

CURRENT TRENDS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC STRATIFICATION OF THE SOCIETY



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Abstract. The nature of the stratification system is changing in Ukraine. Previously, in society, an ethocratic system built on administrative and power hierarchies and formal ranks prevailed, in modern society the formation of a stratification system occurs on an economic basis, when the main criteria are the level of income, ownership and ability to carry on business.

Keywords: *stratification of society, legislation, globalization, stratification system.*

Introduction

Globalization exacerbates such trends and influences the very principles of differentiation of society into social groups. These processes also apply to our country, where there are significant changes in the social stratification of society.

The sharp differentiation of income has caused such a negative socio-economic phenomenon as the polar stratification of society.

Stratification this is a concept that in sociology means:

- 1) a multidimensional hierarchically organized structure of social inequality that is inherent in any society;

2) a process in which groups of people are hierarchically constructed according to a certain scale of inequalities.

Comparing the distribution of material goods in society, the degree of social stratification, one can see consistently high rates of growth of the deceleration coefficient.

The approximation of the appropriate coefficient to 10 may create conditions for social unrest, disturbance and indignation against the current authorities [1].

Denmark, Sweden and Finland have the lowest values of this coefficient. In these countries, the indicator ranges from 3-4. In France and Germany, it is at 5-7. The insignificant variation in the incomes of the population of these countries helps to maintain a favorable social climate. The regulatory role of the state should be directed to the implementation of programs aimed at reducing social tensions and curbing income inequality.

Purpose of the article. The purpose of the article is to analyze the current changes in social stratification in Europe, identify global trends, make a correlation assessment and determine the impact of European stratification changes on Ukrainian society.

Demographic indicators indirectly influence stratification changes in society. Every 4 days, the planet's population increases by 1 million. In recent years (2016-2019), the problem of economic inequality has intensified. Inequality varies by region of the world. According to WID world, the share of national income, which accounts for 10% of the highest income (top decile), is 37% in Europe, 41% in China, 47% in the US and Canada, and about 55% in Brazil and India.

In Ukraine, as in many countries in the post-Soviet space, the declining ratio has shown continuous growth since the 1990s. The income gap of various segments of the population has reached a significant size and has increased more than five times since independence.

The long absence of a private institute in the country and the dominance of the public sector of the economy gave rise to, on the one hand, the passivity of labor resources, and, on the other, the arbitrariness of representatives of the authorities and the bureaucracy.

The Gini coefficient is a number between 0 and 1, where 0 corresponds to full equality (when everyone has the same income) and 1

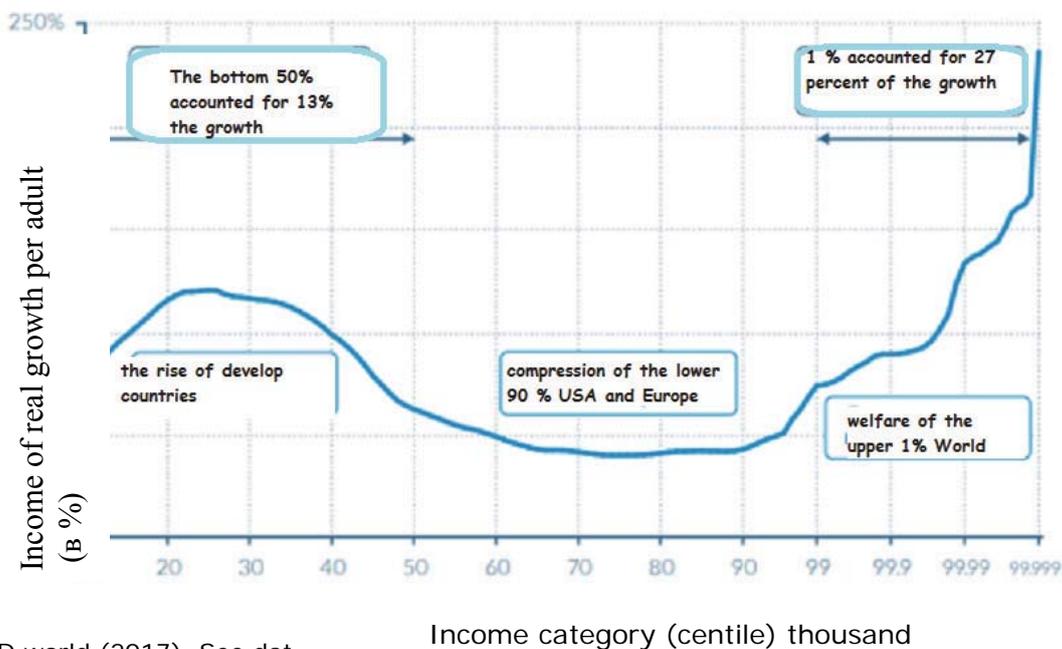
is absolute inequality (when one person has all income and all others have zero income). The distribution of income may differ significantly from the distribution of wealth in the country.

According to the results of sociological modeling of the Institute of Demography and Social Research named after MV Ptukh of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, the Gini coefficient for Ukraine exceeds 45% (0.45), "although in the Eurozone it is at the level of 20-25%", which indicates extremely negative inequalities and puts Ukraine on par with countries such as Mexico and Chile, and which, according to World Bank experts, is beginning to impede economic growth and positive socio-economic transformation [6, p.4-19; 7, p.52-54].

The main tendencies of social differentiation of modern society and the problem of their influence on the development of labor relations are of increasing interest today for many national economists and sociologists. Some try to theoretically understand and explain the stratification of the modern society, others offer different stratification models of development, others justify the feasibility of introducing a progressive regulatory tax system.

The graph in Fig. 1. shows the undulating curve of inequality and growth in the world from 1980 to 2016.

On the abscissa axis, the world population is evenly divided into one hundred groups, distributed in ascending order from left to right according to income level. The top centile is divided into 10 groups, the richest of them is also divided into 10 groups, the top of which is also divided into 10 equal groups. The ordinate shows the total income growth of the average individual in each group from 1980 to 2016. For the share of 99-99.1% (the poorest 10% with the richest centile), the growth was 74% between 1980 and 2016. In total, 1% of the world's highest-income earners received 27% of all growth. Income estimates take into account the difference in cost of living between countries [5].



WID.world (2017). See dat

Figure 1. The undulating curve of inequality and growth in the world from 1980 to 2016

The multidimensional problem of social-labor relations is the subject of study by foreign and domestic researchers. A significant contribution to the development of scientific ideas about the formation of harmonious social-labor relations belongs to the works of G. Emerson, F. Taylor, A. Maslow, F. Herzberg and others. In Ukraine these issues were investigated by O. Amosha, S. Bandur, V. Bidak, I. Gribidenko, O. Grishnova, T. Zait, A. Kolot, E. Libanova, L. Lisogor, V. Onyenko, I. Petrova, V. Sadova, L. Semov et al.

A number of sociology classics have more widely considered the problem of stratification. For example, German political economist M. Weber, in addition to economic (in relation to property and income level), offered in addition criteria such as social prestige (inherited and acquired status) and belonging to certain political circles [1].

Talcott Parsons, an American sociologist, a representative of the field of structural functionalism, one of the founders of social anthropology and theoretical sociology offered three groups of distinguishing features:

- qualitative characteristics of the people they possess from birth (ethnicity, family ties, gender characteristics, personal qualities and abilities);
- role characteristics, which are determined by the set of roles performed by the individual in society (education, position, various types of professional and labor activity);
- Characteristics due to possession of material and spiritual values (wealth, property, privileges, ability to influence and control others, etc.) [2].

In some European countries, the Commission on Income Tax has been assessing the welfare of the richest people in the country. This commission calculated and adjusted the child factor, reported to the government, and made recommendations for adjusting the relevant tax legislation. It is known that in the 1920s, liberal economic relations dominated with minimal government intervention. Subsequently, this system was for a long time replaced by a Keynesian economy [7, p. 64].

Today, the nature of the stratification system is changing in Ukraine. Previously, in society, an ethacritic system built on administrative and power hierarchies and formal ranks prevailed, in modern society the formation of a stratification system occurs on an economic basis, when the main criteria are the level of income, ownership and ability to carry on business. The country has formed a numerous business layer, whose representatives make up a large part of the economic elite, and in some cases even enter the political elite of the country. Thus, with the development of market relations, new

social groups have emerged that not only have economic freedom but also claim the highest positions in the social hierarchy.

Currently, the stratification profile of our society is quite mobile and is influenced by a number of factors - economic, social, innovation and technological, etc.

Complex and contradictory processes of institutionalization and deinstitutionalization of various social entities, positions, values, norms and patterns of behavior in different spheres of public life continue [3].

The socio-professional stratification structure of labor resources is gradually changing due to the emergence of new prestigious, high-paying professions and activities (entrepreneurial, commercial, financial, information, management, legal, etc.) in the course of reforms.

Changes in the socio-professional structure of labor resources affect the formation of the regulatory mechanism of international law.

Socio-legal norms of the mechanism of international legal regulation of employment are formed on the basis of such documents as ILO Convention No. 44 "On Assistance to Unemployed Persons for Independent Reasons" (1934) [8], ILO Convention No. 168 "On Employment Promotion and Protection against Unemployment" (1988) [9]. The impetus for the rapid development of non-standard forms of employment was the transformation processes in the sphere of social and labor relations [4, p.168].

Despite the existing social polarity of society, the middle layer is starting to form, the basis of which is highly educated, proactive, entrepreneurial social categories (businessmen, managers, representatives of the middle

management apparatus, persons of intellectual professions, farmers, highly skilled workers and employees). The middle class determines stability society and at the same time ensures its dynamic development. However, the share of the middle class is not very high and, according to various estimates, with leaves 12-25%. But there is hope that as economic reforms and the democratic development of society are carried out, the proportion of the middle class will increase in the future.

In a digital economy, a person's employment is determined not only by his specialty. Increasing importance is determined by the set of his flexible skills.

Discussion of research results. These are the main trends in the social differentiation of modern society, which cause, of course, the increased interest of sociologists and economists. They are trying to theoretically comprehend and explain the stratification of modern society by proposing various stratification models of development. According to economists and sociologists, the most applicable in the study of the composition of social groups in modern society should be considered a stratification model, which includes the following social groups:

- "elite groups" that combine ownership of property in amounts comparable to the largest Western states and means of power at the state level;
- "middle class", possessing property and incomes that ensure consumption standards, as well as claims to improve their status;
- "marginalized", characterized by low adaptation and antisocial attitudes in their socio-economic activities.

Conclusions

Economic inequality is a multifaceted global phenomenon. Insufficient attention to this problem can lead to a wide variety of political, economic and social consequences.

The global trend shows the tendencies of social stratification of society. But in developed countries it is smoothly without jerks, in Ukraine over the past 30 years strategic processes have been catastrophically fast, and according to European organizations, Ukraine has slipped into last place in Europe.

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