

## Classifications of Social Management

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### Abstract

Social management is an order of co-existence of people and exclusive type of joint activity, which is carried out with the help of managerial system to achieve publicly essential goals. An individual has to enter into communication with other individuals to realize his own interests. Mutual interactions among people always implies mutual comparison of interests and obedience to the certain rules, established by the state bodies, public and religion organizations, natural and legal persons. Social management, exercised by managerial systems is an indication of society of great importance. In the theory of administrative law only three types of social management is distinguished, while it can be classified on the ground of different aspects.

**Key words:** Managerial system, social relations, social management, state government.

A human-being or "homo-sapiens" is a biological and social creature, which lives in the certain natural and social environment. He is inseparable part of a nature, which provides him with the corresponding conditions of life. During the whole period of his development, a human being had been entirely depended on the nature and remains like this at present. But his relationships with nature and certain environment have been cardinally changed for the last 25-40 thousand years. In spite the fact that as far back as in early period of Primitive Communal System a human-being passed from gathering to output activity, including agriculture, cattle-breeding and workmanship, till 19<sup>th</sup> century he could not influence much on environment. But for the last two centuries due to the technological progress of humanity, its purposeful influence on the nature extremely increased, but this activity wasn't always limited and safe meddling to himself. Humanity remains as an exploiter of natural resources. Its relationship with the nature still bears appropriative character that is predetermined by necessity of welfare of the humanity.

Proceed from his character, a human tries to understand objective phenomena of the nature to master it. But He tries not only to gain benefit from these phenomena, but to maintain and protect it as well. Protection of ecological system of the earth is the key purpose of international society. Governmental and non-governmental organizations of many countries carry out political and legal activity in order to make the relation between nature and human being more harmonic.

Despite the significant importance of biological environment, only natural conditions (even perfect) of life are not enough for the society's welfare. A person is a social creature and everyday interactions with other human beings are vital requirements for him. Therefore, from the time immemorial he has to cooperate reciprocally with other individuals proceed from his personal, public or state interests. Each social group, each person has own corporative and personal

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interests, but final result of their activity is an insurance of welfare of individual and final goal protection of his (her) personal interests.

From multilateral interests of individual we can distinguish the most significant of them, like:

1. **Material well-being** (including high level of social protection);
2. **Personal and Political freedoms** (including high level of protection of public and personal honor);
3. **Personal security**;
4. **Healthy environment of living.**

Beside above mentioned groups of interests, there is one more "extraordinary" type of interest of human being like "**powership**". Unfortunately, the history of humanity is the history of bloody chronology of mutual contradictions among individuals or groups of people exactly because of material welfare and political powership.

It is generally known, that the state and its constituent civil society was established as universal instrument of protection and accomplishment of interests of the whole society. But there is such necessary condition of existence of both state and civil society, as a human-being with his right to realize his personal, economical, cultural, spiritual and political rights that ensure reproduction of life with the help of society.

As it was mentioned above, an individual has to enter into communication with other individuals to realize his own interests. Without this interacting neither primitive man, nor a member of technologically highly developed society nor in the past and not at present could provide satisfaction of different requirements and decision of those goals and purposes confronting a person, group of people, class, society and the whole society. There's no individual, who can avoid involvement into a social group. As well-known writer, K. Levin says: "the groups to which a person belongs are the ground on which he stands" (Kurt Levin, *Resolving Social Conflicts*, New-York: Harper & Brothers, 1948, p.82). A social group is indicated with such aspects, as "**Group pressure**" (which exerted to get the members to conform to group standards in thought and action) and Leadership, but social group of private (personal) type, like family or group of friends have also such characteristics, as:

**Naturalness** because, a group is natural (spontaneous) and isn't the result of an order from hierarchical authority;

**Interaction** group members interact with each other because they want to;

**Empathy** members of a social group have a high degree of attraction and sympathy for each other;

**Social distance** members of a social group do not feel too much social distance;

**Cohesiveness and unity** members must have sufficient desire to belong to keep the group together and in continued existence.

Interaction among individuals in society is based not only on the pragmatic interest of a person to satisfy his needs, but also on the natural requirements of each human being to relate with another person, not simply with biological creature, but with sensible human being.

Obviously, every individual has current, tactical and strategic interests which might not coincide with those of other individuals. Hence, we meet the contradictions of interests which may cause conflicts among people. Society cannot satisfy all requirements of every individual and a person has to compare his own interests with those of others'. Mutual interactions among people always implies mutual comparison of interests and obedience to the certain rules, established by the state bodies, public and religion organizations and their leaders, sometimes by physical and legal persons. In this case we meet such objective precondition of existence of every social body as a **social management**.

We have to agree with K. Marks: "Every social and joint work, which is carried out in relatively large scale, needs this or that degree of management that ensures mutual concordance among individual works...", (K Marks and F Engels. Works.B.23,p.342) though it is necessary to take notice that not only large scale joint work needs government.

How can we determine an essence of management? This term became the universal means for defining of specific type of activity, which is carried out socially important goals. In accordance with the widest interpretation, it can be defined as **guidance of something or someone**. The general theoretical principals give occasion to make next conclusions:

- government is the function of organized systems of different types (biological, technical, social), which ensures fulfillment of their tasks, their entirety and maintenance of their structure;

- government serves the purpose of interaction of elements of the system, which is entire body with common interests;

- government is internal trait of entire system, which has **subject** (leader) and **object** (follower).

Social government is a type of people's joint activity which organizes practical accomplishment of purposes of certain group of people. Government in society (social government) is a governing of man by man (A.Korenev "Основы управления в органах внутренних дел". Moscow 1988, p.23). It impacts on the activity of individuals, who are united in social groups, classes or countries.

In the west juridical literature instead of the term "managerial system" mostly is used a term "**organization**", which is characterized as "**natural communities**" (Philip Selznick, Leadership in Administration (Evatson, 111.:Row, Peterson, 195,P.4.) or "**numbers of people relating to each other consciously to accomplish mutually agreed purposes**" (John M.Pfiffner, Frank P.Sherwood.Administrative Organization, Prentice-Hall, INC, Englewood Cliffs, N.J., 1960, p.30) (or "**a number of persons, who systematically and consciously combine their individual efforts for accomplishment of a common task**" (Edwin O.Stene, "An Approach to a Science of Administration", American Political Science Review 34:1127,December 1949.)

Social government exists in every social group despite of its scale and is exercised with the help of such simple and universal instrument, as a **anagerial system**. When we say, that there is a social government, we mean that it deals with the system of government and its operation.

As we already mentioned above, a managerial system consists of three

elements:

- 1. A subject of management;**
- 2. An object of management;**
- 3. Direct and reverse connection between the subject and object of management.**

Subject and object have permanent interactions with each other on the ground of self-organization (self-administration) and direct and reverse connections between them are core element of system as subject and object themselves. A managerial system can not work if there's no order from subject to object of government and reverse answer (information) from object to the subject about a state of managerial system and its surroundings, about accomplishment of order or failure in its fulfillment.

Government supposes not only relations between the elements of a system, but also relations among systems of different hierarchical levels, that predetermine accomplishment of internal and inter-system managerial functions.

A universal character of managerial systems is exposed in the mere fact that it is not only officially established hierarchical structure of natural (physical) and legal persons, but the type of objectively existed interactions among people, where subordinative mutual connections between the elements of the system (subject and object) naturally works.

In juridical literature three types of social government like **state government, public and religious management** are defined.

State government is the basic type of social government. Unfortunately, in Georgian administrative law State government is defined as an activity of a certain group of state bodies, like executive-ordering bodies in economical, administrative-political, social-cultural spheres. We think, that state government deals not only with executive power, but with an activity of representative and judicial bodies as well. A government (management, administration) must be understood from two positions. **From one hand, it is an activity of legislative, executive bodies, courts and bodies of judicial management and control, bodies of the local government and self-government concerning with an accomplishment of internal and external functions of a state. But at the same time government is the method and systematic means of realization of these functions.**

There's no doubt, that each body of executive government is a managerial system with its subject and objects of management. Governing is an obligation and functionary indication of executive bodies. But the same sign is a natural indications for all types of state bodies. The body of every branch of state authorities could not realize their tasks and goals without managerial interactions between subjects and objects. It means, that a government is not a type of activity of the certain group of state bodies, but the systematic method of realization of the functionary purposes of the whole state mechanism. It bears systematic character, because it could be carried out only in case of effective operation of the system of management. Such signs of managerial systems, as organizational character of activity, mutual subordination between a subject and an object of government are the universal methods and foundations for everyday operation of natural and legal

persons.

We can define three types of state government:

**1. In accordance with the object of government:**

**a) Basic type of social government:**

**State government:**

- a) Representative government;
- b) Executive government;
- c) Judicial government;

**b) Non-basic types of government:**

**Public-Corporative Management**

- a) Public-Political Corporative Management;
- b) Public Non-Political Corporative Management;
- c) Business-Corporative Management

**Religious Administration**

**Private Social Government**

- a) Private formal (official) management;
- b) Private informal (unofficial) management;

**2. In accordance with the legal status of the system:**

**a) Formal (official) government;**

- a) State government;
- b) Public-Corporative management (all types);
- c) Religious administration;
- d) Private management;

**b) Unofficial (informal) Government**

- a) Public-Corporative management (all types);
- b) Religious Management;
- c) Private informal management;

**3. In accordance with the place of arising:**

- a) Internal management;\*
- b) External management;\*

**4. In accordance with the term of operation:**

- a) Government with defined term of time;\*
- b) Government without defined term of time;\*

**5. In accordance with the character of interests of the parties:**

- a) Public Social Government;\*
- b) Private Social Government;\*

**6. In accordance with the juridical character of relationship:**

- a) Vertical Social Government;\*
- b) Horizontal Social Government;\*

\*covers all types of government.