

Analysis of the Enlightenment of History School on Chinese Social Welfare

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Abstract

The German School of History was born in the 1840s. It mainly emphasizes the importance of state intervention in economic and social development and looks at issues from a historical perspective. This article introduces the German historical school from the perspective of the emergence and development of the German historical school, its main theoretical points of view, and its recommendations for Chinese social welfare system. Based on the theory of the German historical school and the ideas of social welfare, we explore the construction of China's social welfare system, promote the development and innovation of China's social welfare undertakings, and take a road of social welfare that differs from the West and conforms to China's national conditions.

Keywords

German Historical School; National Reform; Historicism; Enlightenment.

1. The Origin and Development of the German History School

The German School of History is a school of German political economy that originated in the first half of the 19th century. Compared with many countries where the capitalist economy has developed rapidly, Germany is still a country with agriculture as the main body. Capitalism has developed late, the development of the commodity economy has lagged behind, the domestic market competition mechanism is not developed. The country has not yet been unified, and there is no strong authority to organize production and economic development. The German School of History was born in this historical context.

The German School of History has experienced the stages of rise, development and decline. Liszt is known as the pioneer of the German historical school and the originator of the national economy. The 1840s and 1960s were the development period of the old historical school. William Rochelle founded the German School of History in 1843. The "Outline of National Economic History Method" published in 1843 marked the birth of the old historiography. In the 1870s, New-historicism stepped onto the stage of history. Its main representatives include Schmuller and Wagner. In the middle and late 19th century, Germany and Austria had differences on the methods of economics. The "historical induction" advocated by the German history school was lost to the "individualism" and marginal analysis methodology of the Austrian school.

Although there are some shortcomings in the theoretical basis and research methods of the German history school, many ideas of the German history school are still valuable and worthy of reference today. It reflects the law of social development and is based on real problems. It is an important idea that can be used to solve practical problems and should not be ignored or forgotten. Based on the theoretical analysis of the main representatives of the historical school, combined with China's national conditions, it is particularly important to explore the enlightenment of the construction of China's social welfare system from the perspective of the historical school.

2. Reflections on the Main Theories of the History School: Emphasis on the Integration and Improvement of the Country

Schumpeter once summed up the characteristics of the historical school as follows: "One is the belief in the integrity of social life and the inseparable interconnections between the various components; the second is the focus on development; the third is the organic, and overall perspective; the fourth is the understanding of the diversity of human motivation; the fifth is the specific, individual rather than general interest in the event."

Liszt believes that the state is an intermediary between the individual and the entire human race. He established the "National Economics" and proposed the "National System of Political Economics" as a pioneer in the concept of "National Innovation System". He believes that the country is not only a partner for economic development, but also a powerful means of controlling social unrest. He studied the development of the entire country's economy and society under the protection of the country through the role of the country's coercive force in specific international situations and social development stages. In addition, the ability to absorb and utilize various forms of innovation, discovery, and improvement is very important. Schmuller believes that the state has a unique role in social and economic life. The state embodies the basic moral relationship between all classes of people. The state is the concrete structure of the moral relationship between people.

The main measure of the reformism of the new historical school is to formulate various social welfare systems in response to realistic social problems, emphasizing the institutional, legal and structural factors and the importance of teamwork. Wagner believes that social policies are formulated for the purpose of fairness, and through legislative and administrative measures to solve various social disadvantages and unfair distribution of the amount. The New History School attaches great importance to the role of law and believes that the legal system is closely related to people's lives. Economic freedom and property rights are based on the law. At the same time, it pays attention to people's psychological and moral education, in order to achieve the purpose of social improvement and enhance social welfare.

3. Methodology of the German Historical School: An Analysis of Historicism

Historicism, which emphasizes looking at things from a dynamic perspective, believes that human society is in an ongoing process of evolution and is irreversible. The German historical school advocates looking at issues from a historical perspective, advocating "historical methods", advocating "historicism", opposing absoluteism, thinking that there is no absolute truth, only relative truth, and criticizing "cosmopolitanism." It is believed that all ethnic groups have their own development path, and there are no universal laws. Emphasize the particularity of history and oppose abstract theoretical analysis. They believe that the abstract method is a method of pure reasoning and cannot solve problems. It should use historical methods to study the specific roads of economic development in various countries through the collection of historical and current data of various nationalities in various countries.

William Roche, the founder of the old historical school, tried to establish an economics based on historical methods, mainly studying human material interests and economic desires, using "historical methods" as the basic principle. The moral standards of one culture cannot be put on top of the ethnic groups of another cultural type. Each ethnic group has its own social ideals and its own moral standards. People should develop a model suitable for the development of their country on the basis of exploring their own national history, and believe that there is no universally applicable law. The New Historical School also pays attention to the study of historical statistics, and believes that the national economy of each era and all ethnic groups

has its own special development path, and there is no universal law. Therefore, it is necessary to choose a development path that suits your own characteristics.

Whether it is the "historical analysis method" of the old historical school, or the "historical statistical method" of the new historical school, they all advocate looking at issues from a historical perspective and deny the existence of universal laws. It is believed that all human motives such as morality, law, and customs are presented through history and people who know history. The historicist methodology is of great significance to the localization of social welfare in China.

4. The Enlightenment of German History School on the Construction of Chinese Social Welfare

Through the analysis of the national theory and the emphasis on system construction and historicism methodology, the following important enlightenment for the localization of Chinese social welfare is obtained.

4.1. Pay Attention to the State's Responsibility for the Construction of the Social Welfare System

The school of history attaches importance to the role of the state in social welfare, and China has always attached equal importance to the important position of the state in social development. Over the past 40 years of reform and opening up, Chinese economic construction has achieved significant achievements, people's lives have been continuously improved, the social security cause has continued to develop and has made significant progress, the social security system has continued to improve, and people's sense of gain has been significantly enhanced. Through the overall role of the state, guiding the country's social welfare and providing legal, institutional, and moral guarantees can solve real problems. National institutions and departments seek solutions to solve problems, promote the stable supply of social welfare, people's living standards and economic development as well as social stability and social welfare.

4.2. Accelerate the Establishment of A Complete Social Welfare System and Improve the Efficiency of System Operation

The report of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China pointed out that "It should be improved social assistance, social welfare, charity, preferential treatment and a care service system for left-behind children, women, and the elderly".

Social welfare is of great significance for improving security and improving people's livelihood. Building a socialist welfare system with Chinese characteristics is an important requirement for building a socialist harmonious society and building a well-off society in an all-round way. It is a practical basis for promoting the modernization of national governance capacity and governance system. The lack and imperfection of the welfare system will not provide social members with a stable supply of social welfare.

At this stage, Chinese urban-rural gap and the development gap between regions are still very large. There are also problems of unfair income distribution and relatively large income gaps. In addition, people are also facing many problems in employment, education, medical care, housing, pension, etc. The development of industrialization and urbanization, the acceleration of the aging population, and the emergence of new social contradictions have made the economic speed and the speed of social structure change out of sync, and the speed of social structure change is much faster than the speed of improvement of the social welfare system. To solve some problems, efforts should be made to perfect legal policies, accelerate the establishment of a social welfare system, promote the development of social welfare system to

adapt to the process of economic development, grasp the pulse of the times, comply with the people's desire for a better life, and improve the level of social welfare to meet people's increasing demand for a better life.

4.3. Construct A Diversified Development Model of Social Welfare with Chinese Characteristics

In the new era, China's social contradictions are already the contradiction between the people's growing desire for a better life and unbalanced and inadequate development. At this stage, a single social welfare development model has been unable to meet the people's multi-level needs. Against the backdrop of changes in the main social contradictions and accelerating social reforms, it is particularly important to develop a multi-level social welfare development model. The family is a provider of social welfare. Chinese traditional society is a family-based society that values filial piety, family care for the elderly and mutual help in the neighborhood. To explore the localized social welfare, we must pay attention to the historical development of social welfare, understand that the traditional Chinese social pattern is closely related to the blood relationship and geographical relationship, and the family occupies an important position in traditional China. Therefore, in today's China, the family is regarded as an important provider of social welfare, and its importance in the development of social welfare is of great significance to the localization of social welfare.

As the welfare provider, the third sector provides public goods and public services, and cooperates with government agencies to provide social welfare services for members of the society. The provision of social welfare by the third sector can avoid the disadvantages of providing social welfare services only by government agencies, promote public participation, improve the efficiency of the supply of social welfare goods or services, reduce costs, and achieve Pareto efficiency.

The government is the main material source of social welfare supply and an important force for providing public goods and services. It should adhere to the leading position of the government in the provision of social welfare. The provision of social welfare by the government can enable social members to obtain stable welfare and improve people's living standards and promote social stability. In addition, the government's provision of social benefits has the advantage of ensuring a universal benefit range.

Exploring a diversified social welfare development model has an important role in establishing a social welfare system with Chinese characteristics and improving the social welfare of social members.

5. Conclusion

The German School of History still has important reference significance today. The School of History is produced under specific historical conditions, and its development is special. We can study its social welfare theory and explore the development path of social welfare suitable for our country. Based on the analysis of the country's overall theory and social improvement of the historical school, as well as the analysis of historical methodology, we explore the enlightenment of the historical school on the development of Chinese social welfare.

A country's system and development principles are based on the combined effects of a country's political, economic, historical, and cultural factors. The study of the development path of social welfare must be based on our country's national conditions. On the basis of drawing on the social welfare theories of other countries, we should develop a socialist welfare development path with Chinese characteristics that suits Chinese national conditions, and build a diversified development model of social welfare with Chinese characteristics. The family, government, and the third sector should share the responsibility for social welfare and supply responsibilities,

promote the continuous improvement of the social welfare system, improve the level of social welfare, and enhance people's sense of happiness and gain.

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