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АКШНЫН ХХІ КЫЛЫМДАГЫ НЕГИЗГИ САЯСИЙ ПРОЦЕССТЕРИ

ОСНОВНЫЕ ПОЛИТИЧЕСКИЕ ПРОЦЕССЫ США В ХХІ ВЕКЕ

MAIN POLITICAL PROCESSES OF THE USA IN THE XXI CENTURY

Аннотациясы: Бул макалада АКШдагы жааштар кыймылдарынын мааниси жана алардын азыркы этаптагы негизги саясий процесстерге тийгизген таасири каралат. АКШнын саясий процесстерине байланыштуу маселелерге өзгөчө көңүл бурулган: президентти шайлоо, нааразычылык иш-аракеттери, ошондой эле америкалык жааштардын өзгөчөлүгү, мындан тышкары, студенттик кыймылдардын пайда болуу тарыхы ачылып берилет.

Негизги сөздөр: америкалык жааштар, президенттик шайлоо, нааразычылык акциялары, социалдык медиа, саясий процесс, хиппи

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается значение молодежных движений в США и их влияние на основные политические процессы на современном этапе. Особое внимание уделено вопросам касающихся политических процессов США: выборы президента, протестная деятельность, а также, раскрывается особенность американской молодежи, кроме этого, история возникновения студенческих движений. Рассмотрена роль ключевых слов как неотъемлемой части статьи.

Ключевые слова: американская молодёжь, выборы президента, протесты, социальные сети, политический процесс, хиппи

Abstract: This article examines the importance of youth movements in the United States and their impact on the main political processes at the present stage. Special attention is paid to issues related

to the political processes of the United States: presidential elections, protest activities, and also reveals the peculiarity of American youth, in addition, the history of the emergence of student movements. The role of keywords are considered as an integral part of the article.

Key words: *American youth, presidential elections, protests, social networks, political process, hippies.*

The political process is an internally connected chain of political events and phenomena, as well as a set of consistent actions of political actors aimed at winning, retaining, strengthening and using public power in society. The political process as a whole is the course of development of political phenomena, a set of actions of various political forces, currents seeking the implementation of certain political goals. The form of functioning of a certain political system of society, the driving force of the political process is the political activity of citizens. Participants in the political process, realizing their goals and objectives, use a variety of means, methods, techniques and procedures – political technologies. In the modern period, the US political process has temporal, spatial and country-specific assessments, but requires further development. The socio-political process of the United States is influenced by economic, political, social and cultural factors.

As a category of political science, the political process makes it possible to see the interaction of subjects in relation to state power [6, p 665]. The political process includes subjects and participants of the process, the object of the process, methods, resources, means that connect the subject and the target object. The subjects of the political process are political systems, institutions, for example, the state, civil society, political parties, also organized and unorganized groups of people, individuals.

Please pay attention, that young people are not only the most active socio-age group, but also the most ready for radical transformations of the social and political structure. In the history of the United States, youth movements have actively begun to influence political processes. Until the beginning of the XX century, there were no noticeable independent political and organizational actions of young people in the USA [6, c 200]. There were only isolated manifestations of discontent and protest in universities and colleges, mainly directed against the actions of the administration of educational institutions, students created their fraternities. “Fraternities” and “sisterhoods” in the United States have a long history. The first such group was the academic association called “Fi. Beta. Kappa” is an abbreviation from the Greek meaning “Love of wisdom – a guide to life”, formed in 1776 [6, c 210]. Since then, Asian, Jewish, agricultural, medical, and engineering students have united in the United States.

The first society was established 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: their future members are strictly selected, and the admission initiative 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. In the first half of the XIX century, the activities of these fraternities were often secret. Since the second half of the XIX century, the nature of the activities of student fraternities has changed significantly.

The main feature of the youth of the United States was that it was the first generation to grow up in the shadow of the nuclear threat during the Cold War. This is the generation of the 1960s, born after the Second World War. The post-war birth rate boom in the United States led to an increase in the number of young people of student age (18-24 years). Student movements embrace several waves of controversy. In the 1950s and 60s, American youth, in particular, students, for the first time showed themselves as a driving political force capable of defending their positions on a par with political parties, fought against the restriction of democratic rights and freedoms. In addition, the so-called

“Hippie” subculture was formed – “Children of Flowers”, which demanded an end to the Vietnam War [6, p 3]. And the Vietnam War is the largest military conflict of the second half of the twentieth century, between North and South Vietnam, in which the USSR, the USA, China and a number of other states also participated. The formation of the hippie subculture was promoted by the special social and political views of American youth. The foundations of the hippie worldview are a revolt against puritanical morality, the ideology of nonviolence, a call to return to natural purity through love, peaceful life and individual freedom. It should be noted that since the beginning of its existence, the hippie movement has noticeably changed life not only in American society, but also around the world. Significantly influenced all spheres of life: religion, politics, social relations, food, music, art and fashion. The peak of the heyday of the hippie subculture occurred in the 1960s and 70s of the twentieth century, affecting not only the United States, but also a number of European countries and the USSR. To this day, they still retain their significance. American youth with their movements and rallies began to influence the youth of other countries. When the hippie movement gained a global scale, journalists and scientists around the world became interested in its roots. Thus, the “Hippies” reached the international level, which also contributed to the development of expansion into mass culture and mass media.

In the USA, the press is beginning to stand out among the subjects of the political process. This structural element, in the context of the strengthening of the information factor, becomes especially effective for the management of electoral campaigns. There is an influence of regional factors on the political process, which can be distinguished by the example of the United States as a country with a developed economy, a two-party system, an information base aimed at the Internet. By studying the activity of youth moods in social networks, you can understand their moods and political suspicion. Considering that many Americans are currently receiving the latest news on their social networks, these platforms are becoming increasingly powerful political tools. It is worth noting that the youngest American voters (18-19 years old) still received information about the elections mainly from social networks and digital platforms, especially such as TikTok. Instagram Facebook and TikTok, however, despite the importance of social networks, family, friends, colleagues, and so on have been involved in the electoral process. The number of sources through which young Americans receive information about elections and inspections in general is steadily growing. Depending on the source of the influence of this information on the political views of young people and their decisions in favor of a particular candidate, there may be mass dissemination. Such active participation of young Americans in the political life of the country looked especially remarkable against the background of the coronavirus pandemic, which significantly worsened their living conditions.

For example, from the modern period, 2020 has become one of the most difficult in American history, because it is during the period of acute socio-economic and political contradictions that the role of youth in the political process increases. The American youth that year was much more actively involved in the electoral process, especially the Democratic Party, which established contacts with more than half of the youth, was in contact with it. Due to the activity of young people in social networks, it can be concluded that young Americans are actively discussing the topic of protests on social networks and actions of other people to take active action. As noted earlier, young people had a significant impact on the outcome of the US presidential election in November 2020. According to the CIRCLE analytical center, specializing in the study of the political activity of American youth, voter turnout between the ages of 18 and 29 increased by 5-11% compared to 2016 and became one of the highest rates of youth participation in elections in recent decades. It is worth noting that young people mostly supported the candidacy of Democrat Joe Biden – 61%, while only 36% supported Republican Donald Trump. Young people of color supported Biden even more actively (87% of the vote against 10% for Trump), contributing to his victory in such controversial states as Michigan, Pennsylvania, Georgia and Arizona [6, p 1].

The problem of youth involvement in socio-political life is one of the most relevant subjects of research, not only in the USA, but also for international science as a whole. Over time, young

people find more and more opportunities to participate in the political life of their country: elections, demonstrations, expressing their own opinions on social networks, personal protests, and so on. Racial justice was one of the main factors motivating the political actions of young people in other words, the orientation of young people towards equality and social justice turned into a struggle of young Americans against racism and problems such as police brutality against communities of color. A striking example is the Black Lives Matter movement, which means "The lives of blacks are important", provoked by the murder of an African-American George Floyd, has become one of the largest protest movements in the history of the United States. 47% of all demonstrations in 2020 were initiated by this movement. During the year, more than 10,330 BLM demonstrations were recorded in all 50 states and Washington, the states with the largest number of demonstrations include California (1,151), New York (615), Florida (487), Illinois (430) and Texas (425). 94% of BLM demonstrations were not violent and destructive actions, however, in 9% of them the police and authorities intervened, while in demonstrations of supporters of right-wing political views – only in 4% of cases. It is also worth noting that the authorities used force against the BLM demonstrators in 51% of cases. It is noteworthy that at demonstrations in support of the BLM movement, almost half of the protesters (46%) belong to the white race, which indicates their solidarity with colored citizens of the United States [6, c 10]. In the modern world, social networks and other digital platforms are becoming powerful political tools in the hands of politicians and political scientists, because they decide what information to give to the audience.

As a result, I would like to emphasize the following: protest activity is its own political category, different from more traditional forms of participation, such as party activities or voting. Different types of political activity may be motivated in different ways, and there is reason to suspect that protest activity, in particular, may be socially motivated. The growth of protest sentiments in the United States is a consequence of the socio-political and socio-cultural conflicts that have been intensifying in recent years, as well as economic inequality in American society of a natural nature. It is necessary to highlight the role of American youth in the modern political life of the United States, as it will steadily increase. It is young people who are the target audience with whom the current American authorities will have to cooperate if they want to see young Americans as their assistants in preserving US democracy.

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