

Analysis of the Contemporary Value of the Integration of “Reasonable Law” in Traditional Legal Culture

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Abstract: In China's legal system, the traditional concept of “rational law” plays an important role. Historically, “rational law” was deeply influenced by Confucianism, emphasizing the integration of law and morality, as well as human care in judicial practice. In view of this, this paper mainly discusses the contemporary value of the integration of “rational law” in traditional legal culture. Through the historical analysis of the origin of the “law of reason” in the ancient Chinese legal system and its embodiment in the modern legal system, it reveals the important role of the “law of reason” in promoting legal justice, moral justice and social harmony. Through the analysis of specific cases, it shows the practical application of the “law of reason” in modern society, and finally emphasizes the indispensable value of the “law of reason” as a legal cultural heritage in modern legal practice, and its importance in promoting legal adaptability, social justice and cultural heritage.

Keywords: Traditional legal culture; Rational law; Value; Integration

Introduction:

The origin of “rational law” in the ancient Chinese legal system can be traced back to the far-reaching influence of Confucianism. Confucian philosophy emphasizes the harmony of moral ethics and social order. It occupies a central position in traditional Chinese culture and has a significant impact on the legal system. Under the contemporary background of globalization and legal pluralism, discussing the contemporary value of the integration of “sentiment, reason and law” is not only of great significance to the understanding of traditional Chinese legal culture, but also provides a unique perspective and profound enlightenment to modern legal practice.

1. The origin of “rational law” in the ancient Chinese legal system

In the view of Confucianism, law is not only a tool to regulate behavior, but also a means to cultivate morality and realize social justice. Therefore, in the ancient Chinese legal system, the concept of “rational law” came into being, which emphasized that the law should not only conform to the literal meaning of the law, but also take into account the wisdom of the world and social morality. In ancient China, the formulation and enforcement of laws was deeply influenced by the Confucian doctrine of the mean. The law should not only be upright, but also reflect human and moral concepts. For example, the criminal law of ancient China contained many clauses that were flexibly applied according to specific situations, which embodied the spirit of “the law of reason and reason. When making decisions, judicial officials will consider the specific circumstances of the case, such as the motivation, background and social influence of the perpetrator, so that the judgment is not only legal, but also reasonable. In addition, the “law of reason” is also reflected in respect for traditional customs and moral norms. When dealing with family and community disputes, ancient laws often gave priority to social harmony and family unity rather than mere legal provisions. This practice has maintained social stability to a certain extent and reduced the conflict between law and civil morality.

2. The embodiment of “rational law” in the contemporary legal system

2.1 The Coordination of Law and Morality

In the contemporary legal system, “the law of reason” is embodied in the coordination of law and morality. This coordination is not only to integrate the moral norms into the legal framework at the legislative level, but to seek the balance between legal judgment

and moral justice in judicial practice. For example, in civil litigation, the judgment often considers the spirit of the contract and the moral responsibility of the parties, rather than relying solely on the letter of the contract. This approach emphasizes the flexibility and humanization of the law, especially when dealing with cases involving the family, marriage, inheritance and other private areas. In this way, the law not only maintains the literal justice of the law, but also respects social ethics and moral values.

2.2 Flexibility of legal interpretation

“The law of reason” is also reflected in the flexibility of legal interpretation in the modern legal system. In legal practice, when interpreting and applying the law, judges not only consider the literal meaning of the legal provisions, but also consider the specific situation and social impact of the case. This kind of situational legal interpretation makes the law closer to the actual social life and deal with the complex and changeable practical problems. In addition, judges will also take into account the social purpose of the law and the social background of legal norms when making decisions, so that legal judgments are not only in line with legal principles, but also not divorced from social reality.

2.3 Integration of Social Justice and Legal Justice

Another manifestation of the contemporary “law of reason” is that while pursuing legal justice, it also emphasizes social justice. When dealing with legal cases, especially those involving vulnerable groups and public interests, the implementation of laws often takes into account the principles of social fairness and justice. This kind of legal practice is not only based on the strict implementation of legal provisions, but also based on the consideration of the overall interests of society and moral responsibility. This is particularly evident in the fields of environmental law, labor law and consumer protection law, which reflects that the modern legal system not only maintains legal justice, but also pays attention to the overall harmony and well-being of society.

3. The contemporary value of the integration of “reason and law”

3.1 Promote social adaptability and flexibility of law

The important value of the integration of contemporary “reason law” is to promote the social adaptability and flexibility of law. With the rapid development and change of society, laws must also adapt to new social realities and challenges. By integrating the concept of “rational law”, the law is not only cold rules, but can flexibly adapt to different social situations and individual differences. This adaptability enables the law to deal with complex and changeable social problems more justly and effectively, and also enhances the humanistic care and social acceptance of the law.

3.2 Improve the integration of legal justice and moral justice

The integration of “reason law” can improve the integration of legal justice and moral justice. In modern society, rigid judgments that rely solely on legal provisions are often difficult to meet the expectations of society for justice. The concept of “reason law” emphasizes that while abiding by the law, we should also consider the social and moral standards. This integration not only helps to improve the moral standards of judicial decision-making, but also makes legal judgments closer to the ethical requirements of society and the moral feelings of the public ^[1].

3.3 Enhancing the Social Harmonious Function of Law

The integration of “reason law” also has the function of enhancing the social harmony of law. In traditional Chinese culture, harmony is an important part of social ideals. The integration of “rational law” into modern legal practice will help to reconcile social contradictions and alleviate social conflicts that may arise in the process of law enforcement.

4. Analysis of the application and effect of the “rational law” in specific cases

4.1 Case analysis: the application of “reason law” in family disputes

In the case of family disputes, the application of “reason law” is particularly prominent. Take, for example, a case involving the distribution of family inheritance, involving the inheritance of a deceased father whose children had major disagreements over the manner of distribution. In traditional legal practice, the distribution of inheritance is usually carried out strictly in accordance with the rules of statutory inheritance, but the judge in this case took into account the emotional ties and long-term relationships between family members and adopted a more flexible “rational law” approach.

In the trial process, the judge first needs to pay attention to the legal provisions, and the second needs to pay attention to the emotional and moral responsibilities between family members. Through mediation and communication, judges encourage all parties to consider family harmony and long-term relationships, not just the legal rights of the estate. In the end, through the guidance of the judge and the consultation of all parties, a settlement plan was reached that not only conforms to the law, but also considers the emotional and moral responsibilities of family members. In this case, the application of the “rational law” shows that when dealing

with family disputes, the law is not only a tool to resolve disputes, but also a bridge to maintain family harmony and promote emotional communication [2].

4.2 Case analysis: the application of “rational law” in labor disputes

In typical cases of labor disputes, we can observe the profound embodiment of the concept of “reason law. One case, for example, involved a company that laid off several long-term employees during a difficult economic period. These employees filed lawsuits under labor laws for compensation and restitution. Traditional legal practice may judge cases strictly according to the provisions of labor law, but in this case, the court adopted a more comprehensive “reason law” approach. In the course of the trial, the judge first considers the legal provisions, on the basis of which he analyzes the company’s economic situation, the length of service of employees, and their family situation. In the judgment, the judge fully took into account the social and economic situation of the dismissed employees, especially those who have served the company for many years and have made significant contributions to the company. The judge encouraged the parties to mediate and eventually reached a settlement that met the requirements of the law while taking into account the well-being of employees and the survival of the company. This case not only reflects the importance of “rational law” in modern legal practice, but also takes into account the economic pressure of enterprises, and reflects the dual value of “rational law” in promoting legal justice and social equity in modern society.

Conclusion:

To sum up, through the “reason law” in the traditional legal culture of the root, contemporary embodiment and the application of specific cases in-depth analysis, the author highlights the “reason law” integration in the contemporary society of multiple values. This legal cultural heritage not only shows its irreplaceable role in modern legal practice, but also plays an important role in promoting the harmony between law and society and improving the flexibility of legal solution. With the continuous development of society and the change of legal environment, the fusion thought of “reason law” will still play a key role in the modern legal system, and provide guidance for the balance between legal justice and moral justice.

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