

Research on the Change of Philosophy and Social Science Theory under Historical Materialism

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Abstract: With the continuous changes of the society, the theoretical forms of philosophy and social science are constantly changing, and the changes of the theoretical forms of philosophy and social science under historical materialism are studied. The philosophy social science theory is the thought which guides the social development, under the historical materialism philosophy social science theory form, to strengthen and the thorough practice transformation. Verify philosophy and social science theory through practice, and eliminate the thought that does not adapt to the development of The Times. Philosophy and social science theory form to solve practical problems, change the theory of the vague, applied to solve practical problems, make it more dynamic. The theoretical form of philosophy and social science changes to innovation, which is the main body of the development of The Times. Two identical simulated cities were set up, and philosophy and social science theories before morphological change were applied respectively. The advantages and disadvantages of morphological change were verified by comparing the quantitative scores of the two simulated cities. The experimental results show that the philosophy and social science theory before morphological change can better guide social development and has advantages.

Keywords: Historical materialism; Philosophy and social sciences; Theoretical form; Change research

1. Introduction

According to historical materialism, the fundamental cause of all historical events is the abundance of materials, and the development of social history has its own inherent objective law. The mode of production of material life determines the general process of social, political and spiritual life; Social existence determines social consciousness, and social consciousness can shape and change social existence. The contradiction between the productive forces and the relations of production, between the economic foundation and the superstructure, can be taken as the starting point for the study of social development. Since its birth, historical materialism has exerted a strong and far-reaching influence on the process of human thought [1]. From a macroscopic point of view, historical materialism has roughly formed two basic forms, the primary form and the development form, since its birth. Along with the economic, political and cultural aspects of globalization, historical materialism has produced a certain impact.

Philosophy and social sciences are tools to measure the meaning of human existence in space and time. It is a tool to measure and guide the path of national civilization and progress. In the international sense, philosophy and social science in a broad sense includes not only philosophy but also many related liberal arts disciplines, such as

economics, psychology, law, management, history, sociology, politics, religion, logic, ethics and other interdisciplinary disciplines. "Philosophy and social science", a theoretical concept dominated by political ideology, was put forward in 1955 and has the dual attributes of discipline and political ideology in Chinese context [2]. With the continuous development and progress of the society, the theoretical forms of philosophy and social science are constantly changing, which is natural and inevitable. Therefore, this paper studies the changes in the theoretical forms of philosophy and social science under historical materialism.

2. Changes in the Theoretical form of Philosophy and Social Science under Historical Materialism

Historical materialism shows that philosophy and social sciences belong to the ideological superstructure corresponding to the political superstructure and have distinct ideological attributes [3]. Philosophy is the generalization and summary of the knowledge of nature, society and thinking, and the theoretical form of philosophy and social science is the result of the integration of various knowledge, concepts, theories and methods through the ages. The study on the changes of philosophical and social science theories under historical materialism is help-

ful to better grasp the development direction of philosophical and social science theories with Chinese charac-

teristics, which will be elaborated in detail below.

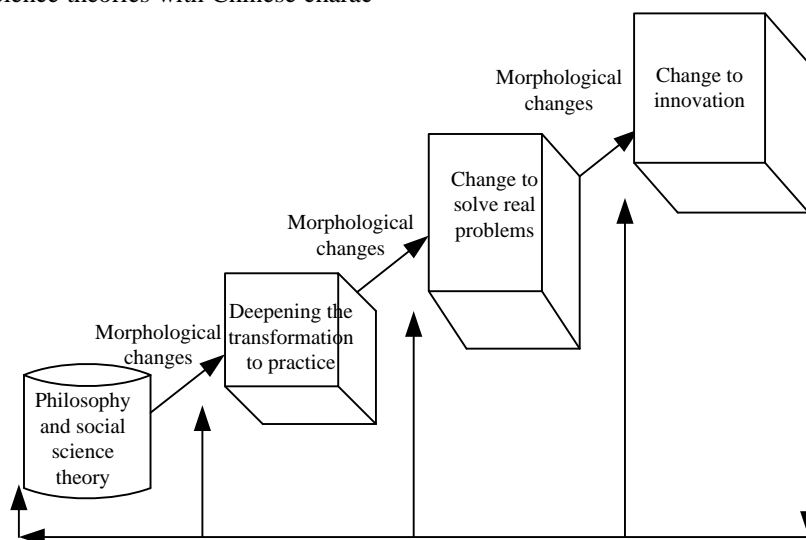


Figure 1. Changes in the theoretical form of philosophy and social science

2.1. Change to deeper and stronger practices

In any social form, philosophy and social science faithfully represent and safeguard the interests of the ruling class, which is also the fundamental premise of the development and prosperity of philosophy and social science in a particular social form. Different from the falsity and falsity of the theoretical form of capitalist social philosophy and social science, the theoretical form of philosophy and social science under the socialist system is authentic and advanced [4].

In China, historical materialism is constantly combined with China's actual development, and gradually produces Chinese historical materialism. On this basis, the theoretical form of philosophy and social science is also changing. Philosophy and social sciences play a fundamental and overall important role in the cause of the party and the state [5]. The social sciences of philosophy have consolidated the guiding position of marxism in the field of Chinese philosophy ideology. The historical process of sinicization of marxism is closely connected with the development of philosophy and social science in China. All the theoretical achievements of the CPC embody the contribution of philosophy and social science. The theoretical form of philosophy and social science under historical materialism is becoming more and more practical. The practical category is not only the core concept of marxist philosophy, but also the earliest and most fully developed basic concept in the history of western philosophy. The confirmation of the status of practical concept in marxist philosophy, to some extent, captures the essence of Marx's realization of philosophical reform, and highlights the direct reality of Marx's philosophy and the

theoretical quality of keeping pace with The Times. Not only that, scientific practice of philosophy and social science theory is a necessary way to comprehensive development. The theory and practice of socialism with Chinese characteristics constantly innovate the content and manifestation of philosophy and social science theory in practice, further confirming the scientific nature of philosophy and social science theory under historical materialism. The transformation of the theoretical form of philosophy and social science to the direction of strengthening and deepening practice is completed under the guidance of historical materialism. Through the practice of philosophy and social science theory, we can grasp the profound connotation of philosophy and social science theory. At the same time, practice makes the boring and obscure philosophy and social science theories become more concrete, which expands the coverage of philosophy and social science theories from a certain perspective, and enables the public to have a deeper understanding of philosophy and social science theories. The change of the theoretical form of philosophy and social science to practice is a way to conform to the development of The Times and to test the theory itself.

2.2. Change to solve the problem

Philosophy and problems go hand in hand. If philosophy cannot grasp the problems in the real society, it cannot develop itself. If the real problems cannot be elevated to the height of philosophy, it cannot find the root causes of the problems and effectively solve them [6]. Throughout the history of the development of philosophy at home and abroad, any philosophy that can become the essence of the spirit of The Times has never been divorced from

its time, nor will it be far away from the practical problems of that time. The historical mission of philosophy and social science theory is to grasp the problems of The Times. In order to make philosophy and social science theory full of new vigor and vitality, we must constantly answer the problems of The Times and face the challenges posed by social reality. At the beginning of the birth of historical materialism, Marx, its founder, grasped the material motivation hidden behind human thought. In response to the realistic expectations of the people, it has surpassed all previous idealist views of history [7]. The strong problem consciousness makes the marxist materialist historical view realize the revolutionary change in the research of human historical view. Therefore, philosophy and social science theory tries to solve practical problems under historical materialism.

Philosophy and social sciences have the role of educating people, reflecting the theory of governance and cohesion of national strength. With the development and progress of the country and the changes in the international situation, on the basis of summarizing the past experience and solving practical problems, we should continue to promote theoretical innovation and summarize and put forward theories that are contemporary and practical, so as to better solve practical problems. If a theory wants to survive for a long time, it must be able to solve practical problems, rather than stay in the "castle in the air" of literal theory. It is inevitable for the theoretical form of philosophy and social science to change to solve practical problems. Guided by marxism, Chinese philosophy and social science theory is based on traditional excellent culture, absorbs the achievements of advanced civilization, and aims to solve practical problems [8]. To solve practical problems is to solve the main contradiction, adhere to the dialectical thinking, proceed from the root of the contradiction, based on the actual conditions of social development, scientific control of the internal unity of the problem. In terms of the overall level, quality and scale of current social productive forces, the level of social productive forces is still at the primary stage of socialism, which is reflected in the following aspects: social production still cannot fully meet the needs of the people in terms of supply, and high-quality development still faces many challenges to achieve social and economic transformation and upgrading. It is inevitable for the development of philosophy and social science theory to use philosophy and social science theory to solve practical problems.

2.3. Change to innovation

Every social science has its own research object and field, which all take some social phenomenon and social problem as its research object and field. Therefore, the innovation and development of philosophy and social science theories are inseparable from the understanding and

grasp of the changes and development of social phenomena, social problems and social practices. The innovation of philosophy and social science has rich connotation. The main ways of social science innovation and development in China are combined with invention. Contemporary China does not have the social basis and conditions for creating two epoch, cosmopolitan and original grand theories. Such grand theories and theories often arise in the early days before or after the emergence of advanced modes of production and social structures that mark a new era. In China, there is no social basis or condition for the creation of new, independent and original emerging disciplines, because the emerging disciplines in the age of industrialization and the emerging disciplines required by the early information age have been established or proposed by western scholars. The further development of information society and knowledge society may also put forward new independent disciplines, cross-disciplines and sub-disciplines, but China is still in the stage of social development to realize industrialization[9]. Of course, some Chinese people have been living, observing and thinking in some developed countries for a long time, thus making new discoveries. In a few years' time, when China's productivity development has entered the forefront of the world's advanced countries, China's philosophy and social sciences will also enter the forefront of the world. The innovation of the theoretical form of Chinese philosophy and social science will be mainly original and revolutionary.

Systematically and deeply studied the philosophy and social science theory under historical materialism, transformed the theoretical form into an innovative one, based on the nature and structure of the productive forces of the country, and conducted an objective and comprehensive study on the development process and current situation of the country through in-depth study of the national conditions[10]. Combining theories and innovative methods, applying innovative ideas and ideas, from rigid and empty theoretical knowledge in the past to philosophy and social science theory that can be applied to practice and is closely related to the current social development and reform. We should learn from the dead theoretical shortcomings, improve ourselves, absorb experience conducive to social development, innovate and transform the theoretical form of philosophy and social science, and better apply philosophy and social science theory to build the society.

3. Simulation Experiment

The morphological changes of philosophy and social science theory under historical materialism studied in this paper are verified by simulation experiment. To apply the philosophy and social theory that has not been changed for comparison, according to the experimental verification steps, to complete the verification.

3.1. Experiment content

The experimental group and the control group were set up for the verification experiment, and two identical cities were designed. The urban configuration is shown in

table 1. The experimental group was the simulated city of philosophy and social science theory under the changed form of historical materialism, while the control group was the simulated city of philosophy and social science theory under the changed form of historical materialism.

Table 1. Simulated city configuration

Project	Quantity
The number of residents	17.5863 million
Administrative district	7
Initial per capita income	5000 yuan
Public transport lines	30
Health care, shopping malls, Banks and other public facilities	16
Education facilities	8
Emergency facilities	5

The simulated city is set to ensure that all experimental factors are the same except for experimental variables. The two groups of simulated cities were followed up for 18 months, and the residents' happiness index, science, education, culture and health index and gross domestic product index of the two simulated cities were comprehensively compared. The total quantitative score is 10 points, and the three indexes are scored according to the proportion of 35%, 40% and 25%, verifying that the philosophy and social science theory after the change of theoretical form can make the city achieve better development. H_i was calculated according to formula (1).

$$H_i = \frac{\Delta I}{\alpha \times L \times P} \tag{1}$$

In formula (1), ΔI is the increasing amount of the average income of urban residents; 2α is the gini coefficient,

which reflects the fairness of income and measures the inequality of social income distribution. P is inflation, calculated according to the monetary quantity formula. The science, education, culture and health index is based on the comprehensive results of urban residents' education level, the development of science, education and sports activities, and the grade of health, sports and sports.

3.2. Trace data

Table 2 and table 3 below record the 18 months 'tracking data collected by statistics every 3 months. According to the tracking data, the gini coefficient is set in the interval of [0.3,0.4], and the residents' living index is calculated according to formula (1).

Table 2. Simulation city tracking data of experimental group

Month	Resident life index	Science, education, culture and health index	Gross domestic product
1-3	0.6431	32	550
4-6	0.7192	33	570
7-9	0.7401	37	606
10-12	0.7647	41	610
13-15	0.8335	52	623
16-18	0.8864	55	634

Table 3. Simulation city tracking data of the control group

Month	Resident Life Index	Science, Education, Culture And Health Index	Gross Domestic Product
1-3	0.6231	29	597
4-6	0.6509	31	607
7-9	0.6937	32	697
10-12	0.6904	35	561
13-15	0.7069	37	693
16-18	0.7037	42	668

Analyze the data in the above two records, conduct quantitative evaluation of the two groups of simulated cities according to the quantitative standards, and draw the quantitative score bar chart.

3.3. Experimental conclusion

The quantitative score results of the two groups of simulated cities are shown in figure 2 below. The analysis of figure 2 leads to the conclusion and verifies the ad-

vantages and disadvantages of the theoretical changes of philosophy and social science.

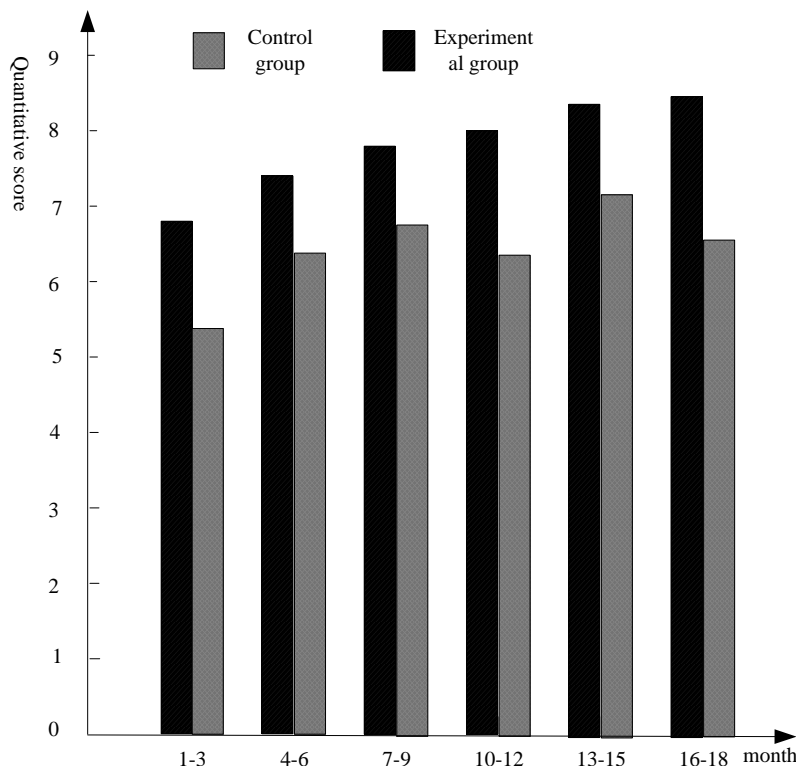


Figure 2. Quantified scores of the two groups

The quantitative scores of figure 2 were analyzed, and the overall analysis of figure 2 was that the quantitative scores of the experimental group were all higher than those of the control group. From the initial configuration of the simulated city, it can be analyzed that the quantitative scores of the cities using philosophy and social science theory are higher than 5.5 points, and the quantitative scores of the experimental group are all higher than 6 points. The average quantitative score of the two groups of simulated cities was calculated. The average quantitative score of the experimental group was 7.86, and the average quantitative score of the control group was 6.13. The average quantitative score of the experimental group was higher, indicating that the overall condition of the experimental group was better than that of the control group. To sum up, the simulated city using the philosophy and social science theory after form change is better than the simulated city using the theory without form change, which indicates that the change of the philosophy and social science theory under historical materialism can better guide the social development and progress.

4. Conclusion

This paper studies the change of philosophy and social science theory under historical materialism. Historical

materialism is an idea to study the law of the relationship between human development and economic movement. Studying the change of the theoretical form of philosophy and social science under historical materialism is helpful to better understand the connotation of philosophy and social science theory. The research on the change of the theoretical form of philosophy and social science can timely correct the wrong direction, and promote the scientific development of philosophy and social science theory based on solving the problems raised by the historical materialism subject and combining with the social development prospect.

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