

значит удовлетворяться «полуправдой», а значит позвать правду с ее помощью.

4. Утопист искренне стремится разбудить в человеке его способность критически мыслить об актуальном состоянии человека и мира, но в этом случае сам утопист не больше чем идеолог нового порядка. Именно идеолог, а не Богочеловек, как Христос.

5. Утопия, в отличие от богооткровенного характера христианства, не способна предложить человеку окончательной победы жизни над смертью.

6. Следует отметить поверхностный антропоцентризм философских утопий в истории культуры. В то время как в христианской картине мира о человеке говорится с большей онтологической полнотой, что углубляет и ее антропоцентризм. Именно христианская культура мышления не просто задавала условия нашего бытия, а фактически им и стала.

7. В христианской картине мира постулируется не только вера и любовь человека к Богу, но и любовь, вера Бога в человека. В утопических конструкциях этот вопрос имеет иную постановку и не претендует на основной принцип.

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УДК 323.2:327

SOCIAL PROGRAMS AS THE WAY OF REALIZATION OF LIBERAL, CONSERVATIVE AND SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES: COMPARATIVE ASPECT

***Abstract.** The article reveals some positions permitting to distinguish the systems of social security in different countries. To cover this problem the author addresses to the experience of Sweden (social- democratic regime), Germany (conservative one), the USA (liberal democracy) and Canada (mixed liberal and conservative types). The problem of employment and unemployment was described on political economical and social aspects. For comparison social orientation of Ukrainian democracy was analyzed because choosing own way of democracy Ukrainian state should be guided those realities which dictate its choice. First of all, it is economical conditions. Survey of system of economical indicators gives possibility to understand the priorities of governmental policy and design eligible model of democracy. The peculiarities of Ukrainian unemployment were marked. It was concluded that individual wellbeing and wellbeing of people must be the main aims of democratic regimes. Democratic rule denotes comprehensive participation of all citizens in creation of life conditions.*

Key words: *pension security, old age security, health protection policy, policy of employment unemployment,*

СОЦІАЛЬНІ ПРОГРАМИ, ЯК ЗАСІБ РЕАЛІЗАЦІЇ ЛІБЕРАЛЬНИХ, КОНСЕРВАТИВНИХ ТА СОЦІАЛ-ДЕМОКРАТИЧНИХ ПРИНЦИПІВ: ПОРІВНЯЛЬНИЙ АСПЕКТ.

Стаття присвячена висвітленню принципів, які дозволяють розрізняти системи соціальної безпеки в різних країнах. Для з'ясування цієї проблеми автор звертається до досвіду Швеції, Німеччини, Сполучених Штатів Америки та Канади. Проблеми безробіття описані в порівняльному аспекті. З метою порівняння в статті аналізуються соціальні орієнтири Української держави, яка обрала власний шлях демократичного розвитку. На демократичний вибір України впливають економічні умови. Слід зазначити, що добробут населення має стати головною метою демократичних режимів. Вимоги демократії передбачають участь громадян в створенні умов життя.

Ключові слова: *захист людей похилого віку, охорона здоров'я, політика зайнятості*

СОЦИАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОГРАММЫ, КАК СПОСОБ РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ ЛИБЕРАЛЬНЫХ, КОНСЕРВАТИВНЫХ И СОЦИАЛ-ДЕМОКРАТИЧЕСКИХ ПРИНЦИПОВ: СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ АСПЕКТ

Статья посвящена освещению принципов, которые позволяют различать системы социальной безопасности в разных странах. Для выяснения данной проблемы автор обращается к опыту Швеции, Германии, Канады, Соединенных Штатов Америки. Проблема безработицы описана в сравнительном аспекте. В сравнительном контексте анализируются социальные ориентиры Украинского государства, которое избрало собственный путь демократического развития. На демократический выбор развития Украины оказывают влияние экономические условия. Следует отметить, что благосостояние населения должно стать главной целью демократических режимов. Требования демократии предусматривают участие граждан в создании условий жизни.

Ключевые слова: *пенсионная защита, защита пожилых людей, здравоохранение, политика занятости*

The social policy includes social security direction. Specific features of its realization we can watch if we analyze the pension security system. There are some positions permitting to distinguish the systems of pension security in different countries the rate of state pension security in comparison with other forms, the level of equality of income for the elderly, the percentage of poverty among them.

To cover this problem we will address to the experience of Sweden (social- democratic regime), Germany (conservative one), the USA (liberal democracy) and Canada (mixed liberal and conservative types).

In Sweden state social security provides 85% of old age security. Besides state pensions, which is: equal for everyone, a half of the elderly receives their income from employers, private insurance and professional insurance. As result, only 0,1% among the elderly live in poverty.

Pension expenditures in Germany consist of state payments (89% of total pensions), individual pensions (11%). There is appropriate distinction between state pension in Germany and Sweden pension. In the first case dimension of pension depends on the length service, the previous average - and causes differentiation and inequality among the retirees. And about a half of pensioners have pens: ^ the line of poverty, 10% of them are bellow this line.

In the USA social security system almost has not state maintenance. 79% pensions come in security funds and special funds. A lot of the elderly continue to work. The proportion of the elder. - labor force is higher than in Germany and Sweden. Employment forms 26,8% of the income of elderly heads.

Employer and worker invest equal percentage in social security fund. Dimension of differentiated depending on previous wages and insurance investments. 20,5% of the elderly are members of families with elderly heads live bellow the line of poverty

Canadian social security system was introduced above. The income of the elderly employment, pensions, investments, and transfer payments.

Employment forms 32% of the income of families with elderly heads. A further 29% made up of such items as investment income and private pensions.

Transfer payments make up the most important source of income for the elderly. They account 39% of the total income of elderly families. These payments include Old Age Security Payments, Guaranteed Income Supplement and Spouse's Allowance (it provides relief to couples living on a single pension).

About 12,2 percent of the elderly are in the labor force. Census data for the past decades documents the declining labor force participation rate for the aged. Shankar Yelaja proves "Inadequate income is one of most serious problems experienced by a large segment of Canada's elderly. Despite government efforts to insure income security for the elderly, many continue to live under the constant anxiety of income insecurity". The second sphere of social policy is health care. It's important to concentrate on following peculiarities of this kind of policy: correlation between state and private forms of medical service, equality of access for all categories of population, role of state in realization governmental Health Care Programs.

Sweden's system of Health Care is a sample of state medical insurance as the right for medical assist is not based on the insurance investments of citizens and 90 per cent of finance comes from local and state budgets. The most of clinics are state. State payments investing in health care system form 91,4%.

System of Health Care in Germany was established in the 80-s of the last century. Comprehensive compulsory insurance (state and private) is in its foundation. Equal participation of employers and workers forms funds of medical insurance. Part of state medical insurance in finance of Health Care is 78,2%. In Germany system of Health Care reproduces differentiation of medical service quality which is identical social differentiation in society.

In the USA private medical service predominates. Only 41,4% of payments are financed by the state (average sum for countries of OEC is 78,8%). The most widespread form of medical insurance is collective insurance proposed by commercial companies to employers. Their tariffs are distinguished depending on professional belonging. Health Maintenance Organization is one of them. But 40-60 per cent of population experience insecurity in medical respect. As a measure of equalization of medical services Medicare and Medicate systems were introduced in 1965. They are state programs serving the senior and needy groups of society.

Mixed type of Canadian democracy is reflected in its social programs. Social welfare programs in the health sphere have evolved from both public and private basis. Canada's state tries to provide available and equitable health protection. Medical and hospital insurance have been the major governmental programs for the provision of health care to Canadians health. Canada has an international obligation to introduce universal health insurance according to the World Health Organization's constitution. The minimum criteria set out by Federal Government are: comprehensive coverage, universal availability, portability, and a non-profit base by a public authority.

Main trends of governmental health protection policy (all levels) assume tax administration, maintenance and implementation, standardization, direct service intervention, insurance administration

In the 60-s - 70-s serious changes were undertaken: The Medicare Act was introduced, tax transfer was; altered to per capita payments and the original concepts of Medicare were reinforced.

Beginning in April 1996, the new Canada Health and Social Transfer combines Canada Assistance Plan and Established Program Financing funding into a single block.

Fund for health, education, welfare and social services[^]. We shall not stop on deficiency of Health Care Program of Canada. Its detail criticism was given by above mentioned authors. It is important for us to show liberal - conservative peculiarities of health care policy as one of the forms governmental activity in the social range.

The third element of social policy is policy of employment. The problem of employment (unemployment) concentrates on political, economical and social aspects. Economical aspect stresses relation between inflation and employment (Keynesian's theory). Idea of unavoidable growth of inflation when there is full employment was put in the basis of conservative-liberal strategy. But some Canadian specialists have critical point of view concerning this problem. They argue "The Liberals refer to this no accelerating rate as the "core rate" and peg it at "at least 8 percent". This implies that 8 percent unemployment is now the "benchmark for full employment"...To treat 8 percent unemployment as full employment suggests that government policy accepts mass unemployment as inevitable in market economies"[^]. Political aspect of the problem lies in possible instability that comes under conditions of increased unemployment.

Social view on unemployment implies that enlargement of inequality and income polarization in society is its main consequences.

We are interested in distinctions among different political systems when it is said about policy of employment. Major watershed between social and liberal - conservative regimes supposes correlation of active and passive strategies. In the 50-s Sweden model was especially popular. According to it the investments in employment should increase during economical recession and diminish during economical boom. Peculiarity of Sweden model reveals itself in large expenditures spending for policy of training courses for its personal, for creation of new labor places. These payments exceed the same expenditures of any country of OEC.

Main elements of Sweden model: indirect taxes on goods and services that hinder quick increasing of demand, inflation, incomes; equal wages for equal work irrespective of financial state of establishment; state subsidizing of enterprises to preserve jobs and create new ones; unemployment programs which lean on voluntary insurance and governmental and trade-unions' fund.

The USA, Canada, Australia have liberal model of labor market. It means a high level of the workforce mobility and diverse forms of unemployment insurance. In the USA every year about 10% employees change their professions and 62% of population changes the place of life.

In Canada more than 20% of all Canadian workers lose or change their jobs each year[^]. Unemployment insurance has own peculiarities in different countries. So in Canada employers invest 3,3% of wage's fund to unemployment insurance and employees' investments are 2,5% of their wages. In Germany both, employer and employee pay 2,15% of wages. In France employer's payment is 4, 4% and employee's one is 2, 5%. In many states of the USA only employers make investments in unemployment insurance, where 0, 68% of wage's fund they pay to the federal fund and 1,6% to the fund of state.

The share of governmental expenditures in unemployment insurance is about 40 per cent in Sweden, in France it is the third, in Germany it is paid the fourth part of ail payments in unemployment insurance fund. The most of the governmental expenditures of many countries reach two thirds of unemployment subsidizing.

Dimension of unemployment allowance depends on previous wage. It forms 42% of previous wage in France, 68% in Germany, 50% in the USA.

The length of term during which the unemployed receive allowance is in Norway about two years, 52 weeks in Germany and Great Britain, 50 weeks in Canada, 26 (or 39) weeks in the USA.

"The Canadian unemployment system is still roughly twice as generous as its American counterpart, taking into account both higher benefits and a higher coverage ratio. Despite this, however, Canadian workers have recently become even more insecure than workers in the USA, due to the much longer average duration of unemployment in Canada"[^].

The end of the 90-s showed a great variety of unemployment in different countries. The percent of unemployment is not only result of appropriate policy but also economical state of society. Nevertheless the tendency may be revealed.

Generalizing reflections with regard to policy of the labor market we may conclude that there are two types of social policy: neoclassical (liberal-conservative) and social-democratic. Their characteristic features are following: neoclassical (liberal-conservative) type possesses a more faire labor market strategy; labor supply exceeds labor demand; natural unemployment is recreated; governmental programs aim on their generosity, the improvement of workers' skill, their training and motivation.

Social-democratic mode! implies social regulative market including various forms of wage regulation such as collective bargaining, minimum wages and pay equity regulation; labor demand exceeds labor supply by creation of new jobs; limitation of productivity and profitability.

Social Orientation of Ukrainian Democracy

Choosing own way of democracy Ukrainian state should be guided those realities which dictate its choice. First of all, it is economical conditions. Survey of system of economical indicators gives possibility to understand the priorities of governmental policy and design eligible model of democracy.

Macroeconomic indices demonstrate that contemporary Ukraine gradually evolves its economical potential.

More complicated situation has arisen in social sphere. The index of unemployment and correlation between average wage and the cost of consumer basket testify to the state which is far from stability. Official level of unemployment has been changing very rapidly for the 90-s: 1996 – 0, 3%, 1997 - 1%, 1998 - 5%. In perspective its dimension will be 12% when natural unemployment for Ukraine is equal 2, 5-3%.

It is necessary to mark peculiarities of Ukrainian unemployment. Its typical feature is hidden character. Next important specificity is its broad diversity. So for example in Kyiv the level of unemployment is 0,06%, in industrial centers 0,14%, and in Western Ukraine about 5%. The type of employment may be defined as structural one. If to take into consideration that Ukrainian production traditionally consisted of heavy industry enterprises which experience bankruptcy now it is understood why the most of the industrial workers turned out unemployed. Only for five years the number of them was reduced from 31, 2% to 24,3%. They have a low mobility and no conditions for acquiring new professions.

Social structure of the unemployed includes: workers - 60 percent, employees - 43,8%, persons with higher education - 32,9%, persons with secondary education - 29%, the youth - 40%, the women - 70% .

Ukraine has no unemployment insurance. Special fund of employment maintenance is made up out of enterprises' taxes.

Unemployment in Ukraine has its political, social and economical consequences. Political aspect of unemployment is stipulated by its critical level. It is 15% for entire Ukraine and 12%[^]. Social aspect of unemployment is connected with increase of suicides, murders, frustrations, divorces (growth of unemployment by 1% causes the growth suicides by 2% murders by 5%, frustrations by 6%, divorces by 7%).

Economical results of unemployment reveal itself in such phenomenon as the second job, self-employment and shady economy. The shady economical sector is 50—60% of GDP of Ukraine under assessment of the specialists of the World Bank of Reconstruction and Development.

The structure of families' expenditures and the system of Ukrainian people's values are reflection of economical process.

Objective indicators and public opinion (subjective indicator) prove that:

- process of democratization is not supported by economical growth;
- it is accompanied by mass impoverishment of population;
- the "culture of poverty " is formed under such conditions;

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-it is observed extraordinary polarization in society (Giny's coefficient is equal 0,57. It is higher than in such countries as the USA, Germany and Great Britain)'.
Ukraine takes the 95-th place in the world distribution of 174 countries on the basis of Humanities Index (the length of life, level of education, GDP per person).

Conclusion

Understanding of democracy will be insufficient if its explanation is confined only by description of political structures such as the building of power, electoral system, ideological values, political parties' competition. Democracy is an attribute of the state and policy. It is important to elucidate predestination of democracy.

There are some positions permitting to distinguish the systems of social security in different countries. Experience of Sweden (social- democratic regime), Germany (conservative one), the USA (liberal democracy) and Canada (mixed liberal and conservative types) shows different models of social policy.

Social orientation of Ukrainian democracy was analyzed because choosing own way of democracy Ukrainian state should be guided those realities which dictate its choice. First of all, it is economical conditions. Survey of system of economical indicators gives possibility to understand the priorities of governmental policy and design eligible model of democracy. It was concluded that individual wellbeing and wellbeing of people must be the main aims of democratic regimes. Democratic rule denotes comprehensive participation of all citizens in creation of life conditions.

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УДК 1.808:930.85/.304.444

ЯЗЫК В ПОНИМАНИИ СОЦИАЛЬНО - КУЛЬТУРНОЙ КАТЕГОРИИ: ФИЛОСОФСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ

В статье рассмотрена проблема государственного языка. На примере таких государств как: Израиль, США, Украина и Франции проанализировано использование языков как средства общения и как официального применения в современном обществе.

Ключевые слова: английский язык, глобализация, культура, монолингвизм, Израиль, США, Украина, Франция.

МОВА В РОЗУМІННІ СОЦІАЛЬНО-КУЛЬТУРНОЇ КАТЕГОРІЇ: ФІЛОСОФСЬКИЙ АНАЛІЗ

В статті розглянута проблема державної мови. На прикладі таких держав як: Ізраїль, США, Україна і Франція проаналізовано використання мов як засобу спілкування та як офіційного застосування в сучасному суспільстві.

Ключові слова: англійська мова, глобалізація, культура, монолінгвізм, Ізраїль, США, Україна, Франція.

LANGUAGE IN UNDERSTANDING THE SOCIAL - CULTURAL CATEGORIES: PHILOSOPHICAL ANALYSIS

The article contains analysis of different point of view official and applied languages. We compare four nations as examples of relation with states language. Some of analyzed countries don't have official state language but use only one for inter - connection. In the article we compared these relation in Israel, France, Ukraine, the USA. So came to conclusion that every country has unique relation to languages which describes by special law, and national language are connected with personal feelings.