

# Social policy governance mechanisms as a tool to ensure stability of the state and society

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**Abstract.** The article is devoted to the consideration of social and legal problems of building a stable state system in a situation of constant challenges of the modern technological world. The purpose of building the mechanisms of state social policy is to ensure social stability of society as the basis for economic development. The authors believe that the construction of a sustainable management system for the state's social policy is impossible without a comprehensive scientific understanding of the legal foundations of its functioning. One of the primary tasks of the scientific understanding of the system of social management is the awareness and fixation of public demand and social requirements for the value foundations of public administration. The second indispensable task is to assess the state of the legal system for regulating new socio-economic and legal relations of subjects within society.

## 1 Introduction

Questions of social policy in the modern system of public administration are the most important areas of activity of the state apparatus of any country in the world. Solving the pressing social problems of society reflects its humanism, the preservation of social peace and harmony, and also implements the primordial tasks of the state as a social institution within the framework of a social contract.

In the modern socio-political and civilizational-worldview discourse, as it were, two opposing sides are opposed to each other. The first side is represented by the conventionally designated "Western liberal world", the main value constants of which is freedom, interpreted in the expansion of the boundaries of the individual and, as it were, the fall of the boundaries of personal space, success, as the achievement of the maximum level of consumption, the prevalence of the private over the state. The ideological content finds its form in the liberal model of market relations, where there is "natural selection", which does not guarantee social security for the maximum number of people. The other side of this confrontation is patriarchal-state, where the understanding and applied model of social justice presupposes the maximum social guarantees that can be provided by the state, which has a significant influence on the regulation of social processes, including the control of economic market mechanisms.

## 2 Materials and Methods

## **2.1 Problem Statement**

The list of mechanisms and instruments available to states for creating and maintaining stability and social sustainability is known. If desired, any researcher can trace in historical retrospective the emergence and development of these management tools in any state of the world. The mechanism for managing social policy is the most important at the present stage of civilizational development. In the modern global world order, in a situation of digitalization of almost all everyday processes, the accumulation of large databases on the population and the widespread dissemination of technologies of social influence through the World Wide Web, the stability of the entire state system largely depends on the effectiveness of the mechanism for managing the social policy of the state.

As you know, social policy is a state tool to support socially vulnerable segments of the population that make up the critical mass of the population of most countries, but in the realities of society in the 21st century, social policy does not consist exclusively in the functions of social transfers - it expresses the state's desire to create a system of social justice in its modern understanding.

## **2.2 Research Questions**

In the process of scientific understanding of the existing mechanisms of state management of social policy, it is important to determine the following parameters:

*2.2.1 Key indicators of public inquiry for social policy, on what value basis it is based.*

*2.2.2 Legal problems of modern technological control in the state social policy management system*

A detailed examination of the research results is presented below.

## **2.3 Purpose of the Study**

Building a stable state system capable not only of resisting the challenges of the modern technological world, but also, first of all, of ensuring social stability as the basis for the development of the economy and society is impossible without a comprehensive scientific understanding of the legal foundations of its functioning.

One of the primary tasks of scientific comprehension of the system of social management is the awareness and fixation of public demand and social requirements for the value foundations of public administration.

The second indispensable task is to assess the state of the legal system for regulating new socio-economic and legal relations of subjects within society.

## **2.4 Research**

In the legal research, traditional social, socio-legal and ethical assessment methods were applied. The methodological basis is the following well-known methods: analysis of theoretical sources, structural and functional analysis of the regulatory framework, dialectical and systemic analysis of modern social problems.

## **3 Findings**

According to the research questions posed at the beginning of the article, it should be noted:

### **3.1 Key indicators of public inquiry for social policy, on what value basis it is based.**

State policy in the field of social management should primarily be aimed at strengthening the social and political stability of society, which, in turn, are the basis for the country's progressive economic development.

As for the public demand for the methods and tools of building social policy, first of all, the requirement to take into account the multi-confessional, multinational and high level of general culture and education as integral qualities of the Russian society should be observed. A caring attitude towards people, the diversity of their views requires a special skill in finding a balance of interests of various social strata and groups according to a number of characteristics: national, religious, property, cultural, belonging to various political parties, characteristics of different political views, etc.

The second requirement of society to the methods and tools chosen by the authorities for the purpose of social management is the well-known provision that the internal state social policy should meet the challenges of our time. Called to strengthening internal social stability, the state's social policy is primarily aimed at directly addressing a variety of practical social needs. Somehow: ensuring equal access to social benefits for all strata of society, without any manifestations of discrimination; provision of a general decent level of social services for the population through the satisfaction of many simple "everyday" needs of real people and much more. All this becomes possible to implement with the help of modern methods of social accounting. We are currently experiencing another global scientific and technological revolution, but already in the field of digitalization of all spheres of human life. "... In May 2017, the analytical company Tractica published a forecast for the development of the AI market, in which it convincingly showed that from \$ 1.38 billion in 2016 it will certainly reach 59.75 billion in 2025 and continue to grow further. The global market for AI applications alone will exceed \$ 200 billion by the end of 2018. The US share of this market today exceeds 40%, while China's share has only recently exceeded 20%. Considering that another 12% is accounted for by Japan and about 6.8% by the EU, and then the rest of the world is only 21.2%. Why are these numbers important? Because ten years ago, the United States occupied 80%, and China's share did not exceed 1.2%. That is, another scientific and technological revolution is taking place just today, and China is determined to definitely win in it"[1].

The system of public administration in Russia, of course, must meet the challenges of our time: according to the plans of the government, a full-scale transformation of the entire system of public administration of the country is to be carried out in the next ten years. This transformation will take place by introducing a parallel existing management system controlled by artificial intelligence technologies, aimed at analyzing large amounts of data collected from the population and monitoring managerial decision-making by all structures and government bodies of the Russian Federation. Artificial intelligence algorithms are planned to be widely implemented in the following areas that directly affect the entire system of internal social management in the state, these are key sectors of the domestic economy, medicine, education, municipal management, utilities, the work of intracity and suburban transport, logistics and supply. It should be noted that, despite the fact that such a large-scale introduction of IT technologies into management is a new thing, in our country there are already examples of the successful implementation and operation of such algorithms [2]. All this in aggregate is intended to increase the availability of social benefits to the population of cities and rural areas of our large country, to simplify the system for obtaining benefits, social guarantees and benefits for all categories of the population,

regardless of the territory of residence and other social characteristics. "Moreover, billions of rubles will be directed only to the digital transformation of public administration and the transfer of virtually all public services into electronic format. Most of them will be rendered automatically, upon the occurrence of a life situation in a person, in the so-called proactive mode"[2].

The introduction of such a system, duplicating, helping and controlling managerial decisions made in the country's social management system, certainly carries certain risks. First of all, this has already caused a great public discussion - the risk of information leakage. But there are also management risks that carry no less, and maybe even a greater danger, and at the same time, management risks will undoubtedly affect the operation of the system being implemented literally from the first minutes of its operation. First of all, this is the risk of the regulatory framework lagging behind the existing and currently actively developing economic and socio-legal relations - a kind of legal gap.

"But our plans for the widespread introduction of artificial intelligence, digital transformation in terms of the depth of change in all areas, certainly have no analogues. There are no such analogues. As a matter of fact, they are nowhere. They will really affect every person, every family, every branch of the economy and social sphere, every organization and enterprise and each level of government"[2].

As the practice of implementing IT algorithms accumulates in social management, the gaps between the rules already enshrined in legislation and the existing, real socio-economic relations in the new electronic social environment of applied public policy management will become increasingly apparent and make themselves felt. A lot of rules and norms of interaction with the help of IT-systems and technologies between the state management system and directly people on the ground will have to be promptly created, and created from scratch, since analogues of such regulatory sources have not yet been created anywhere in the world. An example of such a normative document is the new law "About the distance from job location", which affects that part of the social and economic policy of the state that relates to the social and labor sphere of our society, that is, it directly affects each of us. "The State Duma adopted in the third reading the amendments to the Labor Code, which regulate telecommuting. As the deputies stressed, the rights of such workers will be maximally protected. The law will enter into force on January 1, 2021 "[3].

### **3.2 Legal problems of modern technological control in the state social policy management system**

With the introduction of the latest technologies on such a large scale that it will everywhere affect the implementation of internal state social policy and will inevitably affect every citizen, it should be understood that any algorithms and technologies, even if they are at the top of modern scientific thought, are not a full-fledged and sufficient tool for maintaining and strengthening the social stability of society.

With all the advantages of the planned introduction of new instruments of state regulation and control, however, it is necessary to unambiguously and clearly understand, and take into account when building a state management system, the fact that artificial intelligence has no conscience, has no pity. This is a shameless and ruthless system that requires careful and careful humanitarian adjustment and precisely human control. Settings based on moral and ethical deeply humanistic foundations [4, 5-41, 6].

Public discussion about the implementation of IT technologies in public administration, especially in such a particularly sensitive industry for the whole society as social policy management is fueled by the understanding on the part of absolutely every person that "artificial intelligence - in the name itself, you see, there is a word "Artificial", as if not real. (...), but everything artificial, including artificial intelligence, has no heart, no soul, no

feeling of compassion and conscience. All these components are extremely important for people who are empowered by citizens to make and implement decisions that benefit the country"[2].

It is scary for each of us to suddenly find ourselves under the yoke of the control of some soulless artificial system, which is why the introduction of digital technologies meets such desperate resistance among the general population and, nevertheless, progress cannot be stopped and artificial intelligence technologies will be introduced into public administration. It will be implemented inevitably. And given the intercountry competition, it is that country that will be at the forefront of technological progress and will win this "new arms race", which will most adequately use the emerging technical opportunities.

It becomes clear what exactly, and, unfortunately, only with the help of these technologies any state in the modern world will be able to ensure the trouble-free stable operation of the state administration apparatus, an adequate system of ensuring, distribution and availability of the system of social benefits guaranteed by legislation to its population, will be able to protect its citizens and ensure the stability of society in a situation of ever-increasing challenges from both nature and the external highly unstable world society [7, 8]. This situation has to be compared with the famous expression of the Emperor Napoleon / (1769-1821) "A people who do not want to feed their army will feed someone else's."

"World history knows many cases when large global corporations and even countries literally slept through a technological breakthrough and were swept off the historical stage overnight"[2].

We must be aware that IT technologies will be introduced into the system of applied management of state social policy, this is inevitable. And it is you and I who will have to choose exactly how these technologies will be implemented, whether this system will be built according to our human humanitarian rules, whether we, as a society, can influence the technologies of technical control, management and artificial intelligence implemented in almost all spheres of life and affecting absolutely all human actions [7; 8 -244].

An analysis of the current legislation in our country shows that in terms of regulating legal relations in the management of state social policy, as well as in other related areas of the rapidly developing digital economy, a fundamental revision of the regulatory framework is required. In particular, a number of federal laws need to be revised and revised, here is an incomplete list of them: Federal Law "On Information, Information Technologies and Information Protection" of July 27, 2006 N 149-FZ, Federal Law of August 23, 1996, No. 127-FZ "On Science and State Scientific and Technical Policy", Federal Law "On Electronic Digital Signatures" dated January 10, 2002 No. 1-FZ (as amended on November 8, 2007), Federal Law No. 126- dated July 7, 2003 FZ "On Communications", Federal Law of July 29, 2004 No. 98-FZ "On Commercial Secrets" (as amended on February 2, December 18, 2006), Federal Law of November 23, 2007 No. On the state corporation "Russian Technologies", Federal Law dated February 9, 2009 No. 8-FZ "On ensuring access to information on the activities of state bodies and local self-government bodies", Law of the Russian Federation dated March 5, 1992 No. 2446-I "On security" and a number of others. It also requires further revision of the Labor Code of the Russian Federation, revision of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation of June 13, 1996, No. 63-FZ, in particular Chapter 28 "Crimes in the field of computer information." It also requires revision of the relevant by-laws.

The complexity of legal regulation of the IT sphere lies primarily in the fact that the development and revision of regulations is required at the junction of many fundamental sectors of the national economy. In particular, for example, the area of economic development requires the development of new and revision of existing norms necessary for the modern economic system in the context of its widespread digitalization. The related field of economic sociology, in turn, needs to develop rules and norms for both study and

access to information about social processes and phenomena in terms of society's readiness for digital transformation of both state institutions and the economy as a whole. The norms of civil law also require a deep rethinking in terms of regulating the rules of emerging social and legal relations caused by the modern level of development of modern IT technologies, for example, in the field of changing the approach to the subject of civil rights. It is required to revise a number of norms in the field of information technology in terms of the development of unified approaches to social interaction of legal entities within the framework of the economic and technological process. There is a need to revise the criminal legislation in terms of causing harm using artificial intelligence, the peculiarities of theft and the recognition of virtual currencies in the property list. Also in the field of criminal procedure, a deep rethinking of the institution of evidence and methods of proof is required. In the field of forensic science, a rethinking of the role and quality of technical developments is required to identify, suppress and investigate crimes in the IT sphere, etc.

## 4 Conclusions

In the global world, which is currently experiencing another technological revolution, states will not be able to ensure either the sustainability of governance, or social stability, or the stability of their own economic development without taking into account the current level of development of global Internet systems and modern capabilities for collecting, monitoring and processing large databases. The introduction of modern IT technologies into the public administration system seems inevitable and mandatory for those countries that seek to ensure their social and political stability in a situation of global and intercountry competition.

The peculiarity of legal regulation of the ubiquitous digitalization of public administration and control of economic and social processes lies in the absence of a unified approach to individual institutions of law, and the necessary management models are only being developed and tested on individual elements of the management system. In the system of state administration of the social sphere and related areas of the national economy, there is an urgent need to develop new methods and tools for control and management, taking into account technical progress. For example, the modern possibilities of the World Wide Web and the degree of development of Internet resources do not allow at the moment to timely respond to calls and develop algorithms for protecting transactions and monitoring the quality of transactions, as well as compliance with the conditions to the parties to a civil contract. All of this, taken together, outlines the range of primary legal tasks in the field of legal regulation of the IT sphere, which is present today in all areas of the economic and social life of the state.

The mechanisms for managing social policy as a tool for ensuring the stability of the state and society require a thorough rethinking and refinement of the entire system of legal regulation of public administration of the social sphere on the basis of unified approaches to the management of civil relations developing in the IT field.

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