

THE REASONS OF INCREASE OF SOCIAL CONFLICTOGENITY OF A SOCIETY

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Conflictogenity of the society is established by the information on behaviour of social groups. The overall index of social conflictogenity allows to give the estimation of the conflictogenity level. It covers objective, objective-subjective and subjective signs of conflictogenity. Conflictogenity of the society is formed with influence and interaction of the various reasons. Significant reasons (factors) of conflictogenity are established by correlation analysis

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Social tension is an index of a steady social mismatch between expectation and reality, between value systems of a society, purposes and motives of separate sectors of society or a considerable part of the population with degree of their real satisfaction, an actual position of affairs. When all members of a society undergo changes in value systems and motivations the tension in a society arise inevitably.

Unlike the conflict which is a limiting case of an aggravation of contradictions, conflictogenity is a set of tensions in a society of the social, mental and socially-psychological character which on certain conditions can lead to the conflict [1].

Level of conflictogenity of a society characterises intensity of the tension, sharpness of negative reaction, irritation in a society, it reflects degree of public danger. Increase in conflictogenity of a society can cause destructive conflicts. The safety and security of a society decreases [2].

Level of conflictogenity is established by the information on behaviour of social groups and is characterised by indices system which includes the quantitative characteristics reflecting sphere of the objective and sphere of the subjective.

According to developed computational procedure for social conflictogenity estimation the analyzed dissimilar indices are given to a comparable kind by standardization. Complex indices of social conflictogenity by groups of factors are defined. Standardization is performed by nonlinear transformation. As a result of standardization the numerical value of a complex index $K_{ij}^t = 1$ corresponds to average value, $K_{ij}^t = 0$ - to the lowest level, and

$K_{ij}^t = 2$ - to the highest level of social conflictogenity during the analyzed period.

Objective signs of conflictogenity – phenomena and processes that actually take place in the country and influence the formation of conflict moods of the broad masses of the population. Among the objective signs of conflictogenity reflected in the statistical reporting, there are allocated the indices which characterise criminality, terrorism, illegal circulation of the weapon and drugs, corruption. These indices evidence the potential level of social aggression in a society.

Numerical value of a complex index of objective signs of social conflictogenity had been increasing till 2003 (see fig. 1) when it was the highest value. That years the surge of terrorist activity and the large quantity of crimes connected with illegal circulation of the weapon was observed. Then this index had been decreasing and since 2008 it is of the value below the average level during the analyzed period.

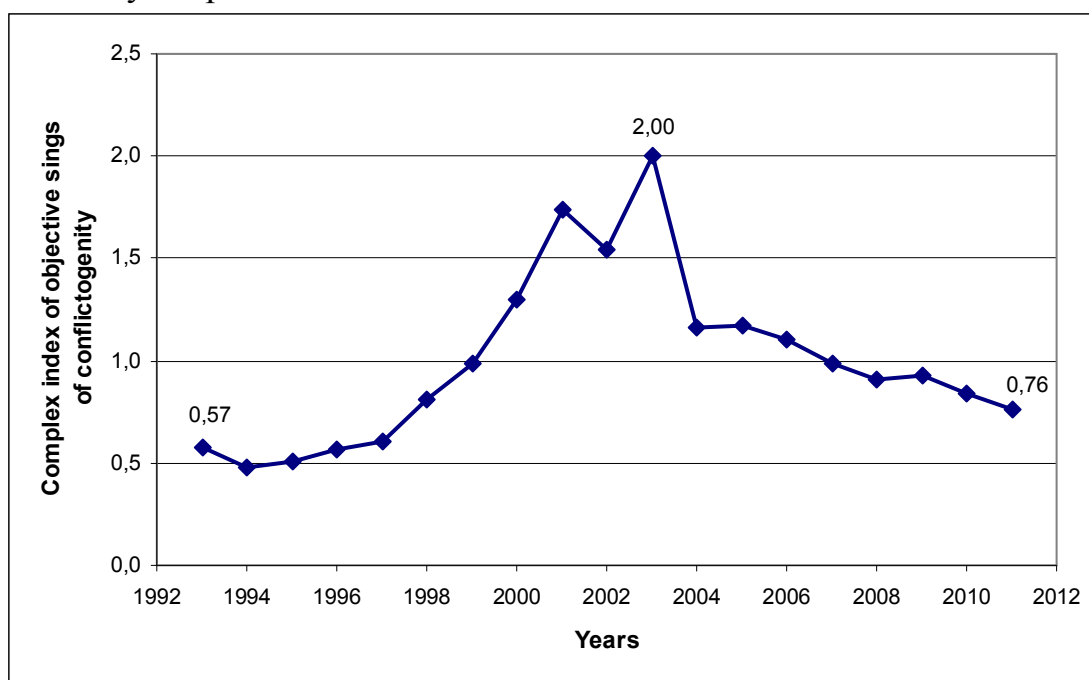


Fig 1. Complex index of objective signs of conflictogenity in Russia

Subjective reaction of a society members to events of an objective reality is a reflection of conflictogenic moods. *Objective-subjective signs of conflictogenity* – people's assessment of objectively existing processes that form conflict moods of the population. Objective-subjective signs can't be revealed by data of the official statistical reporting. For this purpose the data of monitoring of social and economic changes held by All-Russia centre for public opinion studying during 1993-2011 is used.

Among the signs of social conflictogenity which were observed in the given sociological poll, there were singled out such signs as: negative attitude to the Government and the President of the country, weakness of the government, worsening of political conditions in the country, possibility of mass actions in estimations of mass consciousness, estimation of financial position of a family, estimation of economic situation in a region, presence of informal employment, aggravation of national relations.

The complex index reflecting objective-subjective signs, was the greatest in 1993-1999 when there was a sharp decrease in a standard of living of the population (see fig. 2). 1999 was the critical year. After that year the economic situation in the country began to stabilise, and the attitude of the population to the implemented reforms was changing gradually to the best, the attitude to authority structures was becoming more positive.

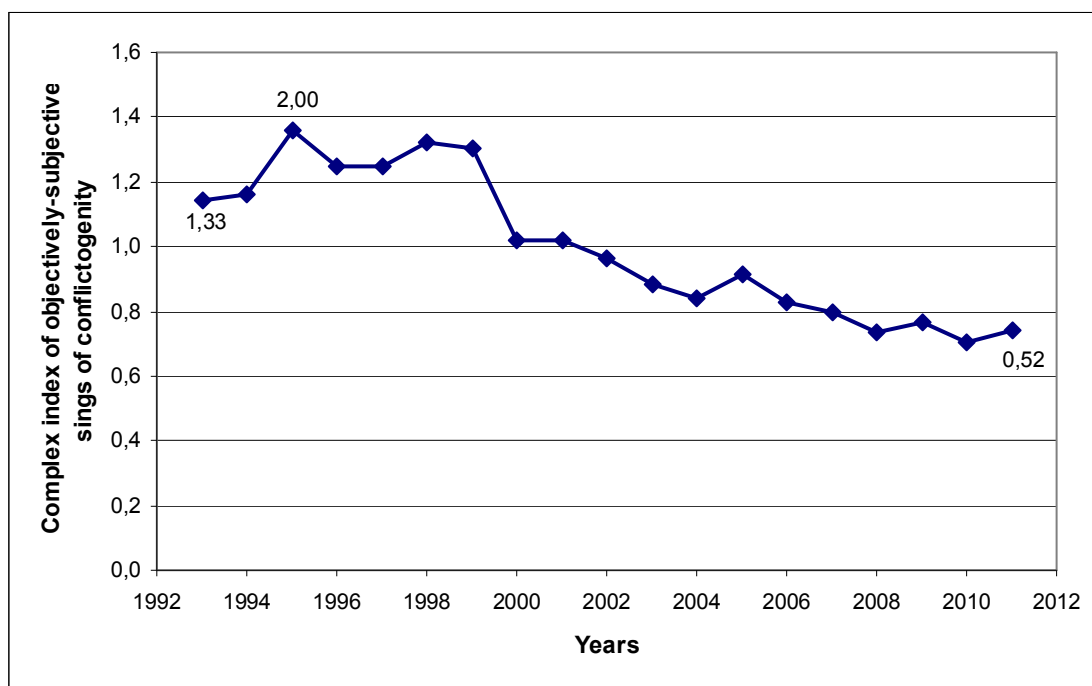


Fig. 2. Complex index of objective-subjective signs of conflictogenity in Russia

Subjective signs of social conflictogenity are a set of minor moods, emotional experience and negative emotions of the population, presence of tension, aggression, fear, awareness of own and family distress, personal protest potential. They characterise emotional tension in a society.

The complex index of subjective signs of conflictogenity exceeded the average value at the beginning of the analyzed period (1993-2000) too (see fig. 3). Then the falling tendency in this index was observed. An exception is years 2003 and 2010 when level of social tension increased slightly, but nevertheless index was below the average level.

The overall index of social conflictogenity evidences that as a whole the tension growth in a society was observed till 2000 (see fig. 4). Then there was a tendency of decrease with some growth in years of criminal, terrorist activity and financial crisis.

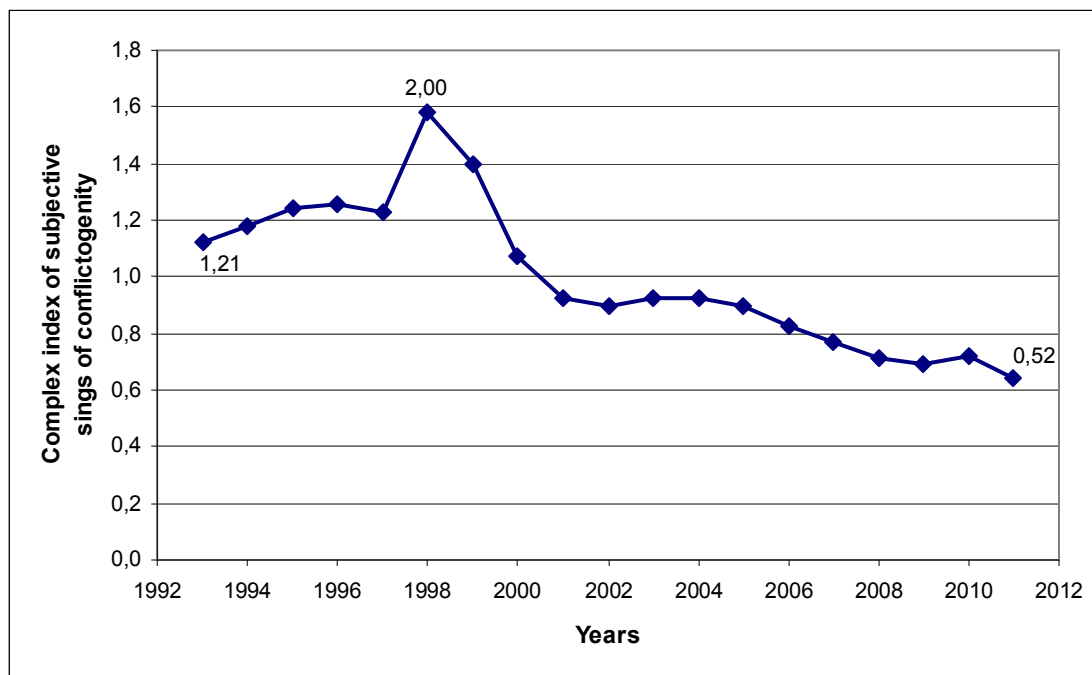


Fig. 3. Complex index of subjective signs of conflictogenity in Russia

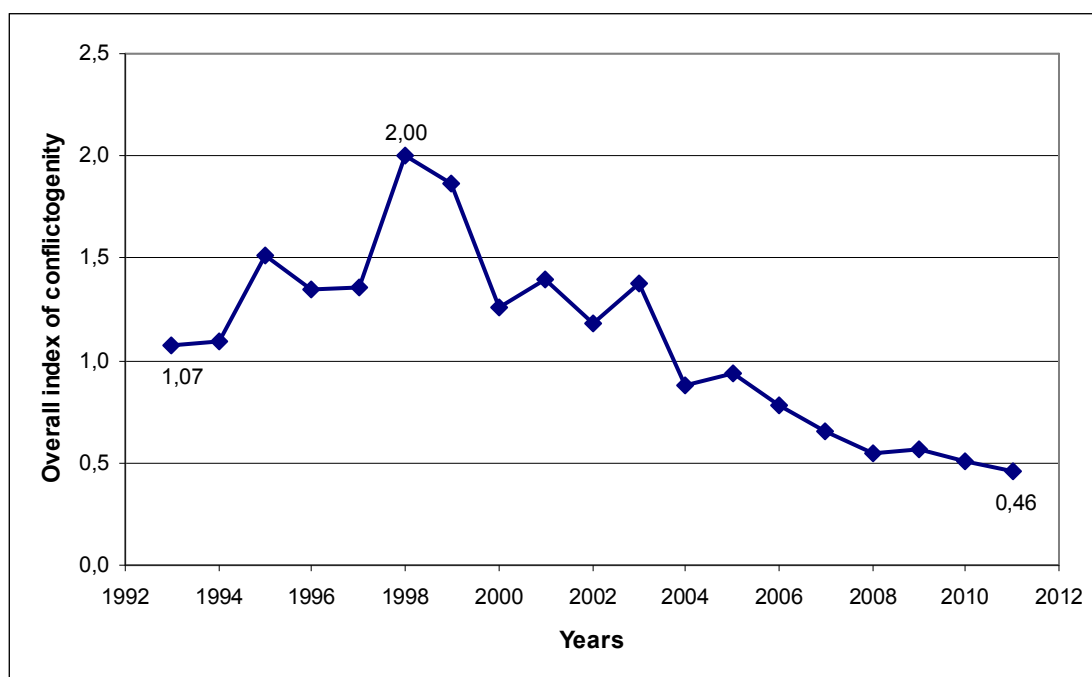


Fig. 4. Overall index of conflictogenity in Russia

The reasons of social tension are unstable economic, political and other situations. In the context of raised problem the hypothesis is proposed that quality of life of the population has the greatest influence on the level of social conflictogenity in a society. As a result of the correlation analysis the following conclusions are made.

A Human Development Index (HDI) ($R=0.81$) has a strong influence on a complex index of objective signs of conflictogenity. It reflects in aggregate the income, education and health of the population. The size of bank deposits of natural persons and number of displaced persons have an influence, but of a lower degree ($R=0.67\dots0.63$).

The complex index of objective signs of social conflictogenity, which reflects in aggregate criminality, terrorism, illegal circulation of the weapon and drugs, corruption, decreases at increase of HDI, of bank deposits size of natural persons and reduction of number of displaced persons and refugees. Any noticeable influence of other factors is not revealed.

Level of conflictogenity regarding to objectively-subjective signs decreases at increase in Human Development Index, GDP per capita in real terms, mid-annual income per capita in real terms and final household consumption per capita in real terms, money income deficiency, monthly average nominal gross wage and ratio of average money incomes of the population per capita with subsistence wage size ($R=0.85\dots0.91$). Level of the social conflictogenity decreases also at reduction of a share of the population with the lowest incomes.

The following factors have lesser, but strong enough influence ($R=0.80\dots0.71$). The complex index of objectively-subjective signs of conflictogenity decreases at increase in size of bank deposits of natural persons, and also at decrease in a rate of unemployment, migration, number and share of the population with money incomes below a subsistence wage.

Hence, at increase in incomes of the population, decrease in a rate of unemployment, decrease in quantity and a share of the poor population and also at reduction of migration to the country the mistrust and disapproval to power structures activity decrease, the estimation of political conditions in the country improves, the public protest potential and informal employment decrease, the estimation of financial position of a family and economic situation in a region improves.

The complex index of subjective signs of the social conflictogenity decreases at increase in Human Development Index, GDP per capita in real terms, mid-annual income per capita in real terms and final household consumption per capita in real terms, monthly average nominal gross wage and at decrease in a share of the population with the lowest incomes ($R=0.95\dots0.81$).

The following factors have less strong influence ($R=0.80\dots0.72$). The complex index of subjective signs of conflictogenity decreases also at increase in ratio of average income per capita with subsistence wage size and at increase in bank deposit of natural persons.

Hence, at increase in incomes of the population and their bank deposits, at decrease in a share of the poor population and in a rate of unemployment the complex index of subjective signs of the social conflictogenity decreases, i.e. the share of the population with minor mood and personal protest potential decrease.

The overall index gives generalising characteristic of conflictogenity according to all the signs (objective, objectively-subjective and subjective). The economic indices, which define a standard of life of the population, have the strongest influence.

The integrated index of conflictogenity decreases at increase in HDI, GDP per capita in real terms, mid-annual income per capita in real terms and final household consumption per capita in real terms, ratio money incomes per capita with subsistence wage size, bank deposit of natural persons, monthly average nominal gross wage and at decrease in a share of the population with the lowest incomes and at decrease in a level of the general unemployment also ($R=0.95\dots0.81$).

Besides it decreases at reduction of number and a share of the population with money incomes below the subsistence wage size and at reduction of deficiency of the money income ($R=0.80\dots0.71$).

Thus, set of the social tensions in a society decreases at increase in incomes of the population and decrease in number and a share of the poor population and a rate of unemployment.

Research into conflictogenity serves the practical purposes of management of tension in a society. Modelling of interrelation of generalising indices of conflictogenity from factorial signs will allow to forecast level of the social conflictogenity of a society depending on dynamics of factorial signs and on realisation of the state measures on decrease of conflictogenity of a society.

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