

Trust In Politicians: Pro Election CO Ntra

Schermerhorn J, D. F^{1}., Bachrach, J. D.²*

1University of Zurich, Switzerland

2Taibah University, Saudi Arabia

** Corresponding author: schermerhorn@hotmail.com*

Abstract

The results of the 2010 presidential elections in Ukraine once again confirmed the urgency of the problem of citizens' trust in politicians. And the fact that a significant part of the votes cast in the first round to representatives of new political forces, and the fact that the winner in the second round of the pre-election race bypassed his rival by only a few percent, speaks of a number of trends, both in the mass consciousness of Ukrainians and in the modern social and political life of Ukraine.

Keywords:

Politicians, votes, pre-election, political forces.

Introduction

By In the opinion of a number of researchers, trust is a form of faith, representing in the socio-psychological terms an independent type of attitude-attitude towards the world and towards oneself, the essence of which is presented in the ratio of the measure of confidence in the world and the measure of confidence in oneself. The main conditions for the emergence of trust are the actual importance of the object of trust and its assessment as safe. This is a single phenomenon that, in an extremely generalized form, has similar formal and dynamic characteristics,

conditions of occurrence, patterns of generation and functioning, regardless of in what area of human life it manifests itself - in relation to sensually given images of a qualitatively diverse world or in relation to supersensible reality (ideals, symbols of culture, authoritative opinion, another person, oneself).

One can, to a certain extent, agree with the following definition of political trust: “political trust is an expression of the special attitude of an individual or social groups to a subject of politics (government bodies, political system, the state as a whole), the content of which is belief in their ability to effectively use power rights and powers for the good of society ”[2, p. 35-36].

How this is implemented in practice, we analyzed based on the results of two sociological studies conducted by the author in 2008-2009. In the first of these, we attempted to create a generalized portrait of a trustworthy person and correlate these characteristics with the image of a politician. More than 70 signs of trustworthy people were named by the respondents (senior students). Among them, most (in terms of the number of mentions) were personal qualities: appearance, accuracy, benevolence, intelligence, poise and a number of others.

The second group consisted of moral qualities, and honesty was noted only by 6.5%. But the least mentioned were the business qualities of a person (from 1 to 3%).

Women (43% versus 30% for men) and people aged 30-50 (54%) have an advantage in confidential relations . In the opinion of the respondents, their nationality, social status and profession can hinder trust in people (respectively 47%, 39%, 36%).

75% confidently answered that there are people around them whom they trust, most of whom are family members.

All of the above mentioned in relation to politicians is considered fair by 22% of the respondents, and 60% deny it. In all likelihood, this influenced the fact that 44% of the respondents answered negatively to the question about the possibility of naming a politician who inspires confidence.

Thus, the hierarchy of qualities that young respondents consider the most important among people who inspire confidence is as follows: personal, moral, business.

The second study was carried out within the framework of the Social Matrix project in two districts of Donetsk (Ukraine), the purpose of which was to study the attitude of the population to various aspects of the life of our society, including those related to the availability of work, satisfaction with its individual aspects, attitudes towards small and medium-sized business, social sentiment and social well-being.

The study involved 984 people, representing all age categories of the adult population, major social groups with different levels of education and marital status.

In the context of our main problem, the credibility of the current politicians (the country's leadership and the leaders of the leading political forces) for the period of October 2008 and October 2009. characterized by a rather low level.

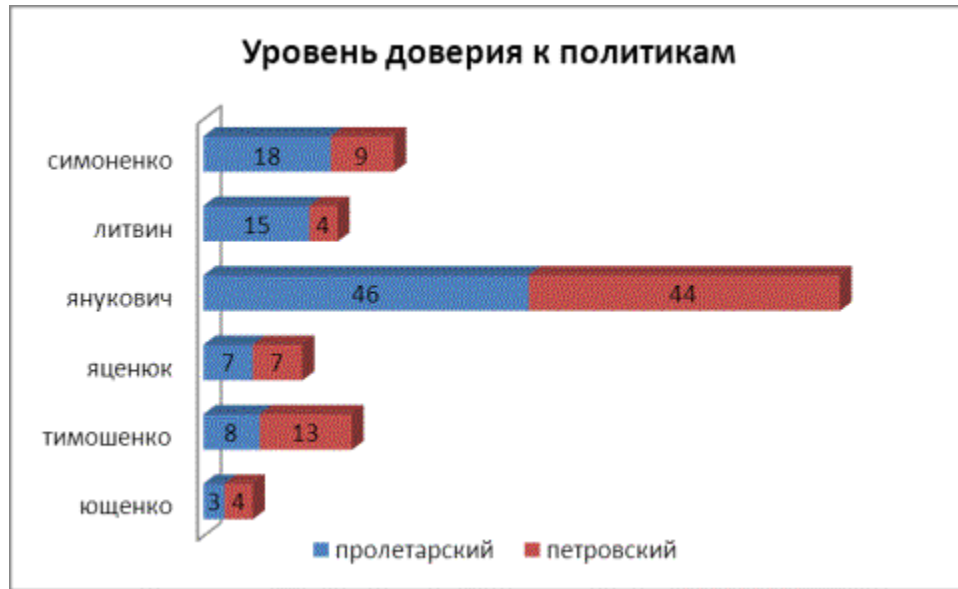


Figure 1. The level of confidence in politicians of the residents of the Proletarsky District (2008) and Petrovsky District (2009) of Donetsk

Only a third of the residents who did not have a job at the time of the survey expressed a desire to start a business. It can be assumed that the respondents' answers about the opportunities, motives and obstacles on the way of creating and running their own small and medium-sized businesses are to a certain extent conditioned by the degree of trust in the leading political institutions and leaders of the country. For example, the factors of successful running your own business are named (in order of importance): material support, loans; knowledge of the basics of business; improvement of the economic situation in the country, etc.

The factors that hinder the creation and running of their own business, the respondents named (in decreasing order): lack of funds, high taxes, imperfect

legislation, corruption of officials, bureaucracy, red tape, negative attitude towards entrepreneurs, etc.

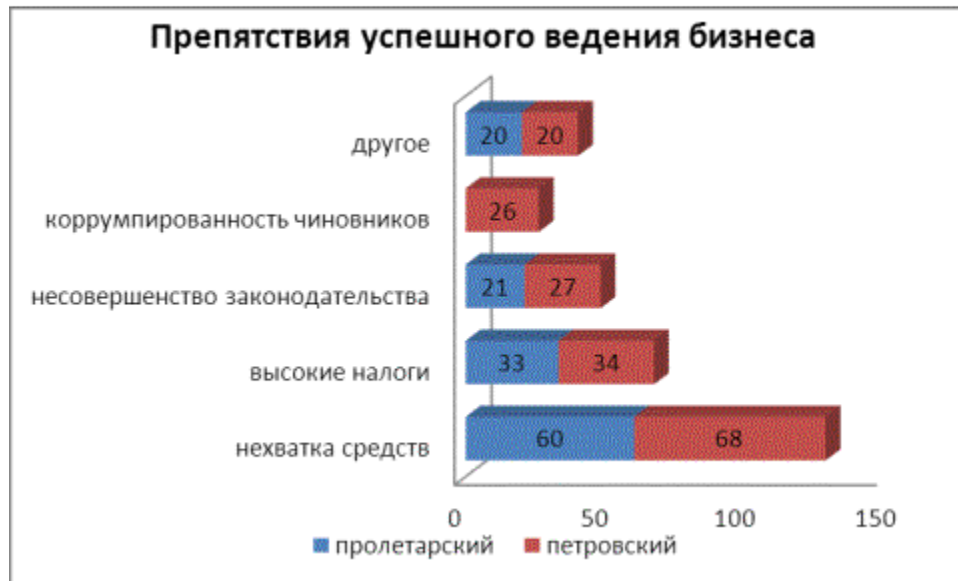


Figure 2. Barriers to starting and running your own business

The hierarchy of institutions that, in the opinion of the respondents, could effectively influence the development of entrepreneurship, is as follows: priority is given to local authorities and the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, then the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine is highlighted in terms of importance. According to the respondents, the institute of the President is the least likely to influence the development of entrepreneurship, public organizations and trade unions. At the same time, every third respondent finds it difficult to determine the social

institutions on which the effectiveness of development in the field of entrepreneurship may depend.

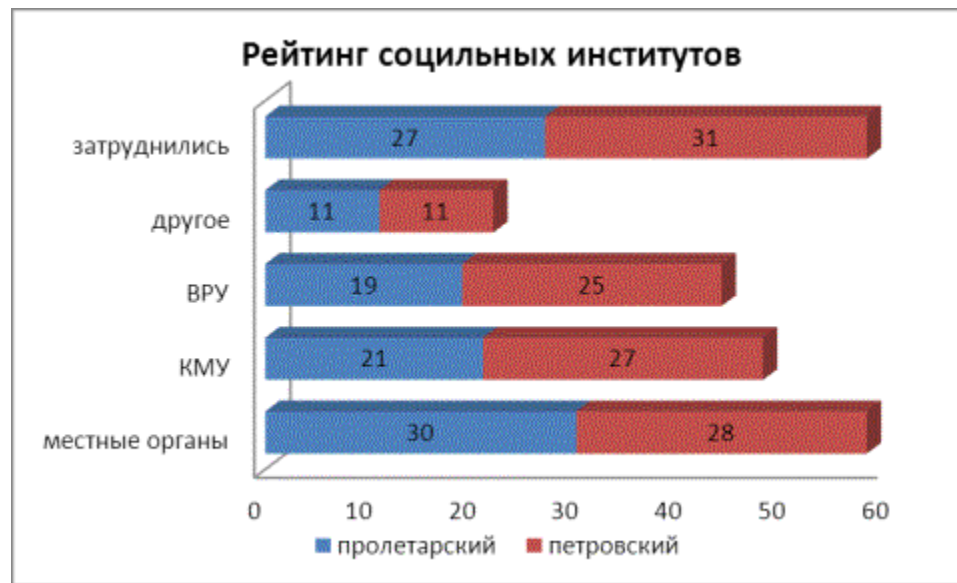


Figure 3. Rating of social institutions that can affect business development

The problem that has been raised in our research will acquire more and more relevance in the future. The subsequent theoretical and applied analysis of the phenomenon of trust, the development of tools for its study can be considered appropriate.

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