

Comparative Study on Sino-Foreign Social Security Theory and Application Based on the Perspective of Dialectical Thinking

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Abstract In the background that China has overtaken Japan to become the world's second largest economic entity, in order to realize the sustainable development of economy and society in China, to realize the social security dream of "everyone share, level improvement, fair and reasonable, safe and reliable", the realistic value and the meaning of China's social security construction are further elaborated system and meaning, the different features of the sino-foreign social security theory system are induced and compared, and the historical development stages and main theory viewpoints of the sino-foreign social security theory are summarized, so as to improve China's social security system, to steadily improve the level of social security with the economic and social development, to make the realization of the social security system more fair, to realize the reliable operation of the social security system and sustainable development.

Keywords Dialectical Thinking, Social Security, Sustainable Development

Dialectical thinking refers to the change in perspective of understanding the development of ways of thinking of things, it is often considered a way of thinking and logical thinking antithetical. In logical thinking, and things generally "either-or", "true or false", and in dialectical thinking, at the same time things can "He also vital," "either true or false" and harmless normal thinking activity. Dialectical thinking is among the world objectively on the basis of all things, and carried on further understanding and perception of the world and feel the relationship between man and nature in the process of thinking, a way of thinking and then get some kind of conclusion. When asked to observe dialectical thinking problems and analyze problems, dynamic development point of view of the problem.

Social Security is the law of the state and society members of society to give basic life insurance members of the social security system due to impaired. It refers to the members of society because of old age, sickness, unemployment, disability, birth, death, disasters and other causes of lost the ability to work or live encounters obstacles, according to the law to protect the basic living needs to get from the state and society. Social security system as a protection of wealth distribution system is an important part of the community property system.

With the continuous development of China's economy and society, our country has made in the field of social security and rapid development and great achievements, realized the institutional arrangements from urban to rural areas, urban and rural residents from professional groups to major changes and developments, with the end of a dozen years developed a century way to go. Social Security is the people's livelihood security, the basic system is for the benefit of all people. Chinese government on human resources and social security work raises important discussion, to do the work in accordance with the people's livelihood, "hold the bottom line, focused, improve the system, and guide public opinion," the basic requirements, focusing on protection of the basic living of low-income people, and earnestly solve good job this major livelihood issues, to further strengthen the system construction, especially in the social security system to provide a solid guarantee for the livelihood of the people working to protect and improve people's livelihood and create a good social atmosphere.

During the study of the application of the social security system, we used dialectical perspective to the issue, by the social security system from the content and direction of reform in different countries at different times, and foreign social security measures for comparative analysis against our existing situation and problems, and propose measures to improve the feasibility of sustainable development proposals.

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Table 1.

Part of the country and welfare insurance coverage country GNP growth rate comparison						
Type	Insurance Nation			Welfare state country		
Year	USA	Japan	Germany	Sweden	Denmark	England
1983	3.6	3.2	1.8	2.4	2	3.4
1984	6.4	5.1	3	3.4	3.4	3
1985	2.7	4.5	2.5	2.3	3.8	3.5
1986	2.75	2.25	2.75	2.25	2.75	2.25
1987	3	2.75	3	1.25	0.5	2.15

Table 2.

80 years of the 20th century, Germany, Japan, the United States paid the rate of change									
State	Individual contribution rate			Corporate contribution rate			Total contribution rates		
	1980	1984	1988	1980	1984	1988	1980	1984	1988
Germany	14.2	15.7	18.4	13.0	14.0	19.1	27.2	29.8	37.5
Japan	6.6	7.2	14.6	6.8	7.5	14.4	13.4	14.7	29.0
USA	4.8	5.3	12.7	5.5	5.8	17.0	10.3	11.1	29.0

1. Comparative Study on Sino-foreign Social Security Theory

In Western economics, different genres from different angles on Social Security issues have been theoretical explanations, thus forming a Western theory of social security, and to this theory gradually systematized. In China, starting from the feudal era, there is a society for all levels of thinking and practice security.

1.1. Western Theory of Social Security

In Western countries, the role of the performance of the law of value, resulted in a market economy in the polarization between rich and poor, and the economic crisis broke out in several social Great Depression. So how to relieve the division between the rich and the poor, how to improve the overall welfare of society from the history of economics has become the focus of Western attention of many economists. In the process of thinking and working on these issues, and a theory of the social security system of the West is gradually formed.

Contemporary Western Social Security began in welfare economics, economic theory, representative of the 1920s produced the national welfare economics of Pigou advocated the implementation of the pension system and unemployment assistance system, the establishment of a social security economic theory of welfare economics. After the "World War II" popular in New England Cambridge school of thought disorder is assigned capitalist crux of all social problems, from improving income distribution demonstrates the necessity of starting the implementation of social security. The mid- 20th century into the 1980s, a new development in Western economics, economic theory of

Western Social Security also made new progress. Main features: starting to focus on the relationship between Social Security and from capital accumulation up demonstration impact on macroeconomic equilibrium of social security.

Throughout the evolution of contemporary western social security, the theory is characterized by some certain relationship. The relationship between equity and efficiency is the main content of theoretical research. Expansion and systematic research is a major trend in the theoretical study. Western economic theory of social security is the main guiding theory.

1.2. Theory of Chinese Social Security

China's social security number of the mankind than in Western countries earlier years, after a long historical process. Storing excess grain as early as the Western Zhou Dynasty , politicians realized harvest, prepare to use the time of food shortages "Famine Year" is necessary for stability in the country. Warehousing system is a kind of relief, as an important policy measures, its uses include: poor relief, support, for the dead, old house guests and so on. And Confucianism is the dominant ideology in ancient China, Datong thinking its advocacy contains a wealth of ideas of social security, which includes compassion, care, help the weak social thought has very deep cultural foundation in ancient China. In modern times, China's social security theory receives the influence of Western Enlightenment, countries accepted theoretical results in social security , and the destruction of the social security system is not affected in the war could be developed . In the 21st century, the Chinese government has importance for the livelihood of the building, the construction of China's social security system carried forth requirements and construction standards and made a

presentation to highlight the social security of the "four new": one from the past "wide coverage" become a "full coverage"; second is from the past "to improve the social security system" into a "comprehensive social security system becomes"; Third, proposed the "integration of urban and rural residents in the basic old-age insurance and basic medical insurance system."; fourth is proposed "a sound social security handling management system, establish a more convenient and efficient service system."

1.3. Theoretical Similarities and Differences between Chinese and Foreign Social Security

1) the same point:

- (1) social stability performance results. Social security and foreign countries are based on the theory relief of poverty, reduce unemployment and increase social welfare of citizens for the purpose.
- (2) a means for the implementation of specific systems. Theory of Social Security and foreign countries based on whatever principle and foundation concrete theories rely on its political system and the implementation can be achieved.

2) Different points:

- (1) Western Social Security Theory emphasis on quantitative research, attention to China's social security system of qualitative research.
- (2) the theoretical importance of Western Social Security checks and balances efficiency and fairness, China's social security system focused on efficiency.
- (3) Western theory and modern social security protection of the modern theory of Chinese society is always in two different political systems and social background.

1.4. Theory of Social Security Reference

- 1) Create a systematic Social Security. From the development and evolution of Western economic theory of social security point of view, has formed a relatively systematic theory and practice of Western Social Security plays a guiding role.

- 2) to establish a fair and efficient balance of Social Security. Configure the traditional power system resources to the center, ignoring the relevance of stabilization system and power system; material resources to the center, ignoring the allocation of human resources.
- 3) build with Chinese characteristics Social Security. Our country is developing, combined with China's national conditions and characteristics required to pay more attention to the humanities and humanistic expression.

2. Comparative Study on the Application of Social Security System

Although modern social security system after the establishment of social security expenditure governments showing a rising trend, but early social security spending still has a smaller scale, the impact narrower features. Contrary to the 1929 - 1933 Great Depression and World War II, to promote the formation and further development of the modern social security system. The following were the United Kingdom, the United States and China as an example to compare and analyze the formation and financial relations among the social security system.

2.1. British "Welfare -Type" Social Security System

Britain's welfare and social security system from the initial build on areas including pension, housing and unemployment. After World War II, the British basically implement a "universal welfare model" of social security system for all citizens of the country to implement universal social welfare programs, all or most of the payment by the state, funds mainly from employees, employers and self-employed persons and other contributions to social insurance and financial funding from the Government. This is a cover of "cradle to grave", including the retirement pension insurance, unemployment insurance and employment services, work injury insurance, maternity insurance, social benefits and social services, social assistance, universal health care, free education and other social security regime.

Table 3.

Growth of medical expenses in major developed countries							
State	The growth rate of per capita health care costs (%)		GDP per capita (%)		Medical expenses in the proportion of GDP (%)		
	1980-1992	1990-2000	1980-1992	1990-2000	1980	1990	2000
Australia	2.7	3.1	1.4	2.4	7	7.8	8.3
Canada	4	1.8	1	1.7	7.1	9	9.1
France	3.6	2.3	1.8	1.4	7.4	8.6	9.5
Japan	3	3.9	3.2	1.1	6.5	5.9	7.8
UK	3.6	3.8	1.9	1.9	5.6	6	7.3
USA	5.3	3.2	1.9	2.3	8.7	11.9	13

Source: OECD Health Data 2001, 2002 Edition

2.2. United States 'Traditional Safeguard' the Social Security System

Formation time of modern social security system in the United States relatively late. 1929 - After the 1933 Great Depression, with the "New Deal" in the implementation of some of the modern social security measures have been implemented. In 1965, the United States established a medical insurance system (medicare), for over 65 years to provide health care services for the elderly. For older Americans, the health insurance system is actually composed of A, B, C three parts. Part A is hospital insurance that meets the basic conditions (HI) program, which provides basic coverage for beneficiaries, including: patient hospital care, skilled nursing, home health care agencies and hospices; majority of seniors choose Part B in order to obtain supplementary medical insurance (SMI), part A does not make up for the cost of insurance coverage; C part is usually referred to as "Medicare + choice" because in the traditional program might gain various managed care plans and medical savings accounts inter make a choice.

2.3. China's "National Safeguard" the Social Security System

Establishment of China's social security system, started after the founding of New China, the establishment and development from the early 1950s, the urban and rural social security system is divided established. Such a system can enjoy the performance of the urban population of more comprehensive social security services, which is facing major state organs, enterprises and institutions of the workers, in part also relates to urban residents. Order on the basis of the low level of economic development above, to maintain the normal operation of the urban social security system, China implemented a low- wage system, in order to ensure that government finances need more access to adequate financial resources. Financial responsibility assumed, more akin to the West "national safeguard" national finances. On the contrary, in the countryside, a small amount of spending in fiscal occur only social assistance and other aspects.

Development direction of China's social security system

Dialectical thinking is the core of conflict theory, is used to include the concept of a philosophical thinking, nature and history of the evolution of the three areas, and is also used to refer to a metaphysical antithetical world outlook and methodology. Through comparative analysis of these reforms in the social security system of the West, the social security system reform and foreign countries are the

countries chosen by the system encountered a problem and sustainable operation of the system is expected to lead to problems that may be encountered, such as taking now closed a pay system must ensure the smooth operation of the social security system under the basic balance income and expenditure. Note reforms in Western aid market forces, conduct a personal account of investment-oriented reform of the social security system. And China is facing pressure to reform the financial burden. This is because the Chinese government through the Social Security income in various ways to form a large part into a state-owned assets. And since the reform, resource share of GDP in the hands of the government for a long period of time in the fall. Modern social security system, from formation to have gone through a long development phase. Countries in this regard also made a lot of achievements. Social security system in China started late, but Western countries have accumulated a lot of experience in the construction of the social security system, many of which are worthy of our reference.

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