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INTERPROMOTION IN SOCIAL SYSTEMS: PRINCIPLE OF THE RATIONAL ACTIVITY

В статті проводиться аналіз видів пізнавально – практичної діяльності особистості. Розкривається роль раціонального міжсуб'єктного взаємсприяння як можливості для вирішення глобальних проблем людства.

Ключові слова: раціональність, активність, взаємсприяння.

В статье проводится анализ видов познавательной-практической деятельности личности. Раскрывается роль рационального межсубъектного взаимодействия как возможности для решения глобальных проблем человечества.

In the article the kinds of cognitive and practical activities of the person are analysed. The role of the rational intersubjective interpromotion is revealed as an opportunity of finding solution to the global problems of mankind.

Keywords: rationality, activity, interpromotion.

Many contemporary problems are global in nature. It is a catastrophic environmental pollution, problems of necessary material, energy and food resources, managing population growth, poverty eradication and hunger, ensuring peace among nations and prevents wars; preserve the cultural heritage, morals, education. That is why so need the holistic approach to change the direction of development of human society.

Today, people have already seen and evaluated the results of they consumer's attitudes towards the environment and they began to understand that from their rational active life position, aimed at preserving and improving life in general, will depend on the fate of all human civilization. The rational way of human development – this is the only acceptable way at the present level of the human's historical development. As rightly pointed G. Bashlyar, rational people – are those who can actualize their culture and who knows this culture and, therefore, knows the social reality in which he lives "[7].

Man is not so had got the reality, as he creates it himself in accordance with their ideas and interests. So the conversion process and the creation of society, it is the rational process, and the "rational mind is occupied not only the reconstruction, and reorganization, but and alteration of life's grounds, as this determines the victory of man and his mind "[7].

The reasonable of rationality in the will of the people stimulates the search for new ideas, the creative construction, the building of foundations for the future and belief in historical progress. Drawing attention to the rational activity, as an opportunity to address the global problems facing mankind, we must not miss an important element - the subject of rational activity, which is a part of the system and works with its own individual motives, personal goals, and stored values.

The subject always faced a choice of options activity, and this ability to make informed choices – the base of subjective rationality. It remains to hope that he will choose a rational way of interpromotion individuals in society on the basis of communication, tolerance, dialogue principles. Rational or irrational choice will be made, probably depends on social conditions in which man exists; on the needs, interests,

focus, personality values. It is appropriate to consider the notion of "quality of life" as a characteristic of human life, directly affecting the formation and interaction of individuals in society.

Quality of life in the noosphere – it is a harmonious blend of individual life, the social systems of all types and levels and mankind in general, the dominant development of science, education and culture, the achievements of the social, economic and technological progress, which together can ensure the continuation of life of mankind and life on Earth.

In most developed countries, which determined the development of modern humanity; techno-economic component not only dominates but also suppresses the cultural and ethical dimension. The economic development of mankind is in contradiction with a reasonable attitude to nature, space and human life [2]. There is need for a transition from man-made – to the human civilization, where the main value would be no capital, but people. An urgent task is to develop a coherent strategy of human development, consistent with the Nature [3].

The development of mankind can not be implemented by one or more of the chosen people; it is the case of the human community as a whole. But the human community is far from mutual support and disconnected in many ways. The main section is on the line "rich-poor", on the belonging to the "golden billion" and the rest of the world's population, as well as racial, ethnic, national and religious grounds.

As a consequence of social fragmentation, the existing social systems do not reach the highest possible level of their development. Hence the need to learn a new way to manage different types of rationality - as at the human level, at household level and at the enterprise level (profit and non-profit), and at the level of structural units of government of the State and at the level of humanity as a whole.

The main problems of socio-economic systems of various types and levels are in the lack of criteria for the rationality of social systems, lack of capacity to assess results of management, lack of theoretical and methodological developments in the field of rationality. The issue of governance of the rationalism in the socio-economic systems is rooted in solving the many problems of modern humanity: the social, economic, political, demographic, environmental, determining the quality of life of every individual and every social system.

A key word of the phrase "social system" is the concept of "system", and namely, it sets the direction of socio-economic entities of all types and levels.

Social systems constitute special class (of open non-equilibrium self-organizing) of cybernetic systems that are similar of the basic properties of living organisms. It can be assumed that the essence of the concept of "system" in relation to socio-economic formations can be deduced from analysis of the processes of existence of living organisms. The emergence of "system" principles in thinking due from the development of the human body and consciousness, the emergence of more sophisticated adaptive traits, based on the principles of development and consolidation of adaptive reactions.

In the work of Academician P.K. Anokhin system is proposed to call "...as a set of the selective components, interaction and relationship of whose assumes the character of interpromotion of components for a realisation by useful result". [1, p.33] This definition is given in relation to the functional system that integrates neurophysiologic processes of the brain in the implementation of some of the results of the behavioural act. The main feature of this definition lies in the distinction between the concepts of "interaction" and "interpromotion" components of the system.

Interpromotion process is a process of interaction in a special and targeted conditions restriction of degrees of freedom components. In the functional system of P.K Anokhin the neurons under certain conditions, lose part of their degrees of freedom and becomes in definite and specific relationships to each other, thereby directing its functionality from any one particular "point" to a certain result. PK Anokhin conclusively linked the notion of "system" with the notion of "result", which advocates a system-forming factor. This definition restricts the concept of "system" as class "living" systems, to which can be attributed, and social systems.

Identification and disclosure of reasons of the formation of social systems is crucial for the approach to the socio-economic phenomena. Cognitive and practical human activity on the rational stage of cognition has divided nature into subject and object, radically changed the nature of cognition and marked the beginning of the division of labour and the differentiation of practical human activities. The transition to the use of tools laid the foundations of economic activity. Failure from individual survival has generated human groups of different types, different social relations, and laid the foundations of social activities. Development cooperation of labour and the need for cooperation laid the foundations of management in the socio-economic community. In this approach, the main reason for the formation of social systems is an informative and practical human need, aimed at adapting to changing environmental conditions and, ultimately to the

survival of the human community in the long run. Consequently, informative and practical human activity is the cause of the systems of socio-economic type.

In the analysis of informative and practical human activity [5] installed:

1. Economic activities (both theory and practice) is built on rational rationality. Virtually all existing manufacturing processes and their effectiveness are described in abstract concepts and in terms of money. Thanks to this whole variety of economic processes, inputs and products were reduced to a number of economic concepts (costs, revenues, profits, capital) and that simplify of management. Economic rationality in general, simplifies the nature and process of cognition. Therefore, economic cognitive and practical activity of man as the stage of rational knowledge and rational nature has achieved impressive results in the twentieth century.

2. Social activities (both theory and practice), because of its focus to the study of human potential, has the base on reasonable rationality. This thinking is dominated on the way of knowledge from the abstract to the concrete, i.e., in a specific synthetic thinking. The development potential of mankind has based on the growth of diversity of the people, and a basic human quality is manifested in the pursuit of human potential to their full implementation and completion (to the entelechy – according to Aristotle). Social rationality is reflexive, it involves in itself the separate of the subjects from the rest of nature that an awareness of themselves as natural beings, that not only different from the rest of nature, but also are one with her. The ideal of a social work is a purposeful development of man and mankind.

3. Management activities within the aggregate of cognitive-practical work explore the potential of the organization of socio-economic structures for optimal use of the potential of both the nature and man. Cognitive and practical aspects of economic and social activities are multidirectional (one complicates the process of cognition, the other it makes), and in some sense, antagonistic, so the extent of management activities are intended to counterbalance the extreme tendencies of economic and social activity in general, the dynamic homeostasis of the socio-economic formations. In this case we can talk about the need to manage of the rationality in social and economic systems.

Human society as a whole, as well as its different types may have the necessary quality system, and may not possess them, they can be a social system, and may not be. The concept of "system" is used to denote not the most objectively existing physical education, but some of its quality or condition, among other possible states. The "interpromotion" people in a specific socio-economic system can be compared with the behaviour of neurons' functional system "PK Anokhin. In the socio-economic system, people at certain conditions, lose some of their freedom and stand in some specific relationship to each other, thus directing its energies and capabilities in any one particular "point" – to determining future outcomes.

Social System – a special state of specific and concrete functions of the human formation, which gives a new synergistic quality of the whole as a result interpromotion elements of this community – specific people. The main content management is the transformation of social formation to the social system, establishment and implementation of the principles and laws general of social and natural space of the human community.

Thus, a structure-forming factor in the emergence of a new systemic quality of the social system as a single social organism is management. To select a specific definition, which characterizes the specified system's quality, we introduce the concept of "rationality of the social system." The rationality of the social system is a complex of multiattributive quality socio-economic system, expressing the interaction of two types of cognitive and practical activities (economic and social), two types of rationality (rational and reasonable), and two kinds of effects (economic and social), leading to the satisfaction of possible human requirements at this level of development.

Thus, the rationality of the social system reflects the level of " interpromotion " people, generating "capacity" of the system to generate a "human" energy due to internal relations for the development of man and mankind in the rules of general social and natural spaces.

Comprehensive analysis of the category of "quality" is given in AI Subetto [4]. Rationality is seen as a dynamic category and the dynamic properties of the unity of social systems. Dynamism rationality of system means dynamism of its individual properties, manifested in the development of individual properties and the measurement of their intensity over time. The rationality of the system is seen as a hierarchically organized set of individual properties of its parts, that is, she herself is also a multi-level system. Single rationality refers only to the principal, the dominant feature; integral rationality refers to a collection of both social and economic, and management of properties. Aspect of the rationality of the social system is closely related with the hierarchical structure. There are two directions of disclosure structuring rationality: the functional associated with the decomposition of the rationality on the properties, and the substrate, reflecting the decomposition of the quality of substrate holders of rationality – components and processes of systems. For

the rationality of processes of social systems, there is also new systemic structuring, i.e., the set of qualities of operations, processes and actions.

The rationality of the social system - it is an axiological category, because rationality posed by human systems and processes of social systems, in contrast to the quality of other natural phenomena, has value, and determines the value of the objects and processes that are directed by human activities (economic, social and administrative spheres). That is, the rationality of the social system and its processes must satisfy to axiological criteria: a) the suitability – for the expected results, and b) the suitability – for the enjoyment of economic, social and managerial processes work. In turn, the description of the axiological criteria of rationality associated with the concepts of boundaries, limits, and optimum. The boundaries reflect the requirements for the rationality of the social system of the environmental, economic and social environment.

The rationality of the social system as a kind of quality should be considered in conjunction with the quantity. The unity of the rationality of the social system and the number of its constituent elements - the fundamental source of the measurability of the rationality of the social system, manifested as a human life. "If the quantity and quality constitute an indivisible unity, it follows that every quality must have its quantitative characteristics" [4, p. 27].

The rationality of the social system is a measure of efficiency, which in turn is a measure of quality that reflects a measure of "interpromotion" people, defined by laws and regulations of the overall social and natural space, a measure of "interpromotion" of people, generating "capacity" of the social system to generate a "human energy" due to internal relations and transformations for specific and concrete results to meet a variety of human needs.

The rationality of the social system as a management system is linked to social intelligence with reason, ecological homeostasis with the economic and quality of life in a single triple integrity. Managerial efficiency is a rational basis for this three-pronged paradigm.

The quality of socio-economic formation depends of management social systems, and the process of transforming the socio-economic formation in the social system based on the currently known laws and principles acquired by cognitive-practical activities. The process of managing the social system is the process of management of the rationality of the social system, the results of the management of social system - is the quality of life in the social system. Thus, cognitive and practical activity of man, realized in the management, assuming that the quality of socio-economic systems, is transformed into quality of human life.

Based on the foregoing, we can formulate the main conclusions about the management of the rationality of social and economic systems.

1. There is certain objective prerequisites reasonable rationality of the social world, which determines the development of this sphere of knowledge. These may be called metaphysical grounds. They concealed the existence of the most important values that help to understand the destiny of man, his essence and potential. Without these assumptions it is impossible to analyze the meaning of socio-economic life, hidden in the deep layers of history and culture, which is not yet understood.

2. Cognitive-practical activity is the cause and the main factor in the emergence of social systems and development of human civilization. Social systems are the tools of man's knowledge itself and the environment. Man has built between itself and the nature of the whole chain of links, in which each subsequent link should be amplified progress, and make it more powerful than its predecessor.

3. The whole set of cognitive and practical activities of man can be divided into three relatively autonomous spheres (region): the economic, social and governance. Each of these human activities developed on the basis of their specific energy of existence and realizes its specific effect on the basis of its specific criteria of rationality. There are objective conditions of rationality of each type of human activity, which determines the development of this activity and the scope of knowledge. All of the existing socio-economic phenomena and the diversity of the phenomena of the social world arise from the interaction of three forces (three kinds of energies and three types of effects) – the economic, social and managerial. These forces are changing their place, operate it in an active and the passive role, as a neutralizing force and form the necessary diversity of the social world.

4. The Management is a factor which transforms social formation in the social system. Management – the function of a social system that provides a dynamic homeostasis (adaptive system) under changing environment and maintain the parameters reflecting the quality of basic social systems – the optimal ratio of quality of life of people, economic opportunities and the feasibility of potential members of society.

5. The principle of recursive works in the socio-economic systems of various types and levels; this means the possibility of applying the principles of management of the human body (the part of the brain and nervous system). Man is the creator of the social world (or noosphere space), and the diversity of socio-

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economic systems is a tool of human self-development. Proceeding from this human brain and human nervous system can be models to govern the socio-economic systems of any kind, type and level.

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СОЦИАЛЬНО-ДЕЗАДАПТИРОВАННАЯ СЕМЬЯ КАК ОБЪЕКТ СОЦИАЛЬНО-ФИЛОСОФСКОГО ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ

Необходимость вивчення соціально-дезадаптованої сім'ї обґрунтовується тим, що суспільство зацікавлене в духовній і моральній сім'ї, яка швидко адаптується в умовах соціокультурної трансформації. Тому важливо зрозуміти механізми та специфіку функціонування соціально-дезадаптованої сім'ї, причини її виникнення, що можливо тільки в рамках соціальної філософії.

Ключові слова: соціальна адаптація, соціальна дезадаптація, сім'я, соціально-дезадаптована сім'я.

Необходимость изучения социально-дезадаптированной семьи обосновывается тем, что общество заинтересовано в духовной и нравственной семье, которая быстро адаптируется в условиях социокультурной трансформации. Поэтому важно понять механизмы и специфику функционирования социально-дезадаптированной семьи, причины ее возникновения, что возможно только в рамках социальной философии.

Ключевые слова: социальная адаптация, социальная дезадаптация, семья, социально-дезадаптированная семья.

The necessity of studying the socially maladjusted family is based on the fact that society is interested in the spiritual and moral family which quickly adapts in the conditions of social and cultural transformation. It is, therefore, important to understand the mechanisms and specificity of the functioning of social and maladjusted family, its causes, which is possible only within the framework of social philosophy.

Keywords: social adaptation, social maladjustment, family, socially maladjusted family.

Любое общество состоит из системы взаимосвязанных социальных институтов. Семья является одним из важнейших среди них, поскольку «де-факто» – это единственная социальная система, увеличивающаяся не только ввиду приема новых членов, как другие социальные группы, а благодаря рождению детей. Развитие семьи дает людям надежду постоянного развития, воспроизводства себя и своих ценностей. Среди основных функций семьи, кроме репродуктивной (воспроизводство в детях