

## THE FEATURES OF SOCIAL POLICY MODERNIZATION AND TRANSFORMATION IN MODERN DEMOCRATIC STATES IN RELATION TO UKRAINE

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### Summary

Political life experience in democratic countries proves the need of Ukrainian society to adapt to the world globalization processes in the perspective of recognizing Ukraine as a democratic state in the world community. Changes and transformations are always under influence of the globalization process which takes place in all spheres of life: economic, political, social etc.

Actuality of the article is determined by the fact that globalization process is influential in dynamic transformation of social life. It is evident that historically formed social policy model in democratic and economically developed countries requires change and transformation in accordance to challenges of the present day. Special attention deserves the social sphere, as mechanisms for the implementation in social policy and social protection of the population of our country need to be changed. This problem refers not only to providing political situation stabilization, raising the level of public trust to state activities in the social sphere, but also in establishing the interaction between people and state institutions as subjects of public policy. We believe that problem of transformations and changes in social policy in democratic state is important in the era of globalization and transformational change, especially for Ukrainian state which aims to develop a democratic way.

**Keywords:** democratic countries, transformations, transformation of social life, formed social policy model, democratic and economically developed countries, modern challenges.

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### 1. Introduction

Today concepts of modernization are defined by socio-cultural character. In the context of modernization, it involves reorientation of public relations to the distribution of integral values (social state, humanism, aw-governed state, an individual freedom, human rights, etc.) (*Tsvetkov V., Gorbatenko B., 2001 : 17*).

As a result, the research of "human dimension" in social policy, it's modernization and transformation in modern democracies is relevant.

In this context problem of making a model of social policy in Ukraine and identifying the trends of its transformation of democratization is very important.

**The purpose of this article** is to identify trends in the formation of a model of social policy in Ukraine in the context of democratization.

**The level of scientific development of the problem** Research of this problem has been done by domestic and foreign scientists such as M. Volgin Gorbatenko, E. Gansova, A. Doronin, W. Lorenz, G. Esping-Andersen, B. Deacon Semygina T., V. Skuratovskiy, A. Silenko, A. Skripnyuk and others. However, the dynamic development of modern society under the influence of globalization processes requires continuous analysis and study the impact on the state of social and political life of the society, including the state of social policy and social security, particularly given the desire of Ukraine as a democratic developing country to join the world community.

An essential feature of the process of modernization is structurally meaningful transformation of the state management system, aimed at disclosing its full potential, the formation of the state structure of social action. Globalization processes can be considered one of the weightiest factors accelerate integration and democratic development of the world community. In a globalized world, the problem of perspective development cannot be solved without considering the changes in the social sphere of society, forecasting the development of relations between the individual and the state and the determination of the basic foundations of the modernization of social policy. The experience of developed countries shows convincingly that the nucleation and formation of the welfare state does not occur spontaneously, but on the basis of a government policy (*Barapasha V., 2008: 135-137*). According to Ukrainian scientists, social state, as a special kind of public approval positions, cannot be limited only to social orientation. To ensure adequate social needs and demands of the population is the creation of a favorable needed trade state, the definition of economic development strategy of the company. At the present stage of transformation of Ukrainian society in the direction of the effective operation and improvement of the welfare state priority is the creation of effective socially oriented institutional system that allows citizens to choose between public (institutions of the legislative and executive branches of government, labor exchange) and non-state (private insurance and pension companies, philanthropic foundations, NGOs) institutions (*Barapasha V., 2008: 150-157*).

## 2. Scientific studying of the problem

Exploring the issue of modernization of Ukrainian society at the turn of the millennium, modern scholars say that at the present stage of the Ukrainian state development of the welfare state is the need to overcome the mutual alienation of the individual and the state, the state and society (*Gorbatenko B., 1999 : 146*).

Necessary component of democracy has extensive system of civil society organizations. Only in a democracy such associations have the necessary conditions of activity and development, real participation in decisions of the government and public affairs. Democratic society should have a full partnership between the government and charitable organizations, creating favorable conditions for disclosure of public building and promotion of social activity (*Larina N., 2014 : 25-30*).

Thus, we can identify one of the trends that indicate changes in social democratic countries, namely strengthening of non-state actors and solving social problems, resolving social conflicts. Such transformations in social policy liberalization lead to positive changes of the state and civil society in the framework of regulation of social issues. State delegates its powers in social policy with other “contract system” providing social services, actively stimulates activity of the non-state sector (e.g. the USA, the UK).

### 3. Tasks of democratic states in the field of social policy implementation

In modern literature there is classification of democracies based on determination of the activity of the State for implementation of socio-economic rights of individual "positive state", "state of social security", "social state" (Davydova M. 2001: 33). Domestic researcher M. Davydov notes that positive state dominated political approach, answers are deemed necessary protection capable citizens who positively manifest themselves. As ideology of the state is used to install something that majority of citizens, provided security in position to take care of oneself and create own wealth. In the social sphere, the state assumes a duty to maintain the law and order and building economically secure environment for business and professional activities. Under such conditions, social policy, called active social policy often sets before man too humiliating or difficult to fulfill the requirements. In the positive state has the possibility of their own efforts to provide their welfare, and the state to create the appropriate conditions for this.

Analyzing the nature of the state of social security, we note that in such a state citizen has a legally enforceable right to a certain guaranteed minimum welfare. Social same state guarantees a minimum level of well-being and, therefore, assumes responsibility for its provision restricting civil liberties by making decisions on citizens on the basis of the total for them (citizens) liability (Davydova M. 2001: 35).

So, the modern democratic state among the tasks in the implementation of social policy to recognize: the desire to provide every citizen with decent living conditions; eliminating the negative effects of the operation of market processes; social justice and social and political stability in the country; complicity of the state and civil society in the management of social conflicts solving social problems; reduce social tension in the society; possibility of personal fulfillment, recognition of the human subject of social policy; social security of citizens.

Providing these tasks in the field of social policy reflecting the desire to preserve social stability in democracies, despite the differences in the models of social policy specific country. It is worth noting that the goals of social policy in many countries with developed democracy experiencing some transformations under the influence of globalization and democratization. Changes in social policy model can be considered as a response to the challenges of modern trends of civilizational development of society, in particular such as dynamism and instability (Davydova M. 2001: 105). Researcher T. Semygina analyzing transformations in social policy economically developed states of the world (UK, Germany, Sweden, the USA, Japan, New Zealand), defined the general tendencies inherent in models of social policy in these countries, namely: the beginning of a certain erosion of "classical models of social software" and traditional views on social policy and social services. Thus, globalization has challenged the existing system of the country, in particular the system of wages, employment, social security, protection of workers, the provision of social services. The researcher gives the following example: the technology that transformed the world into a common market, led to the emergence of the less developed countries of the so-called virtual jobs that are partly informally employment. Under such conditions we can say about the appearance of a number of social problems and creating a situation that leads to a decrease in demand for skilled and low-skilled work force, reducing self-employment and increase the long-term unemployment (Davydova M. 2001: 116-125).

Thus, the deepening fragmentation of the labor market. This leads to a re-supervision of many issues related to state regulation of wages, pensions, reduction of the role of trade unions as social partners.

#### **4. The experience of developed European countries in the implementation of the individual's right to social security**

So, in the context of globalization, despite the expected recovery in economic and social situation of removing barriers for trade liberalization has led only to the further deepening of inequality between rich and poor countries, as well as various social groups in the same country. Even in developed countries are perceived differences in income, depending on age, gender, ethnicity. Actually, it's not only income but also other indicators of quality of life (*Semygina T., 2008: 145*).

On the formation of quality of life, it is important to consider the problem of the right to social security, the creation and maintenance of social security and funding. Social rights and freedoms of the individual as determined by its ability to provide adequate, sufficient and necessary social conditions of life of the individual in society (*Strohan A., 2008: 137*). Analyzing trends in the implementation of the social policy of democratic states, defining the role and place of the person as a subject of social policy should refer to the experience of the developed countries of Europe.

The main legal act regulating relations in the sphere of social PC software in Europe, including the principles of its funding is the European Social Charter. Recognizing the social protection as a basic social right, the European Social Charter helps strengthen it by setting minimum safeguards at European level. Right to social security was first recognized in the international dimension as a human right in the Universal Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen. It is central to a number of ILO Conventions, as well as included in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Charter, according to local researchers (*Strohan A., 2008: 139*), goes beyond these international instruments, it is – the only international agreement relating to all aspects of social security. Besides the basic social security rights, the Charter guarantees the right to social and medical assistance and the right to social services. Social security system, monitored by the European Committee of Social Rights, differ not only in their results, but also by the process of organizing and financing in accordance with the cultural, historical and political experience of the countries in which they operate. These features that characterized Western Europe after World War II, became more noticeable after the enlargement of the Council of Europe, the countries of Central and Eastern Europe (*Strohan A., 2008: 140*).

The main trends and features of the functioning of modern social security systems of European countries can be considered as such:

- Shift in emphasis from public charity to reorientation of working population in social security on their own resources and capabilities;
- Creation of social and economic conditions for social self-defense and social security at the expense of personal contribution on the basis of self-regulation of their own potential;
- Strengthening provision of targeted assistance;
- Introduction of equality between the sexes – individually oriented payment;
- Programs to combat poverty and marginalization;
- Decentralization of services, care from inpatient care, etc. (*Strohan A., 2008: 140*).

#### **5. Modern trends in social governance in democratic states**

As the current trend in democratic countries can be noted the need to put into practice the social management system of social standards of quality from the perspective of the normal life

of a person to change the system of the social minimum. It is important to consider the trend-setting international social standards, stimulate national governments to the implementation of national social programs in the fields of employment, health care, the education sector in order to overcome the problems of unemployment, poverty, and strengthen investment education, health as a guarantor of social stability (Davydova M. 2001: 147). According domestic and foreign experts on socially and policies, another important socio-demographic trend that has economic, political and cultural implications, is to strengthen the migration. The migration process takes place both on the domestic and external level. Regulation of labor migration has become an important component population policy and employment in many countries (Davydova M. 2001: 146). In addition, diverse demographic trend (increase in fertility in less developed countries and at the same time a significant amount of infected adult population in countries immunodeficiency virus and AIDS, aging populations in developed countries, urbanization, life) define social policy priorities of both individual countries and the world at large. Exploring the issues of modern development of social policy, formulates T. Semigina trends change in the basic model of social policy: rapid innovation through the exchange of information dissemination of values, methods and approaches in the provision of social services, which have not previously been characterized by a specific culture; pluralism of ideas; social services; development of non-governmental and private organizations, deinstitutionalization (the rejection of large residential institutions) and decentralization; dissemination of ideas-tested social assistance for the destination, providing residential or educational loans, etc. (Semygina T., 2008: 147).

## 6. Conclusions

In the context of globalization process Ukraine as a democratic, rule of law and social state has the problem of own model improving in social policy, which is still characterized as uncertain and instable. Experience of developed countries proved that transformation of social policy is not a spontaneous process and requires reforms, not only in the social sphere. High levels of social stratification become an obstacle to accumulation of cultural and intellectual resources modernization. Social experience of transformation in modern Ukrainian society suggests a large scale of mechanisms involved in implementation of social models, which replicate the experience of democratic countries. Challenges which Ukraine meets under the influence of globalization and modernization are connected with problems of social differentiation, increased social tension and insecurity, political and social exclusion. From here we can talk about insufficient level of participation of a person as a subject of social policy in the public and political life of society.

Analyzing changes in social policy under the influence of processes of modernization, it is important to consider the opinion that now the country's life is measured and compared not only by economic power, but also by the level of human development. Nation-states are forced to build their public policies, in particular in the social field, considering class differences on the one hand and individual rights and freedoms on the other hand (Semygina T., 2008: 148).

European experience confirms that political commitment in the implementation of democratic reforms may be vain without spiritual, particularly humane, ethical and moral dimensions which are focused on private interests of citizens, a harmonization of social interests, a guarantee of the rights and the freedoms and protection mechanisms (Monograph. 2017: 62]. Ukraine as an independent and democratic state is connected with the international community, so needs to adapt to the world globalization processes. Therefore, at this stage, Ukraine is facing the task – to build a modern model of its own social policy, considering the positive experience of model changes and transformations in social policy in modern states.

But it shouldn't be a plain copy of developed countries experience. On the way to reformation of existing mechanisms, it is important to consider not only the current positive trends in social policy of democratic states, but the negative effects of transformations and changes too.

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