

## SOME FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR OF INDIVIDUALS

*The lack of a state strategy for managing the society during the transition period, in particular in the current crisis conditions, has caused a significant increase in labour migration from Ukraine, which puts the country on serious trials. The lack of state support during the period of personal self-realisation leads to the fact that satisfaction with one's own position in society is at a very low level. Using the data of sociological monitoring for the year 2017, the authors show how the lack of trust in government institutions leads to a lack of confidence in one's own prospects and, as a result, to an increase in the migration of a great part of the able-bodied population.*  
**Keywords:** labour migration, self-realisation, life satisfaction, trust in the institutions of power.

*Відсутність державної стратегії управління суспільством в перехідний період, зокрема, в існуючих кризових умовах, послужувало причиною відчутного зростання трудової міграції з України, що ставить країну перед серйозними випробуваннями. Відсутність державної підтримки в період самореалізації особистості призводить до того, що задоволеність своїм становищем у суспільстві знаходиться на дуже низькому рівні. На підставі даних соціологічного моніторингу за 2017 р. автори показують, як відсутність довіри до владних інститутів призводить до відсутності віри у власну перспективу і тому до зростання міграції найбільш працездатного населення.*  
**Ключові слова:** трудова міграція, самореалізація, задоволеність життям, довіра до інститутів влади.

*Отсутствие государственной стратегии управления обществом в переходной период, в частности, в существующих кризисных условиях, послужило причиной ощутимого роста трудовой миграции из Украины, что ставит страну перед серьезными испытаниями. Отсутствие государственной поддержки в период самореализации личности приводит к тому, что удовлетворенность своим положением в обществе находится на очень низком уровне. На основании данных социологического мониторинга*

за 2017 г. авторы показывают, как отсутствие доверия к властным институтам приводит к отсутствию веры в собственную перспективу, и, вследствие этого, к росту миграции наиболее трудоспособного населения.

**Ключевые слова:** трудовая миграция, самореализация, удовлетворенность жизнью, доверие к институтам власти.

Crisis that has been under way in Ukraine for about 30 years is the decline of the whole system of relationship, i.e. the crisis of formation. The weakest and most damaged point in this formation is the lack of ideology in transition period, i.e. the lack of a proper state strategy under crisis conditions. If the world crisis of 1929-33 ended with creation of industrial society and social state, the present one must result in foundation of post-industrial state based on creative economics and development of national human capital. But which of our leaders has ever thought of preserving such capital, to say nothing of generating it, if today the total number of migrant workers from Ukraine has reached 4.5 million people?

As we can see from Table 1, only one third of labour pool, i.e. people under forty are ready to stay at home. Others (64–70%) are ready to move mainly outside the former Soviet Union. It must be noted that the number of people willing to go abroad has reached the maximum level this year. The reason for such tendency was the visa free agreement with the EU even despite

**Table 1**  
**Eagerness to move abroad depending on age (%)**

Age	To other part of Ukraine	To Russia	To other republics of former Soviet Union	To other countries	Don't know yet	Wouldn't ever go anywhere
18–29	11.9	2.9	2.1	20.4	32.6	30.0
30–39	7.0	3.9	1.8	16.7	34.2	36.3
40–49	7.4	4.2	1.1	17.3	19.4	50.5
50–59	8.3	3.6	3.9	7.4	21.5	55.4
60–69	6.8	4.7	1.7	6.4	5.1	75.3
70 and more	2.6	3.2	1.3	0.6	2.6	89.7
TOTAL	8.0	3.7	2.1	13.0	22.4	50.8

the fact that it does not give any right to get a legal job. What kind of people will stay in Ukraine? These will be mostly the retired people. In this case, who is supposed to build a powerful up-to-date state?

One more reason is that society is not aware of the fact that after the destruction of an old socio-economic formation (the USSR) and during the transition to a new capitalist system of government people must rely on themselves rather than on the state; they must survive alone and govern their own lives.

The result of such situation is that answering the question: "Which are the main factors determining your life?" only 6.5% of Ukrainian citizens rely on themselves. And those under the age of 55 and more often count on both themselves and external factors (Table 2). It should be mentioned that the older generation (56 and over) mainly rely on external circumstances, i.e. on social institutions (Table 2).

Undoubtedly, living conditions, which are guaranteed by the state, play the main role in the life of citizens. All these components – education, employment, social security system – can show the level of living conditions which are determined and compared by a number of factors, mostly socio-economic ones.

However, the experience of developed countries has shown that even higher income and better medical care don't necessarily result in life satisfaction and comfort. There is a direct correlation between life satisfaction and comfort on the one hand and good health and sufficient income on the other hand. But these are objective factors of comfort feeling that may

**Table 2**

**Which are the main factors determining your life? (%)**

<i>Age</i>	<i>Mainly external factors</i>	<i>To some extent I, but mostly external factors</i>	<i>Both, external factors and I</i>	<i>More I than external factors</i>	<i>Mostly I</i>
18–29	4.6	27.8	35.2	17.2	5.3
30–55	15.5	27.5	35.0	14.5	7.5
56 and more	27.8	29.7	29.5	7.5	5.6
TOTAL	19.3	28.2	33.2	12.8	6.5

influence it or may not. We should keep in mind subjective factors as well. If we look at the events taking place in early 2014, we can see that many people at that time felt some spiritual impulse. Looking forward to socio-economic changes for the better, people paid little attention to rising prices, inflation and even deterioration of their health – all these factors could not influence their life satisfaction at large. However, two or three years later disillusionment came, social situation changed for the worse, and, because of dramatic increase in distrust of the government, estimation of life satisfaction has slightly changed for the worse as well. Ukrainian citizens stopped trusting the government long ago, but this year the level of distrust has become very high.

If we look at the Table 3, where the level of distrust covers two factors: “don’t trust at all” and “rather not trust” in relation to main government bodies, we can see the following picture.

**Table 3**

**The dynamics of level of distrust  
of main government institutions**

	<i>The level of distrust of</i>		
	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>	
Public prosecution	74.9%	72.0%;	- 2.9%
President	55.6%	74.3%;	+18.7%
Courts	74.9%	75.5%;	+ 0.6%
Government	69.0%	80.6%;	+11.6%
Verkhovna Rada	70.0%	83.8%.	+13.8%

As we can see from Table 3, the distrust of courts and public prosecution has changed only a little compared to 2015. But the distrust of the government, Verkhovna Rada and President has increased critically, especially as far as the President is concerned (18.7%).

Taking into consideration the thesis that the ternary: the President, VR and government is the component that paves the way for national development and formation of civil society and people have high level of distrust of this ternary, we can explain the point why citizens are inclined not to believe in any perspective. It should be noted that such a high level of

distrust of the authorities may become a trigger for another Maidan in Ukraine. Despite the fact that people's optimism concerning life improvement has slightly risen, pessimism remains at rather a high level: answering the question: "Will our life improve in the nearest future?" 49% gave a negative answer. Last year this index was 53%. Consequently, it is quite natural that having such an attitude towards the authorities who form socio-economic environment in the country, the amount of people satisfied with their life is only one quarter of the population (24.3%), more than one half (56%) are not satisfied. Expectedly, with age the amount of people unsatisfied with life is supposed to rise; however, if 47% of such people are under 30, this is an alarm signal.

Not only do people trust of the authority, but also don't see any promising political leaders and parties who could change the current situation. We can notice total apathy as regards actual situation: people are unwilling to elect, unwilling to protest, they don't trust courts, police, other authorities, and such public moods tend to enlarge. People cannot rely on current political leaders, don't see any alternative and don't want to participate in voting. 36.9% of respondents believe that they take no responsibility for any events under way in this country, and 45.6% of those think they cannot have any effect on the developments in their native towns/villages. It can be concluded that the level of self-consciousness is quite low. People are not ready to struggle for their rights on both global and local levels. The majority of them (57.1%) gave a negative answer to the question: "Will you take part in protest actions in your native town/village?" Therefore, in such a situation we cannot speak of any proactive attitude and local self-government.

Obviously, it is high time Ukrainians learned how to manage their own home, street, town and take responsibility for everything done and undone. But they seem to have decided to follow the old, traditional way and to think that "man proposes, God disposes" (the level of trust in Church is the highest, 51%). Unfortunately, they have forgotten a popular wisdom: "God helps those who help themselves".