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## СТУДЕНТТИК УЮМДАРДЫН ЖАНА КЫЙМЫЛДАРДЫН АКШНЫН БИЛИМ БЕРҮҮ СИСТЕМАСЫНДАГЫ РОЛУ ЖАНА МААНИСИ

### РОЛЬ И ЗНАЧЕНИЕ СТУДЕНЧЕСКИХ ДВИЖЕНИЙ И ОРГАНИЗАЦИЙ В СИСТЕМЕ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ В США

### THE ROLE AND MEANINGS OF STUDENT MOVEMENTS AND ORGANIZATIONS IN THE HIGHER EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IN THE USA

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**Аннотациясы:** Макалада АКШнын жогорку билим берүү системасында жаштар кыймылдарынын жана уюмдарынын орду жөнүндө баяндалат. Өзгөчө көңүл, студенттер кыймылдары жана алардын баалуулуктары менен байланышкан маселелерди ошондой эле, жогорку билим берүү системасынын өзгөчөлүгү ачылып берилет. Аннотациянын ажырагыс бөлүгү катары негизги сөздөрдүн ролу каралат.

**Негизги сөздөр:** жогорку билим берүү системасы, студенттик кыймылдар, университет, «студенттик биримдик», «америкалык кыял», жаштар.

**Аннотация:** Статья посвящена роли молодежных движений и организаций в системе высшего образования США. Особое внимание уделено вопросам касающимся студенческих движений и их значений, а также, раскрывается особенность системы высшего образования. Рассмотрена роль ключевых слов как неотъемлемой части аннотации.

**Ключевые слова:** система высшего образования, студенческие движения, университет, «студенческое братство», «американская мечта», молодежь.

**Abstract:** The article is devoted to the role of youth movements, as well as organizations in the US higher Educational system. Special attention is stressed to issues related to student movements and their meanings. The peculiarity of the higher Educational system is revealed. The role of keywords are

*considered as an integral part of the annotation is considered.*

**Key words:** *the higher education system, the student movement, the University, "fraternity", "American Dream", the youth.*

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The Higher Education in the United States is about prestige and quality. The received education is valued, also, is quoted in any country of the world. Education can be obtained at universities and colleges, which can be public or private. Unlike the European education system, there is no qualitative difference between college and university in America. The only difference is that universities and institutes offer the opportunity to engage in research and pursue an academic career in master's degree (1-2 years), postgraduate studies (3 to 6 years) and research after defending a doctoral dissertation, while colleges offer only bachelor's degree programs. It is worth emphasizing that during the first two years, a student can take almost any desired courses offered in educational institutions. The most important requirement is a sufficient number of earned "credits" that the student receives for successfully mastered disciplines. But in the 3rd year, you finally need to decide on your specialization and choose major – the major of professional interests. It is on it that the diploma will be obtained. However, due to the fact that the student is free to form his own curriculum, what kind of education to get and who to become, no one will tell him the main thing to earn credits, that is, hours. Thus, in the United States, it is possible to obtain the rarest specialties at the intersection of various professions.

The Higher Educational System in the United States represents three stages of education [4, c. 156]:

The first level is Bachelor's degree. The higher education program, regardless of whether it is a college or a university, is designed for 4 years. During the first two years of undergraduate programs, students receive a general education, and the major is chosen in the 3rd year of study. The uniqueness of education is that a student can change their specialty several times during the educational process, and choose the desired profession. Thus, after graduation, a Bachelor's Degree is awarded. Which is the first stage of higher education.

The second stage is a master's degree. As a rule, in the United States, a master's degree is awarded to those who plan to build a scientific career, as well as a career in psychology, education, and engineering. The program is designed for 1-2 years. A feature of this program is considered to be a huge attention to the research activities of the student in a narrow specialized field. A significant part of the programs consists of study programs, which are divided into classroom and independent classes and a final written thesis called "master's thesis or "master's project". Upon completion, a diploma is issued and a Master's Degree is awarded. And also, in the economic field, a student can get the title of MBA (Master of Business administration). And now let's move on to the third stage.

The third level is doctoral studies. The third stage of higher education in the United States is the Advanced Professional Degree program-the equivalent of a doctoral degree. It is designed for 2-3 years. Students devote their training to writing a dissertation and defending it. But just like in the previous stages, the student must attend seminars and lectures. After defending the dissertation, the student is awarded a PhD (Doctoral Level). In addition, the highest level and the most prestigious is obtaining a Doctor of science degree in the Postdoctoral Level program. At this stage, only candidates of science, who have a lot of research and scientific papers can enter. Such a program is funded by a University or a charitable organization. The duties of students mainly include working on a scientific project, attending a minimum number of lectures and seminars, and can also teach at the University where they are trained.

The US Education System assumes that curricula can vary greatly in terms of types and methods of teaching, level, methods of teaching, the set of subjects studied, and other parameters. Since each state has its own legislation that regulates the financing, operating procedures of educational institutions, the structure and content of educational programs, the evaluation system, and other issues. We can say that the education system in America is highly flexible and variable, which attracts students from all over the world.

If we talk about student's life, there have been student communities for three centuries. And this is not just such meetings, clubs of interest. These are the so-called "fraternities" and "sisterhoods" in which the best of the best. It is not easy to get into such communities. Participants must pass a hellish week of trials, there are also violent cases, but if they only do what they say in the "brothers" can join them. In the modern world, being a member of a community is the ideal of a student. So, as a participant will be successful in their studies, attend the loudest parties, participate in the organization of the best events at the University, will meet interesting people, will also become famous. This image fits perfectly into the "American dream", which plays an important role in public life [2, c 15]. In addition, membership in the student community helps when looking for a job, because, as indicated in the resume, the company will be more favorable to such a candidate. Thus, the importance of the "brotherhood" is emphasized, since who will refuse the opportunity to be among the future political and economic elite. The desire of young people for higher education is explained by such a complex of economic and socio-psychological factors. First, it is the hope that through education and participation in organizations, you can maximize your chances of getting a well-paid job, and avoid hard and routine work. An important role is played by the increase in the spiritual needs of working youth, which brings to the fore the ideal motives – the desire to learn.

Young people become not only the object of education, but also the subject of public life, influencing the socio-political sphere of the United States. "Fraternities" and "sisterhoods" in the United States have a long history. The first such group was the academic association "Fi. Beta. Kappa" is an abbreviation from the Greek meaning "Love of wisdom-the guide of life", formed in 1776 [8, p 10]. Since then, there have been Asian, Jewish, agricultural, medical, and also engineering students unity in the United States.

The first society was formed as a secret literary and philosophical association at the College of William and Mary, the second at Harvard University, and the third at Yale University. However, there are also differences between student "fraternity" and "sisterhood" in the United States with secret student organizations. Their main difference is that the secret student societies of the United States do not advertise their work: its future members are strictly selected and the initiative for admission comes not from the student, but from the society. The most popular and at the same time mysterious student society is considered to be "Skull and Bones". This is a secret society of Yale University students. The representatives came from the most influential and wealthy families, in other words, the elite.

The structure of student organizations in Universities and colleges in the United States have common features common to all student organizations that operate in every American Higher Education Institution. Thus, student organizations are most often located in separate buildings on the campus, and their activities are provided under the leadership of the student administration, which in turn consists of a number of student committees and councils, in addition, through the active cooperation of various student associations.

The purpose of organizations is to represent the student community both within the individual educational institution and at the regional and national levels. Colleges and universities in the United States also provide financial support to student clubs and management staff, and pay for student programs such as concerts, parades, entertainment events, and promotions. It can be said that, each Higher Education Institution has its own system of student organizations, which are controlled by the student government. Most "organizations of Greek letters" are public organizations that identify themselves as societies and help their members in the social aspect and in the process of adaptation in society after graduation from higher education. For example, in Boston College, there are more than two hundred clubs and organizations that can be divided into groups according to their functional and semantic load [4, p 37]:

- government student organizations-clubs that allow students to participate in special social events, and on important plans and programs that influence the decision of the university, for example "Elections Committee", "Leadership Government", "Undergraduate Government of Boston College", and other.

- International cultural organizations that promote their own culture and traditions within the student community: at Boston College, this group is very large and contains a student organization, including the Arab Students Association, the Armenian Club, and the Russian Society,

- political organizations involve students in the political activities of the community. Participate in local, regional and national elections, organize and conduct socio-political debates on campus like “Americans for Informed Democracy”, “College Democrats”, “College Republicans” and others.

- Honor Societies Membership are student organizations where members are grouped for scientific, research, academic, or other interests, such as “Psi Chi” (study of psychology), “Pi Delta Phi” (study of French);

- Student Organization – Mass Media-this group represents independent University publicists who create and show local TV news, working in university print publications. For example, such organizations can be called clubs “Now you know”, “The Observer”, “Stylus”.

- Religious student organizations-they work on the spiritual and moral development of students, public volunteer activities, they organize joint prayer, joint services and are engaged in charity and public volunteer activities "Orthodox Christian Fellowship", “Muslim Students Association”, “Buddhist Club”

- Volunteer Work Clubs, in other words, community service clubs, are a group of student organizations whose main purpose is to promote the spread of volunteer work and altruism at the local and international levels; these organizations involve students in pro bono work with the disabled, the elderly, and other social groups who need help “American Red Cross”, “Best Friends”, “Dance Marathon”, “Festival of Friendship” and “Campus School Volunteers”.

- “Special” student organizations were formed as a result of the emergence of common interests and the solution of problems that arose. For example, environmental protection, standard of living, environmental problems of the planet, alien communication, modern diseases of humanity, and the like, for example “AIDS Awareness Committee”, “Allies”, “Students Taking an Interest Towards Creative Heights”.

- Sports student organizations, which are very popular among American students of all higher educational institutions in the United States, unite athletes, fans and just sports fans of this university and interuniversity sports competitions. This group is quite substantial and brings together a number of student sports clubs, for example, “Cycling Club”, “Equestrian Club”, “Field Hockey Club”, “Golf club”, “Figure Skating Club”, “Men's and women's soccer Club” and other.

Thus, it can be noted that American student organizations do not lose their popularity, but on the contrary, their activity increases every year. As an example, only one society “Phi Gamma Delta Fiji”, founded in 1848 at Jefferson College, currently has more than 130 local divisions in universities in the United States and Canada. The development of the youth movement, its role and significance in public life requires a concrete historical approach to the study of the political activity of the younger generation, the formation of young people and their entry into adulthood. As an illustration, if we take the 70s, then youth organizations sought to modernize the knowledge of schoolchildren and students about business, to promote their dissemination among them. In this direction, there was the joint Council of economic education, Foundation for economic education, the national Council of investment in America, Foundation for economic research and education, Institute of applied Economics, Academy of economic education, Educational League of Americanism. In addition, the National Association for Free Enterprise and the Center for the Defense of Free Enterprise were established.

Student movements embrace several waves of controversy. In the 50s and 60s, the American youth and in particular the students for the first time showed themselves as a driving political force, able to defend their positions on a par with political parties, fought against the reduction of democratic rights and freedoms. In addition, the so – called “Hippie” subculture – “Children of Flowers” – was formed, which demanded an end to the war in Vietnam [5, p 5]. Significantly influenced all areas of life: religion, politics, social and sexual relations, food, music, art and fashion. To this day, they still retain their significance. Hippies opposed wars, nuclear weapons, and eating animals. In the 70s, new

student organizations began to emerge, fighting against the deterioration of the financial situation of students. Since the mid-70s, protests have been directed against the increase in tuition fees, limiting the amount of scholarships and loans for students in need. Student self-government bodies put forward their demands in the form of statements, petitions, speeches, including to the administrations of universities and colleges and the relevant authorities. This activity was coordinated by the National Student Lobby.

The role of youth and students was also prominent in the consumer movement [3, с. 93]. That is, the organization “Common Cause” received significant support among young people, which also acted from the position of protecting public interests. In the 80s, some young people participated in the activities of the Citizens party, which advocated the protection of the environment. Furthermore, young people were also concerned about the problem of hunger. She took care of other people in foreign countries. So, in 1985, the organizers of the project “Children for Children” provided all possible assistance to the starving children of Ethiopia: during the implementation of this project, a group of children from New York managed to raise 250 thousand dollars [7, p 674]. Religious youth organizations were also very active. Their demands were that prayers should be introduced in schools, and that religious and private schools should be exempt from taxes. These goals were championed by organizations such as Voice of the Christian, the National Christian Action Coalition, and the Young People's Christian Association.

In conclusion, we can say that the nature and political orientation of the youth movement is determined by the general political situation in the country, the activities of political parties and public organizations. Young people-this is a group of young representatives who will go to the end, but will defend their rights and morals. Also, which can significantly affect the socio-political life of the United States. In addition, in the contemporary view, a member of a community, that is, an organization, is the ideal of a student who stands for the “American Dream”.

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