

PROTEST POTENTIAL OF THE SOCIAL AND LABOUR SPHERE

Protest is an extremely complex and controversial phenomenon that causes researchers to consider it involving multidimensional aspects. This multi-vector nature has already manifested itself at the stage of identifying the preconditions and reasons for political protest. In this context, a protest deserves special attention, determined by socio-economic factors. After all, recalling the classical Maslow's hierarchy of needs, the primary needs (food, clothing, housing, and money, by means of which, it is possible to acquire the above-mentioned needs) are always of current concern for the citizens of our country.

The social and labour relations do not always follow a peaceful and conflict-free path, since the employer and the employee have different purposes a priori. Trade unions are established to coordinate these goals. The opportunities for trade unions to join social movements at the present stage have specific limitations. According to O. Tupytsia, a high level of social protest and a prejudiced attitude of the population towards political institutions have an important place among the restrictive factors. Therefore, trade union associations shall choose the period of their rise, rather than their decline, within the framework of cooperation with public movements [1, p. 86].

The protest potential of the social and labour sphere form objectively and immanently existing opportunities for the emergence of labour protest in any organization or sector as a result of the economic, social and psychological pressure of employers and the environment created by them on the social status of employees. At the same time, each organization has its own protest potential due to the specificity of the organizational culture, the relationship between workers and employers and the role of trade unions [2, p. 12]. The latter act actually as agents who are able to turn a non-political protest into a political one, as it usually happens.

According to the logic of the natural construction of the social and political issues, mass protest actions, in particular the situation with Euromaidan in Ukraine, can be considered as an example of how complex social conditions are transformed into a large-scale social problem. The active participation of citizens in protest actions of Euromaidan emphasizes the expediency to consider the course of events as a typical example [3, p. 147].

In line with the notion of the a public arenas model by S. Hilgartner & Ch. Bosk, the development of the social problem is based on six ideas: 1) the dynamic process of competition between apologists for various ideas; 2) the institutional arenas being the environment in which social issues compete for attention and grow; 3) the «carrying capacity» of these arenas, limiting the number of issues that can be widely used by the public at the same time; 4) «the principle of selection,» or institutional, political and cultural factors, affecting the likelihood of survival of the issues competing formulations; 5) the patterns of interaction between different arenas, such as feedback and synergy, serving as a means of spreading activity from one arena to another; 6) the networks, which have been put forward and seek the ability to control certain problems of functionaries, whose communication channels cross borders of different arenas [4, p. 76].

Speaking about labour protest, we should turn to the legislation, which in most countries prohibits strikes of the citizen categories providing safety of life of others, as well as the protection of the interests of the state: firefighters, policemen, emergency paramedics, diplomats. However, Israel has no restrictions in regard to the strikes held by the latter. March, 2014 saw the trade union of Israeli diplomats announced the termination of work of all foreign missions and the central apparatus of the Ministry of Inter-

nal Affairs. Consequently, the issuance of visas was disrupted, no state visits have taken place and private companies operating in the defence sphere have been discontinued. As a result, Israel could not take part even in the UN meetings, where the voting on foreign policy issues has taken place [5, p. 88]. Strikes in France, Belgium, Great Britain and other countries belong to so large-scale phenomenon that a separate report can be dedicated to cover them. We shall only note an interesting idea of Hungarian and German scientists who argue that the post-industrial period shows the trade unions of their countries to actively fight not so much for workers' rights, but for their own political significance [6, p. 100].

Thus, the social and labour sphere is an environment for the formation of powerful protest movements. It seems paradoxical that a strike harms people being not involved in participation and against whom it is not directed; consequently, the actions of protesters can have a side effect in the form of a level reduction of the public confidence in the political force that has organized or supported the protest.

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ІНСТИТУЦІЙНА БАЗА ДІЯЛЬНОСТІ ПОЗАПАРЛАМЕНТСЬКОЇ ОПОЗИЦІЇ В УКРАЇНІ

Парламентські вибори 2002 р. визналися міжнародними експертами нелегітимними, що спричинило низку акцій протесту організованих політичною меншістю, В. Ющенко долучився до акцій протесту напередодні президентських виборів незважаючи на більшість в парламенті, що належала його політичній силі

Інституційну ознаку позапарламентська опозиція набула вперше під час акцій протесту, які відбувалися на Майдані під час помаранчевої революції. До цього були акції протесту, які розглядаються як здійснення делігітимації політичної влади. Інститут позапарламентської опозиції на Майдані, відтворював організовані акції протесту. Лідери позапарламентської опозиції здійснили інституалізацію акцій протесту та громадської непокори, що спонукало мирну зміну політичної влади Інституалізована позапарламентська опозиція трансформувалася в правлячу політичну владу. Правлячий режим Л. Кучми набув делігітимації зважаючи на низку криз та скандалів. Делегітимація правлячого режиму Л. Кучми в Україні підтверджувалася готовністю людей брати участь в акціях протесту, що підтверджується даними досліджень проведених соціологами.

Правлячий режим часів третього Президента відзначався популізмом, демагогією, корупцією та боротьбою за владу президентської та виконавчої гілок влади.