

THE CONTRADICTION NATURE OF THE INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL WELFARE

Today, social protection is an integral part of the social policy of any state. He performs organizational and legal institution aimed at establishing the standard of living, fixing them at the level of state guarantees and transfer to the real indicators of social well-being of citizens. Exploring the controversial nature of the social security institute true that the work of the state apparatus to resolve the issues of socio-economic processes, on the one hand, and social realities as indicators of growing poverty, a significant imbalance between the consumer basket and the level of subsistence (which ideally serves his valuable mapping) on the other, indicate the mismatch with each other. Therefore, we can talk about possible errors in setting priorities in organizational aspects of social policy, for work in departments of national / regional / local level is constantly being improved, and its results are rare and short-lived for efficiency. That is why we turn to the controversial aspects of the question of institutionalization of social protection.

The purpose of this article is to highlight controversial aspects of the institutionalization of social protection, which will contribute to the achievement of tasks:

- 1) 1) identify the reasons necessary institutional and legal regulation of social spheres of society;
- 2) 2) identify the adverse effects of excessive institutionalization of the process;
- 3) 3) to justify an alternative way to solve the conflicting points of social protection policies.

On the social nature of man said Aristotle. And evidence of this is found at early stages of the origin of mankind, when the vital needs could provide exclusively by family / tribe / community, etc.. The latter took the form of a closed integrated system, which go beyond the threatened loss of security in any

sense. Historical example of such a social system can be considered ancient states of the East, the polis system in Greece, medieval trade city. The integrity of these "organisms" ensured systematic management system within which imply functional, and therefore social property, stratification of society.

Modern scholars agree that the transfer of power relations at the institutional level as the state was due to several reasons: the development of the reproductive economy, the stratification of society, the need to protect the territory of residence, complexity of social relations and so on. However, there is a notable Russian conservative thought Alexander Dugin that power relations are an essential feature of any society. He writes: "Getting into the society, the human being from the earliest days of his life is a party game ruling principle, gradually acquiring knowledge of the dialectic of coercion and submission, bondage and freedom" [10]. Author talks about the basic idea of hierarchy in the structure of their own language, where there is interdependence between the grammatically correct construction of language models power relations. So, speaking of the causes necessary institutional and legal regulation of social relations, it is necessary to emphasize its inherent nature of the relation of social organization as such.

Making the institution authorities raised the necessary natural mechanism for regulation of public relations has been the personification of the law, the law, morality. Interestingly, the philosophers of antiquity often pondered over the nature of the law, giving him superhuman nature and believing that the only condition for the existence of social justice. Thus, Cicero wrote that "if justice goes out of nature, it does not exist and is set for one's benefit will be destroyed in the interest benefit of others" [11, p. 147].

It is important to emphasize that, despite the inherent nature of the social dimension of power relations, the latter is not an end in itself. Institute of authority arises mechanism ordering tool for achieving universal good. And noteworthy that there was a shift of emphasis: the "universal good" to "achieve mechanism", ie the formalization of the management process. It can be

characterized by forgetfulness of content goals in the approach to it.

The trend today is called bureaucratic administrative apparatus, observed in all areas of government regulation. And social protection is not an exception. Public purpose institution of social protection is to prevent risky situations in every sphere of public life, and if their approach - providing competent assistance.

In the literature there are two approaches to determine the nature of social protection. Wide approach treats it as a social obligation on the normal level of satisfaction of basic needs. This can be seen as a guarantee of human rights and equal opportunities for harmonious existence in society. A narrow approach would support human life at a level no lower than necessary for survival in society. In fact, it is equivalent to assist with the occurrence of situations of social risk. Both approaches have both advantages and disadvantages. Proponents of a broader approach aimed at creating a favorable social environment in which the economically active person is able to protect themselves, their own work and personal effort. As to this category of citizens shall not the entire population, there is a need to implement special measures to protect particularly poor (narrow approach) which can not by their own efforts to reach the minimum level of physical, social and other needs necessary for survival.

Thus, there is a problem of inconsistency of both approaches. This variability is due to 1) populations that need protection, 2) their needs, 3) form of social protection. But this contradiction means only need to provide a combination of support literate population.

Confirmation of this is found in the fact of institutionalization of social protection, which allows us to consider it as a system of comprehensive measures to ensure life, health and well-being of citizens on specific economic conditions. Thus, the backbone components institute social security act social security and universal social insurance, social security and maintenance, social assistance and support categorical nature. This consistency makes it possible to

cover all categories of the population with adequate mechanisms to provide them social security.

However, the institutional mechanisms of regulation of social security have serious problems, as evidenced by the growing number of legislative framework and objective measures of ineffectiveness. Modern scholars emphasize the serious problems of social protection in Ukraine. Among them, the problem of lagging indicator of subsistence poverty line and the need to define it. As part of the poverty problem in Ukraine has become stagnant and is accompanied by increased social tension and instability in society, reduced fertility, increased immigration (including illegal), deteriorating health of the nation, increased mortality, increased depopulation processes. Thus, the results of public monitoring in 2012, poor households stanovlyat79%, which are home to at least one employed person. Most of the several professional groups (doctors, teachers, scientists, engineers, civil servants) who were middle class (by national standards) and played a stabilizing role in society today were among the poor [12, p. 14].

Lack of conceptual understanding of social protection in the country, in our view, is fundamental omission. It is usually defined target sets the direction of motion, while its absence allows certain deviations in the process. This "variation" in management can be characterized by features that are inherent red tape: administrative voluntarism and subjectivism, formalism and indifference to human destiny, conservatism and distrust of public initiatives.

And it happens because of forgetting that the institutions of state and law are merely mechanisms for implementing the ideas of the welfare state and is not factors in the progressive development of society (government - for the people, not vice versa). Therefore, there is an important shift in the "whole-demand opportunities" including the individual and society, where the interests of the welfare policies define social justice in the interests of each state.

Accordingly, priority is determination of ideological and strategic direction of Ukrainian social state. We offer legalized at social outlook social

stratification of society. Since the uniqueness of each individual (the psycho-physical nature, character and ability, the target direction) is completely embedded within the humanistic principles of the development of the welfare state and not contrary to the conditions set. Conceptual confirm this idea we find in the historical heritage of mankind: the ancient Eastern concepts of social order ("varnashrama-dharma" in India, patriarchal society in Confucius' ideal of government), in the sense of fairness ancient thinkers (Plato rightly considered a society that restrains passionate desires of the human soul, Aristotle considers two kinds of fairness - egalitarian (equality of opportunity) and proportional (according to merit)), in the teaching of Ukrainian philosopher Gregory Pans (the "principle of unequal equality", "akin to employment" and "fullness" of the human soul) philosophers-traditionalists (R. Guenon, Evola Yu, M. Eliade) and representatives of conservative views (A. Dugin, G. Rormozer, A. Frenkin).

Society as a structured body, of course, must be functionally divided society, where he engaged in administrative management layer and conceptual understanding of social realities - the intellectual elite. Yes, Rene Guenon writes: "If the significance of the intellectual elite will be recognized by all others, it will be enough to establish the order in all spheres of social activity, as true spiritual power is not based on quantitative superiority that matters only to the material sphere" [15, pp. . 43]. Everyone should do their work without going contrary to his nature, but the state is in need of support, both ideological and financial. In addition, absolute equality can be equated to the "uniformity", which contradicts the identity of human nature.

Recognition of common purpose for which society is something whole, providing equality of all individuals in the context of social values, which in turn serves the fundamental principles of effectively-functioning social system. The latter can be compared with the universe as an orderly system was built up according to certain laws. For its harmonious functioning effectively, there is a certain order, the violation of which leads to an imbalance of the system. In other words, this procedure can be called duty, the failure of which also leads to

disharmony. Hence the hierarchical superiority duties in relation to the rights, so we can speak of the law as a function of objective law of the universe in general and humanity in particular. Therefore, the performance of their duties for the universal good for a man becomes a kind of protection in society.

Therefore, in parallel with measures to ensure the most needy categories of citizens need to conduct active forms of social policy. These are the programs to increase public awareness, forming an active social position to be socially significant and identical individual self with its inner nature, stocks and many other charity aimed at identifying priority values that help to carry life's hardships and inspiring people for active independent life. These measures impact on the minds of citizens are financially less costly than regular material aid and social services. They motivate economically active citizens and create a favorable psychological environment of work that the psychology department is an integral part of the success of any business.

In this way, the contradictory nature of social protection is solved, and each category of public concern covered by the state.

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