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## SOCIAL CARE: SYSTEM ANALYSIS

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The article deals with the social care as a kind of social system, which forms a contrast unity of diverse elements – Syntagma. Social care is a complex formation and a systematic approach can be applied to its analysis. The system is a complex of interacting elements, between which there is regular communication or interaction, where an element is an indivisible particle of the system. The main task of social care is to harmonize social relations through the development and implementation of organizational and economic, scientific, technical, moral and legal aspects of their regulation. Universal element of the social welfare system serves people and integrates such structural elements of social support: human rights, amateur, educational, innovative, coordination. Each of these structural elements of social care from syntagma point of view is interesting and contains an applied nature.

*Key words:* social care, human development, the social care system, economic environment, gender element.

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### СИСТЕМНИЙ АНАЛІЗ СОЦІАЛЬНОЇ СИСТЕМИ

У статті висвітлено проблеми надання соціальної допомоги як виду соціальної системи, що утворюється в результаті поєднання різномірних елементів, між якими відбувається постійна взаємодія. Головним завданням соціальної допомоги є гармонізація соціальних відносин шляхом розробки і реалізації організаційно-економічних, науково-технічних, морально-правових аспектів їх регулювання. Універсальним елементом системи соціального забезпечення є бажання служити людям, що інтегрується в такі структурні складові: соціальна підтримка, права людини, аматорська освітньо-інноваційна координація. З точки зору наукового дослідження, кожен із цих структурних елементів соціальної допомоги є цікавим та містить прикладний характер.

*Ключові слова:* соціальне забезпечення, розвиток людського потенціалу, система соціальної допомоги, економічне середовище, гендерний елемент.

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### СИСТЕМНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ СОЦИАЛЬНОЙ СИСТЕМЫ

В статье освещены проблемы предоставления социальной помощи как вида социальной системы, между элементами которой происходит постоянное взаимодействие. Главной задачей социальной помощи является гармонизация социальных отношений путем разработки и реализации организационно-экономических, научно-технических, морально-правовых аспектов их регулирования. Универсальным элементом системы социального обеспечения является желание служить людям, которое интегрируется в следующие структурные составляющие: социальная поддержка, права человека, любительская образовательно-инновационная координация. С точки зрения научного исследования, каждый из этих структурных элементов социальной помощи является интересным и содержит прикладной характер.

*Ключевые слова:* социальное обеспечение, развитие человеческого потенциала, система социальной помощи, экономическая среда, гендерный элемент.

### Introduction

The peculiar features of help and support have belonged to human society at any stage of its development, although the method of implementation differed significantly in the process of sociogenesis. The current situation on social care is a reflection of

the structural and institutional changes taking place in modern society and it is so rapid, that the social and philosophical reflection is not sometimes keep up with them, in consequence of which we see the lack of holistic understanding, fragmented and dispersed, disconcentrated thoughts and views.

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**Analysis of research and publications.** Social care is a complex formation and a systematic approach can be applied to its analysis. This approach is actively used in the 70-80s of the twentieth century. The application of systematic approach to social care gives an opportunity to imagine it as a holistic phenomenon that integrates theoretical and practical components. The systematic approach is a methodology trend of scientific knowledge and social practice, and in the basis of it lies the understanding of an object as a system. The object of systematic approach is an integrity, which includes consideration of: a) its various elements, b) structural elements, which depend on the nature of domestic relations, c) the boundaries of the system, d) the relationship of this system with the surrounding reality. The central concept of system approach is the concept of the «system». There is a diversity of approaches to the interpretation of the essence (philosophical, sociological, managerial, etc.). The system is a complex of interacting elements, between which there is regular communication or interaction, where an element is an indivisible particle of the system. Qualitative characteristic of the elements make up the system, a set of regular relations between the elements which are internal form or structure of the system [3, 583]. There are the following types of systems: large, social, cyber, societal and others [6]. M.S.Kahan, using a systematic approach to the analysis of human knowledge, concentrates on the necessity of distinguishing between elementary and complex systems [2]. The complex system as opposition to the simply one is an open system, characterized by constant change, communication with other systems. The Community and its subsystems relate to the complex social and historical open systems and therefore provide its consideration in the dynamics of the actual existence (as process) and practical existence, static (composition and structure). The systematic approach actualizes and investigates the phenomenon as one acting system under the general rules, her state can predict or anticipate the behavior of each element.

Social care was reviewed by various fields of human knowledge: psychology, sociology, economics, philosophy. Each of them tends to absolute specific aspect of this mechanism of social interaction. At the same time, such multidisciplinary understanding (R.Lister, H.Hernes, B.Hobson, U.Libert, E. Orloff) emphasized the universal nature of this phenomenon and created the foundation for his understanding as a system.

**Problem.** Let's consider the social care in the context of systematic approach and define the characteristics of the system and the specifications of its operation.

**Social care in the context of the systematic approach.** Under the main provisions of the systematic approach society is considered as a complex social system formed by a set of interconnected subsystems, the interaction between them affects the livelihoods of people. Each of these subsystems has its own specific features and own specific functions in human life, but at the same time saves the universal features of the system and in this case can be considered as a system itself. Thus, social care can be considered as a subsystem of society, or as an independent system of social human life. However, we would like to note that in the case of reviewing the social care, we need to make one semantic remark. Any system primarily involves integrity, but in our opinion, it is not quite correct because the essential meaning of social care will realize the integrity as a “paradigm”. This term is derived from Greek “paradeigma” and is translated as a sample or example. This semantic content is essentially alien to social care, with its applied aspect orientation to individual. The researches and the actions, taken in the context of the paradigm, smooth contradiction, but a consensus for them is “the horizon: it, always unattainable.” Therefore, we believe that the integrity of the social care should be considered in the context of syntagma. “Syntagma” is derived from the Greek term syntagma (literally – both built, combined). In this case, any phenomenon is recognized from two points of view such as: theoretical aspect which is characterized by multidimensional approaches, but social and practical aspect is characterized by coexistence of heterogeneous elements. If paradigmatics symbolizes one dimension, intolerance and absolute opposites, the syntagmatics vice versa gives the opportunity to combine a plurality of contrasting elements and thus interprets any phenomenon as a continuous process of creating something new as a complete mosaic, where each particle (unit of any complexity) has value in themselves and self-importance. As the reality of life in its content and substance differs greater than any formalized logical structure, because it is contradictory internal and constantly changing, and it requires constant new combinations of theoretical and practical knowledge, humanistic values, cognitive and behavioral competence in specific situations in the sphere of social care. According to our point of view it is possible to recognize this unity of contrast elements of social care only from syntagmatics positions.

The scientists who began speaking about the systemic nature of social care for the first time were the representatives of social and psychological theories, such as: evolutionism, psychoanalysis,

behaviorism, humanistic psychology, and others. These theories are rooted in the idea of the theory of social Darwinism, which promoted the natural process of survival and adaptation. From the perspective of social Darwinism and functionalism, social care is contrary to the natural process of social adaptation. The potential adaptation of human to the surrounding world is inherited by the nature. Accordingly, people and social groups should be developed, relying only on their own strength, as well as all other beings that exist in nature. If society strives to maintain a system (individuals, groups, communities) that are poorly functioning, hence it will nurture parasite social strata due to the weakening of effective functioning of systems. Representatives of other theories such as psychoanalysis, put forward the thesis of the need for social care and the people who need it. Within these theories social problems are seen as social pathology, social disorganization, dysfunction, social contradictions, structural stress and more.

The final judgment about the results of social care as a system, was only after World War II, when the complexity of economic and political development were most apparent in the social sphere. In the process of social care influenced the idea of New Deal, which emerged in the US in 30-s, and the idea of the welfare state (Welfare State) Western Europe (England, Sweden) of 40-s [4, 6]. The authors of this idea ( Beveridge in England) believed that the system of the welfare state was designed to eradicate all forms of social disease: illness, unemployment, poverty, illiteracy, domestic disorder. Since the middle of the twentieth century dominant idea of strengthening the social care has become the creation of conditions for private capital. Social care in this case was regarded as somewhat utopian forced measure, which at the state level should be minimized.

At the same time, on the contrast to the idea of Welfare State, another idea “Sozialstaat” – the welfare state was offered. A compromise path lies in a combination of economic efficiency of market and social justice. In such circumstances, social care does not redistribute the wealth among individuals specifically, it uses an activity of citizens and eliminates judicial, administrative and economic barriers that impede the ability of the individual. The existence of “social state” is determined by lots of factors that can vary depending on the time and place. The attempts to “introduce” this in the absence of the necessary conditions, only discredit such idea. The practical implementation of this idea became German postwar era [1].

But over time this idea was to lose its attractiveness in the context of solving social problems, because these states led to financial despair. “Social State” is very

expensive, even wealthy countries do not have enough money to pay for it. Over time H.Espinh-Anderson [5] proposed the classification of welfare state: liberal, social – democratic, conservative, depending on their ideological foundations, the extent of social protection, the size of social assistance and other criteria.

At the end of the twentieth century the traditional approaches to solving social problems of social care were critically reanalyzed. The critical remarks on social care are clearly defined by H.Blumerom [10]. First, social care reveals social problems not by itself, but only after a society begins to analyze your situation and determine that these problems exist. The subject of social care are situations that already have the status of serious social problems in society (poverty, unemployment, drug use, terrorism, etc.) and very rarely it refers to solving problems that so far only hypothetically may have a place in society. Secondly, it is difficult to explain why under the same circumstances very different social problems are activated or ignored by society.

**Features of social care syntagmatics.** However, social care has some contrasting properties (eg, lack of definite hierarchy of values among the spheres of its activities, functional ambivalence), which is somewhat contrary to the notion of consistency, but they are caused by the problems which it deals with and the necessity of the interaction with the social institutions (eg state or private institutions), that aimed at the social support of the person according to their purpose. Syntagmatics nature of social care allows it not to be passive, but be an active agent of change in the society as a whole and in the lives of individuals, families and communities separately. It is a kind of social shock absorber, which is required to support equality and stability, as “groups that need help, whether poor or unemployed, or deviant, carry damaging charge, in violation of the stability of society” [8]. This leads to the fact that social care is equally performs as a function of social control and social support functions, each of them has a value in themselves and self-importance.

Syntagmatics of social care is characterized by internal dismembered and functional unity that is reflected by the controversial debate about its theoretical understanding and in agreement of its actions. The internal dismembered of social care syntagmas, in our opinion, is determined by that fact that its main universal element, as we have already repeatedly emphasized above, is a man. Accordingly, it must proceed from understanding the basic laws of human development, namely: 1. Human development is carried out only in the real activity through interaction with others.

2. The driving force of social development is the contradiction between human needs that are constantly rising, and real opportunities to meet them.

3. Stable periods of development are alternating with periods of unstable, acting as a transitional stage and carry the possibility of high-quality individual tumors.

4. The most pleasant terms of social personality development are: social support, reference group dynamics and individual needs.

The human being creates the kernel of social care syntagma, and all its structural elements are integrated around this core. They are: human rights, amateur, educational, innovation, coordination, gender. Each of these structural elements of social care fulfills its specific function. Thus, human rights aimed at the realization of human rights through the provision of certain services and participation in developing the legislative policies and practices of society through the implementation of legislative initiatives through the monitoring of human rights by governmental and commercial organizations.

Amateur structural element of social care attracts people to an independent solution of their problems, promotes their responsibility, raises and discusses topical social issues, promotes and supports a variety of amateur structures and organs. In this context social care – is a positive agent of change, because it creates conditions for social integration. The internal contradictions of personality are considered as one of the motivations for self-development. Man as an individual personality and the subject of activity is as a coherent, integrated, active and, as we have noted above, the ambivalent system that is able to self-development. Ambivalent personality is a mutual complement and mutual compensation of the replaced personal tendencies, qualities, characteristics, manifestations of activity and behavior. This system is a complex integrity, which concludes in tendencies that directly are not compatible with each other, but may be compatible indirectly.

Educational element organizes educational activities as separate groups of citizens and society as a whole on the basis of certain ideas. This element brings up initiative, creativity, thinking people, develops leadership skills of ordinary citizens, trains activists taking into account originality and individuality of each person. The humanistic approach of social care involves belief in individual creativity, the ability to overcome obstacles to social adaptation in the most difficult conditions of life. In this case, the person is understood as a unique, open, active, international and ambivalent system that is able to change, self knowledge, and self development.

Being open is one of the traits of the man. It exists just constantly interacting with their environment, it

is opened to the world due to its behavior, activity, it receives something from the world and gives something to the world. The continuous development is the basic form of human existence.

The innovative element is aimed to the research and analysis of current social issues, to the searches and offers of innovative, cost-effective alternative, rational means of solving material, organizational and ideological problems of surrounding reality improvement. This element demands to take into account the integrity and stability changes for individuals, families and communities, denying the isolation of people and society. Changes are impossible to carry out only at the micro level. To solve the problems of one person, family or group we usually have to connect formal and informal social networks, different organizations and different professionals, it is often necessary to initiate collective action to attract media attention. Most of all innovative elements often manifest itself in the activity of non-governmental organizations that unite people together on the base of common interests, goals and objectives. Such organizations directly engaging in interaction with people who are users of their services are able to learn their needs and implement new forms and methods of social assistance that meet the requirements of economic and social conditions, which are changing rapidly in recent years.

Coordinating element establishes relationships between different sectors of society to improve their interaction, the social atmosphere in general, strengthens confidence, makes social tension easier. Such element is implemented in partnership principles, assuming the relative autonomy of each.

Gender element appears as an imperative of social justice of social care. It contains human rights and overcomes all forms of discrimination, including gender and human rights restrictions, based on sex. Gender-based element of social care focuses on the interests of men and women, family, market and state role interact, the part which social movements play in the configuration of these relationships.

Gender element involves consideration of man and woman differences in social position, because the term “gender” conveys the content of social expectations which are put by men and women in a particular society because of some economic, socio-cultural and political conditions.

Talking about social care from the syntagma point of view, complex variety of tasks should be presented:

- establishing safeguards for livelihoods;
- ensuring social justice in society;
- improving the character and conditions of employment;

- adaptation of the individual in society, directing his active social life to solving the problems;
- creating conditions for self vulnerable groups;
- diagnosis of social and personal problems;
- social prevention;
- providing social support of poor people;
- counseling;
- social rehabilitation and therapy;
- social planning;
- mediation between people and various social institutions.

Taking into account syntagmas social care, it is necessary to point out that the solution of each of these tasks does not lead to solution of the problem – the harmonization of society, because solving one problem does not guarantee smooth existence of society. Moreover, social care provides the creation of conditions for abilities that increase their degree of self-control and self-organization in general. Effective solution of social problems is to create conditions for “self” through which “the overall health of the social body” provided [9] and social transformation implemented so that the social conflict and decentralization remained minimal. The best social and economic environment for social care is that the environment in which such support requires the smallest number of people.

### Conclusions

The main task of social care is to harmonize social relations through the development and imple-

mentation of organizational and economic, scientific, technical, moral and legal aspects of their regulation. Universal element of the social welfare system serves people and integrates such structural elements of social support: human rights, amateur, educational, innovative, coordination.

Each of these structural elements of social care from syntagma point of view is interesting and contains an applied nature. They are united by something over which they have – people just individuality dimension of social care makes specific syntagma.

The social care system as a specific phenomenon, influences on the change in sense of the situation for a person, firstly, because of the importance of reassessment motive or subject needs, secondly, by changing the role, position of the person, thirdly, because of the predictions and expectations of the consequences of action or non-implementation. An individual can imagine the consequences of his act, and this idea in some way affects the meaning. Fourth, changing the meaning of a given combination can be achieved in one of two meanings, one of which is vital and given in emergencies, and another relationship is created through the actions of the new real motive, which is updated externally. Taking into account mentioned above (it is simply impossible to predict the results of these impacts and the required frequency of repetitions because of the uniqueness of each person) social care appears to us as “haphazard” system is a syntagma.

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