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LABOUR MARKET SITUATION IN UKRAINE

Unemployment has always been an acute problem for our country but in an unstable socio-economic situation, a conflict in eastern Ukraine it has an extraordinary impact on the formation of a modern society and sustainable development of the country.

Today it is difficult to make positive forecasts regarding to the situation on the labor market due to the systemic crisis of the Ukrainian economy as it does not give any hope for improvement. The reasons for this are the lack of effective social dialogue and targeted state employment policy, which resulted in the aggravation of negative phenomena in the socio-economic sphere.

According to the official statistics, today, up to 10 people apply for one job [1]. At the same time it is difficult to see the real picture because fewer and fewer citizens apply for help at employment centers and register as unemployed.

As it follows from the data of the State Employment Service, one in four Ukrainians under the age of 24 have no job. The situation on the labor market in Ukraine needs immediate attention [2].

The level of economic activity of the population decreased from 65% in 2013 to 62.2% at the end of 2016. Including those of working age, this indicator decreased from 73.1% to 71.1%. Currently, Ukraine has the lowest employment rate since 2006.

Off-the-books employment became daunting in Ukraine. According to the official statistics, the number of the employed population in 2016 was only 16.2 million people, the number of unemployed – 1.7 million people. The number of employed in the informal sector of the economy amounted to 4.3 million people or 26.2% of the total number of employed population aged 15–70 years [3]. More than half of the informally employed is observed among the rural population, where this sector is a predominant work place for every second person employed. The spread of informal employment has negative consequences for the state and society as a whole, in particular, the lack of budget revenues and social funds.

The number of vacancies advertised by employers to employment centers amounted to 25.9 thousands as of January 1, 2017, down by 16.6% compared to January 1, 2014. In the beginning of January this year, 63 unemployed claimed to be one job [2].

Despite the difficult situation in the labor market, in the first quarter of 2017, significant progress was made on the main lines of activity of the state employment service, compared to the same period of last year.

The number of employers who have co-operated with employment centers since the beginning of 2017 was over 68 thousands, which is 3% up year-on-year [2]. The number of vacancies registered since the beginning of the year amounted to over 224 thousand, up by 3% or 6.5 thousands year-on-year.

Unemployment creates a complex of problems in the socio-economic life of the country. There is a growing risk of social tension, additional costs to support the unemployed. On the one hand, unemployment is an important stimulator of the activity of the working population. On the other hand, unemployment is a major social disaster. It is also necessary to promote self-employment of the population, involve the population in entrepreneurial activity, grant patents that would give citizens the right to provide various services.

It is notable, that support for self-employment should have a regional orientation and include the following areas: the development of regional programs to promote the development of individual entrepreneurship at different levels of government; definition of priority spheres of self-employment functioning in the territorial-sectoral section; the formation of a financial and financial mechanism for supporting individual entrepreneurship.

Currently, Ukrainian banks have already provided support for small and medium-sized businesses, and now private entrepreneurs will be able to obtain bank loans without collateral and excessive bureaucracy. Nevertheless, despite the steps taken, the issue of unemployment remains relevant and extremely important, which, in turn, sets the direction for further research.

References:

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**SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF BUSINESS
AS FACTOR OF SOCIETY SOCIALIZATION**

In Ukraine, the main task of social development is to strengthen the foundations of the legal, economic, social state and the development of civil society. For the development of social relations, it is important to form the parity of the interests of business, the state and society, which are solved through the introduction of a mechanism of social responsibility, one of which is the key policy of a social state, where social responsibility is important in solving urgent issues and partnerships [3].

An important problem is the lack of proper development of civilized social relations between business, government and society; therefore, social systems need to be improved to match needs of society, which determines the relevance of this publication.

The analysis of recent research and publications, reveals the models of social responsibility, which emphasize the differences between cultural paradigms, they have historically originated in developed countries. The peculiarities of relations between the state and business are also studied.

The study of many aspects of corporate social responsibility is devoted to a large number of works by foreign and domestic scientists: H. Bowen, M. Siegel, F. Kotler, E. Carnegie, T. Wilson, K. Davis, A. Carroll, C. Derkach, O. Ohrimenko, T. Ivanova, T. Smovzhenko, A. Kuznetsova, A. Kolot, A. Rotovsky, O. Lazorenko, V. Vorobey, R. Kolyshko, O. M. Sklyar, IO Zverkovich, Yu Begma, O. Vinnikov, I. Komarnitskogo and other scientists. However, not all issues of socially responsible business are sufficiently explored, and therefore require proper scientific research.