



CONCEPTUAL FOUNDATIONS OF THE SOCIAL STATE

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Abstract

The scientific article analyzes some aspects of the theory of the social state and its conceptual foundations. In the modern era of globalization, the factors on which the philosophy of the social state is based, the elements that make up its economic, political, spiritual and ideological foundations are revealed.

Keywords: social state, politics, social philosophy, man and society, theoretical concepts.

Introduction

Modern ideas about the social state. Of considerable scientific interest are the approaches to the interpretation of the essence of the social state of foreign researchers. For German scientists, it is characteristic, first of all, to link the activities of such a state for the social protection of citizens and a market economy based on private initiative and bringing funds for social programs.

According to H. Bayer, “a modern social state is a centrally controlled concern for the provision of all citizens in all life situations, which is revealed as the first manifestation of modern democracy, despite the fact that social justice is based on economic liberalism” [1].

More complex scientific schemes are built by Spanish specialists in the theory of the social state. So, for example, M.A. Garcia Herrera considers it in the context of relations between economics and politics, political power and the market, when the capitalist development of the economy is combined with the introduction of public power into the market and the distribution of wealth.

At the same time, the foundation underlying the social state is a pact between political class organizations with conflicting interests, after the conclusion of which the main documents are agreed that radically affect the form of the state, the economic structure and the living conditions of citizens.

The social state itself, based on social transformations and the achievement of material equality, exists only as long as the social ideas that characterize it materialize. Another Spanish researcher, M. Aragon, emphasizes the lack of a clear definition of what could be called a social state and the impossibility of accurately identifying it as a specific political form, draws attention to such a feature, which, in his opinion, is





certainly inherent in a social state, such as its “an open character, when everything is subject to discussion and there is no place for any absolutism - neither the absolutism of freedom, nor the absolutism of equality.

It behaves like a state that claims to maintain a balance between freedom and equality, and the balance is in constant tension and therefore is dynamic, and not static, susceptible to constant improvements and interpretations, as is inherent in a political form based on democratic pluralism”. Further, M. Aragon notes that “the constitutional principle of the social state does not in itself require any special changes in the composition and functioning of state bodies and acts only as a principle that directs the activities of the state to reduce social injustice”[2].

The successful functioning of the social state is possible only on the basis of a highly developed economy, which must be efficient, socially oriented, serving the interests of all sectors of society. An example of the constitutional provision of the economic basis of a social state is the Spanish Constitution, according to which “all types of the country’s wealth in their various forms, regardless of the owner, serve the common interest” (Art. 128), and according to Art. to plan the general economic activity in order to meet the collective needs, ensure the even and harmonious development of regions and industries and stimulate the growth of income and wealth, as well as the most equitable distribution of them”.

The economic policy of the social state requires a combination of state regulation measures, encouragement of competition and the development of citizens' personal initiative to ensure their own well-being.

As S.V. Kalashnikov notes in this regard, the stable signs of a social state are:

- Availability of social support for all members of society;
- Legal nature of social policy;
- Availability of a system of budgetary payments;
- Availability of state structures of social protection;
- Acceptance by the state of responsibility for a decent level of well-being of citizens[3].

In the political sphere, a consensus of the main political forces is needed regarding the main goals and objectives of the development of a given society, the established system of social institutions. This makes it possible to ensure the continuity of the social policy of the state in cases of democratic change of the ruling parties, governments and senior government officials.

The spiritual atmosphere in a social state should be characterized by a developed sense of citizenship, social solidarity and humanism.



Social policy is the activity of the state, political and social institutions aimed at the progressive development of the social sphere of society, improving the conditions, lifestyle and quality of life of people, providing a certain part of their vital needs, providing citizens with the necessary social support, assistance, protection using the available financial and other social potential[4].

The functioning of the social state is practically embodied in an effective social policy. There are many definitions of social policy. We will focus on the next one. Social policy is a set of theoretical provisions and practical measures developed and implemented by state and non-state bodies, organizations aimed at creating the necessary conditions for life, meeting the growing social and spiritual needs of a favorable social climate.

In a social state, the subjects of social policy are state structures, local governments, public organizations, production and other teams (all interested structures and persons). When the subjects of social policy are in hierarchical dependence among themselves, subjects of a lower level become objects. The object of social policy is the entire population of the region, individuals, social communities.

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