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Main Indicators of Social Danger Elimination

Key words: social safety, constitutional system, social stability, humanism and harmony, legislative, executive, judicial authorities, local governments, parties, social interests.

Annotation: today the decision of this problem leaves for theoretical frameworks. It is actualized by requirements of public practice. Importance of the coordination of personal freedom with public necessity, undoubtedly, is dictated also by requirement of social safety when person acts not only as the highest social value, a measure of maintenance of safety, but also one of the basic subjects of achievement of the purposes which are put forward by public practice.

Social safety is condition and characteristic of measure of achievement of an optimum level of safety (in each present situation and on the future) functioning, reproduction and development of social system which is provided with set, providing by state and society, political, legal, economic, ideological, organizational and socially-psychological measures, allowing to keep existing in society the constitutional system, social stability, not supposing their easing.

Absence of dangers and threats for existence or functioning of social system; stability to dangers with sufficient safety factor; force, ability and means for evasion, elimination or danger overcoming. Social safety should be focused on maintenance of the corresponding purposes and an orientation of development of society, ways of satisfaction of requirements of the person and are sewn up its interests on the basis of principles of humanism and harmony in mutual relations of all elements of social structure, prevention of the destructive phenomena and processes.

Subjects of social safety are citizens of the country, the state in the name of the legislative, executive, judicial authorities, local governments, parties both other public organizations and movements.

Objects of social safety - state and society, the system of their institutes spent by them social policy, the patterns of ownership legalized in society and the social structure which has developed on their basis - layers, groups, social generality and relation between them, person, including civil sphere of ability to live of the separate person, the right and personal freedom, its health and life, social interests.

In many countries social safety can be provided only by purposeful policy on its achievement and state and society actions. Favorable social and economic conditions, including economic growth, maintenance of employment of the population, overcoming of demographic crisis, providing of access of various levels of population to education systems, health protection are for this purpose necessary, for social protection institutes, cultural values, creations of effective system of safety of the person, and protection of property of citizens.

The phenomena and processes can threaten social safety, which can lead (probably and qualitative) to changes in society life, dangerous deformations involving heavy social consequences for the person, social groups and institutes.

Among threats of social safety in many foreign countries it is possible to allocate following groups: threats generated by lacks and errors in the politician and actions of the state and political leaders, imperious institutes. These are the decisions contradicting the Constitution, to laws, administrative norms and leaders to adverse social consequences and thereof - to conflicts, population mass actions as in many foreign countries (or separate social groups) which interests in the greatest measure appear restrained; the threats connected with national contradictions, conflicts of interests of the centre and regions, infringement of the rights, freedom and legitimate interests of citizens of any nationality, and political system, to social conflicts or other form of social instability; the threats caused by extremism and terrorism owing to which arise material, moral, socially-psychological damage to the population, to its separate groups, persons; the threats caused by infringement of legitimate rights, freedom and interests of the person and inability of their state to protect (infringement of the right to a life, work, formation, habitation, public health services, a freedom of movement, the provided old age etc.) ; The threats connected with criminality growth, legality infringements in activity of law enforcement bodies and the state structures; threats to health of population of the country as a result of deterioration of system of public health services and health services, ecological trouble and especially owing to ecological disasters, mass distribution chronic and infectious diseases, a narcotics and alcoholism, other social illnesses; the threats connected with degradation of an inhabitancy and ability to live of the population, undermining mechanisms of reproduction of the person and society; threats of sharp quantitative and qualitative change of demographic situation in the country, separate region, ethnoses.

Social transformation is one of the major indicators of social safety. Instability of social structure of society, processes of its degradation, absence of equation of interests of separate social groups, power and property usurpation by separate groupings, neglect to conditions of reproduction of any social groups can leads to social shocks of society and state.

In many countries depending on the competence of bodies executive and legislature, public structures, called to guarantee social safety, it is possible to allocate following levels of its maintenance: regional, local, self-organizing of citizens. At each level the urgency and sharpness of problem demand constant attention to it of all institutes of state and society, analysis of its condition not to admit destabilization and social shocks in society. The special role for achievement of social safety belongs to social policy.

In most general view creates possibility of infringement of its integrity, loss of stability of functioning and development. To the greatest degree these threats have internal character, are defined by transition period worried by country with its crises in economic, political, social and spiritually-cultural spheres.

As the reasons of crises results not only in holding reforms, but also their consequences which have turned to numerous "collateral" phenomena of process of public reorganization act. As a result, in many foreign countries spontaneous and inadvertent threats intertwine and complicate

carrying out of reforms, search of ways of the most effective functioning and development of process of reforming.

From spiritually-cultural sphere it is necessary to dwell upon threats of social safety of society. In this sphere it is very difficult to divide external and internal threats; therefore, it is difficult to define the main subjects.

External safety of each country in the world is connected today with opposition to ideological influence of other countries which are carried out through distribution of the art, publications, scientifically-educational literature, cinema and video production, including with using of mass media. Mass media are technically equipped today and possess powerful influence on consciousness of person. But results of this influence are not "undangerous", as mass-media often are guided by misinformation and subversive activities, violence and criminality propagation, impose "alien" style of life and behavior. There is propagation of low instincts, cultures, spiritual sphere. All it leads to destruction of system of norms and values, to loss by the nation of the moral health.

Certain threat for many countries is concealed also by distribution of various beliefs. Some people aspire to find refuge in today's difficult conditions in different sorts religious sects, the religious organizations which quite often have extremist character that creates additional threats of development of conflicts on religious soil.

Maintenance of spiritual safety cannot be reduced only to an interdiction of negative factors. It should include and positive moments, in particular, to promote realization of creative potential of population. "Leak of minds" can be considered as underestimation by the state and society of scientists, formations and cultures.

Thus, safety of society is defined by condition of public consciousness which formation is affected by achievements in spiritually-cultural sphere, intelligence activity. Through public consciousness it is possible to develop "social immunity" citizens so to prevent any destructive influences on society basis.

In spite of the fact that many countries constantly are busy with a large quantity of urgent problems, questions of social protection of interests of person and society should be solved today, providing coordination, coherence of obstacles to external and internal threats in each of spheres of public life. Special attention will be demanded by the decision of question on management of safety system.

At construction of model of safety for the majority of social systems it is possible to offer following universal recommendations:

- to be guided by self-management processes at which social system independently carries out search of ways for an establishment and maintenance of dynamic balance with Wednesday;
- to spend gathering and processing of information on increasing of its adaptive properties in the conditions of the varying environment;
- on the basis of the received information is important to exercise social administration.

Such approach will promote elimination of influences of subjects of management on maintenance with system of the vital interests, will allow management to reveal progressive development of the system according to the potential put in pawn in it, and will make operating activity of more effective.

As social safety of the person is priority sphere, protection of its vital interests becomes the important function of safety of all society.

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