

Elisaveta Podolskaya*Doctor of Sociology Sciences, Professor, Head of the Philosophy Department Kharkov University of Humanities
«People's Ukrainian Academy»***Viktoriya Nazarkina***Kandidate of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Associated Professor of Organization and Economy of Pharmacy Department
Kharkov University of Humanities «People's Ukrainian Academy»*

SOCIAL SECURITY: ESSENCE, THREATS AND WAYS OF MAINTENANCE

It was identified the meaning and sources of threats of social security, as well as the ways of ensuring it. The paper discovers methodological potential of human capital theory, the model of human development and the concept of human security justifying the transition from the concept of security, to the concept of security, person-centered. A new definition of the essence of security has been grounded: the transition from the preferential orientation of the territorial security to a much greater focus on human security, from security through armaments to security through sustainable human development. The meanings of safety as a social phenomenon have been enhanced. The term «social security» received a new semantic content: it is not just protection from threats, but also tools to assess the degree of realization of the objectives of social policy. On the basis of indicators of social security threats to social security have been differentiated particularly for the contemporary Ukraine. As main directions of social ordering of life in Ukraine we identify: modernization, civil self-organization and legitimation.

Keywords: civil self-organization, trust, legitimation, modernization, tension, public order, social security, the threat.

У статті аналізується сутність та джерела загроз соціальній безпеці, визначаються шляхи її забезпечення. Розкривається методологічний потенціал теорії людського капіталу, моделі людського розвитку та концепції безпеки, підкреслюється їхня роль в обґрунтуванні переходу від концепції безпеки, зорієнтованої на державу (state-centred), до концепції безпеки, зорієнтованої на людину (person-centred). Обґрунтовується нове бачення сутності безпеки: замість переважної орієнтованості на територіальну безпеку – орієнтованість на безпеку людей; замість безпеки, що досягається завдяки можливості захищатися від небезпеки за допомогою зброї, – безпека як результат стійкого людського розвитку. Акцентується на додаткових смислових значеннях безпеки як соціального явища. Соціальна безпека на макросоціологічному рівні розглядається не тільки як захист від загроз, але й як інструментарій оцінки ступеня реалізації цілей соціальної політики. Представляються емпіричні індикатори соціальної безпеки, на основі яких виділяються загрози соціальній безпеці в умовах сучасної України. Визначаються основні шляхи забезпечення соціальної безпеки в сучасному українському суспільстві: модернізація, громадянська самоорганізація та легітимація.

Ключові слова: соціальна безпека, соціальний захист, суспільний порядок, агресія, громадянське суспільство, довіра, загроза, легітимація, модернізація, напруженість.

В статье анализируется сущность и источники угроз социальной безопасности, определяются пути ее обеспечения. Раскрывается методологический потенциал теории человеческого капитала, модели человеческого развития и концепции человеческой безопасности, подчеркивается их роль в обосновании перехода от концепции безопасности, ориентированной на государство (state-centred), к концепции безопасности, ориентированной на человека (person-centred). Обосновывается новое видение сути безопасности: вместо преимущественной ориентированности на территориальную безопасность – ориентированность на

безопасность людей; вместо безопасности, достигаемой благодаря возможности защищаться от опасности с помощью оружия, – безопасность как результат устойчивого человеческого развития. Акцентируется внимание на дополнительных смысловых значениях безопасности как социального явления. Социальная безопасность на макросоциологическом уровне рассматривается не только как защита от угроз, но и как инструментарий оценки степени реализации целей социальной политики. Представляются эмпирические индикаторы социальной безопасности, на основе которых выделяются угрозы социальной безопасности в условиях современной Украины. Определяются основные пути обеспечения социальной безопасности в современном украинском обществе: модернизация, гражданская самоорганизация и легитимация.

Ключевые слова: социальная безопасность, социальная защита, общественный порядок, агрессия, гражданское общество, доверие, легитимация, модернизация, напряженность.

In the context of a multifaceted social dynamics, dramatically increased by militarization of conflicts and social relations in Ukraine the problems of social security become foreground issues.

Western researchers W. Beck, R. Bendix, E. Giddens, R. Dahrendorf, F. Fukuyama, N. Chomsky indicating the standard rules and regulations in a society use the term «public order»; E. Newman, R. Ullman use a term «security» that allows them to identify the sources of threats to social security. The issues of social security in the post-soviet societies have been lightened in the last decade in the works by V. S. Bakirov, Z. Z. Biktimirova, A. Sh. Viktorova, E. A. Gugnina, O. A. Guzhva, V. N. Kuznetsov, O. D. Kutsenko, V. N. Nikolaevski, V. S. Lyamina, N. R. Malikova E. B. Nikolaeva, V. S. Reznik, A. Yakovenko. These works showed that unlike the problems of establishing public order that have the political and ideological roots, provision of social security has a different nature and is connected with the human, vital foundation. At the same time in the social sciences there is still necessity to provide with the definition of security and to identify the essence of social policies to prevent threats to social security.

The purpose of this article is to reveal new meanings of social security and to identify threats to social security under circumstances of instability of the Ukrainian society.

The need for security is one of the basic, motivational mechanisms of human life. The sociological theory has developed three interrelated concepts of social security that are based on a humanistic vision of a person as a highest, independent value.

1. In the 1960s, a *theory of human capital* has been developed. It was an attempt to justify the importance of acquiring human knowledge and skills to improve the competitiveness and efficiency of the economy. Human capital includes not only the knowledge of the person, but also his/her health, ideological and cultural values, social skills, and etc.

2. In 1980–1990-s a *model of human development* has been proposed. This model defined conditions for the development of an individual potential to achieve the desired level of well-being. Health, education and well-being life constitute key elements of such level. The main indicators of the improvement of human development are the expansion of the available choices for a person for his/her career, and resources that could be invested in human capital.

3. In the first half of the 1990s *the concept of human security* has been formulated. This concept comprehensively describes the conditions for achievement of sustainable human development. The significant element of this focus on conditions is that they include not only political and economic, but also social, cultural, environmental, and other issues. Threats that hinder to achieve a high level of human security are factors, which constrain the improvement of a country's human potential. «Human security» extends and complements the vision of the content of national security and at the same time allows to consider the issues of the state security not from military, political, but from the humanistic position [1, p. 403].

As a whole, social thoughts of the second half of the twentieth century significantly expanded range of factors of national security through the analysis of internal processes. Researchers focused on non-political dimensions of national security – informational, technological, economic, cultural, humanitarian and etc. As a result of these studies, the term «social security» received a semantic content:

1) *social security of the state* includes employment and the labor market; unemployment; environmental and technological security; epidemiological situation; social partnership; demographics; labor migration; social and labor relations;

2) *social security of the society* comprises social environment; social insurance; gender policy; prevention and settlement labor conflicts; poverty alleviation; ethno-national and religious relations; patriotic education;

3) *social security rights* consists a) the quality of life: health, nutrition, clothing, home and living conditions, family and childhood, education, culture and art, communications and telecommunications, freedom of movement, travel, tourism, free access to the information, leisure and recreation; b) the level of life: social development indicators, living wage and income of the population, increase in consumer prices and etc. [4, p. 400].

Through the allocation of these components, the term «social security» substantively filled with new meaning: it is not just protection from real and potential threats, but also specific tools for assessing the degree of implementation of social policy objectives.

Until the 80-s of the twentieth century in the social thoughts traditionally narrow military understanding of social security dominated; it was connected with the state or national security, protection against external military threats. Such approach absolutized militarization of international relations and ignored other issues, which comprise often more serious threats encountered in the contemporary world. In his article «Redefining Security» Richard Ulman proposed a new understanding of security in general, and national security in particular. He pointed new challenges arising in the contemporary world.

According to Ulman a threat to national security is an action or sequence of events that 1) represents a danger for a relatively short period of time to worsen the quality of life for population of a state, or 2) threatens to narrow the range of policy choices significantly, both for the state government, as well as for individuals, groups, corporations within country [7].

Thus, social thought has made transition from the concept of *state-centred security* to the concept of *person-centred security*, from military to non-military security, developing a broader understanding of the threats and security.

«Human Development report» of the United Nations proposed a new understanding of the essence of security – the concept of human security. According to this document the concept of security should be changed in two main directions:

1) from the exclusive orientation on the territorial security to greater focus on human security;

2) from the security through armaments to the security through sustainable human development. Human security does not apply to weapons, it relates to human life and dignity [6].

Under *the social security* we mean a set of measures and technologies, which are aimed to preserve and develop the social system of the state. Primarily, the security concerns the maximum

safety of stability in the society and is aimed to ensure the relative preservation of the existing social order. The signification of security stems from the actual interaction between individuals and social facilities with numerous circumstances and factors that have negative and destructive impact on them. Prevention, attenuation, neutralization of the impacts damaging the livelihood, well-being, the normal functioning of people, social facilities, as well as maintaining their vital activity at a level not less than the maximum allowable (critical) significations and provides insight about security in a broader sense.

The «Human Development Report» of the United Nations Development Program identified the following indicators of social security:

1) the perception of security (which is explored through the answers to the question «Do you feel safe when you are walking alone in the city or district where you live?»);

2) Human Development Index is the average value of achievements in three basic dimensions of human development: health and longevity, knowledge and a decent standard of living (which is explored through answer to the question «Do you trust the government in your country?»);

3) The credibility to the people (which is explored through answer to the question «Do you believe that most people can be trusted or do you think that we should be careful dealing with people?»);

4) The ratio of murders is the number of homicides (which is illegally inflicted to the person by another person, in terms of 100 thousand people) [3].

These indicators of social security allow us to highlight *the threats to social security* – particular phenomena and processes – which affect quality of people life, infringe vital social rights and interests of the individuals.

The UN report suggests to consider all threats to human security through the prism of seven major categories:

– *Economic security* implies a guarantee of income from work, or at least from the part of the social system;

– *Food security* implies that all people always have physical and economic access to basic food; it means not only a sufficient amount of food, but also the «right» for food, by growing (production) for ourselves or by purchase;

– *Health security* depends on the sickness rate and mortality, as well as the access to health care;

– *Environmental security* (ecological threats are represented by a combination of consequences of decline/degradation of both local and global ecosystems);

– *Private security* is human security against physical violence. Threats have several forms: threats from the state (physical torture); threats from other states (war); threats from other groups of people (ethnic tension); threats posed by individuals or gangs against other people (crime, street violence); threats against women (violence, domestic violence); threats, which are directed at children, based on their vulnerability and dependence (abusive treatment of children), threats posed by the person (suicide, drug abuse);

– *Community security* is associated with the person belonging to a group (family, community, organization, racial or ethnic groups), which can provide a socio-cultural identity and set of basic values;

– *Political security* is the opportunity to live in a society in which the fundamental rights are respected. One of the important indicators of political «insecurity» in the country is a priority of the military sphere and the use of the army for the repression of its citizens [6].

We tried to identify the main threats to social security precisely through the prism of these categories applying this approach to the case of contemporary Ukraine.

As main threats we referred, firstly, the growth of social inequality, sharp increase of income gaps between the rich and the poor population; secondly, the gap in living standards of different regions of the country; thirdly, infringement of the principles of the distribution of «social power», the need for authority decentralization and income redistribution; fourthly, insufficient implementation of the decisions on Social Security of Citizens and the problems associated with the regulation of salaries and pensions; fifthly, social populism of various political parties and the strengthening of social dissatisfaction of the population.

As Ukrainian experience shows these threats are shifting towards the «orange revolutions», or returning to the socio-economic or socio-political order that had existed during the early years of Ukrainian independence. It is clear that the problems of social safety arise with particular acuteness in situations of social crisis when a significant part of social problems is exacerbated (poverty, unemployment, inflation, weak healthcare basis etc.)

According to the International research project HITT-CIS «Health in Times of Transition: Trends in Population Health and Health Policies in CIS countries», the respondents rate the most positively the development of democracy and educational system, and the most negatively evaluate the economy and health care system. For example, only 34% and 27% of Ukrainians are satisfied with the development of democracy and educational system (respectively). Only eve-

ry fifth (21%) of the citizens of the country are content with the working of local authorities and government. 19% and 17% of the population support social protection system and the health care system (respectively). There is only 16% of those who is satisfied with the development of the economy [2, p. 267].

Unfortunately, a social atmosphere in contemporary Ukraine is typical one for a society that experiences civic-political calamities on the basis of military confrontation. As a result, the growing militarization of public consciousness is noticed. «The transition to a mobilization regimen, active involvement of representatives of many social groups in different practices are associated with the preparation and / or participation in military operations, as well as security arrangements contributed to the gradual and sustainable transition of Ukraine from «peaceful society» in prewar and in some regions to «military society». It is also influenced by long and massive immersion of the society in media space with its surfeit of militarized themed information, phraseology etc [5, p. 130].

In our view the strategic goals of social policy in Ukraine, based on the human-oriented (person-centered) concept of security should be determined as follows:

– achieving tangible improvement of material and living conditions;

– ensuring effective employment, improving the quality and competitiveness of the employees;

– a guarantee of constitutional rights of citizens in respect of employment, social protection, education, health, culture, provision of housing;

– reorientation of social policy on the family, the rights and social guarantees for family, women, children and youth are provided with;

– normalization and improvement of the demographic situation and reduction of mortality, particularly among children and people of working age;

– a significant improvement in social infrastructure.

Therefore, social safety is not just protection of interests of different people from the real and potential threats, but it is also a certain assessment tool achieving the goals of social policy and its adequacy to the contemporary needs and interests of a person and society. It should be considered in the structural aspect, as a state and a process that is in functional terms.

Precisely grounded on human-oriented concept of security (person-centered concept), as the main directions of social ordering of life in Ukraine, we suggest: firstly, modernization, that is, attempts for modernizing society, declared, initiated and implemented by current authorities; secondly, the development of civil society as

a sphere of spontaneous manifestations of civil activity of individuals and voluntary associations; thirdly, legitimacy, that is, public recognition and acceptance of the existing social order of society and its changes due to attempts of modernization and civil self-organization. Moreover, modernization and civic self-organization, in our opinion, should be considered as constituting of the new arrangement of the social order of socie-

ty, and legitimacy – as a reconciliation of citizens with these innovations and their active participation in their implementation in order to ensure social security. It is extremely important to focus on the new sense of security: the transition from an exclusive orientation toward territorial safety to a much greater focus on human security, as well as from security through armaments to safety through sustainable human development.

Bibliography

1. Акимов Д. И. Социальная безопасность и роль социального маркетинга в ее обеспечении / Акимов Дмитрий Иванович // *Методология, теория и практика социологического анализа современного общества: Сборник научных работ*. – Выпуск 16. – X. : ХНУ имени В. Н. Каразина. – 2010. – С. 290 – 292.

2. Бакиров В. С. Качество жизни в современной Украине: тенденции изменений в постсоветский период / Бакиров Виль Савбанович, Кизилов Александр Иванович, Кизилова Ксения Александровна, Кузина Ирина Ивановна // *Методология, теория и практика социологического анализа современного общества: сборник научных работ*. – Выпуск 17. – X. : ХНУ имени В. Н. Каразина. – 2011. – С. 259 – 270.

3. Доклад о человеческом развитии 2013. Возвышение Юга: человеческий прогресс в многообразном мире / [директор и основной автор Х. Малик] – Издательство «Весь мир», 2013 – 202 с.

4. Николаев Є. Б. Проблематика соціальної безпеки у контексті навчального курсу «Соціально-економічна безпека» / Николаев Євген

Борисович // *Методология, теория та практика соціологічного аналізу сучасного суспільства: Збірник наукових праць*. – Випуск 17. – X. : ХНУ імені В. Н. Каразіна. – 2011. С. 399 – 404.

5. Яковенко А. В. Украинское общество и военный конфликт: первые оценки социальных последствий / Яковенко Андрей Вячеславович // *Методология, теория та практика соціологічного аналізу сучасного суспільства: Збірник наукових праць*. – Випуск 20. – X. : ХНУ імені В. Н. Каразіна. – 2014. – С. 128 – 132.

6. Human Development Report 1994. Chapter 2: New dimensions of human security. [Electronic resource] / Way of access : <http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr1994/chapters/>

7. Owen T. Challenges and opportunities for defining and measuring human security [Electronic resource] / T. Owen // *Human rights, human security and disarmament*. – 2004. – №3. – Way of access : <http://www.unid.org/pdf/articles/pdf-art2138.pdf>.