



The Role of Management, Education and Technology in Human Social Welfare and Relief

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ABSTRACT

Marx did not construct a systematic welfare ideology, but formed a series of viewpoints and discourses on welfare. His basic views on social welfare are that social welfare is based on the development of productive forces, social welfare is essentially fair, social welfare is based on the free and comprehensive development of people as the ultimate ideal, and social welfare is concrete and realistic. Based on this, this article proposes corresponding strategies for the development of social welfare from both education and technology, hoping to promote the better development of human social welfare.

Keywords: Social Welfare; Education; Technology

I. INTRODUCTION

Social welfare can be divided into broad and narrow sense. In a narrow sense, social welfare generally refers only to a system that is funded by the state or given preferential tax care and is set up to provide material assistance or services to some members of society who need special care at low prices or free of charge, usually including the elderly and women. Welfare allowances or welfare facilities for special groups such as children, children, etc.; and social welfare in a broad sense refers to all social measures organized and funded by the government to improve people's material and cultural, health, and education lives, including government-sponsored cultural, Education, medical and health services, urban housing and various services, as well as various welfare financial subsidies.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

Marx believes that communism is the return of private property, that is, the self-alienation of human beings that are "active and human". This return is completely, consciously, and generated within the scope of all the wealth developed in the past. In addition, "the realization of communism must actively abandon private property, but by no means deny private property", "the restoration of human nature depends on the foundation of all wealth". It can be seen that Marx believes that the return of human nature is based on a certain material basis.

III. DISCUSSION

3.1 Social welfare is based on the development of productivity

Marx believes that communism is the return of private property, that is, the self-alienation of human beings that are "active and human". This return is completely, consciously, and generated within the scope of all the wealth developed in the past. In addition, "the realization of communism must actively abandon private property, but by no means deny private property", "the restoration of human nature depends on the foundation of all wealth". It can be seen that Marx believes that the return of human nature is based on a certain material basis. In the "Communist Manifesto", Marx mentioned that in the initial stage of the development of the proletariat, the overall level of productivity in society was low, and the level of economic development was lagging behind. Therefore, the overall level of social welfare was also extremely low. Under this circumstance, the most basic "welfare" that workers receive is only the remuneration paid by the capitalist to maintain their basic survival so that they can maintain their working capacity, which is far below the value they actually create. This kind of welfare is definitely not for the workers' own labor level and their personal development. From this we can deduce that Marx believes that the level of social welfare is closely related to the development of productivity, and that the development of productivity will promote the improvement of social welfare, so as to lay the foundation for the realization of the free and comprehensive development of human beings.

3.2 Social welfare is essentially fair

In the "Critique of the Gotha Program", Marx criticized that labor income should belong to the whole people, and that labor income should belong to the laborers, and should not belong to the "non-working capitalists." From these expositions of Marx, we can see his concern about the substantive equality of rights, and social justice is the basic prerequisite for satisfying people's needs. In "Das Kapital", through the interpretation of the "GWG" formula in the process of capital circulation, Marx discussed the production of surplus value in the production process, thus directly clarifying the essence of capitalists depriving laborers of surplus value, indicating that workers are under such exploitation. Without any benefits, workers and capitalists are in an unequal position, and there is no fairness in society. In the communist society conceived by Marx, everyone is free and equal, and the substantive concept of equality of rights is realized. However, our country is still in the primary stage of socialism and has not yet fully realized substantive equality of rights. Strengthening social fairness and justice is an important measure for the development of a communist society. The social welfare policy helps to narrow the gap between the rich and the poor through relief to the poor and plays an important role in maintaining social fairness and justice. Therefore, we must pay attention to the construction of the social welfare system.

3.3 Social welfare takes the free and comprehensive development of people as the ultimate ideal

Marx's welfare thought cannot be separated from a deep concern for "real people". In the "Manuscript of Economics and Philosophy in 1844", Marx talked about the alienated labor degrading independent activities and free activities as means of survival, and turning human life into a means of maintaining human physical survival. From this we can see Marx's worries about alienated labor. This kind of labor has reduced people to an animal existence, and human conscious life activities have become a luxury, that is, laborers can no longer obtain from labor itself. Any substantial human development. From the perspective of social welfare, Marx has begun to pay attention to the needs of people at this time, because alienated labor makes it impossible for people to get corresponding rewards for their efforts, and the personal interests of laborers cannot be given any welfare nature. Starting from the needs of human beings, Marx thought of the free and comprehensive development of human beings. There is a classic expression in the "Communist Manifesto": "The replacement of the old bourgeois society where there are classes and class antagonisms will be such a union, where the free development of everyone is a condition for the free development of all." It can be seen that in the communist society envisioned by Marx, everyone can achieve full and free development and become a "rich man." Marx said: "A rich person is also a person who needs the integrity of human life performance. In such a person, his own realization exists as an inherent necessity and as a need. Not only is human wealth, but also human poverty., -Under the premise of a socialist society-also has human and therefore social significance. "Welfare is not only a means to maintain social fairness and promote social stability, but also a means to help people achieve free and comprehensive development. In the process of formulating and implementing welfare policies, it is an issue that must be faced to consider how to achieve the combination of human comprehensive development and free development.

3.4 Paradigm Shift

Development strategies based on education and technology to promote social welfare

3.4.1 Education

a) Increase investment to promote fair education policies

Marx believed that the development of social welfare is inseparable from the economic foundation. This is applicable no matter what form of social development. Minister of Education Chen Baosheng mentioned in an interview with CCTV on March 7, 2017: To solve the problem of children's enrollment, public kindergartens should be added at present. The idea of the Ministry of Education is to support the mobilization of some public entities to build a number of kindergartens and rebuild and expand a number of kindergartens. Another way is to continue to support and support the development of private kindergartens, but the direction of development is to take the road of inclusiveness. These measures will undoubtedly promote the fairness and justice of education, but their specific implementation cannot be separated from the support of funds, so in the final analysis, it is necessary to increase the investment of education funds. my country's educational funding goal set in 1996 was to reach 4% of the state's finances. However, this goal has not yet been achieved in our country and has been hovering around 3.5%. To increase financial investment in education, we must vigorously develop our country's economy. It is necessary to focus on economic construction, vigorously develop productivity, gradually improve the material and cultural life of the people, and promote the fair development of education.

b) Keep pace with the times and promote the diversification of education investment

With the development of the times, welfare costs are no longer solely derived from the surplus value of workers' labor. Whether it is intellectual achievements, professional technology, or investment from society, foreign businessmen, schools, etc., they provide multiple sources and channels for social welfare funds. With regard to the source of education expenses, it is necessary to accelerate the transition from pure government investment in the past to a diversified investment with state investment as the mainstay, supplemented by school, social organization, and personal investment, so that national fiscal education expenditures account for total education expenditures. The proportion of education expenditure has been declining year by year, while the proportion of non-financial education expenditures in total education expenditures has been increased.

In addition, education investment is not only reflected in funding, but also in teaching technology and methods. In the context of the new media era, the application of multimedia teaching, video and voice teaching, etc. have become a new trend in the development of teaching. As a result, students have obtained more high-quality resources instead of relying solely on teachers, so that the role of teachers takes place. After the change, it is more a guide of wisdom and quality than just an imparter of knowledge. Therefore, realizing the innovation and diversification of teaching technology and methods is an inexhaustible driving force for education to adapt to the development requirements of the times, which will help improve the efficiency of education management and promote sound reforms in the development of education policies.

3.4.2 Technical aspects

At the end of the 20th century, with the widespread application of information technology in European welfare states, foreign scholars began to pay attention to the relationship between the application of information and communication technology and poverty governance, focusing on the effect of information technology in poverty reduction. From the perspective of the government, the application of information technology to poverty management has improved the accuracy, scientific and predictability of decision-making, allowing poverty management to move from empirical to scientific; it has improved the accuracy of the identification of the poor and strengthened the aim of the rescue implementation. Accuracy and execution effect; improved government credibility, reduced human intervention in various links, and compressed power rent-seeking space. From a public perspective, through "technical empowerment", the channel mechanism for people's participation and expression has been unblocked, satisfying the people's right to know and expression; it promotes the interaction between the government and society, and changes the mode of people's being "communicated". Improved the participation and sense of gain of the people, especially the rescued. In general, the widespread application of information technology in poverty governance has not only accelerated the pace of national poverty governance modernization, but has also gradually shaped a government-led and socially-participated governance pattern of multiple subjects, making government governance more scientific and policy implementation more standardized. , People's expression is more democratic, social participation is more extensive, the relief effect is more accurate, and the poor enjoy the relief more equitably, which effectively protects the social welfare rights of citizens.

Information technology is a "double-edged sword". While helping citizens to better realize their social welfare rights, it also has an impact on social welfare rights and even abandons welfare rights. The so-called side-by-side of welfare rights refers to the fact that citizens actively or passively give up their welfare rights due to lack of ability to enter the welfare system provided by the government, fear of "welfare stigma" and "system exclusion", which makes the welfare rights that should have been obtained from the government fail. Affected the adequacy and authenticity of welfare rights.

To reduce the impact of information technology application on social welfare rights from the following two aspects. The first is to change the thinking on poverty governance. The consequences of the application of information technology in poverty governance are closely related to the definition of poverty standards. In my country, since the minimum living standard is determined by income, the application of information technology will exclude non-conforming applicants based on the applicant's income, and doing "subtraction" will result in the exclusion of many families whose income exceeds the standard but who spend a lot of money. The author recommends that the government improve the definition of poverty. It should have a multidimensional poverty thinking. With the support of information technology, applicants will be automatically included in the scope of subsistence allowances based on their household expenditures, and try to make "additions" so that everyone meets the requirements. Poor people with sufficient conditions are automatically included in the scope of the minimum living allowance, realizing the ideal goal of "guarantee everything that should be guaranteed". In short, we must abandon the technological application tendency of using big data to deny the public's social welfare rights, and actively use information technology to protect citizens' welfare rights.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

The first is to change the thinking on poverty governance. The consequences of the application of information technology in poverty governance are closely related to the definition of poverty standards. In my country, since the minimum living standard is determined by income, the application of information technology will exclude non-conforming applicants based on the applicant's income, and doing "subtraction" will result in the exclusion of many families whose income exceeds the standard but who spend a lot of money. The author recommends that the government improve the definition of poverty. It should have a multidimensional poverty thinking. With the support of information technology, applicants will be automatically included in the scope of subsistence allowances based on their household expenditures, and try to make "additions" so that everyone meets the requirements. Poor people with sufficient conditions are automatically included in the scope of the minimum living allowance, realizing the ideal goal of "guarantee everything that should be guaranteed". In short, we must abandon the technological application tendency of using big data to deny the public's social welfare rights, and actively use information technology to protect citizens' welfare rights.

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