast region and its extended areas among the original four greatest industry zones (such as Kasima, Chiba, Toesruga, Yachcaichi, Wakayama, Sakai, Kacogawa, Hymedi, Mizusima, Hukuyama, Iwakuni, Tokuyama, Auita, Nihama, etc..) which united the four original industry areas to the pacific zonal industry areas, then the five industry areas were formed. These areas occupied 23% land of whole country and 60% population, industry production was 75%, the heavy chemical engineering industry production was 80%. The special attention is, with the development of petroleum-smelt industry and steel industry in these areas, which promoted newborn and primary industry development (from machinery & electric power industry to automobile & petroleum chemical industry), basically Japan had completed the national economy's modernization in the 1970s. The speed

of national economy's modernization of Japan was the fastest one in the capitalism nations, which was inseparable with implementing industry distribution policy by Japanese Government after post-war, centralized in the pacific zonal industry areas and advocated developing industry. While due to the industrialization development, the big city regions' status in agriculture production relatively declined, the agriculture of border areas developed rapidly, therefore the agriculture production appeared a trend to local regions. With the Commodity production extending, agriculture production's regional differentiation and the chief agriculture regions' forming also had developed.

In the Japan economy high-speed development, the Japan's industry distribution policy achieved following outcomes:

- 1, Put the coast industry regions in the priority development, exhibit the advantage of sea coast industry, and induce the sea coast industry company to move to its around areas and encourage the undeveloped areas to prosperity. After the World War II, Japan was in the material lack, capital shortage, and technical force weakness such domestic economic conditions, but Japan concentrated all the energies on the pacific zonal areas construction. This area has good economic foundation, and stronger technical force, high-concentrated culture information. So it maximally increased the national economic income and accelerated economy high-speed development.

- 2, Utilize the sea transportation condition and broaden the use of the specialized big-style cargo boat, so it farther reduced the transportation fare. In 1981, there had been 1086 harbors in Japan that contained 18 super-style ports. In the 18 super-style ports, 15 ones were located in the pacific zonal areas and most of 111 great ports were gathered in these areas. If we only observed Japan foreign trade Condition, we found that there were about 66% exportations and 45% importations in whole nation's foreign trade loaded in this area' harbors. Because the sea transportation fare of modern big-style cargo boat is charged according to the fee of

land-carriage standard, sea transportation can excessively save the freight. Therefore, the three harbors development in the bay areas, have important meaning to the Japan economic development.

3, Combine the water resource exploitation to the reasonable using in the industry distribution, It will insure the water supply. Japanese Government paid much attention to the water supply, Japanese Government had constituted five "Water Control Five-Year Plan" and five "Sewer Refit Five-Year Plan" and "Urban Tap Water Refit Plan".

4, Adjust energy resource industry distribution and accelerate the Japan economy high- speed development. In the beginning of 1960s, because of petroleum low price, in order to adapt to the economic development, Japan had adjusted energy resource supply structure from coal to petroleum. According to this stratagem, Japan energy industry changed to seacoast industry distribution and it benefited Japan to import abundant petroleum. From 1955 to 1972, Japan imported 101million barrels base oil (it was totally about 13.7 million tons), but the petroleum price of per barrel was only more than 1 dollar. Therefore, Japanese Government adjusted the energy construction and energy industry distribution from the coal to petroleum, this changing not only decreased the cost of some industries (such as steel, cement, aluminum making, generate electricity, mining fuel, auto fuel) that consumed too much energy. It also promoted the development of these mentioned departments and the industry departments such as shipbuilding, machinery, construction etc., but also made rapid development to the industries (such as petroleum smelt, petroleum chemistry, synthetic fiber, plastic production, chemistry fertilizer) using petroleum as raw material.

## **The Managing System of District Economy About China and Japan**

### **I The Managing system of Chinese district economy**

1, In the first period (1949 - 1978). During the PRC foundation period, the

Central Government made adjustments and reforms to the former administrative and regional programming nationally. On the base of adjustments of province, autonomous region, the Central built up six big administrative regions---the North, North-east, South-east, East, Central-south, South-west, in the whole country. The Central decided to cancel the north Affair Department instead of the north Administrative Committee on April 18th, 1952. The Central passed solutions to reestablish the local governments and Ministry committees in the rest of five big administrative regions to the Administrative Committees representing the Central Government to guide and supervise local governments on September 18th, 1952. The Administrative Committee was not the local political power in first class any more, but the sent organizations on June 19th, 1954. The Central Government made a decision to cancel the six big ones. In September, 1958, the Central proposed new system which set up under the integrated leader, based on the regional comprehensive balance, combined by the profession sections and regions (mainly). The local governments were empowered to most of plants, meanwhile the rights of investment, planning, material distribution, planning employee. Under the background, the Central decided to divide the whole state into seven coordinated regions---the northeast, north, east, south, central, southwest, southwest, north south. According to the Central Government decision--- 《About Enhancing the Work in Coordinated Districts》 which was made on June 1958, there were committees as leading organizations in those regions; building up economic planning sections as affair ones, and accepting the guidance of the Planning and Economic committees. In addition, those regions should depend on local resources condition, and set up large main industrial enterprises and economic centers respectively as soon as possible according to national integrated programming in order to form some economic regions with completed industrial systems relatively. In January, 1961, the Government stressed in 《Some Temporary Provisions as for Adjustment Managing System》, the big right about economic management should be centered the three

classes---the Central Bureau, the Central Government, Province Committee (Municipal Governments and Autonomous Regions). After "the Cultural Revolution", the Central Bureau was cancelled, and formed the administrative system--- The Central, Province, Municipality, Autonomous Region, City and County.

2, In the second period (1979 - present) .After the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh Central Committee, rural areas and cities put steps of reformation successively. Reforms in the two regions challenged the traditional managing system of district economy, and caused certain changes toward the structure and form of district economy, showed new-born factors of promoting reasonable forming and developing about central city, economic district, county class city, etc. With the proceeding of adjustment and city programme of national economy, the Central Government promulgated the 13th file in 1980 and reclaimed that local governments must develop regional programme task. In 1981, the country found National Land Bureau, In 1983, it was under the leading of National Planning Committee. It was a sign the district programming stepped into new stages according to national land management to develop district planning strongly and relation the work of national land with national planning. One of the main processes adopted in system reform of central cities was to arrange them one by one with plan. The major contents of arranging with plan in central cities were to list parts of those central cities in national planning alone, to consider those central cities planning departments as those planning departments in province level, to endow them planning managing rights wholly as province level to some extent, to distribute main economy, science-technology, social develop index from National Planning Committee to cities directly, to classify economic activities into the comprehensive balance of national planning directly, to adjust municipal financial system, to increase the ratio of city' s remain, to empower province-owned, department-owned industrial- business enterprises, as a result to make cities with the possibility of

taking on product and distribution. By the end of 1986, our country had 144 cities to set up the system, about 44.4% of all cities. The number reported county in city class had reached certain scale. The system of county in city class had reflected it's rather superior in developing horizontal economic relation between city and rural area, reasonable deploy and efficient usage social resources, adjust town-rural business enterprise structure and economic general arrangement, the advantage with each other repair among town-rural. With the transform from goods economy to market economy, the whole management of national economy moved toward strengthening macro flavoring, micro open. Governments in all levels obtained more autonomous right in the development of district economy, were anxious to need district development to guide market economy development with new form, plenty of inside meaning, stronger adaptation. As a result, the former National Planning Committee National Land Bureau Renamed National Land Region Department at first, and then became Region Development Department stressed in district developing programming. In 1998, the National Land Resource Ministry played the main role as national land management. However, the National Land Resource Ministry only takes charge of the three resources---land, mineral, ocean (bottom), but water, biology resource and others, let alone the whole national land space. So, at present the National Land Ministry only emphasize partially on exploration, usage and protection, programming to some national resources.

## II Japan regional economics management system

Japanese Government set up two level systems to manage industry distributions, which were Central Government and local government.

### 1, The industry distribution management of Central Government

Central Government had the duty to manage the whole nation's industry distribution, its chief authority was to preside the construction of the whole national land and the countrywide industry distribution. The main institutions of which Central

Government managed the industry distribution were land bureau and commerce & industry institution. The land bureau set up five apartments, they were plan adjusted institution, land apartment, water resource institution, urban circle management institution, local areas flourishing institution and Ogusawala comprehension office, beside Hokaidu Development office and Okinawa development office which affiliated to the land bureau. The commerce & industry institution set up industry relocated office, distribution guidance office, industrial water using office, social effect of pollution avoidance office in order to manage the industry distribution. Furthermore, transportation institution and construction institution had also set up relative organizations to the industry distribution. For example, region plan office, environment office, open port office set up by the transportation institution, land geography office set up by the construction institution, region policy set up by the self-government institution in order to widely debrief opinion and regulate the advantage and disadvantage relationship of all the aspect, the Central Government correspondingly set up board of censors such as land examination institute, land using project examination institute, water resource exploitation examination institute and road examination institute. The Central Government primary measure to the industry distribution management was: (1) Establish the law, including national and local. (2) Set up the project, including nationally exploitation program, specifically location exploitation program and especial exploitation program accelerated individual areas. (3) Influence the industry distribution and land exploitation, through finance & revenue policy and government financial institution, such as Japan Development Bank, Hokkaido Northeast Development Institute, Chongsheng Finance Development Institute, etc.. (4) Promote the national development plan to realization, through the state-owned enterprise, uncommerce enterprise. For example, through electrical source development ltd., Japanese Highway Company, Japanese Railroad Construction Company, Local Areas Construction Company, etc.. The Central Government provide basic establishment

to a certain areas' development and industry distribution, encourage private company to invest.

## 2, The industry distribution management of local government

The local government's management authority for the industry distribution was to manage the resource development and industry distribution. While when the local government established the local areas' industry distribution or the development plan, he must conform to the whole nation's plan. In the condition of not disobeying the national law, the local government could constitute the law and ordinance suited to the local region. Except finishing the public management business accredited by the nation, the local government should take charge of the road, port, public houses, welfare establishment, and industry land using those basic establishments' construction, then supported and instructed the local middle or small size company.

Because of commonweal need and coiniciation business, between one county and other, authorized by the autonomy minister, the local government might set up local common business union. His business which should be disposed, business dealing institution established and outlay expenditure measure should be resolved by the regulation framed by the public union members which negotiated together.

## The end

Regional economy is an objective existence, yet under different economic administration systems, there are many differences. In China there were a series of economic policies, which the products were sold and bought unified by the authority, which money was unified income and expenses by the financial bureau in the highly central planning economy before 1978. The district administrations was based on the central order and lack of independence. And the study of Chinese regional economy was limited in the resource investigation, analysis and exploiting plan and so on.

The economic environment is changing obviously from the reform and



opening. The ability of organization and the vigor of development in the district economy are being strengthened with its development, and with the power distracting. Every province and city are planning their own developing strategy and industry policy. The central city and the economic region have come out, which benefit to the development of the region economy in constructing the market system. The concept is pointed out to construct gradually seven economic region in the "the ninth Five-Year Plan " and the long-term target outline in 2010.

The "unified economy" had been carried out after early the World War II in Japan. After Japanese economy recovered the highest prewar level in 1955, the government reduced gradually the direct control to the economy and revived the market economy.

The development of regional economy and industrial distribution in Japan after the world war two are based on the economic natural relation and the governmental industrial distribution. In addition, many factors play an important role such as society economy and geography and so forth. Japanese Government attaches the importance on the study of the regional economy theory and the productivity distribution policy. There are the ad ministerial bureau of definite industrial distribution and a series of improved systems of policies and laws in the regional development and distribution. In fact it takes effects on the development of the industrial distribution and the regional economy and plays an important role in the rapid economic development and the modernization of national economy that the Japanese Government establishes laws plans guidelines policies on the industrial distribution.