

## SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY AND PHILOSOPHY OF HISTORY

**E. Gansova, Sc.D in philosophy**

*South Ukrainian National Pedagogical University named after K.D. Ushynskiyi*

### SOCIAL PROGRAMS AS THE WAY OF REALIZATION OF LIBERAL, CONSERVATIVE AND SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES: COMPARATIVE ASPECT

**Abstract.** The article reveals some positions permitting to distinguish the systems of pension security in different countries. To cover this problem the author addresses to the experience of Sweden (social- democratic regime), Germany (conservative one), the USA (liberal democracy) and Canada (mixed liberal and conservative types). The problem of employment and unemployment was described on political, economical and social aspects. For comparison social orientation of Ukrainian democracy was analyzed because choosing own way of democracy Ukrainian state should be guided those realities which dictate its choice. First of all, it is economical conditions. Survey of system of economical indicators gives possibility to understand the priorities of governmental policy and design eligible model of democracy. The peculiarities of Ukrainian unemployment were marked. It was concluded that individual wellbeing and wellbeing of people must be the main aims of democratic regimes. Democratic rule denotes comprehensive participation of all citizens in creation of life conditions.

**Keywords:** pension security, old age security, health protection policy, policy of employment, unemployment, Sweden, Germany, USA, Canada, Ukraine, unemployment in Ukraine.

There are some positions permitting to distinguish the systems of pension security in different countries: the rate of state pension security in comparison with other forms, the number of the elderly who are employment, the level of equality of income for the elderly, the percentage of poverty among them.

To cover this problem we will address to the experience of Sweden (social- democratic regime), Germany (conservative one), the USA (liberal democracy) and Canada (mixed liberal and conservative types).

In Sweden state social security provides 85% of old age security. Besides state pensions, which are equal for everyone, a half of the elderly receives their income from employers, private insurance and funds of professional insurance. As result, only 0,1% among the elderly live in poverty.

Pension expenditures in Germany consist of state payments (89% of total pensions), professional and individual pensions (11%). There is appropriate distinction between state pension in Germany and Sweden state pension. In the first case dimension of pension depends on the length service, the previous average wage and causes differentiation and inequality among the retirees. And about a half of pensioners have pensions on the line of poverty, 10% of them are bellow this line.

In the USA social security system almost has not state maintenance. 79% pensions come from social security funds and special funds. A lot of the elderly continue to work. The proportion of the elderly in the labor force is higher than in Germany and Sweden. Employment forms 26,8% of the income of families with elderly heads.

Employer and worker invest equal percentage in social security fund. Dimension of pensions is differentiated depending on previous wages and insurance investments. 20,5% of the elderly are poor and 15% of families with elderly heads live bellow the line of poverty

Canadian social security system was introduced above. The income of the elderly comes from employment, pensions, investments, and transfer payments.

Employment forms 32% of the income of families with elderly heads. A further 29% of their income is made up of such items as investment income and private pensions.

Transfer payments make up the most important source of income for the elderly. They account 39% of the total income of elderly families. These payments include Old Age Security Payments, Guaranteed Income Supplement and Spouse's Allowance (it provides relief to couples living on a single pension).

About 12,2 percent of the elderly are in the labor force. Census data for the past decades documents the declining labor force participation rate for the aged. Shankar Yelaja proves "Inadequate income is one of most serious problems experienced by a large segment of Canada's elderly. Despite government efforts to insure income security for the elderly, many continue to live under the constant anxiety of income insecurity"<sup>1</sup>. The second sphere of social policy is health care. It's important to concentrate on following peculiarities of this kind of policy: correlation between state and private forms of medical service, equality of access for all categories of population, role of state in realization governmental Health Care Programs.

Sweden's system of Health Care is a sample of state medical insurance as the right for medical assist is not based on the insurance investments of citizens and 90 per cent of finance comes from local and state budgets. The most of clinics are state. State payments investing in health care system form 91,4%.

System of Health Care in Germany was established in the 80-s of the last century. Comprehensive compulsory insurance (state and private) is in its foundation. Equal participation of employers and workers forms funds of medical insurance. Part of state medical insurance in finance of Health Care is 78,2%. In Germany system of Health Care reproduces differentiation of medical service quality which is identical social differentiation in society.

In the USA private medical service predominates. Only 41,4% of payments are financed by the state (average sum for countries of OEC is 78,8%). The most widespread form of medical insurance is collective insurance proposed by commercial companies to employers. Their tariffs are distinguished depending on professional belonging. Health Maintenance Organization is one of them. But 40-60 per cent of population experience insecurity in medical respect. As a measure of equalization of medical services Medicare and Medicate systems were introduced in 1965. They are state programs serving the senior and needy groups of society.

Mixed type of Canadian democracy is reflected in its social programs. Social welfare programs in the health sphere have evolved from both public and private basis. Canada's state tries to provide available and equitable health protection. Medical and hospital insurance have been the major governmental programs for the provision of health care to Canadians health. Canada has an international obligation to introduce universal health insurance according to the World Health Organization's constitution. The minimum criteria set out by Federal Government are: comprehensive coverage, universal availability, portability, and a non-profit base by a public authority.

Main trends of governmental health protection policy (all levels) assume tax administration, maintenance and implementation, standardization, direct service intervention, insurance administration

In the 60-s – 70-s serious changes were undertaken: The Medicare Act was introduced, tax transfer was; altered to per capita payments and the original concepts of Medicare were reinforced.

Beginning in April 1996, the new Canada Health and Social Transfer combines Canada Assistance Plan and Established Program Financing funding into a single block.

Fund for health, education, welfare and social services<sup>2</sup>. We shall not stop on deficiency of Health Care Program of Canada. Its detail criticism was given by above mentioned authors. It is important for us to show liberal – conservative peculiarities of health care policy as one of the forms governmental activity in the social range.

The third element of social policy is policy of employment. The problem of employment (unemployment) concentrates on political, economical and social aspects. Economical aspect stresses relation between inflation and employment (Keynesian's theory). Idea of unavoidable growth of inflation when there is full employment was put in the basis of conservative-liberal strategy. But some Canadian specialists have critical point of view concerning this problem. They argue "The Liberals refer to this no accelerating rate as the "core rate" and peg it at "at least 8 percent". This implies that 8 percent unemployment is now the "benchmark for full employment"...To treat 8 percent unemployment as full employment suggests that government policy accepts mass unemployment as inevitable in market economies"<sup>3</sup>. Political aspect of the problem lies in possible instability that comes under conditions of increased unemployment.

<sup>1</sup> Turner, J.C., Turner, F.J. (ed.) (1981). *Adults and the Aged. Canadian Social Welfare*. Canada, 137.

<sup>2</sup> Pulkingham, J., Ternowetsky, G. (1996). *The Changing Landscape of Social Policy and the Canadian Welfare State. Remaking Canadian Social Policy. Social Security in the late 1990s*. Femwood Publishing, Halifax, 10.

<sup>3</sup> Mishra, R. (1990). *The Welfare State in Capitalist Society: Policies of Retrenchment and Maintenance in Europe, North America and Australia*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 22, 71.

Social view on unemployment implies that enlargement of inequality and income polarization in society is its main consequences.

We are interested in distinctions among different political systems when it is said about policy of employment. Major watershed between social and liberal – conservative regimes supposes correlation of active and passive strategies. In the 50-s Sweden model of G. Rean – R. Meidner was especially popular. According to it the investments in employment should increase during economical recession and diminish during economical boom. Peculiarity of Sweden model reveals itself in large expenditures spending for policy of training and refresher courses for its personal, for creation of new labor places. These payments exceed the same expenditures of any country of OEC.

Main elements of Sweden model: indirect taxes on goods and services that hinder quick increasing of demand, inflation, incomes; equal wages for equal work irrespective of financial state of establishment; state subsidizing of enterprises to preserve jobs and create new ones; unemployment programs which lean on voluntary insurance and governmental and trade-unions' fund.

The USA, Canada, Australia have liberal model of labor market. It means a high level of the workforce mobility and diverse forms of unemployment insurance. In the USA every year about 10% employees change their professions and 62% of population changes the place of life.

In Canada more than 20% of all Canadian workers lose or change their jobs each year<sup>4</sup>. Unemployment insurance has own peculiarities in different countries. So in Canada employers invest 3,3% of wage's fund to unemployment insurance and employees' investments are 2,5% of their wages. In Germany both, employer and employee pay 2,15% of wages. In France employer's payment is 4,4% and employee's one is 2,5%. In many states of the USA only employers make investments in unemployment insurance, where 0,68% of wage's fund they pay to the federal fund and 1,6% to the fund of state.

The share of governmental expenditures in unemployment insurance is about 40 per cent in Sweden, in France it is the third, in Germany it is paid the fourth part of ail payments in unemployment insurance fund. The most of the governmental expenditures of many countries reach two thirds of unemployment subsidizing.

Dimension of unemployment allowance depends on previous wage. It forms 42% of previous wage in France, 68% in Germany, 50% in the USA.

The length of term during winch the unemployed receive allowance is in Norway about two years, 52 weeks in Germany and Great Britain, 50 weeks in Canada, 26 (or 39) weeks in the USA.

“The Canadian unemployment system is still roughly twice as generous as its American counterpart, taking into account both higher benefits and a higher coverage ratio. Despite this, however, Canadian workers have recently become even more insecure than workers in the USA, due to the much longer average duration of unemployment in Canada”<sup>5</sup>.

The end of the 90-s showed a great variety of unemployment in different countries. The percent of unemployment is not only result of appropriate policy but also economical state of society. Nevertheless the tendency may be revealed (Table 1).

**Table 1**

**Level of unemployment of the 90-th in countries of three types democracy (%)**

Liberal	%	Conservative	%	Social-democratic	%
USA Canada	4,3(1998 year)8,3 (1998)	Germany France	12(1998) 10,2(1992)	Sweden	4,7 (1992)

Source: Скуратівський, В., Палій, О., Лібанова, Е. (1997). Соціальна політика. Київ: Вид-во. УАДУ, 282.

Generalizing reflections with regard to policy of the labor market we may conclude that there are two types of social policy: neoclassical (liberal-conservative) and social-democratic. Their characteristic features are following: neoclassical (liberal-conservative) type possesses a more faire labor market strategy; labor supply exceeds labor demand; natural unemployment is recreated; governmental programs aim on their generosity, the improvement of workers' skill, their training and motivation.

<sup>4</sup> Stanford, J. (1995). Discipline, Insecurity and Productivity: The Economics Behind Labour Market Flexibility. Pulkingham, J., Ternowetsky, G.. (eds.). *Remaking Canadian Social Policy: Staking Claims and Forging Change*. Halifax: Fernwood, 132.

<sup>5</sup> Stanford, J. (1995). Discipline, Insecurity and Productivity: The Economics Behind Labour Market Flexibility. Pulkingham, J., Ternowetsky, G.. (eds.). *Remaking Canadian Social Policy: Staking Claims and Forging Change*. Halifax: Fernwood, 145.

Social-democratic model implies social regulative market including various forms of wage regulation such as collective bargaining, minimum wages and pay equity regulation; labor demand exceeds labor supply by creation of new jobs; limitation of productivity and profitability.

### Social Orientation of Ukrainian Democracy

Choosing own way of democracy Ukrainian state should be guided those realities which dictate its choice. First of all, it is economical conditions. Survey of system of economical indicators gives possibility to understand the priorities of governmental policy and design eligible model of democracy (Table 1).

Macroeconomic indices demonstrate that contemporary Ukraine gradually evolves its economical potential. Volume of production has been changing from – 27% in 1995 to +0,8% (– 1,8%) in 1998 year. Paces of inflation have been remaining on level 10-12 percent annually till the end of 1998. At the beginning of Ukrainian, independence they reached 40% annually.

More complicated situation has arisen in social sphere. The index of unemployment and correlation between average wage and the cost of consumer basket testify to the state which is far from stability. Official level of unemployment has been changing very rapidly for the 90-s: 1996 – 0,3%, 1997 – 1%, 1998 – 5%. In perspective its dimension will be 12% when natural unemployment for Ukraine is equal 2,5-3%.

It is necessary to mark peculiarities of Ukrainian unemployment. Its typical feature is hidden character. Data of hidden unemployment: 1996 – 97 years – 25%, 1998 – 45%. Next important specificity is its broad diversity. So for example in Kyiv the level of unemployment is 0,06%, in industrial centers 0,14%, and in Western Ukraine about 5%. The type of employment may be defined as structural one. If to take into consideration that Ukrainian production traditionally consisted of heavy industry enterprises which experience bankruptcy now it is understood why the most of the industrial workers turned out unemployed. Only for five years the number of them was reduced from 31,2% to 24,3%. They have a low mobility and no conditions for acquiring new professions.

Social structure of the unemployed includes: workers – 60 percent, employees – 43,8%, persons with higher education – 32,9%, persons with secondary education – 29%, the youth – 40%, the women – 70% (Table 2).

Ukraine has no unemployment insurance. Special fund of employment maintenance is made up out of enterprises' taxes.

**Table 2**

Employees	43,8
Workers	60,9
Persons with higher education	32,9
Persons with secondary education	29
Youth	40
Women	70

Unemployment in Ukraine has its political, social and economical consequences. Political aspect of unemployment is stipulated by its critical level. It is 15% for entire Ukraine and 12%<sup>6</sup>. Social aspect of unemployment is connected with increase of suicides, murders, frustrations, divorces (growth of unemployment by 1% causes the growth suicides by 2% murders by 5%, frustrations by 6%, divorces by 7%).

Economical results of unemployment reveal itself in such phenomenon as the second job, self-employment and shady economy. Under researches of “TACIS Employment Service” (1995 year) 77% of Ukrainian families have own plots and kitchen-gardens. Share of the wage in family's income lowered from 67,5% in 1996 to 40,3% in 1997. The expenditures of families are double that of their incomes.

The shady economical sector is 50—60% of GDP of Ukraine under assessment of the specialists of the World Bank of Reconstruction and Development.

The fourth index: correlation between average wage and the cost of consumer basket is the result of political regime. It indicates several things such as level of poverty, consumer activity and so on. In Ukraine average wage oscillates from 160 hryvnas (about 53\$) in Kyiv to 150-75 hryvnas in small towns and rural area. Consumer basket's price includes the cost of food, apartment, transport, industrial goods, and other expenditures of the household. The set of products from 22 items (foodstuff basket) costs 67 hryvnas (about

<sup>6</sup> Скуратівський, В., Палій, О., Лібанова, Е. (1997). *Соціальна політика*. Київ: Вид-во: УАДУ, 281.

23,5 \$) per month. Entire consumer basket costs about 300 hryvnas (approximately 100 \$) per month. Index of correlation will be equally about 50%. It is the lowest level in accordance with the world coefficients. It corresponds to economical crisis and policy of extreme measures.

For more complete picture one can add the last social standards. So the line of poverty is 73 hryvnas (approximately 24 \$), minimum wage is 55 hryvnas (about 18\$), minimum pension is 16,6 hryvnas (5,5\$). The structure of incomes of Ukrainian population gives following social structure in Ukraine. The richest form 2,3 to 6%; from 11,2% to 16% are well-off, and from 86,5% to 75% are the poor. 31,7% live bellow the poverty line (other data: 35,7% of families). For comparison: in the USA 20,5% of population is bellow the poverty line, in Canada 17,5%, in Germany 9,3%, in Sweden 0,1%.

The structure of families' expenditures and the system of Ukrainian people's values are reflection of economical process.

In families whose average income per person is equally less than 73 hryvnas (24 \$) expenses for food take away 73,6 – 80% of family's budget, for health care is spent 2%, and payment for communal purposes is more than 15%. This structure of family budget is characteristic for such type of poverty as "relative" poverty. Naturally, that under these economical conditions people are deprived of possibility to satisfy their social and spiritual needs connected with recreation, relaxation, education, upbringing of the children.

The structure of values reflects common economical situation and economical positions of families. Distribution of values shows that values of democratic type of culture, human rights, personal freedom, political ideas, take lower places on the scale of values (Table 3).

Table 3

## Distribution of values

What problems are the most important for you now?		What is your highest value?	
Values	Positions	Values	Positions
Economical wealth	1	Idea of socialism	4
Health	2	Free enterprise	7
Consumption	3	National idea	8
Employment	4	Religion	5
Ecology	5	Human rights	3
Personal freedom	6	Family wealth	1
Culture	7	Participation in management	6
Education	8	Survival	2

Sources: Sociological Researches conducting by "Socis-Gallup" and Fund "Democratic Initiatives". 1996–1997.

Objective indicators and public opinion (subjective indicator) prove that:

- process of democratization is not supported by economical growth;
- it is accompanied by mass impoverishment of population;
- the "culture of poverty" is formed under such conditions;
- it is observed extraordinary polarization in society (Gini's coefficient is equal 0,57. It is higher than in such countries as the USA, Germany and Great Britain)<sup>7</sup>.

Ukraine takes the 95-th place in the world distribution of 174 countries on the basis of Humanities Index (the length of life, level of education, GDP per person)<sup>8</sup>.

Numerous groups of Ukrainian society form its social structure (Table 4). But it is difficult to speak about existence of civil society in the country. Civil society as the system of different public organizations and political parties designed to reflect, express and protect groups' interests. Civil society opposes the state and affects power's decisions by means of its representatives in legislative institutes. So in countries of development democracy civil society is the link between state power and social structure or varied groups' interests and needs.

<sup>7</sup> Makeєв, С., Харченко, Н. (1998). Диференціація доходів та споживання в Україні: на шляху до бідності. *Політичний портрет України*, 19, 27.

<sup>8</sup> *Людський розвиток* (1996). Київ: ПРООН, 9.

Table 4

**Social Structure of Ukraine 1997–1998 (percent of population)**

Employed in		Gender groups:		Income dimension groups:	
Industrial production –	24,3	male	46,4	The rich	2,3
		female	53,6	The middle	4,2(16,2)
In unproductive Sphere	31,6			The poor	86,5 (75,5)
Agricultural Production	21,6			Bellow the poverty	31,7
				tine	
Official Unemployment	5 (hidden 4f)				
Age groups:		Ethnic groups:		Type of settlement:	
The youth	22,2	The Ukrainian	72,2	City	67,7
The retires	28,1	The Russian	22,5	Country	32,3
The others	5,3				

In Ukraine most of political parties have no their social basis or do not know their target groups. They often represent territorial interests or interests of separate economical and professional spheres.

Most of society does not have any confidence in political and public organizations.

Level of political activity remains extremely low. Annual monitoring of public opinion, conducting by Democratic Initiatives Center shows that about 64% of respondents from questioned 1800 did not support any party, only 7% of respondents answered that they had confidence in the deputy whom they had elected, 87% do not participate in any political or public organization<sup>9</sup>. The main problem is whether civil society which emerges in Ukraine can serve as a pad between the state and citizens.

Under such conditions governmental social policy turned out the main means for connecting of these two parties of society. Groups' interests should be explored in their dynamics. Each group demands special kind of social policy, making up its orientations. This article will cover major problems of main groups of Ukrainian society.

The first distribution may be maid on the foundation of labor division in economy. The characteristic alterations concern people working in industrial sector. The process of their reduction has consistently lasted from 1986 year. The number of workers decreased from 47,2% in 1989 to 24,2% in 1998. For this group the most substantial problem is the threat of unemployment. For comparison: industrial workers form 25% in the social structure of the USA. This subject has not social aspect only. For long time the quantity of working class has been supported artificially as the main impetus of political evolution in the former Soviet Union though the productivity of its labor was equally two thirds of productivity in the USA. With the end of mythology about the working class became period of its decline.

It is very symptomatic that process of privatization encouraged the growth of the middle class in Ukraine. Modern ideologists of the middle class (A. Giddence, B. Eranrike, T. Koks) endow it by appropriate attributes: private property, employment in unproductive sector of economy, higher education, participation in management. 31,6% of population are engaged by unproductive labor (in the 80-s they were 22,2%). 29,9% of the employed work at the enterprises of collective, mixed and private forms of property. Persons, working in the public administration sphere make up 3% of population. Layers whose income is defined as middle also enter this group. Their amount is 11,2–16%. For comparison: the middle class in the Western countries reaches 70%–80% and it is the social basis of conservative forces. This group of society may be perceived as sign of social and political stability.

The agricultural workers are the third group of this classification. This group increases visibly: from 12% in the 80-s to 21,6% in the 90-s. For comparison: the USA has 5–7% of farmers. The main problem of this group is lack of money because of unprofitable of agricultural labor, blocking of transformation collective farms into farmers' economy with private property of the land, low prices of agricultural product and extraordinary high cost of machinery, fuel and technique.

<sup>9</sup> Головаха, Є.І. (1997). Суспільство, що трансформується: досвід соціологічного моніторингу в Україні. Київ: Фонд «Демократичні ініціативи», 79, 103.

Next classification is connected with gender groups. Male group is 46,4% and female group is 53,6% in Ukrainian society. Gender problems are essential for social policy because they concern such questions as demographic situation, household and family policy, upbringing and education of new generation, social position of women in society. Description of gender problems supposes following specificity.

Among specialists with higher education women reach 60%. Share of women among the workers and the employees was 53% in the beginning of the 90-s. Now they are 51%. About 70% of unemployment are women. Their wage is equally 70–80% of men's wage and from 44,6 to 83,9% of average wage in Ukraine.

Managerial positions of women testify that there is appropriate discrimination of them in this sense. Only 4% of deputies are women, 43% of administrative posts are occupied by women. After data of special ILO (International Labor Organization) research women form 66,6% of unskilled workers.

Gender index that include length of life, level of education, income, employment, participation in management of Ukrainian women moves Ukraine to the 47-th place among 130 countries.

Age groups also take their position in the social structure of Ukraine. They draw their own circle of problems in social policy. 22% of population are young people from 16 to 28 and 28,1% are the people of pensionable age.

The junior age group's problems concern education, search for the job and deviated behavior. 88% of final-year pupils of secondary schools are going to continue their education. Every year 1,5 million students leave educational establishments but only 40 thousand are demanded by labor market and employees are 8 thousand among them. Surveys having been conducted among the young shows that 48,4% of respondents would like to become owners of enterprises, 30,8% employees, and 20,8 percent have no professional motivation<sup>10</sup>. But in reality only 3,4% work at the business. 44,8% of the young is unemployment (they were 34,1% last year). Their average wage is 60% of Ukrainian average wage and twice less than minimum of consumer budget. Sociologists argue that decrease of youth employment by 1% leads to the growth of criminality by 10%. About 60% of crimes carry out the young people.

In Ukraine there are 700 local and 20 wide-national youth organizations. But they incorporate only 700 thousand from 11 million of young people.

Problems of the elderly take start from organization of system of social security in Ukraine. All burden of expenditures lies on the enterprises which have to pay 32,6% of wage's fund to the pension's fund. The employed pay 1,0%. Disastrous position of Ukrainian economy does not permit to reinforce the pension's fund. Besides, dimension of pension does not depend on the previous length service and wage. Average pension is equally 70% of minimum foodstuffs set.

Very serious social factor is made up by territorial distribution of population. Coexistence of ethnical groups mostly causes cultural problems, except the Crimea Republic. Ethnic compound of Ukraine consists of 72% of the Ukrainian, 22% of the Russian and 6% of other ethnic groups. Political kind of conflict may be sooner provoked by economic inequality of different regions of Ukraine. According to division of Ukrainian regions after Humanities Index (see p. 17) the industrial East takes the highest position on the scale which concludes 26 centers. The lowest index belongs to the South-Western part of Ukraine and the Crimea. This circumstance stipulates a large variety of public opinion depending on its territorial location (Table 5).

In 1997 60% of Ukrainian respondents supposed that the events were developed towards a wrong direction in the country. In 1996 there were 44% of such respondents. Their territorial distribution has such view: 82% of respondents who does not support contemporary policy live in the South-East of the country; there are 76% of respondents disapproved the direction of Ukrainian development in the Crimea and the South-East of Ukraine; 71% belong the South-Western region; 66% of the central and the Eastern parts share this evaluation; 64% in the North, 60% in the South and 53% in the capital supplement this process of estimation; at least only 32% in the West and 25% of respondents living in the North-West territory express their disapproval.

Analysis of social structure in Ukraine confirms that democratic process may be successful only if it is supported by effective social and economic policy. Political institutes have to follow structural changes and dynamics of public opinion otherwise the alienation between power and population results.

### **Conclusion**

Understanding of democracy will be insufficient if its explanation is confined only by description of political structures such as the building of power, electoral system, ideological values, political parties' competition. Democracy is an attribute of the state and policy. It is important to elucidate predestination of democracy.

<sup>10</sup> Франдюк, І., Аншина, Н. (1996). Молодіжна політика зайнятості: сучасний стан та соціально-трудова орієнтація. *Україна: аспекти праці*, 4, 46.

Table 5

**Regional Peculiarities of Public Disapproval of the Direction of Ukrainian Development**

Region	% of respondents
North-East	82
South-East	76
Crimea	76
South-West	76
Center	66
East	66
North	64
South	60
Kyiv	53
West	32
North-West	23

Source: Головаха, Є.І. (1997). *Суспільство, що трансформується: досвід соціологічного моніторингу в Україні*. Київ: Фонд «Демократичні ініціативи».

The individual wellbeing and wellbeing of people must be the main aims of democratic regimes. Democratic rule denotes comprehensive participation of all citizens in creation of life conditions. It implies “public treaty” between society and the state as classical philosophical tradition insists.

Social sphere encompasses everyday existence of ordinary people. And if deterioration of life becomes democracy loses the mass maintenance, consequently it loses its essence, its entity. Therefore the state can possess democratic signs but be alienated for population. Something similar occurs now in the post soviet countries and Ukraine is not exception. That is why democratic conception must include social-political approach into its arsenal.

Historically three types (models) of democracy have emerged. Liberal, conservative and social-democratic systems actually have resembled values in their ideological basis. Difference may be observed only with respect to state’s activity in such directions as running education, health care, employment, pension security, ethnic relationship. Distinguish lies in the measure of responsibility for individual security shared between the state and citizens.

Type of political strategy depends on economic situation which affects on the democratic choice as objective law. Economic factor reveals itself on macro and micro level. In the last case society finds itself divided into groups that take different position in the social structure of society. Variety of their interests and needs forms the foundation of social policy and simultaneously social basis of democracy.

**References**

1. Makeev, S., Kharchenko, N. (1998). Diferenciacija dokhodiv ta spozhivannja v Ukraïni: na shljakhu do bidnosti. *Politichnij portret Ukraïni*. 19. 27.
2. Frandjuk, I., Anshina, N. (1996). Molodizhna politika zajnjatosti: suchasnij stan ta social’no-trudova orijentacija. *Ukraina: aspekti praci*, 4, 46.
3. Golovakha, Je.I. (1997). *Suspil’stvo, shcho transformujet’sja: dosvid sociologichnogo monitoringu v Ukraïni*. Kiiiv: Fond «Demokratichni iniciativi».
4. *Ljuds’kij rozvitok* (1996). Kiiiv: PROON.
5. Mishra, R. (1990). *The Welfare State in Capitalist Society: Policies of Retrenchment and Maintenance in Europe, North America and Australia*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press.
6. Pulkingham, J., Ternowetsky, G. (1996). *The Changing Landscape of Social Policy and the Canadian Welfare State. Remaking Canadian Social Policy. Social Security in the late 1990s*. Femwood Publishing, Halifax.
7. Skurativs’kij, V., Palij, O., Libanova, E. (1997). *Social’na politika*. Kiiiv: Vid-vo. UADU.
8. Stanford, J. (1995). Discipline, Insecurity and Productivity: The Economics Behind Labour Market Flexibility. Pulkingham, J., Ternowetsky, G. (eds.). *Remaking Canadian Social Policy: Staking Claims and Forging Change*. Halifax: Fernwood.
9. Turner, J.C., Turner, F.J. (ed.) (1981). *Adults and the Aged. Canadian Social Welfare*. Canada.