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MULTILATERALITY OF UKRAINE'S SOCIAL SECURITY SYSTEM

Abstract

Introduction. Ensuring social security at the level of an individual, society or state is a central concept of activity of all branches of government in Ukraine, as it is a guarantee of public perception of the activities of public institutions and successful implementation of reforms. The lack of stability in Ukrainian society is particularly relevant to the task of ensuring multi-level social security and encourages the deepening and development of organizational and managerial principles of its regulation.

Methods. The dialectical method of scientific cognition, complex, systematic, logical approaches, as well as a sociological survey were used to identify the state, problems and directions of providing social security, the sample size of which was 2515 respondents in 110 settlements of Ukraine, statistical error (probability 0,95, design effect 1,5) did not exceed 3,2% for metrics close to 50% and not less than 0,7% for metrics close to 1% and 99%.

Results. Based on the hierarchy of the construction and functioning of social systems, there is reason to argue that the social security system is a complex multilevel system, which is formed and operates in the plane of objective and subjective processes from the influence of many factors of internal and external origin. A high level of social security is achieved by creating favourable conditions for ensuring a sufficient standard of living for the population and is characterized by the size of real incomes and the volume of economic benefits. Social security management is a purposeful activity of social security entities that develop and implement governmental, regulatory, coordinating, controlling, regulatory and organizational-managerial influences on social security objects for the purpose of forecasting, timely detection, prevention and neutralizing threats.

Discussion. Further research should be carried out in the direction of developing the scientific basis of state regulation of social security, aimed at timely response to and elimination of social threats, formation of targeted mechanisms for achieving social security, coordination and interaction of authorities.

Keywords: social progress, public administration, social security system, national security, social risks, social and economic interests.

Introduction.

Social security is an important prerequisite for the social and economic progress of the country. Its provision at the level of the individual, society and the state is the central concept around which the activity of all branches of government is structured at all levels, since the guarantee of social security is the key to positive public perception of the activity of public institutions and the successful implementation of the proclaimed reforms in Ukraine. Social security as a social and economic category encompasses

relations regarding the redistribution of national income in order to ensure defined social standards of living for each person in the context of social risks, guarantees the legal and institutional protection of vital social interests of the individual, society and state as subjects of social relations from external and internal threats by eliminating and preventing social challenges, risks, dangers, threats. Increased levels of danger and stability deficits, caused by external challenges to state independence and domestic problems in Ukrainian society, actualize the tasks of ensuring national, social, political, military, information and personal security.

Analysis of recent research and publications.

Social security, which is subject to constant transformation in the system of state regulation of Ukraine, is devoted to a considerable amount of scientific research. Scholars determine the interconnections and interdependencies of social security components [8]. The study of social security from the standpoint of a systematic approach made it possible to reveal it as a system with a certain set of subsystems and structure [9], examined its capacity for efficient functioning and sustainable development [6]. Researchers have characterized trends in the development of social security in Ukraine and identified the problematic aspects of its convergence with the EU [5]. The basis of the strategy of strengthening social security of Ukraine is formed and the strategic priorities of the state policy of its provision are substantiated [1]. Some developments are in the areas of social security policies for improving the state of pension provision [4], the development of social groups and social technologies [7], the formation of a legal mechanism in the fields of social and personal security [3]. It should also be noted that scientific work in the fields of social audit [2] and indicative assessment of social security [10]. Foreign researchers have paid more attention to the specialized and applied aspects of social security development. The focus of attention was on social issues without the development of personal data management systems [11], ways of solving the problems of social determinants of health [13], development of social capital [14], social high-tech innovations [12]. In spite of the considerable amount of scientific work on this subject, the lack of research on social security as a multilevel functional system has led us to study this area.

Purpose.

The purpose of this article is to deepen and develop the organizational and managerial principles of regulation of the multi-level social security system in Ukraine.

Research methodology.

The dialectical method of scientific knowledge, complex, systematic and logical approaches were used in the study. A sociological survey was conducted to identify the status, problems and trends of social security. The sample was 2515 respondents in 110 settlements of Lviv, Zhytomyr, Poltava and Kharkiv regions of Ukraine. The survey was conducted in November 2019 by means of a telephone survey of fixed telephone subscribers. The statistical sampling error (probability 0.95, design effect 1.5) did not exceed 3.2% for metrics close to 50% and at least 0.7% for metrics close to 1% and 99%.

Results.

The essence of the social security system is that it is able to form a new quality social system of the state, is an integral feature of complex public, social and economic systems, is a multifunctional phenomenon and is determined by a set of components such as threats, dangers, social interests, values and needs, public authorities and non-state actors. That is why the structural cohesion of the elements of the social security system is its essential qualitative characteristic and disconnect between these elements can lead to the destruction of the system itself.

The social security system as a fundamental category forms a certain integrity and, on the one hand, is restricted from the external environment, on the other - it has an internal structure, although the external environment affects its condition and level. The environment is not only the basis for the creation

of the system, in the environment of any system lives and functions [5], testing the impact of this environment and, in turn, exerts appropriate influence on it. Often the system is created only to change the properties of the environment [2]. For this reason, the relationship between the environment and the system can be considered one of the main features of the system, its external characteristics, which largely determines its internal properties. Therefore, the social security system has two sides: the external, which is subject to environmental influences - economic, political and spiritual dangers to the system, and the internal one, which characterizes the resilience properties of the system with respect to environmental influences.

Based on the hierarchy of the construction and functioning of social systems, there is reason to argue that the social security system is a complex multilevel system, which is formed and operates in the plane of objective and subjective processes from the influence of many factors of internal and external origin. The dialectical unity of all components of the social security system (Fig. 1) is conditioned by the continuity of the process of development of a person, society, state in space and time.

In the national economy, social security is its subsystem, which is closely linked to its other subsystems [6]. Since the system of the national economy is an open and dynamic system, it can be considered that the social security system is at the same time its component and acts as a self-sufficient, holistic, open, dynamic, system that achieves the stated goal from the point of view of protection and balancing of social interests of the person, states and societies in the national dimension. Therefore, internal security (for example, at the levels of society, region, enterprise) is a characteristic of the integrity of the system, which describes the ability of the system to maintain its normal functioning in the context of external and internal actions. External security is the ability of a system to interact with the external environment without violating the essential parameters that characterize a safe state.

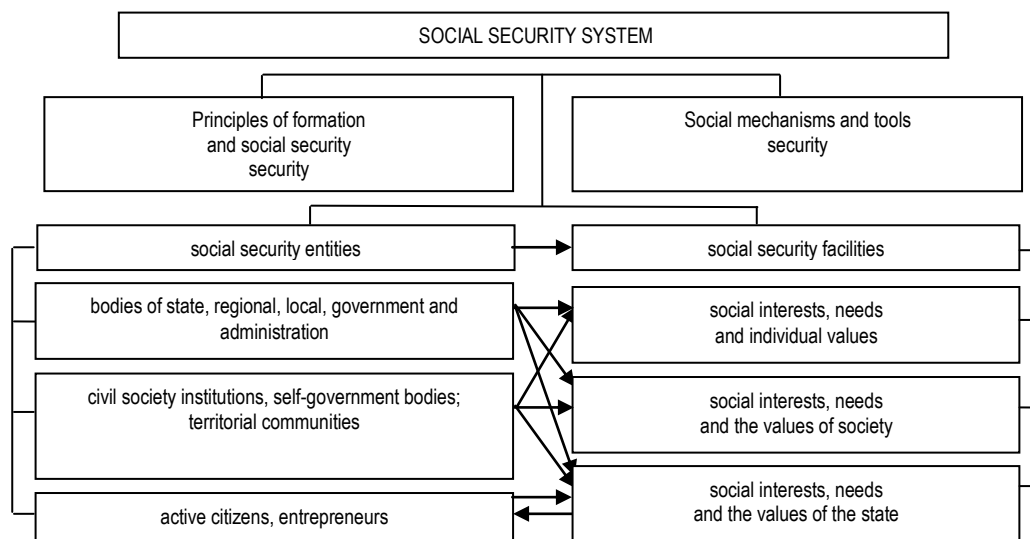


Fig. 1. Relationships between subjects and objects in the social security system*
 *Source: author development.

The institutional aim of ensuring social security is to avoid or reduce to an acceptable level the negative impact of social risks, to create conditions to prevent and eliminate social threats, to ensure social development of the individual and society as a priority [3]. Thus, a high level of social security is achieved by creating favorable conditions for ensuring a sufficient standard of living for the population, reflecting the degree of satisfaction of the material and spiritual needs of the person and characterized by

the size of real incomes and the amount of economic benefits.

From the standpoint of a systematic approach, social security is a complex multifactorial category that characterizes the state of protection of the social interests of the individual, economic entities, society and the state. The function of creating the conditions for meeting the social needs and social interests of man rests with the state [4]. The strategic goal of state social policy is to ensure the right to social protection, high quality and a decent standard of living for citizens; achieving social equilibrium in society; harmonization of social relations as one way of strengthening the political stability of the state. The results of our survey showed that the most negative impact on the state of social security in our country is the economic (77%) and domestic (59%) areas. It is in these areas that acute problems are accumulated that do not find an adequate solution to the systemic improvement of the situation. Depending on the social security objectives, threats are accumulated in the field of national security subsystems, such as: economic – 27,4%, domestic – 20,9%, and military – 18,6%.

Today, among all threats to national security in the context of the manifestation of social risks and dangers, the most significant for citizens are threats to the social interests of the individual, society, and the state (43,4%); further - threats of loss of scientific, technical, intellectual and human potential of the country (20,9%), as well as information threats (19,4%). This indicates a significant insecurity of citizens due to inefficiency of the state. At the level of social relations such insecurity is conditioned by the existence of obstacles to the formation of social security of society - low level of economic development of the country (55,2% of experts consider it), degradation of social values, spread of public distrust and alienation in society (54,3%), insecurity of social rights and guarantees of citizens (46,7%), inefficiency of social policy in the state (44,8%) (Table 1). The identified obstacles to the formation of social security of society are primarily economic, spiritual, value, legal, managerial, communicative and point to the complexity of the problems in securing a multi-level social security system in Ukraine, both at the personal, public and state levels.

Table 1. Expert assessment of the main obstacles to the formation of social security of society *

What do you think hinders about the formation of social security? (tick no more than 3 answer options)	% to the respondents
Low level of economic development	55,2
Degradation of social values, social distrust and alienation	54,3
The insecurity of social rights and guarantees of citizens	46,7
Inefficient social policy	44,8
Overall low level of safety culture of society	23,8
Underdeveloped mechanisms of public-private and social partnership	21,9
Ineffective cooperation between civil society and government	19,0
Low level of legal awareness and legality	13,3
Absence of the requirements of society to the individual, its social behavior	11,4
Individualization of social relations, reduction of social integration	6,7
Other	1,0
	0,0

*Source: author development.

Thus, diagnostics of the social security status of Ukrainian society showed that the main social risks, obstacles and threats to social security are localized in the internal political plane and require systematic measures to minimize the threats and obstacles to the social security of the state, society, and human. According to the results of the research, minimizing the identified threats and forming a strong social security system of society depend first and foremost on the implementation of long-term strategies for socio-economic development of Ukraine, its regions and territories, which should be aimed at providing social protection for the citizens of the country (above all socially vulnerable). A special role in these processes is given to the system of ensuring the social orientation of the Ukrainian economy, the system of effective, flexible, democratic governance at the state, regional, local level, as well as constructive

consolidated interaction of the subjects of social and socio-economic relations.

Social security of the state can be defined as its ability to guarantee a safe and dignified life for citizens, stability by minimizing, preventing and overcoming the impact of social risks and threats, which contributes to the preservation and development of human potential, creates the conditions for a decent life for the present and future generations. Priority directions of activity of Ukraine on providing social security are: prevention and minimization of influence of external and internal threats, building of the legal social state, ensuring effective social management, realization of social interests of citizens of Ukraine.

Social security of society is aimed at the reproduction and development of the social system, which is ensured by a set of political, legal, social, economic, ideological, organizational-managerial, cultural and social-psychological measures aimed at preserving the constitutional system, social order, implemented by the state and civil social-political, social and economic stability, social responsibility. Social resources of civil society from the point of view of social security should be considered as a factor of self-development of the social system. Human social security is the achievement of such a state in the state and society, a social environment that enables a person to feel socially protected, prosperous, healthy, confident in his or her future, as well as to have reliable guarantees and perspectives for life, life support, reproduction and development.

We propose to consider social security as a multi-level system, ie from the standpoint of both structural, functional and substantive approaches. Structural and functional approach allows us to examine the social security system as a subjective structure of society, to define functional relationships at all levels of socio-economic relations. If the substantive boundary of the substantive level demonstrates the correlation of *socio-economic interests* → *social threats*, then at the structural-functional level, it transforms into a relationship of the *social security entity* → *the functional sphere of manifestation of its role*.

A substantive approach focuses on a systematic view of the internal and external determinants of social security system development. Therefore, the focus of attention focuses on the consideration of categories such as socio-economic interests, opportunities for their protection and implementation in the system of life of the state, society, human beings, and also covers all subsystems affected by social security and affecting the social security system. Thus, a substantive approach allows us to identify social contradictions and tendencies to solve them, to explore the influence of factors that complicate or prevent the achievement of the set goals of functioning and development. The aggregate effect of negative phenomena or factors on the state of the social security system is determined by the category of *threat*. External and internal threats in relation to economic interests are the key subjects of the study of the substantive level of social security. The logic behind such a study should be based on identifying the interconnectedness of *socio-economic interests* → *social threats*.

The effectiveness of the mechanism of ensuring a multi-level social security system for a person, the state and society is determined by the ability of the subjects to minimize and neutralize the significant dangers and obstacles to social security. For Ukraine, a significant role in these processes is played by the quality of state social governance in terms of providing social security at macro, meso, and macro levels. The interdependence of all components of the national security system is conditioned by the continuity of the process of development of a person, society, state. The social security system is formed on the basis of securing and balancing the social interests of these entities, the realization of national interests in the social sphere. The reliability and efficiency of the functioning of the social security system depends on the organic nature of the mutual influences of the subjects and objects of social security, on the use of adequate tools, levers of influence, methods and measures for the implementation of state policy on social security in the country.

The substantive approach focuses on the systemic notion of the internal and external determinants of the development of the social security system, and in this connection, it is necessary to determine the condition for ensuring an effective system of formation and harmonization of the social interests of social security entities. The most important social mechanisms, which to some extent create

this complex system, include:

- the mechanism of social activity of the individual and society, the basis of the functioning and development of which is the following scheme: *social values* → *value orientations* → *needs* → *interests (conscious needs)* → *motives (motivation to activity)* → *orientation and setting for appropriate activities* → *goals that are necessary to achieve as a result of this activity* → *the decision to start an activity* → *an action*, that is, an activity aimed at meeting the needs (in this case, it is about the value (motivational) dimensions of social processes and phenomena of life sobns and societies;
- the mechanism of social differentiation of society into social groups and their integration into complex complexes of social connections, the basis of which is almost similar to the above, and which is actually a structural dimension of social processes and phenomena;
- the mechanism of social organization of society, the differentiation of its life activity into certain social institutions and the integration of these institutions into complex sets of institutional social ties;
- the mechanism of state social governance, which has the managerial parameters of measuring the relevant social phenomena and processes (this mechanism is closely linked to the mechanisms of social organization and social activity, since it plays the key role of the government-management decision).

Therefore, social systems are structurally and functionally open-ended. In this regard, it is of fundamental importance to study current trends in social development, in the «value dimension», since the practical results of these studies should be the basis of social development and serve as a guide for public administration in the field of social security.

This multi-level system is based on the functional and role designation of social security entities:

- 1) States with its constitutional system, sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability;
- 2) societies with their spiritual, moral, ethical, cultural, historical, intellectual and material values, information and environment;
- 3) human - citizens with their constitutional rights and freedoms.

The interplay and interdependence of all components of the social security system shapes its multilevel in the sense of continuity of processes of development of a person, society, state as its main subjects or objects (depending on positioning, functional and role positions in the process of life). The multilevel structure of the social security mechanism includes: the subsystem of state regulation of social security; subsystem of self-provision of necessary parameters of social interaction and development at the society level; the subsystem of self-preservation and life support of the person. The coherence of its structural elements is manifested in the observance of the norms of the current legislation in the state, the realization of the constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens, the protection of social interests of collective and individual subjects of social relations, the effectiveness of civil society, the social orientation of the state in pursuing a balanced policy. Balancing the social interests of the subjects of public relations and their partnerships act as the safeguards that determine the effectiveness of a multi-level social security system in Ukraine.

Human security determines a certain state of protection of social rights, guarantees and interests of a person as a citizen of the country, which determines the security of existence, a decent life, as well as the conditions and opportunities for development and self-development, self-realization of the person. It is a state in the state and society, social environment or environment that allows a person to feel socially protected, confident in his or her future, to have reliable guarantees and prospects for life and life support, reproduction and development, opportunities to meet basic needs. Criteria for social security at the individual level are: protection of human rights, guarantees and social interests, decent living and working conditions, favorable conditions of life support and reproduction, opportunities to use quality social services, high level of social responsibility, culture, safety of life, competitiveness, development adaptation skills, desire for self-development, enhancement of one's spiritual, intellectual potential, satisfactory state of health, healthy way of living cha, a high degree of confidence in the public and state institutions. This is facilitated by: from an individual's point of view - an active position to protect their rights and self-

development, the ability and willingness to meet their own needs, to protect themselves from dangers and threats, to carry out harmless, safe life. On the part of society, the achievement of social security is facilitated by the ability to maintain and maintain the necessary quality parameters of the social environment, to create favorable conditions for productive life and reproduction, effective social policy, and increase of the level of social responsibility.

Social security of society should be seen as a state of social development that effectively protects constitutional rights, freedoms, interests of citizens and communities in accordance with the principles of social justice and the rule of law. Its criteria are advanced civil society, social harmony and peace, social order, economic well-being of citizens, low levels of population poverty, public and legal culture, democratic pluralism, consultative democracy, high and quality of life of citizens, decent work, high levels of security labor, availability of quality social infrastructure, fairness in the distribution of public goods, high level of trust in society, low level of social stratification, development of the system of influence power to fight corruption.

The social security of the state can be considered as a state that guarantees stability, prevents and minimizes social risks and threats, promotes preservation and development of human potential, creates conditions for a decent life for the present and future generations. Its criteria are to guarantee the constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens, to strengthen socio-political and socio-economic stability in the country, to preserve the territorial integrity and inviolability of borders, to enhance economic power, security and competitiveness, to promote the development of civil society, its democratic institutions. economy, preservation and development of human potential of Ukraine, ensuring growth of living standards and well-being of the population, development of spirituality reality, intellectual potential of the country, strengthening the physical health of the nation, creating conditions for expanded reproduction of the population, creating a professional institute of public administration, ensuring its effectiveness.

The formation of a multi-level social security system in Ukraine requires the development of constructive joint and several responsible relations between citizens, society, state, government, business. Joint and several liability should be the main basis for the functioning of public relations in the field of social security in Ukraine. The ability of citizens, societies, states, and authorities to respond in a timely manner to the challenges of the time, to interact constructively to establish social order and to ensure socio-economic and socio-political stability in the country and its regions is decisive.

The subjects of public relations in the person of state and local self-government bodies, civil society institutions, active conscious citizens act as the driving forces of transformation within the system of social and national security of Ukraine. Therefore, they must act from the standpoint of strengthening security parameters, striving to provide the necessary level of collective and individual security at the national, public and social levels. In this sense, the position of the state in respecting the optimal social standards of quality and standard of living of citizens, creating conditions for self-development, decent work, high quality of social life of the population, freedom of choice, equal opportunities and so on is important.

Conclusions and discussions.

The multilevel system of social security provides a set of interrelated and interdependent organizational-economic, institutional, legal and other mechanisms implemented by the subjects of social security in order to realize national interests in the social sphere, to achieve a decent standard and quality of life of the population and to overcome poverty, protecting the social interests of the individual, society, the state from internal and external threats.

Social security management is a purposeful activity of social security entities that develop and implement governmental, regulatory, coordinating, controlling, regulatory and legal and organizational-managerial influences on social security objects for the purpose of forecasting, timely detection, prevention and neutralization of threats in the social sphere.

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