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Opportunities of Application of the Social Synergistic Institutionalization Concept in a Social State

Abstract

The modern social states realize the social policy which includes the development of the social security of population. The strategy of the social state development is focused on the balanced personal development and society.

The provided article is dedicated to determination of the methodological bases of development of the social state. In this direction the following conclusions have been made: the bases of researches, the social synergy institutionalization has great advantages for studying the social state. The concept of a social-synergy institutionalization has great opportunities for the comprehensive analysis, forecasting and using theoretical results in practice. A special attention in the article is drawn to the interpretation of the social institutes content and their influence on process of public administration. Social synergetic approach simplifies the analysis of transformation of the social state and social institutes as well as the search for ways of management in crisis situations and creates the possibilities of post-crisis recovery. It clears up, in compliance, the principles of the social state, the features of self-control, self-organization and self-governing of the different social institutes, and provides the opportunities of reaching the result when the social state and social institutes, on the basis of interdependence, interferences and interrelations, create the

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social integrity. The concept of a social synergy institutionalization helps to create a model of the social state.

Keywords: *social state, social institutes, institutionalization, social synergetic, social-synergy institutionalization*

Introduction

The social state as an indeterminate system of public administration has a need for studying. First of all, it is connected using category "social" in the legal state relations. With respect thereto, the research of characteristics, bases, contents, mechanisms of implementation of the social state has a great importance. At the same time it must be kept in mind that the state keeps on the legal basis and therefore management of the social state is based on the laws generally aimed at the development of social spheres of society.¹ Studying social content of the state S.V.Kalashnikov considers it necessary to allowance for its social functions and social activity of society and its social institutes. According to the author, this differentiation gives the chance of determination of social content, the nature of the social state, features of social activities and mechanisms of the state.² Forming of the social state is not only economic, political, but also moral process which necessarily takes into account the human factor.³

Social state

Considering the highest level of statehood the social state is the state serving to the society interests.⁴ The notion of "social state" appeared in the end of XIX century – in the beginning of XX century was created regarding the features those were

¹ Leonov, I.V. (2006). *Social state as subject of a theoretical legal research: thesis.* (p.73). Moscow, Russia.

² Kalashnikov, S.V. (2006). *Essay of the welfare state theory.* (pp. 67-68). Moscow, Russia.

³ Morozova, L. A. (2002). *Theory of the state and right: Lawyer.* (pp. 117-123). Moscow, Russia.

⁴ Kalashnikov, S.V. (2002). *Social state: evolution and stages of formation.* Zhurn. "Person and work". (pp. 121-124). (No. 10). Moscow, Russia.

not in the new, liberal legal state.¹ Present day, social or social legal state exists in three levels: - in scientific level, the level of ideas and conceptions; - in normative level, in the basic laws and constitutions of a number of states; - in empirical level, in the real activity of state institutes and social groups regarding solving several social problems.² The idea of social state firstly put forward by L.von Stein in 1850. When saying social state he considered the full legal equality of all social classes and personalities.³ According to Lorenz von Stein together with legalization and protecting the authority social state should also serve the people's interests.⁴ In 1879 Adolf Vagner presented radical theoretical basics of intervensionist social state. In his conception the opinion of making the state cultural and general welfare state was put forward.⁵ According to A.Vagner's law, state is improving properly with free-market capitalism, here people vote for hightening the level of social services.⁶ Opinions of F.Nauman about intervention of the state in economic and social relations turned into the basics of early german liberalism. For Nauman the concepts of "People's State" and "National State" are synonyms. He thought that the development of state was in the solidarity of bourgeois classes and workers, he also paid special attention to the freedom of personality.⁷ Having a major impact on general welfare state conseption and being the founder of social state ideology J.Keynes thought that in necessary cases with implementing social programs the state should monitor the financial stability, finance basical scientific researches, loosen the results of the manifestations of the crisis. Such kind of political structure has been na-

¹ Belousova, S.V. (2012). *Social state as instrument of ensuring quality of life: monograph* / S.V. Belousova. (p.7). Irkutsk, Russia.

² Koptashkin, S.V. (2007). *Social state*. Scientific publications KF RGSU © 2008./<http://kraspubl.ru/content/view/287/68/>. Moscow, Russia.

³ Goncharov, P.K. (2000). *Social state: entity, international experience, Russian model*. (pp. 18-37). / (P.K. Goncharov. – / / *Social and humanitarian knowledge: Scientific and educational edition*. – 02/2000. – N2.). Moscow, Russia.

⁴ Kolosova, O.Y. (2011). *Social synergetics in management of social systems. Historical, philosophical, political and jurisprudence, cultural science and art criticism. Questions of the theory and practice*. (pp. 69-79). Tambov: Letter,. (No. 1 (7)). Moscow, Russia.

⁵ Weblen, T. (1984). *Theory of an idle class/T. Weblen. Progress*. (pp.489-506). Moscow, Russia.

⁶ *Adolph Wagner is the German economist*. <http://opisdela.ru/?p=1570>

⁷ Shamova, L.G. (2008). *Social state. History*. (p.62-67). Present., "Russia: fetters to the social state". Materials of the All-Russian scientific conference. Moscow, Russia.

med as “*general welfare state*” or “*social state*”.¹ According to Marshal, social state is the state which guarantees the maintenance of a minimal welfare state with the purpose of participation of an individual in the appropriate level.² A.F.Khrantsov explains the social state “as the result of historical conflicts of conservative, compromised conservative, socialist and liberal political forces”.³ According to E.N.Naumova’s opinion, in general social state performs as public institute regulating general issues connected with governance, in the narrow sense, social state considers providing definite requirements of a personality, relations formed in connection with his status, mutual relations with other persons.⁴ As for Kochetkova, the main purpose of social state focuses on loosening class contradictions with providing the individual and general independence of the personality, stabilization of market economy and social state should guarantee to provide life activity standarts of each personality.⁵ H.Brown and M.Niehouse classify basic features of social state as following: 1. The idea of social welfare state is not only connected with the determination of social security, but also with presentation of this in better quality and specially to provide social security for every citizen; 2. Existence regulated centralized and based on highly organized concern is directed to the provision of care and service to all citizens of all life circumstances in accordance with social justice as the first social reality of changed system of economic liberalism and modern democracy.⁶ A.Briggs explains general welfare state as a state that guarantees minimum in-

¹ John Maynard Keynes. (2002). *The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money*. (pp.163-169). by, Fellow of the King's College, Cambridge, published by Harcourt, Brace and Company, and printed in the U.S.A. by the Polygraphic Company of America, New York. (First Published: Macmillan Cambridge University Press, for Royal Economic Society in 1936). (Transcribed for M.I.A., corrected and formatted by Andy Blunden). This Edition: marxists.org. Cambridge, England.

² Tokareva, S.B. (2011). *Methodology of social designing and social constructivism*. (pp.387-393) Social philosophy and social designing. ISSN 1998-9946. Vestn. Volgogr.state.un. Series 7, Philos.. No. 2 (14), Volgograd, Russia.

³ Kalashnikov, S.V. (2006). *Essay of the welfare state theory*. (p.6). Moscow, Russia.

⁴ Nort, D. (1993). *Institutes and economic growth: historical introduction*//Thesis. (p.49). (T.1. Issue 2). Moscow, Russia.

⁵ Kochetkova, L. N. (2008). *Theory of the social state of Lorenz Von Stein*//Philosophy and society. (p.39-43). (No. 3). Moscow, Russia.

⁶ Braun, H. & Niehaus, M. (1990). *Sozialstaat Bundesrepublik Deutschland auf dem Weg nach Europa*. (p.152). Frankfurt am Main, Germany.

come, reduces risk level and gives social opportunities for all citizens by changing market rules thoughtfully.¹ Modern times, the problem of social or general welfare state is sounded one of the actual problems: The researchers relate the crisis of social state with the following factors: I. General crisis of the insurance system based on solidarity. II. Conflicts between necessities of the expansion of growing social securities and the reduction of tax burdens in business. III. Expansion the differences between the numbers of tax payers and persons who have social security right IV. In 1980 and 1990 acceleration of modernization production resulted with the abolition of social patronage and violation of social contract related to 60th years. In contrast with general welfare state, modern social state refuses its role of protection and tries to create favorable social state based on market economy.² According to the critics of social state capital laws are strict and how the society following logic of market can be humanist and fair. In modern society the number of people who wants to live by state expense is increasing day by day. Work ethics have been destroyed and the occasional propaganda promises happiness, but it can not strengthen the social responsibility of citizens, personal initiative of people weakens, irresponsibility of the community, their desire to live with extra support is growing. To prevent this, the reduction of state support, the provision of state regulation of the market is recommended. Thus, the welfare state which is social ideal is based on industriousness, discipline and responsibility. The idea of the welfare state is an attempt to find the golden middle. In social state - the state of society is responsible for a fair social order, "the state is similar to the regulated community." In social state favorable social activity of each institute is the main condition. Therefore, the social state which is the high level of statehood must serve the public interest. As N.A.Berdyayev noted "the state exists not for making paradise, but for preventing hell on Earth."³

¹ Briggs, A. (1961). *The Welfare State in Historical Perspective. Concepts and Issues*. (p.221-258) Archives Europeennes de sociologie. Cambridge, England.

² Kalashnikov, S.V. (2002). *Social state: evolution and stages of formation*. Zhurn. "Person and work" (pp.67-68) . (No. 10). Moscow, Russia.

³ (2004). *Concept of the social state of the Russian Federation. Materials of a scientific and practical conference "Social state: experience, problems"*. (pp.101-103). Moscow, Russia. (pp.101-103)

Theory of an institutionalization: sense and main directions

The concept of a social-synergetic institutionalization which integrate an approach of institutionalization and social synergy, gives great opportunities for definition of tendencies of development of the social state. Social institutes are institutionalized, acting as set of the established social relations, rules, norms.¹ The theory of an institutionalization helps to analyze appointment of social institutes and their property. The founder of the theory of an institutionalization T.Veblen considered that institutes as set of the relations between the person and the personality, perform the corresponding functions. Institutes as public systems, have the differentiated activity at a certain stage of development and, from the psychological point of view, reflect a moral position of lifestyle in society. T.Veblen noted that institutes, it the "habitual thinking style" connected with distribution of information in this or that society. T.Veblen associated development of a civilization with institutes: - development of institutes is development of society; - institutes as system of the special relations between society and the personality perform functions peculiar to them; - institutes are the dominating and habitual form of thinking; - institutes as results of the processes which were taking place in the past are conservative, and difficult adapt to modern changes.²

Richard Nelson, Sydney Grekhem Uitner, Jefferey Hodson are the famous representatives of an evolutionary institutionalism. Main ideas of this direction are following: 1. Denying the basics of optimization and methodological individualism. 2. Emphasis of a research of economic changes. 3. Carrying out biological analogies. 4. To take into account a role of historical time. 5. Routine and theory of evolution of the company.³

The representative of a new institutionalism O. Williamson studies institutes as

¹Vasiltsova, V.M. & Tretyshny, S.A. (2014). *Institutional economy*. (p.154). Standard of the third generation.SPb.: St. Petersburg, Russia.

²Williamson, O. (1996). *Economic institutes of capitalism*. (p.202). St. Petersburg, Russia.

³Wagner, Adolph. (1939). "Speech on the Social Question" (abridged), in Donald O. (pp.224-240) Wagner, ed. Social Reformers. Adam Smith to John Dewey. New York: Macmillan, USA.

controlling mechanisms of contractual relations. In his opinion, firms, markets and contractual relations shall be accepted as the main institutes.¹ The traditional and new institutionalism differs on three features: - First, "the traditional institutionalism researches economic problems, using methods of other sciences, but the new institutionalism uses methods of the neoclassical theory which is based on the categorical device of modern microeconomics and game theory. - Secondly, the traditional institutionalism uses an inductive method for generalization of different situations, and the neo-institutionalism uses deductive and general scientific methods in case of interpretation of the specific phenomena. - In the third, the traditional institutionalism pays special attention on collective activities, the main subject of study of a new institutionalism is the personality, his individual behavior".²

D. North is considered the founder of the theory of institutional changes. The main goal of this theory is to understand endogenous factors, which lead to changes in different institutes and in institutional structure of society. According to D. North, institutes are rules, mechanisms, standards of behavior which structured the repeating interactions between people.³ He notes that the main task of the institutional theory is to show the process of the changes happening in institutional structure of society. According to D. North the institutes created by people, are developed and changed by them. Institutes influence to behavior of people and limit their elections, and the institutes are determined interaction of people. Property of institutes: - formal procedures in the form of rules and instructions (for example, the constitution, contracts, decrees); - procedures revealing and forbidding destructive behavior; - the unofficial (unwritten) codes of behavior, tradition, habits limiting official rules and procedures.⁴

According to D. North, the institutional structure creates rules of the game ...

¹ Williamson, O. (1996). *Economic institutes of capitalism*. (p.48). St. Petersburg, Russia.

² Hramtsov, A.F. (2007). *Social state: indication problems*//Government and local government. (p.37). (No. 2). Moscow, Russia.

³ North, D. (1993). *Institutes, ideology and efficiency of economy//from the plan to the market: future of the postcommunist republics*. (p.73). Moscow, Russia.

⁴ Fayzulina, T. F. & Fayzulina, A. I. (2007). *Essence of an institutionalism and its value in a research of the social and economic phenomena*. (p.123-127) Bulletin of regional public institution. (No. 9/September). Moscow, Russia.

or determines of restrictions, which are the relations form created by people.¹ D. Nort and R. Thomas developed "optimistic" model of an evolutionary institutionalism. According to this model, in the process of institutional changes in conditions of small losses, inefficient institutes are replaced by effective institutes, that creates conditions for reduction of transactional losses and for development of economy with high speed.² Social-juridical institutionalism of J. Kommons is the new direction. According J. Kommons, the institute - is a collective activity related to controlling, liberation and expansion of individual behavior. J. Kommons considers that the basis of social and economic development is constituted by legal relations and regulations and therefore, the economic institutes expressing interests of the working aristocracy, i.e. a part of "middle class" act as category of a legal order. J. Kommons relates to social institutes family, production corporations, commercial associations, labor unions, state, etc. In his opinion, all shortcomings of capitalism are connected with shortcomings of precepts of law that leads to the unfair competition. J. Kommons connected the solution of this problem with work of legislature of the state.³

Other direction of an institutionalism is a conjuncture-statistical institutionalization of U. K. Mitchell. U. K. Mitchell acts as the supporter of the main idea of an institutionalism – application of social control in economy.⁴ One of the main directions of an institutionalism is institutional constructivism. The classical social theory accepts social constructivism as a basis of social changes and considers that efficiency of social action depends on the level of understanding by social subjects of the course of history, its laws and steady tendencies. Institutional constructivism is directed to determination and phenomenological understanding of sustainable development of mankind in the evolutionary way. On this basis this theory characterizes preserving noosphere of the Earth, change, consumption and distribution of energy, according to processes

¹ Ponomareva, Y. E. (2011). *Opportunities and restrictions of social synergetics in case of a reforming progress research. Society yesterday, today, tomorrow.* (p.307). Moscow, Russia.

² Fayzulin, T. F. & Fayzulina, A. I. (2007). *Essence of an institutionalism and its value in a research of the social and economic phenomena.* (p.123-127) Bulletin of regional public institution (No. 9/September). Moscow, Russia.

³ Gulbina, N.I. (2004). *Theory of institutional changes of D. Nort.* (p.59-70) "Economic sciences" on March 15, Moscow, Russia.

⁴ Morozova, L. A. (2002). *Theory of the state and right: Lawyer.* Moscow, Russia.

of transformation of the public relations and preserving force of human potential in these conditions. Institutional constructivism considers development of the political and public relations, determines a role and the place of the state and the public relations in overcoming negative results of sustainable development, including social and psychological, technogenic and ecological results of human activities on Earth, and perhaps in the future within the limits. Institutional constructivism is directed to convergence of social and economic processes.¹

Contents and possibilities of application of social synergetics

The social synergetics as the theory about development, studies tendencies of self-determination, self-organization and self-government of the social state and opens great opportunities for definition of the direction of development of the state. The social synergetics studies the general regularities of social self-organization, i.e. interaction of a social order and social chaos. In this case "order" means the stable, repeating relations between numerous elements in time and in space. "Chaos" is unstable relations between numerous elements. The synergetics accepts development as natural, steady alternation of an order and chaos, and studies synthesis creation problems, on the basis of disappearance of distinctions between definition of "dissipative structures" and these aspects of reality. Long connection of simple dissipative structures with complex dissipative structures becomes the hierarchization reason. Alternation of processes of hierarchization and dehierarchization leads to social self-organization. Dehierarchization is connected with separation of more complex structures into simpler structures. In social aspect this process is observed on the basis of stability and instability of social institutes. In this process the social choice has special value and clears up content of social self-organization. Here the thesaurus, the detector and the selector act as a basis of the social choice. Thesaurus as the result of corresponding bifurcation in structure has potentially created numerous possible dissipative structures. Internal interference of elements of social system acts in a detector role choosing a certain bifurcation structure from the thesaurus and turns possible into real. The detector acts as unity of the competition and cooperation, determining

¹ Naumova, E.N. (2006). *The Social state in Russia: problems of the theory and practice*: yew. ... edging. юрид. sciences –(p.3) Vladimir, Russia.

social dynamics. At this time the selector as the third factor enters process of the social choice. According to the law of the internal choice, the detector, on the basis of exogenous interference and the principle of stability, between numerous bifurcation structures chooses more stable structure for a social environment. Thus, the creative potential of the social choice becomes clear only on the basis of all three factors – the thesaurus, the detector and the selector.¹ Synergetic management of public processes means that the difficult nonlinear system as the person and all Universes have possibilities of self-creation and self-structuring. Here means not fatal management of systems, but ways of realization of dialogue between the person and social systems on the best bases.² The social synergetics represents multiple ways of development of social systems. The social synergetics can be used as the approach connected with the prospects of development of the state. The social synergetics is directed to studying of social dynamics and tries to explain the unexpected, nonlinear changes which are carrying out to transformation of society and their results. Focus on a research of social synergetics social reality that can play a crucial role in management of crisis situations. Within social synergetics development of society can be regarded as self-creation because, here is considered the factor of the subject of the power and citizens.³

Characteristic of methodology of a research

The theory of an institutionalization has special value for studying of features and development of the social state, but makes an impression of imperfect approach in this direction. The theory of an institutionalization is focused on the analysis of real conditions and doesn't create the applicable-changing opportunities. Considering value of the theory of an institutionalization in studying of the social state, and using social synergetic approach in development of the relations between social institutes, and in management of social institutes and the states, we consider expedient

¹ Bransky, V.P. (1999). *Social synergetics as postmodern philosophy of history. Social sciences and present.* (p.117-127). (No. 6). Moscow, Russia.

² Kommons, J. *Institutional economy.* (p.118). History of an economic thought. Economic bulletin of the Russian state university. (No. 4).

³ Sadovaya, G. (2008). *Germany: from a kayzerovsky imperiik to the democratic republic (1914 - 1922).* (pp.31-33) Samara, prod. "Samara university", Samara, Russia.

the choice of the theory of the "social synergetic institutionalization" as methodological basis. By means of social synergetics we can analyze and predict essence, enhancement and future development of all forms (the individual, a family, social group, culture, religion, economy, etc.) society. The benefit of social synergetics is connected with opportunities of studying of social crises and transformations, reformation and revolutionary changes, the analysis of development of society and state, including processes of reconstruction, self-improvement, creation, new self-organization, etc. social institutes. Institutionally approach gives possibilities of a research of the social relations, social behavior and traditions within differential interference and interdependence. Forming and development of the social state is closely connected with evolution of the macro and micro systems constituting it, social institutes, endogenous and exogenous social factors influencing this development. The main feature of modern societies consists in their continuous complication. The main principles of the social state are mutual assistance of social actors, i.e. the help of people, groups, layers, the organizations, etc. to the needing layers, charity, development of groups of interests, participation of citizens in public administration, etc. that is the main idea of the social synergetics connected with self-organization and self-government of difficult systems. The social synergetics has an advantage and relevance for interpretation, the analysis, forecasting and determination of prospects of self-improvement, self-regulation and self-government of the state and social institutes in stable and crisis situations, results of innovative changes in social institutes, structural transformation of the state system and social institutes, etc. The social synergetics in the conditions of the bifurcation choice opens to social institutes of a possibility of the choice of the corresponding direction for self-organization and determination of future development. In this process the social synergetics considers the probability of delay of future development and crisis situations occurring under the influence of destructive endogenous and exogenous factors. At social system, (social institutes) which can't resist negative impacts are limited possibilities of the choice of ways of future development and it loses abilities of self-organization and self-control, in result it exposed to regress. However, many scientists on synergetic noted that social system is peculiar such power as a possibility of a choice and premature determination of more optimum directions of development which prevents the existing barriers and accelerates evolutionary potentials. The theory of an institutionalization gives

the chance to open properties of influence of the authorities on social institutes, which are bases of public administration, to define an entity of the reforms undertaken for the purpose of enhancement of social institutes and the direction of development of society and the state. "The social synergy institutionalization" integrates theories of social synergetics and an institutionalization that gives possibilities of a theoretical and application-oriented study of the social state and to predict and define its future development. Principal reasons of acceptance of the concept of the "social synergy institutionalization" as methodological basis of a research of the social state are followings:

1. It is known that even the most perfect strategy can't determine specifically a way of development of difficult systems and achieve the expected results. The social synergetics oriented to forecast development, from this point of view, it is more pertinent.

2. Social institutes and management of their development is directly connected with the state and its strategy. The theory of an institutionalization researches society systemically. "The social synergy institutionalization" in certain historical moments opens possibilities of the choice of a way of development and it is very important for self-control and self-organization of social institutes and prevention of their recession in critical situations. "The social synergy institutionalization" creates the potential of bifurcation development and choice of the necessary attracta, and thus managements of chaos and critical situation. In that case the difficult social system (state) and its subsystems (social institutes) purchase possibilities of self-preservation.

3. The theory of an institutionalization systematically analyzes social institutes, interprets the general and system directions of development mega, meso and micro systems (society, the state, social institutes, the individual), and the social synergetics studies critical situations and offers forecast scenarios of management of chaos, development of processes of self-organization, self-control and self-government of basic systems and subsystems. From this point of view, the theory of "a social synergy institutionalization" has big advantages to investigate of the social state.

Conclusion

The concept of "a social synergy institutionalization" which is aimed at interpretation and forecasting of features of development of the social state is summarized as follows:

- the main idea of social synergetics nonlinear development and it allows possibilities of development of different models of the social state inherent in the certain countries of the world;

- the social state legalizes centralized social institutes or promotes their liquidation, stimulates their development and in the end reforms state's constitutional bases;

- development of the social state and its subsystems – social institutes can be interpreted as difficult process which is based on relative interdependence of objective and subjective, exogenous and endogenous factors, on regularity of development of a civilization and national peculiarities;

- development of the social state leads to transformation, sometimes to integration or differentiation, and sometimes to destructions of social institutes, and as the result changes the system and mechanisms of coordination of behavior of social subjects;

- sociohistorical crises, wars, revolutions, class collisions and other events, development of requirements and interests of social subjects, technological progress, the competition between social institutes, purposeful innovative development, activities of social agents, etc. act as primary reasons of institutional changes;

- the institutional system of the social state determines its possibilities of development;

- qualitative changes in social institutes happening during social crises are followed with change of social norms and rules, systems of the social relations and social communications, and require application of innovations in managerial system of the state;

- the strategy of reformation of changes in the social state is directed to restructuring of social institutes, innovative reconstruction of their functioning, and to forming of the new social institutes considering social requirements;

- in many cases institutional changes don't come to an end with forming of effective institutional structures, or it is required time for effective functioning of the new or reconstructed social institutes;

- to manage crises, institutional instability and social transformations can be used socially synergistic forecasting scenario that has the potential to strengthen the institutional characteristics of informal rules and norms systems, which flow from social needs and are the dominant features of this, in turn, stimulates reduction of social tension, hypomorphic social adaptation. A tendency of adaptation of social subjects is contradictory influences reforming of social institutes: on one hand, they are appropriated new features, on the other stagnation of former features begins.

- the social state, considering social requirements, gives preference to the strategy of giving of innovations, creations of new institutes, preserving and expansions of social communication and social coordination.

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Dr. Səadət Məmmədova

Sosial sinergistik institutlaşma konsepsiyasının sosial dövlətdə tətbiqi imkanları
(xülasə)

Sosial dövlət ideyası 19-cu əsrdə yaradılmışdır, lakin iyirminci əsrin birinci yarısında öz qanuni əsaslarını tapdı, XX əsrin sonu - XXI əsrin əvvəllərindən tətbiq olunmağa başlandı. Müasir sosial dövlətlər ümumiyyətlə əhəlinin sosial təminatının inkişafını əhatə edən sosial siyasət həyata keçirirlər. Bu sosial siyasət cəmiyyət və vətəndaşlar arasındakı münasibətlərdə sosial ədalətin, sosial birliyin, sosial məsuliyyətin, sosial həmrəyliyin qurulmasını və bu əsasda əhəlinin sosial müdafiəsini təmin edir. Sosial dövlətin inkişaf strategiyası fərdin və cəmiyyətin balanslı inkişafına yönəlmişdir. Sosial dövlət vətəndaş cəmiyyətinin inkişafına yönəlmişdir və burada sosial bərabərsizlik, etnik, mədəni, dini, cinsi, siyasi və ya digər ayrı-seçkilik yoxdur, vətəndaşlar cəmiyyətin sosial, siyasi, iqtisadi və mədəni sahələrində bərabər şəkildə iştirak edirlər. Təqdim olunan məqalə sosial dövlətin inkişafının metodoloji əsaslarını müəyyənləşdirməyə həsr olunub. Bu istiqamətdə araşdırmalar əsasında deyə bilərik ki, sosial sinergetik institutlaşma sosial dövlətin öyrənilməsi üçün böyük üstünlüklərə malikdir. Sosial sinergetik institutlaşma konsepsiyası nəzəri nəticələrin

praktikada hərtərəfli təhlili, proqnozlaşdırılması və istifadəsi üçün böyük imkanlara malikdir. Məqalədə sosial institutların məzmununun təfsirinə və onların dövlət idarəetmə prosesinə təsirinə xüsusi diqqət yetirilir. Sosial sinergetik yanaşma sosial dövlət və sosial institutların təhlili, böhran vəziyyətlərinin idarə edilməsi və böhranın bərpası imkanlarını asanlaşdırır, sosial dövlətin prinsiplərini özünüidarəetmə, özünütənzimləmə və müxtəlif sosial institutların özünü təşkilatlandırma xüsusiyyətlərinə uyğun olaraq həyata keçirir, belə bir nəticəyə gəlməyə imkan verir ki, sosial dövlət və sosial institutlar qarşılıqlı təsir, müdaxilə və qarşılıqlı əlaqə əsasında sosial bütövlüyü yaradır. Sosial sinergetik institutlaşma konsepsiyası sosial dövlət modelinin inkişafına kömək edir.

Açar sözlər: sosial dövlət, sosial institutlar, institutlaşma, sosial sinergetika, sosial-sinergetik institutlaşma

Др. Саадат Мамедова

Возможности применения концепции социально-синергетической институционализации в социальном государстве
(резюме)

Идея социального государства была создана в 19-м веке, но нашла свои законные основания в первой половине двадцатого века, в конце 20-го и в начале 21 века начала осуществляться. Стратегия развития социального государства сосредоточена на уравновешенном развитии личности и общества. Социальное государство нацелено на развитие гражданского общества, и в здесь нет никакого социального неравенства, этнической, культурной, религиозной, сексуальной, политической или другой формы дискриминации, и граждане одинаково вовлечены в социальные, политические, экономические, культурные сферы общества. Предоставленная статья посвящена определению методологических основ развития социального государства. Выводы на основе исследований в этом направлении показали, что концепция социально-синергетической институционализации имеет большие преимущества для изучения социального государства. Концепция социально-синергетической институционализации представляет большие возможности для всестороннего анализа, прогнозирования и для использования теоретических результатов на практике. В статье особое внимание оттянуто к интерпретации социального содержания институтов и их влияния на процесс государственного управления. В статье особое внимание уделяется на интерпретацию социального содержания институтов и их влияния на процесс государственного управления. Социальный синергетический подход упрощает анализ трансформации социального государства и социальных институтов, управления кризисными ситуациями и возможности восстановления после кризиса, проясняет прин-

ципов социального государства, особенности самоконтроля, самоорганизации и самоуправления различных социальных институтов, дает возможности прийти к такому заключению, что социальное государство и социальные институты на основе взаимозависимости, взаимовлияния и взаимосвязей создают социальную целостность. Концепция социально-синергетической институционализации помогает создать модель социального государства.

Ключевые слова: социальное государство, социальные институты, институционализация, социально-синергетическая институционализация

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