The problem of social self-organization of modern risk society: Social invariants - attractors

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Abstract: we explore the key problem of modern science considering social self-organization of postindustrial risk society. The problem is to find optimal correlation between processes of self-organization of civil society and state administrating. We propose using of social attractors in order to solve the problem that will attract processes in corresponding social system.

By exploring Russia we propose social invariants, i.e. attractors, based on "golden section" that reflect optimal correlation between number of poor and rich population by the view of harmonization of social differential society control.

Moreover, we propose universal law of harmonic labour payoff based on golden section approach and providing harmonization in corresponding social system.

Evolution of any dynamics system is occurring in the neighborhood of some attractor.

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Key problem of contemporary social self-organization science is search of optimal combination of self-organization processes and public management. This problem has become key in conditions of world financial crisis. Direct link of this fundamental problem with solution of major specific problem of harmonic social inequality risk (especially labor) control in present-day Russian society is particularly important for Russia and other countries.

Let’s consider reported approach for that problem solution by example of present-day Russia.

From synergetic point of view, backbone social invariant/attractors shall be revealed in order to progress in such approach.

For years of 1991-2006 reforms, Russian society has been dramatically cloven into two major classes: about 62% of the poor and lower-income class and about 38% of so-called “middle class” and the rich. The surprising thing is that such basic relation is well-known “golden section” and kept almost constant during last 15-20 years of reforms in Russia. It is confirmed with virtually all studies conducted by both individual scientists and large teams. Diagram, shown in fig. 1, summarizes the 15-year study results of the Institute for Social Research and the Institute for Philosophy of the Russian Academy of Sciences (RAS) and confirms this fundamental
piece of evidence. This piece is essentially important for Russian society harmonic management (control). In terms of synergetics, “long-range order” is eventually (asymptotically) formed in Russian social structure according to the “golden section” which is like backbone social invariant/attractor.

![Graph showing the ratio of poor to total population](image)

Fig. 1. $\lambda$ is ratio of number of the poor (below poverty line, on the verge of poverty, and low-income) to total population of Russia for the reforms years (1994 to 2006).

Note that on base of above fact some authors, to our opinion, incorrectly conclude that 62/38 percent ratio of social classes allegedly indicates a kind of “stability” of Russian society. In fact the society at such ratio is just located near unstable equilibrium point fraught with social outbreak according to synergetic “harmony principle”. It is reasonably safe to suggest that it is a kind of “anti-harmony”! But reverse ratio (about 62% of “middle class” and the rich and only 38% of the rest) indicates to the society in stable equilibrium according to that principle. Just this reverse ratio is typical for USA and developed Europian countries. Used parameter $\lambda$ (see fig. 1), ratio of number of the poor to total number of the “middle class” and the rich, is in terms of synergetics, a kind of “controlling parameter”. Synergetic/parametric risk control can be implied by proper change of $\lambda$ which will result in Russian social processes harmony.
Let’s note practical importance of conclusion on efficiency of multi-variant simulation of social policy but not of social outbreak. It is linked with originality of post-Soviet Russia. The fact is that long existence of significant percent of need people (above 60%) is not leading to sure social outbreak but is constant background of the outbreak threat. This condition is related to specific Russian social difference (25% of extremely need people along with 40% of ones in uncertain economic status). It means that a small disturbance of such situation can lead to the majority in need which, in turn, can result in social crisis. On the other side, social instability of the middle class makes it possible both virtually immedeat fall in poverty and relatively rapid increase of its level of living. Therefore the Russian society is in unstable equilibrium when well-being along with extreme conditions enhances the social situation in whole. At that, only certain critical elements of well-being should be improved for progress, but not “all elements and at once”. To transfer the elements to some middle level of social stability is enough first.

It turns out that even such very small improvement can dramatically change social situation in the country. As a result, about a half population will be transferred from unstable and uncertain status to acceptable middle/interim status, typical for many sufficiently stable societies.

Just such transformation of contradictory economic status of the majority to the middle/well-being ones is now establishing social-political background for short-time correction of economical difference in the society. Sure that availability of such background does not ensure implementation of the correction. The case demands effective methods of anti-crisis risk control harmonizing social processes of Russian society.

Note that used “income inequality decile factor” is the ratio of 10% the richest average income to 10% the poorest average income within a population. In socioeconomic literature that ratio is used to be economical segregating estimation. It has been known that the ratio is limited to 4.0 to 5.0 by administration in order to maintain social tolerance between the rich and the poor in so-called European “social countries” (Sweden, Denmark, Norway, etc.). The ratio of 25 to 30 in czarist Russia was the main cause of social outbreak. In the USSR the ratio was within 3.5 to 4.5 and in present-day Russia, from 1991 it steady increased (4.5 in 1991; 11.2 in 1993; 19 in 1999; 24 in 2000; 25 in 2005). Only in 2007 it decreased to 22. This decrease is not yet stable trend. Obviously the ratio is useful for politician and populists. But scientifically it is not effective and applicable for making better managing decision in providing long-term social harmony. Indeed, why is precisely 10% used in the ratio. Any measure in base of present social segregation indicators shall be rationally/scientifically based as some numerical social invariant. Otherwise it is a kind of political tradition. Unfortunately, there are no such rationales of the income inequality decile factor in literature.

Therefore note that, to our opinion, significantly more effective is “golden section” based approach for objective estimation of social strain. The
"golden section" covers harmonically organized social system structures as universal social invariant/attractor. That is why the "golden section" is used in this report as basic indicator to estimate the social strain and level of Russia social harmony. Also the "golden section" is "movable equilibrium, parts inequality carrying pulse, potential for change and evolution".

Let’s resume this study of harmonic control of social risks in present Russia. Thus, the fundamental experimental scientific fact is discovered on base of results of social segregation of Russian society during reforms. According to that fact the segregation is near ratio of 62% of the rich and 38% of the poor which is "anti-harmony" in terms of social justice. On the one hand, it means gradual establishing of "distant order" in Russia. On the other hand, it means primary need for this ratio reversal (38% of the poor and 62% of the rich) that is long-term social harmony in Russia. Therefore search of natural social invariants/attractors provides significantly progress in optimal combination of self-organization and administration in present Russia.

References