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Кримець Л.В., кандидат філософських наук, старший науковий співробітник Національного університету оборони України, м. Київ

L. V. Krymets, PhD, Senior Scientific Officer of the National Defence University of Ukraine, Kyiv

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**THE METHODOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF
MANAGEMENT, SOCIAL MANAGEMENT, MILITARY-SOCIAL MANAGEMENT**

In a context of the methodological analysis management as the philosophical category is investigated in two interconnected aspects. According to the first approach management is considered as process of purposeful influence on objects and systems of any nature. Concerning other vision: management is understood as function, implicitly inherent by the most social, socio-technical, or to biological system, actualization and which realization determines an orientation progress of system and provides integrity of static and dynamic measurements of its structural integrity.

Keywords: *management, social management, military-social management, social, the methodological analysis, intersubjectivity, the human being, the social context.*

**МЕТОДОЛОГІЧНИЙ АНАЛІЗ УПРАВЛІННЯ, СОЦІАЛЬНОГО УПРАВЛІННЯ,
ВІЙСЬКОВО-СОЦІАЛЬНОГО УПРАВЛІННЯ**

У контексті методологічного підходу управління як філософська категорія досліджується в двох взаємодетермінуючих аспектах. Згідно першого підходу управління розглядається як процес цілеспрямованого впливу на об'єкти та системи будь-якої природи. Щодо іншого бачення: управління

розуміється як функція, імпліцитно властива самій соціальній, соціо-технічній, або біологічній системі, актуалізація та реалізація якої детермінує спрямованість розвитку системи і забезпечує цілісність статичного та динамічного вимірів її структурної будови.

Ключові слова: управління, соціальне управління, військово-соціальне управління, методологічний аналіз, інтерсуб'єктивність, людське буття, соціальний контекст.

МЕТОДОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ, СОЦИАЛЬНОГО УПРАВЛЕНИЯ, ВОЕННО-СОЦИАЛЬНОГО УПРАВЛЕНИЯ

В контексте методологического подхода управление как философская категория исследуется в двух взаимодействующих аспектах. Согласно первого подхода управление рассматривается как процесс целенаправленного воздействия на объекты и системы любой природы. Относительно иного видения, управление понимается как функция, имплицитно свойственная социальной, социотехнической либо биологической системе, актуализация и реализация которой детерминирует направленность развития системы и обеспечивает целостность статического и динамического уровней ее строения.

Ключевые слова: управление, социальное управление, военно-социальное управление, методологический анализ, интерсубъективность, человеческое бытие, социальный контекст.

Proceeding from two certain directions, in the offered work we shall lead the theoretical analysis of a category social management. A methodological basis of research are positions of the system and structurally functional analysis, as well as leading theoretical achievements of social synergetic as sciences which subject matter is research of public processes complex and over complex socio-bio-technical systems.

Social management - 1) the important function of any social system (a society as a whole, association of people, the social organization) as versions highly organized systems which provides its self-preservation, functioning and progress, 2) activity of the social subject (the person, social institutes, the organization, a society as a whole) on realization process of a management (self-management) that is realized by influence on conditions of a life of people and their valuable orientations [6, 214].

The important component of social management is social planning, development and realization of specific measures under the decision of social problems in unity with maintenance of progressive economic transformations. The major components of social management are: the operating influence connected with statement objectives and formation of mechanisms target positing and target achievement; Self organization - process of formation social communications and attitudes inside of system that possesses a relative autonomy and can mismatch set objects in view; the socially-organizational order (regulation and self-control), including social norms (moral, legal, administrative, etc.), rules, the samples of behavior appropriating the sanction, as well as structure and procedure who are made intentionally (for example, earlier made administrative decisions, embodied in the certain formal structure and the administrative schedule) or it is spontaneous.

According to the basic areas of a public life, following types of social management are allocated: economic, political, spiritual, etc. It leads also to use of the term « social management » in its narrow sense for a designation of managerial process in social area (subsystem) of a society: management of social work (activity of the organizations, services of social protection and their workers), the social help directed on rendering to the population.

Complex character of social management and variety forms of its display in a society lead to formation of concepts which combine signs of various types and levels of management. For example, the Government, representing the major component of politics-legal area, directed on management of a society as a whole, concept of management (management of the organization), all over again expressed a specific character of production management in economic area, subsequently began to apply to managerial processes in public, political, etc. the organizations.

In connection with that historical types of public systems can be considered from the point of view of characteristic for them (or prevailing) mechanisms of management, allocate various types of social management. From positions formational - the approach based on the analysis of relations of production dominating over a society and character sociopolitical building, according to the basic formations allocate: primitive-communal, slaveholding, feudal, capitalist, communist (socialist) types.

Civilization analysis of historical process leads to allocation characteristic for a traditional society, an industrial and postindustrial civilization types of social management. In the general view as social

management understand the process which is distinct from managerial processes in systems of other nature (biological, technical), which is capable to integrate them during creation of other systems (for example, socio-technical) on the basis of maintenance priority social management and transformation of all managerial processes according to qualitative features of new system integrity.

To it assists both a specific character of social management, and fundamental unity of managerial processes in all complex and over-complex systems which has been opened in cybernetics, to the general theory of systems, the general theory of the organization, synergetic, etc., has received reflection in philosophy and methodology of a science.

It is a question of the whole complex of the major generalizations and conclusions:

- Self-preservation of system admits its fundamental, base objective;
- On the basis of studying information aspect of causal relationships of system and occurrence of information causality the nature of management, its indissoluble communication with the information and the nature of information processes have been opened anti-entropy;
- The information serves the general organizational-constructive beginning which is organically embodied in process of functioning and progress of system that leads to the conclusion about unity of self-movement, self-organizing and self-management;
- Character of management depends on structure and type of integrity system;
- Growth of adaptive possibilities and controllability of system are connected with increase of a level organization.

Considering complex system as a control system (self-management), it is accepted to allocate its two major subsystems - operating and operated, connected with straight lines and feedback. Relationships (interoperability) between them should meet the certain requirements. In particular, that the operating subsystem had a possibility actively to influence on operated, it should possess not a smaller variety of conditions, than last according to « a principle of a necessary variety ».

The general property of all hardly-organized systems is construction of hierarchy of the centers (levels) of the management, directed on overcoming of complexity of object of management, simplification of administrative problems, increases of controllability of system as a whole, i.e. finally, on increase of a management efficiency. Already in bio systems the lowest levels of management operate rather irrespective of the maximum, their attitudes cannot be reduced only to commands and their performance. In a greater degree it is true for social systems.

Social management has specific signs which define its qualitative originality.

1. Social systems have the important difference: People - conscious social subjects, and at the same time - make objects of management. The operating center (an operating subsystem) the subject of management (carrying out also represents statement of objectives to some freedom of choice). As objects people and their associations which also are subjects of the conscious activity, possessing as capacity of target positing and freedom act.

2. In a context of social interoperability realization of administrative functions is indissolubly connected with authority as special system of attitudes that assists performance of imperiously-administrative decisions by means of a set of special means of influence on people (authority, conviction, compulsion, violence, etc.). In a society the subject of authority becomes as well the subject of management (if, certainly, it is not object of manipulation from the outside).

3. Qualitative feature of a society as social system is availability a phenomenon of culture - systems of symbolical and instrumental means of activity among which the special role is played with consciousness (consciousness), as well as values, norms, traditions, institutes, is artificial the created instruments of work and means the maintenance of ability to live, discoveries and achievements of art creation.

4. Social systems are capable not only to adapt for influences of an environment, but also to render on them significant appropriating influence, changing (in the certain limits) world around in conformity with the demands (adapting it to themselves). This feature is based on inherent in the separate person and humankind of capacity to creation, create, manufacture.

Progress of a society, complication of its structure and the organization order to considerable changes in all system of social management: in operated and operating subsystems, mechanisms of interoperability between them. On the one hand, were improved mechanisms of regulation (self-regulation) of a public life (norms, tradition), with another part - special-purpose public institutes and the organizations, called up to render purposeful operating influence on a society and structural components.

To major of such institutes became the state as the central controls a specific society as a whole.

Stage-by-stage formation of the complex, hierarchically constructed system of bodies of the

centralized management by a society which is functionally differentiated and which levels can be removed in a different degree from object of the operating influence (an operated subsystem), has caused to distinguish external social management and social self-management (when the source of operating influence is specifically inside of considered social system).

During historical development a role and value external, first of all state (institutionalized, centralized) managements constantly grew. It quite often generated the tendency to its impetuous expansion, led to suppression of area of public self-management. The decision of the specified problem becomes complicated that occur in a society, both operating, and operated subjects of social interests, objectives and methods of which achievement of objectives can to not coincide and even to contradict each other.

Administrative attitudes are indissolubly connected with imperious attitudes, are capable to accept political character. The subject of political (state) authority is as well the subject of management of a society, shapes, will organize and directs activity of all hierarchically constructed control system. As a rule, it is not interested in strategic variations of base layers of public organization which can cause loss of its imperious position. Therefore sooner or later such system gives in to destruction and replacement with the new system including an innovation in new static structure, and process repeats.

Having regulation of public attitudes as a basis and the major component of the actualization, managerial process does not reduce to it, includes regulation in the removed type as the last is characterized by a constancy of objective - conservation of system, and management is connected both with conservation of system, and with its variation. In this connection distinguish modes of social management (modes of self-management of social system):

- The regulation (self-regulation) providing functioning of system as a complex social organism;
- Actually the management which has been directed on dynamical progress of social system.

The modern society requires to the complete control system capable organically to combine specified modes and functions, to provide conservation of balance of stability and variability, traditions and innovations. Integrity of a control system is provided in that case when managerial process keeps the specific character as social (public) process, not reduced only to external regulation which transforms vast majority of members of a society into conscious subjects of activity in passive objects of external influence.

The specified specific character consists first of all, that capacity of social systems to variation and progress is based on capacity of people (both operating, and operated) to work. Therefore process of social management can be considered as unity objective and subjective, conscious (appropriate, systematic) and spontaneous (subconscious, unconscious) social aspects.

The specific character of management in a society is shown that objective inherently function of management (self-management) by social system is realized through activity of people and the institutes created by them and the organizations. Social management acts as ordering of public system, its reduction conformity with laws inherent in it by means of maintenance of appropriate influence.

In a context of a modern postindustrial society, the social life became much more mobile and changeable. Poly variability, accident and irreversibility are essential instants of an environment and cause its constantly growing complexity during realization of objectives of management.

The special contribution to the concept of management complex and over complex social systems as multi-dimensional, unstable, possessing set of possibilities and alternative versions of progress, public formations was brought by rather young branch of knowledge - the theory of self-organizing – social synergetic. Synergetic - a science studying the phenomena which result from joint action of several various factors while each factor separately to this phenomenon does not result. In a circle of such phenomena the phenomenon of self-organizing of systems, spasmodic complication of the form, structure and function of system gets, at slow and smooth variation of parameters. The term for the first time meets in social philosophy of the French philosopher and the sociologist. M.Gyuyo (1854-88) according to which a life - the central concept of its sociology - reaches the highest intensity in "synergy" (cooperation).

In 1940 year American anthropologist Ruth Benedict enters terms « a high synergy » and « a low synergy » for a designation of a degree of interpersonal cooperation and harmony in a society. Benedict allocated societies with a high synergy and a low synergy. According to supervision Benedict, in one societies friendliness, mutual support, effective activity, in others, to the contrary, - enmity, a competition, fear, suspicion and uneasiness prevail.

In conditions of a low social synergy the success of one turns around loss or failure for another and any employment becomes very competitive business. For a high social synergy the maximal cooperation in which conditions each member of group wins from success of its other members is characteristic, thus positive mutual feelings of individuals amplify, that assists minimizing of conflicts and disagreements.

R. Benedict's ideas in 1960th has developed A. Maslow. In its opinion, the synergy at an individual assists overcoming dichotomy egoistical and altruistic. The identification with others leads to a high individual synergy; helping another, the individual and itself takes pleasure. The synergy can exist also inside of the individual as unity between an idea and action. Compulsion of herself to action specifies the certain conflict of motives.

In the sociology of organizations, synergy is understood as a significant increase in the efficiency of the company, which was formed after the merger of smaller companies, compared to the total efficiency of its parts before the merger. The result of efforts to create synergy effects are usually described by three variables: 1) the increase in profits, 2) reduce operating costs, 3) reducing need for investment (due to internal effect). Manifestations of synergy are: team synergy (cumulative effect), functional synergies (scale-business), the target synergies (the effect of integration, bringing together for a common purpose).

Key concept of social synergetic is social self-organizing. Self-organizing - one of substantial components of social management who expresses spontaneous public processes of social regulation. Social self-organizing exists in a society at all levels, since a society as the whole and finishing primary groups. That at a level of the individual is target behavior, in more general plan acts as spontaneous self-organizing of appropriating system.

Factors of social self-organizing different. Processes of reproduction of the population concern to demographic factors, reproduction, migration, to economic - fluctuations of the market, to socially-psychological - traditions, customs, public opinion. Social self-organizing is a product of social interoperability in mass, collective or group scales. Processes of social self-organizing can play both constructive, and a destructive social role to act and as the factor of strengthening of social system, and as factors of its disorganization.

As one of key components of social management in complex social and socio-bio-technical systems social self-organizing is transformed to social self-management - in the most general sense independent functioning of any organizational system (subsystem), acceptance of independent decisions by her on internal problems. This or that degree of self-management is inherent in the separate enterprises, establishments, settlements and etc.

From the methodological point of view self-management acts as collective management, as participation of all members of the organization, all population in work of appropriating controls, as inclusion of executors in processes of development of the common decisions. Self-management does not cancel as functioning of special controls, and in professional administrative activity in general.

The technology of modern management requires the qualified technical, legal, organizational background of administrative decisions, rational procedures of their coordination, the control over execution, etc. Self-management provides not only industrial, but also a social management efficiency. Thus distinction between operating and operated subsystems partially is overcome, because the object of management in some degree of, becomes also his subject.

The unity of the centralized management and self-management lays the basis purposeful operating influence in a society. Progress of self-management in a society conducts to increase independence of the social organizations, expansion of democratic bases management, activization of the initiative of citizens, etc.

The new sight at the world makes for such control system which would answer fundamental tendencies progress of the most social reality. In addition to system of regulation that keeps any social organization on the certain line of progress, it is important to construct a control system which influence is coordinated with internal properties of an environment and the most social organization and is capable to initiate desirable tendencies not owing to displays of the force, and owing to proper spatially - the temporary organization (influence at the proper time and in the necessary place).

The control system appropriating modern conditions should combine organically the hierarchical organization, normative regulation and the control over new structures and the functions which have been directed on perception of low-power signals and variations, stimulation of positive tendencies and adaptation to them of normative regulation.

Summing up the lead methodological analysis we shall emphasize, that social management - a complex methods of purposeful influence on separate people, social groups, complete social formations. On each of these three levels management collides with specific problems so, and develops appropriating methods; which part applicable in each of three cases, and application of others is limited any by one of them. In relation to the separate individual it is possible to allocate following methods:

-Direct operating influence (the order, problems),

- Influence through motives and demands (stimulation);
- Management through system of values (education, formation, etc.);
- Influence through surrounding social environment (variation of working conditions, the status in the administrative and informal organization and so forth).

With reference to social groups, methods of management are distributed as follows:

- Purposeful formation of structure of group (to qualifying, demographic, psychological signs, etc.),
- Purposeful association of group (by means of the organization of competition, perfection of style of a management, use of social factors-psychological and other ways).

At a level of the social organization following methods are used:

The coordination of formal and informal structure of the organization (overcoming of contradictions between the planned both valid communications and norms);

Democratization of management (by means of increase of a role of public organizations, wide attraction of workers to development of joint decisions, electivity of some production managers, progress of labor activity, etc.);

Optimization of social planning (improvement of professional skill of workers, perfection of social structure, improvement of well-being of the population, etc. action) [6, 288].

Timely revealing of points of growth, revealing of problems and precise operating influence create the powerful impulse which has been directed on realization on desirable strategy of progress. Today skill in some detail is especially important and competently to solve the questions about a parity and interoperability of two fundamental processes - public self-organizing and conscious management, considering a leading role of a variety and accident (freedom, multiplicity, pluralism), not belittling with value of an indispensability, law, unity.

In a political life this requirement of time acts as a problem of maintenance of optimum interoperability between the state and a society. Capacity of the government effectively to carry out the functions assigned to it in many respects depends on a degree development of institutions and the organizations of a civil society, abundance of human individuality of each member of a society.

On the basis of objectives and logic of research, at the given stage it is necessary to pass of the methodological analysis of last from the declared categories – categories «military-social management». In the given context it is necessary to notice, that the complex analysis of a control system of armies requires statement and the decision of a problem first of all methodological, so, philosophical plan. The methodological analysis assists development of main principles and methods, descriptions of base substantial categories of investigated object. The system analysis to be spent with objective of studying system components to their interrelations, researches of system functions and criteria of realization, an assessment of parameters efficiency of activity system. The social philosophy which possesses conclusive potential for the decision of methodological questions, can and should come to the aid, both the general theory of management, and the theory of management of armies in the given context.

The indispensability of the deep complex decision of a problem definition methodological bases of the organization a control system of armies within the limits of social philosophy and the theory of management is dictated by availability of the strongly pronounced contradiction between excessive quantity of theoretical and practical development on separate aspects and questions area management of armies in the educational, scientific both normative literature and basic absence, both in the same information sources, and at the disposal a management of Armed forces complex integrative system - the methodological analysis a control system of armies as integrity which results would assist as concentration and ordering of knowledge process of social management, and to forecasting of substantial lines of management by system of Armed forces Ukraine in a context of a modern postindustrial society.

According to the author's concept - military-social management is process of external restraint social entropy in system of Armed forces with objective of the organization of military-social attitudes, harmonizations of structurally functional communications in system of Armed forces and optimization of ways of achievement of system objectives. Social entropy it is in this respect considered as a measure of power balance, orderliness of system. At all processes occurring in closed system, entropy increases (irreversible processes) or remains to a constant (reversible processes).

The complex open social systems due to processes of the organization and self-organizing are capable to resist entropy, but only at a possibility of self-control, under condition of granting to components - to social subjects of the certain level of freedom. The increase quantity of amounts freedom of social subjects is the mortgage of stability and progressive progress of complex social systems. Complex and over complex socio-bio-technical systems is s dissipative structures which are capable to exist and develop in conditions of

a constant exchange with an environment and other complex systems a matter, energy and the information. Infringement of this capacity leads to strengthening entropy and public degradation.

Control system of armies - complex socio-bio-technical functional system which is created for reliable and effective realization of management by divisions, sections, connections during maintenance defensibility of the state. In it functionally associated bodies, subjects and control facilities, objects of socio-technical management and system of the communications [4,193].

According to supervising documents, objective of management armies: maintenance of the certain level of fighting and mobilization readiness armies, their comprehensive preparation for application and effective realization of operative (fighting) possibilities of armies during conducting operations (operations) [2]. Actualization and realization a control system of Armed forces of Ukraine as complex functional system is based on following methodological principles: 1. A principle of unity of the militaries and administration managerial control; 2. A principle of one-man management and the personal responsibility; 3. A principle centralization of management; 4. A principle of hardness and persistence during realization of plans; 5. A principle distribution of powers; 6. A principle of a rational combination of methods of management; 7. A principle of efficiency; 8. A principle conformity of the certain problems of armies to their possibilities; 9. A principle of rationality; 10. A principle of unity and integrated approach a stages of management; 11. Principle of adaptability management [2]

Using the methodological device of social philosophy and epistemology it suggested to enrich, specify and expand the description of main principles of management with armies as conceptual bases of military activity. All following principles of social management specifically determine methods of management and provide realization of the basic functions of a control system by armies.

1. The principle of the social responsibility, a basis of one-man management in decision-making which assists formation and progress as individual professional consciousness, and rallying collective of military personnel around the person commander as the leader, capable to make the weighed decisions and to bear the personal responsibility for their performance.

2. A principle of objectivity, the scientific-theoretical basis of collective nature that takes place at discussion of the most complex positions of military activity which provides complete comprehensive vision of actual system problems and ways of their decision on the basis of the scientific approach and the theoretical analysis.

3. A principle of rationality, as potential for the decision problems of a control system of armies on the basis of the rational actions assisting acceptance of optimum effective decisions and search of the most productive methods and ways of performance tasks in view.

4. The principle complementarity which allows to provide such major system quality as reproduction, that assists the prompt regeneration of system in case of crisis situations and an overload of the certain system components.

5. A principle of multidimensionality on the basis of which complex socially-utilitarian system of Armed forces probably to analyze and investigate in all its integrated expressiveness, reproducing nonlinear interrelations of factors, criteria and parameters efficiency of the organization and realization of military activity.

6. A principle of stability, and stability both in static, and in dynamic aspects. The given principle allows system to keep functional balance, despite of possible temporal and topological variations of system conditions.

7. A principle interaction with activity, as compulsions of achievement of a feedback by reception of the information on results of influences operating system on operated system and the comparative analysis of an actual condition with set.

8. The principle integrative which will provide penetration of the centralized management into all links of military system, and will prove gradual transition to the global integrated control systems of armies and equipment.

9. The principle of reserve assisting the control over confidentiality system of communications and restriction of information availability of separate subjects and objects of management [4, 194].

Achievement of the general for all Armed forces of objective - maintenance of defensibility of the state, obligate a control system of armies to carry out a number of the major functions. As the most essential, are allocated with authors:

1. Theoretical - cognitive function;
2. Predictive function;
3. Organizational function;

4. Regulatory function;
5. Correlation function;
6. Control function;
7. Stimulating function;
8. Integrative function;
9. Protective function.

Functions of a control system by Armed forces are certain by an intrinsic indispensability to plan, organize, adjust, correct and optimize activity of system at all stages of its actualization according to principles of management and owing to methods Military-social management.

The method of management is a way of realization of operating influence or a way to realization of objectives of social management. All according to the author's concept can be divided methods of operating influence on two groups: the basic and complex. The substantial aspect of the basic methods is defined by determination, appropriating principles of management. Complex methods of social management, combinations of the basic, simple methods.

The basic methods of military-social management should be divided into subgroups:

- Gnosiological methods (theoretico - cognitive);
- Praxiological methods (practical);
- Axiological methods (evaluative).

Gnosiological methods assist realization by a control system by Armed forces of the major epistemological and prognostic functions. To effective theoretical methods of military-social management concern: scientific modelling (various types of models - verbal, physical, graphic, mathematical, etc.), sociological and psychological methods (interrogation, testing, supervision, etc. are applied), as well as economic-mathematical methods (programming, the correlation and factorial analysis, etc.)

Praxeological methods assist direct achievement of system objectives by practical realization of the put system problems. Ways of maintenance and the organization of efficiency and mobility of management, ways of achievement of a continuity of management, ways of support of reserve of management concern to them, etc.

Axiological methods are potential for realization function of the social control and assist the decision of problems according to quality indicators results of realization a control system of armies. Among them a quality monitoring behind completeness realization of administrative decisions, methods of an assessment of productivity controls, methods of an assessment a optimality, stability and reserve of management, etc.

All the methods of military-social management resulted above are in a condition of natural determination by principles of management and provide realization the basic functions of a control system by armies. The author not incidentally in given article does not open complex methods of management armies as their analysis is beyond subject matter of social philosophy, and is priority area of the general theory of management armies, theories of management of daily activity armies and tactics. However it is necessary to notice, that in actual military activity all methods of management work only in synthesis, assisting the decision of specific system problems in certain dynamic temporal and a topological context.

Analyzing the methodological foundations of the military-social control can not ignore the qualitative characteristics of the optimal process and results of operations. Here he also faces a problem - how to remain at the level of socio-philosophical and scientific abstraction without going into a detailed analysis of the system components, which is the subject of specific military sciences, to develop public and private, are unique to the military system of social management, optimization criteria.

As a result of the methodological analysis identified the main criteria of optimality military-social control, common to all military and social systems. According to the author's conception of the main criteria for optimality are: effectiveness, appropriateness, efficiency, adaptability, agility, efficiency, legitimacy and effectiveness.

However, not all military-social systems are optimal, have the above set of criteria and corresponding indicators. One can not be characterized as an optimal control system and the Armed Forces of Ukraine. In this regard, the fore the question of optimizing the social systems of the military in general and the command and control system in particular.

Optimization - the process of improving the organization of the management system, designed to achieve maximum results system the most efficient way, taking into account the functional, temporal and topological characteristics of the system [7]. In order to determine the quality level of the dynamic operation of the system of command and control in the optimization process we consider it necessary to describe in

detail the criteria for effective implementation of the military - social management.

The following performance criterion are determined by the marked principles of social management and determine the level implementation of the methods of social control system of the Armed Forces. The author shares the many criteria into five groups. The basis of this division is based on specific criteria of static and dynamic performance indicators.

1. The criterion of efficiency of management.

Indicators: the minimum time required to implement management tasks; positive balance of time for temporal potential enemy, the high level of compliance with decisions taken by management body as a real possibility of the Armed Forces and the dynamics of contextual factors.

2. Criterion of stability control.

Indicators: the duration of control actions; continuous system of command and control, stability control system to internal and external changes in the system state.

3. Criterion regenerative control.

Indicators: a theoretical account of the probability failure of components or units of government; sufficient redundancy and interchangeability of individual system elements, the minimum time required to restore the system as a result of critical failures, the system without exceeding the limit of the acceptable level of losses.

4. Criterion stealth control.

Indicators: minimizing the practical possibility of leakage of restricted access, high closing channels of command and control, organization of complex tools for secrecy and individual elements of the control system, the maximization of the time spent by potential adversary to obtain information from captured hidden messages.

5. Performance criteria for the controls.

Performance: performance management bodies; completeness implement management decisions, the maximum level performance the system of the Armed Forces of the objectives and achievements of the system goals.

As a result of this analysis, we note that the most urgent problems of optimizing the system of military-social control in modern Ukraine have problems with a quantitative reduction in components of the system as a result of the reform of the Armed Forces, which inevitably leads to a decrease in the quality of their effectiveness, the problems associated with modernization and automated command and control system with mandatory conservation criterion for its secrecy, the problem of inadequate logistics and related issues of social justice in the armed forces, the rising rates of professional consciousness of the armed forces [4]. Also, not the least of the problems voiced take questions socio-bio-technological compatibility of system components, which affects the integrity the system of command and control.

Disclosure, the results of a methodological analysis of the major theoretical foundations the system of military-social management requires not only a conceptual description of the basic principles, methods, functions, and performance criteria system implementation. The most important aspect of any social - philosophical research is to develop theoretical recommendations on its practical application.

It should be noted that the results of the author's research on the theoretical enrichment of target-oriented methodological framework of the special sciences, as a management philosophy, sociology, management, social philosophy, theory of social control, management of organizations, the general theory of command and control, tactics, management and daily operations of the troops units, etc. The theoretical conclusions of the study were used in the preparation of programs and guidelines for courses and social sciences to the humanities higher military educational institutions and regulatory - legal instruments and units of the Ministry of Defense.

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Лисенко Є. В., доктор соціологічних наук, професор кафедри філософії та соціології, декан історико-філософського факультета Южноукраїнського національного педагогічного університету імені К. Д. Ушинського

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ЦІННІСНІ ПРИОРІТЕТИ НАСЕЛЕННЯ УКРАЇНИ В УМОВАХ СОЦІАЛЬНОЇ ТРАНСФОРМАЦІЇ

Стаття присвячена аналізу ціннісних пріоритетів населення сучасного українського суспільства на основі даних соціологічного моніторингу Інституту соціології НАН України в 1992-2012 роках. Ціннісні пріоритети фіксують перевагу одних цінностей над іншими, і представляють основу ціннісно-орієнтаційного потенціалу громадян, який може виявлятися в їх реальній поведінці. Розглянута динаміка ціннісних пріоритетів і політико-громадянських цінностей українців в умовах соціальної трансформації сучасного українського суспільства.

Ключові слова: ціннісні пріоритети, традиціоналістські цінності, модерністські цінності, соціальна трансформація, сучасне українське суспільство.

ЦЕННОСТНЫЕ ПРИОРИТЕТЫ НАСЕЛЕНИЯ УКРАИНЫ В УСЛОВИЯХ СОЦИАЛЬНОЙ ТРАНСФОРМАЦИИ

Статья посвящена анализу ценностных приоритетов населения современного украинского общества на основе данных социологического мониторинга Института социологии НАН Украины в 1992-2012 годах. Ценностные приоритеты фиксируют предпочтение одних ценностей над другими, и представляет основу ценностно-ориентационного потенциала граждан, который может проявляться в их реальном поведении. Рассмотрена динамика ценностных приоритетов и политико-гражданских ценностей украинцев в условиях социальной трансформации современного украинского общества.

Ключевые слова: ценностные приоритеты, традиционалистские ценности, модернистские ценности, социальная трансформация, современное украинское общество.

VALUED PRIORITIES POPULATION UKRAINE IN THE CONDITIONS OF SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION

The article is devoted the analysis of the valued priorities of population of modern Ukrainian society on the basis of information of the sociological monitoring of Institute of sociology of NAN of Ukraine in 1992-2012. The valued priorities are fixed preference of one values above other, and presents basis of valued-orientation potential of citizens, which can show up in their real conduct. The dynamics of the valued priorities and politiko-civil values of Ukrainians is considered in the conditions of social transformation of modern Ukrainian society.

Keywords: valued priorities, tradicionalistic values, modernistic values, social transformation, modern Ukrainian society.