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The ways of improvement of the implementation of social mechanism in the field of state administration of social risks in Ukraine

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Abstract. In the article, the problem of the use of the social mechanism is selected as an effective instrument of public social policy. The scientific and practical approach is offered concerning the improvement of social mechanism, which improves the active implementation of the social dialog of public, local self-government and territorial communities in the field of management social risks on principles of construction of structural connections and relations in society, complexity and combination with the existent forms of realization of social policy. It is well-proven that implementation of social mechanism enables to correct the public policy concerning leveling of social risks leaning on withstand social norms. This mechanism allows raising the level of viability of the social system, modernizing the infrastructure of educational establishments and improving staffing and financial support of social services. The scientific ground of implementation of the social mechanism of management social risks is directed on the achievement of strategic priorities of receiving society's social safety. Based on the noted approach the practical ways of development of social mechanisms are proposed.

Introduction. The beginning of the third millennium was marked by rapid transformation processes and changes in all spheres of the public life of Ukraine. The situation became complicated by the system socio-economic crisis in Ukraine which strengthened negative tendencies. The generally low level of life, progressive unemployment, demographic crisis, social unprotectedness of the greater part of the population, make the real threat national safety after all by the basic contents: socio-economic, political and ecological. In such terms of the special value acquires the state activity in the social sphere concerning management and minimization of social risks that conforms to the strategic aims of the state development.

The implementation of the social mechanism as a basic instrument of public policy takes into account all principles of construction of structural connections and relations in society. The key moment of social mechanism becomes the social organization that executes the function of search and decision of problem by various facilities. It is necessary to notice that the state administration social risks show by itself a social mechanism which is only the element of the complex system.

Results. The principal reason for inequality in Ukraine is the functioning of the system of stock accumulation which co-operates with other contents at forming the public policy in the field of management social risks. As a result of techno-technological, organizationally

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institutional and knowledgeable progress that part of the capital, which is rooted in capital goods, technologies, knowledge, institutional and other terms of production (capital-mean) is increased, and the effect is reduced from that part of the capital, which has a vector on the recreation of the subject of the labour process (capital-subject) [1; 2; 4; 10; 11; 12; 13; 14].

The state must carry out adjusting of cost of facilities capital as between waged workers and proprietors, where the main problem is a break between profits and states of proprietors and waged workers. In the process of adaptation of social mechanisms, there must be the included process of stock accumulation which is regulated from the side of the state for non-admission in every new loop of recreation to the new terms, where fewer part of workers is attracted relatively. The application of social mechanisms as instruments of public policy allows reducing the growth of inequality in a long-term period [5].

The social mechanisms as an instrument of the state administration social risks include different factors, subjects, and objects. But the basic characterizing signs of social risk as one of directions of public policy task there is certain social group or society, presence of negative consequences, provoked the certain social phenomena which take place, and processes, at the terms of really existent vagueness as a result of social changes.

It costs to underline that, by the Ukrainian law «About social services» that closely related to the social mechanisms, come forward one of elements of social public policy: social and domestic, social and pedagogical, socio-economic, legal services, employment services, and also social medical and psychological services [7]. At the same time, for the economy of Ukraine, there is a characteristic high level of shadowing which deepens the latency of this process of minimization of social risks. As a result of the marked implementation of social mechanisms must take into account such factors, as members of a family, who are capable of working, who officially do not work and do not have a permanent profit and work. This circumstance is instrumental in the uneven distribution of social help in case of occurring of social risks in society [8].

The important problem which needs a decision in the process of managing social risks is adjusting the system of pension support as one of the contents of the socially oriented state. For the public policy in direction of the pension support, one of the significant social mechanisms is the assured pension support which means the high level of development and gives a powerful resource concerning the development of the social system. But the presence of disbalance in the system of pension support reduces its efficiency as one of the significant social mechanisms. Another reason for the improvement of the social mechanism is a system crisis, both in the economy and state policy in the conditions of growth of the role of globalization in the country's social relations. As a result of such processes, the surplus loading was increased on the pension support, that is why the improvement of the pension system is the effective instrument of realization of social justice in society. Therefore, the construction of facilities of effective influence on social risks in society depends on the subsequent improvement of the pension system and needs complex transformation.

The integration of social mechanisms to the tool of public policy is an important component institutional organizational principles of providing social protection in the conditions of decentralization of power [6]. At the level of local authorities implementation of public policy of management social risks at the use of social mechanisms is directed on 1) providing of a high level of employment of population; 2) grant of social and rehabilitation services, lead through of social work with individuals, families who found themselves in difficult vital circumstances; 3) active work of public organs of power with the socially impressionable layers of the population, individuals and families, which have characteristic signs of a difficult situation, guaranteing receiving of social payments, regardless of

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solvency of society, and at a national level; 4) determination of basic directions of providing of social policy at the level of local self-government of public policy on questions support of families; gender question; bringing in to the active social activity of people with the special necessities; implementation of social obligations before the internally replaced people; 5) at the level of local self-government – determination of necessities of citizens and their satisfaction in the field of making healthy and children rest (development under the necessities of the local society of regional and local programs); 6) providing of the legislative field after the observance of the policy of protection of children rights.

The social mechanisms as instruments of public policy in the field of management social risks settle the problems of the population through the system of grant of social services. At the local level (social queries of local society) the public organs of power can decide a question by various approaches, namely: help on the principle of the «unique social window», staffing a social specialist, agreeing about a collaboration, grant of social services by the territorial centers of social service, creation of own establishments of the proper type and others like that.

However, unfortunately, in Ukraine, there is a present disbalance in consisting of financing of the separate incorporated territorial societies which need a grant of state subvention. The decision of disbalance in financial receiving and increase of efficiency of social protection requires changes into regulatory legal support of social protection of local society. The management social risk at the regional level stimulates the development of infrastructure of territory and promotes the possibility of financial mechanisms that the complete support of society financial resources on urgent necessities. Consequently, the implementation of social mechanisms in the conditions of reform of decentralization gives a possibility to influence the more high-quality and optimum decision of questions concerning the grant of social services. The basic advantage of local authorities with greater imperious plenary powers is providing support duties, both economic and social-cultural development of society.

The basic components of social mechanisms as instruments of state administration at the level of local self-government consist in the grant of subvention from the state budget local societies for implementation of measures on the increase of possibility of local policy in direction of management social risks that predefined by differentiation of possibility of local societies in present resources. To our opinion, improvement of the social mechanism as an instrument of public policy in the field of management risks must provide conditions for deserving labour of citizens of Ukraine in such directions:

1. Providing basic legal economic and institutional principles, concerning the employment of population-based on influence on production and labour productivity

2. The actualization of financial factors from the side of local self-government based on the support of small and middle businesses concerning the implementation of the social programs of local self-government and the creation of new workplaces.

3. Forming a new conception of deserving labour.

4. Forming of social standards based on modern queries of society and international practice of countries of the European Union; modernization of living wage concerning price indexes on different services and commodities.

5. Determination of necessities of local society in the context of demand and supply at the market of labour on basis medium- and long-term analysis of necessities of the local economy in the cut of qualifying categories which determine a sphere and profession of a member of society and form the local ordering for educational establishments on the preparation of specialists.

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6. Reduction of shadowing is the legalization of non-standard employment and unofficial work, diminishing of discrimination, in labour relations, an increase of protection of workers observance of guarantees of labour-market.

7. Protection of rights for workers and state control in the observance of current legislation from the side of a businessman who hires workers. It is effectually to renewal in verifications of employers in the context of a financial constituent, in particular salary late payment. Also, there must be co-operation between the public organs of power and by citizens in the case of insolvency or halt of economic activity of an enterprise.

8. Protection of interests of labour man, the achievement of social justice: the achievement of consensus between the basic interested parties, expansion, and strengthening of the role of trade unions as between an employer and worker with the purpose of the decline of tension in society.

9. The transition from the cheap labour force to the high level of payment for skilled labour based on the support of the balance of demand and supply at the market of labour and upgrading education concerning providing basic standards of professional skills to the requirements of employers [9; 3].

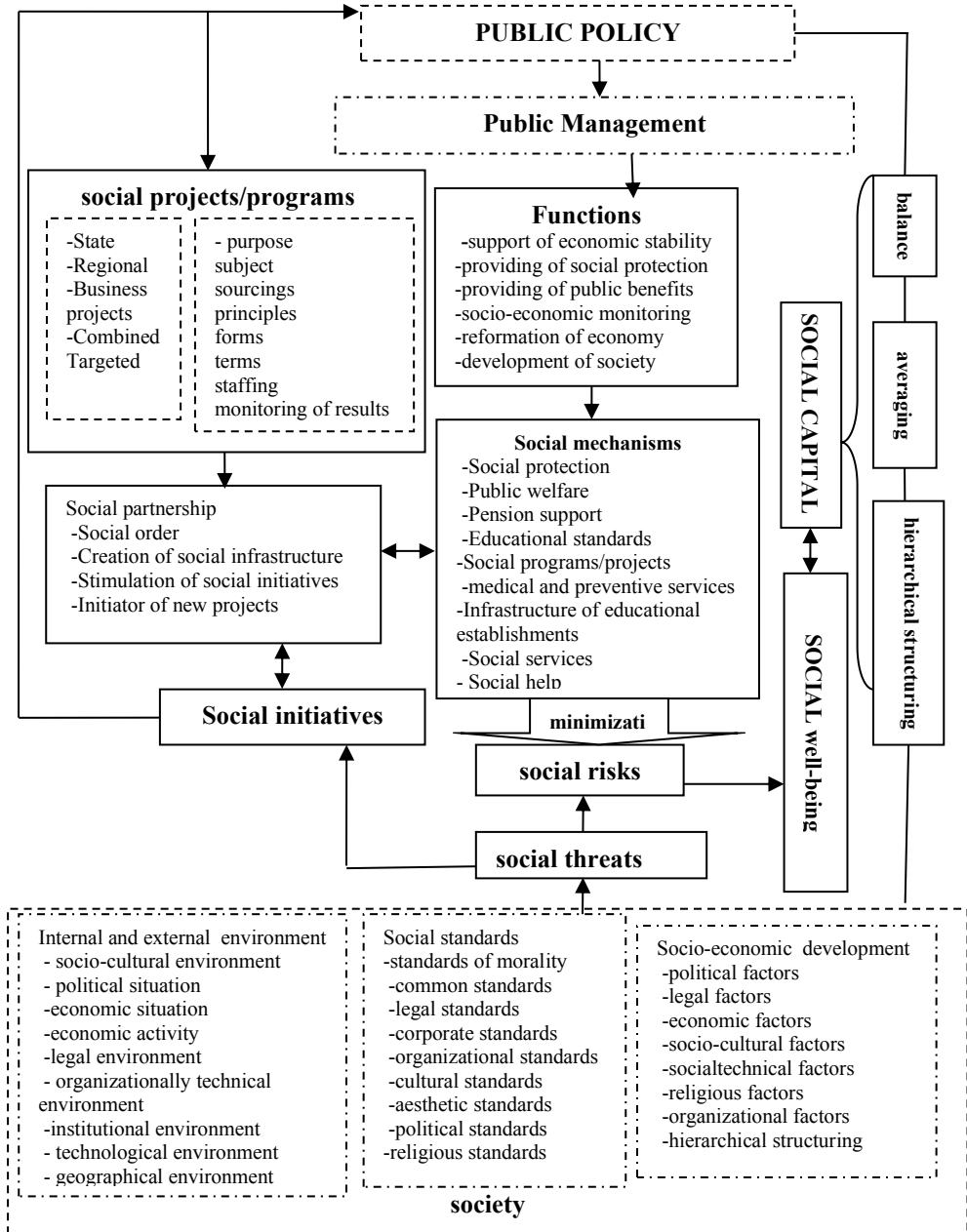
Thus, based on the conducted research it is expedient to offer the ways of implementation of social mechanisms as instruments of public policy (pic. 1), which will define basic directions of development of public policy in the sphere of management social risks. The basic social risks which influence public relations and vector of public policy are children's maintenance, old age, disability, illness, loss of bread-winner, labour injury, unemployment, professional illness, pregnancy and births, poverty, social estrangement and others like that. Concerning social risks that arise up in modern society, basic social norms set for the steady development of every citizen of the state. They are material well-being of social-cultural sphere, the infrastructure of educational establishments, state social services, skilled and financial support of social services and others that influence on policy self-weighted of public organs of power, which form the complex system from such components, as political, legislative, economic, social-cultural factors.

The implementation of social mechanisms based on the wide use of the social programs and projects on principles of social partnership provides determination of purpose, financial sources, principles of setting, forms of the lead-through, subject of the action, terms, and results monitoring. It is necessary to notice that the basic component forming of balance in society is socio-economic development which stands on such permanents, as averaged, hierarchical structuring, balance. Therefore at forming of public policy in the field of management social risks important is understanding of such factors in socio-economic and socio-political processes, as an economic situation in the state, institution environment of society, political situation, legal environment organizationally technical environment, technological environment, geographical environment, socio-cultural environment and others like that.

The basic instruments realization of public policy in the field of management social risks in the context of social mechanisms is social support, public welfare, pension support, social standards, social programs/projects, medical and preventive services, the infrastructure of educational establishments, social services, social support. It follows to underline that improvement of ways of implementation of social mechanisms as instruments of realization of public policy in the sphere of management social risks allows to save the complexity of national social policy and provide the observance of principles of justice, equality and comprehensiveness, will be instrumental in the increase of standard of citizens living. The use of social mechanisms as instruments of public policy in the field of management social risks it is necessary to pay attention to the quality of administration of services and the professional level of social workers. The expected results in this direction

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are forming in the population of an active vital position and increase the level of his/her viability.



Pic. 1. The ways of improvement of the implementation of the social mechanism as instruments of public policy in the sphere of management social risks (*Note: it is developed by the authors.)

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Discussions. The use of social mechanisms as instruments of state administration social risks gives possibility quickly to react on new calls and adapt to new socio-economic realities. There is the displacement of accents of the decision of social dangers on regional and local levels that gives the real chance for an exit from crises in Ukraine. The world tendencies substantially influenced on existent approaches as for the realization of public policy and changed the vector of national policy in the field of management social risks, pointing it at overcoming of threats which arise up, support of separate sectors of economy or productions for leveling of social risks in society.

Establishing the connection of every subject of society with a general environment in the context of stabilizing of the social sphere allows forming on all levels societies of the feeling of social responsibility and brought over to acceptance and realization of public policy in all spheres of the country. By basic priorities of public policy in the field of management social risks there must be such directions:

1. Transformation of regional policy and inter-budget relations for stimulation of development of territories in the context of strengthening of state social help.

2. Differentiation of grant of social help taking into account payment of territory informing of the commonwealth of the nation.

3. Grant of greater plenary powers local societies concerning the redistribution of functions in execution organizational supervisory co-ordinating contents.

4. Revision of standards of «general conditions of dwelling» and implementation of mechanisms of their providing, in particular by the way of more active bringing in of potential of non-state organizations.

5. Corporate strategic planning of development of territory which will allow forming a safe social environment for the citizens of Ukraine.

6. Development of approaches concerning the territorial «points of growth» forming of socio-economic or scientifically educational clusters due to which it is possible more effectively to use present potential.

It is necessary to notice that realization of certain priorities in public policy in the sphere of management social risks at the use of social mechanisms is accompanied with the integration of the new economic, political, financial, social approaches to the development of local societies, institutional support, by activation of public motion and every citizen separately. Due to the strengthening of the role of globalization and components of local societies, it is possible to attain greater public trust, solidarity, social responsibility, which, in the end, is instrumental in the best providing of general necessities of society. On the whole local society must become the staple of the decision of social necessities, especially social support, in the case of origin of social risks. The implementation of social mechanisms as instruments of public policy in the field of management social risks plays one of the important roles in the determination of instruments that used for stabilizing the social environment.

Conclusions. Consequently, the proposed ways of implementation of social mechanisms in the field of state administration social risks are the effective instrument of choice of strategy of socio-economic development of the state, which takes into account the features of every society, and also comes forward a correcting lever at the acceptance of administrative decisions concerning prevention and minimization of results from the action of social risks. The implementation of social mechanisms is given by possibility quickly to react on new social calls and adapt to the transformation of socio-economic realities. The social mechanism as a basic instrument of influence on the development of society in the context of public policy in the field of management social risks determines the basic ways of development of the framework of society. The subsequent improvement of social mechanisms enables correct public policy concerning the leveling of social risks, base on

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withstanding social norms. This mechanism allows to promote the level of viability of the social system, modernize the infrastructure of educational establishments, improve the staffing and financial providing of social services.

The complex system of public policy in direction of the decision of questions concerning minimization and leveling of social risks is based on political, legislative, economic and socio-cultural factors, by which it is possible to define sourcing, principles of setting and form of a grant of social help, subjects of receiving, terms of payments, purpose grant. Thus, the scientific ground of implementation of the social mechanism of management social risks is directed, foremost, on the achievement of strategic priorities of receiving social safety of society.

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