

## CONTEMPORARY THREATS AND CHALLENGES: PANDEMIC, RACISM AND THEIR INFLUENCE ON THE YOUNG GENERATION

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**Abstract.** This article analyzes the position of young people in the face of new challenges like a pandemic and a high level of manifestation of racism. The cases of such countries as the USA and France were studied. The role and place of youth in today's reality remains much more relevant than in the old days. The personnel changes in many countries are often occupied by the younger generation due to the fact that existing systems and approaches are outdated. The new generation is able to bring innovative solutions to unsolvable global problems. Also, a special place is occupied by problems among young people themselves in the socio-political environment. The author of this article examines the main prerequisites and causes of global challenges, as well as the promising future of the younger generation.

**Key words:** pandemic, youth, racism, USA, France, reforms, world politics, global changes, threats, challenges, possible solutions.

At present time, health restrictions are removed in France, political life is activated again and at the same time the presidency of E. Macron enters the final phase. The five-year mandate granted by the Constitution, the current owner of the Eliseo Palace has less than two left, which generates the need to clarify its programmatic priorities and consolidate the electoral base. However, it must be done in a very unfavorable context: the actions of the "yellow vests", the protests against the pension reform and now the coronavirus crisis. These challenges time and time again hit first-person politics, which is now dissatisfied with about 60% of the French (according to the IFOP survey of June 2020). After the upcoming municipal elections, which ended in a major defeat for the ruling party and an unprecedented success for environmentalists, E. Macron decided on a personnel shakeup: changing the prime minister and redistributing portfolios in government. The re-election prospects of the current French leader in 2022 hinge on whether the updated ruling team succeeds in quickly pulling the economy out of crisis, finding approaches to a host of social problems and "restarting" a failed presidency [1].

Local elections in France in two rounds were interrupted by a pandemic: the first round of voting took place, as originally planned, on March 15, and the second was repeatedly postponed until it was finally scheduled for June 28. However, already in the spring it was quite obvious that the pro-presidential Adelante, República! You will not be able to boast of high results. In almost all the big cities, the followers of E. Macron found themselves in a difficult situation: in Paris they

entered the second round, with no real chances of a final victory; Lyon was divided into two competing lists; in Toulouse they were forced to become junior partners of the center right; in Bordeaux, the race for the mayor's seat was completely out. Only two members of the government, Finance Minister J. Darmanin and Culture Minister F. Riester, were re-elected from his "estates" without difficulty, while even Prime Minister E. Philip in Le Havre, well known to him, could not immediately get more than 50% (how could it be successful in 2014). On the contrary, the opposition forces, competing with each other and with the authorities, showed one local success after another: the Greens took the lead in Lyon, Strasbourg and Grenoble; the Socialists held offices at Lille, Rennes, and Le Mans; The "Republicans" hoped to stay with Marseille, Nice and Nancy. The Ministry of the Interior did not publish generalized statistics for the country as a whole, but, according to preliminary calculations by political observer L. de Boissier, the left parties in total obtained 25.9% of the votes, the center-right – 24, 2%, and the centrist, including the ruler, - only 12.5%. It is curious that at the same time it was the centrist electorate that was mobilized to a greater extent, because, as the IPSOS center found, 65% of the respondents who supported the "Vperyod, Respublika!" in the May 2019 European elections, they were ready to go back to the polls (for all other parties, there was a noticeably lower indicator). Meanwhile, due to the growing pandemic, the overall turnout in the first round was still very modest: only 44.6% (the lowest indicator in the history of the Fifth Republic for elections of this level) [2].

Three months later, this disposition became even more apparent. Turnout renewed the anti-record, dropping to 41.6%, which was again caused by the coronavirus, and only then - the lack of suitable politicians, the presence of other activities on election day, etc. According to IPSOS, 75% of voters in one way or another followed the municipal campaign, which allows us to speak of the great importance of precisely the objective circumstances of abstinence, rather than of the subjective indifference of citizens to the electoral procedure usually. The ruling party only exacerbated the picture of its own defeat, not having received the mayor's seat in any major city except Le Havre, where E. Philip nevertheless achieved victory over his Communist rival. The most sensitive blow "Forward, Republic!" Received in the capital, where the main candidate A. Busen did not even go to town hall. This is in stark contrast to the presidential elections of 2017, when the electorate in the capital demonstrated predominantly centrist preferences and provided E. Macron with a much better result than the country as a whole. Simultaneous setbacks in both urban and rural areas indicate that over the past three years, the ruling party has failed to create a branching structure on the ground and remains dependent on a situational transition of voters from competitors. Attempts to seduce the mayors themselves, who were up for re-election, were also unsuccessful. The President connected the representatives of the local population with the "national debates", he met with many of them personally during his trips around the country, he spoke at the Mayors' Congress in November 2019, but most of them still raise party discipline, not considering it necessary to go to the head of state of the field [3].

At first glance, the main winner of the municipal campaign can be called the party Europe - Ecology - Greens (EEG), since in coalition with other left-wing forces, the environmentalists gained control of several large metropolitan areas, in particular, Marseille, Lyon, Bordeaux and Strasbourg. The green forces in the Fifth Republic have not yet achieved such significant success, but their signs were already tracked in May 2019, when, contrary to all forecasts, the EEG was ranked third in the European Parliament elections. It seems that several factors have developed in its favor: first, the global popularity of the "green" agenda (especially in Europe, including Germany, neighboring France); second, the high relevance of environmental projects in large cities with developed transportation systems and denser buildings. Third, the French "greens" proposed several more issues that are in demand at the local level: the search for new forms of employment, the modernization of the health system and the participation of citizens in decision-making. Fourth, the number of EEG candidates often includes young eco-activists without a long political path behind them, and the same 'new faces' factor (young generation) is working for them, which once helped E. Macron and his team [4].

However, as the French expert A. Dubien rightly pointed out, among the winners of the municipal campaign are the forces that previously held a dominant position in the political life of the Fifth Republic: the socialists and the "republicans." The first occupied Paris (by the way, also not without the help of environmentalists), Lille, Rennes, Nantes, Dijon, etc., small and medium-sized communes. So, if by "Go ahead, Republic!" Given that the Paris campaign turned out to be synonymous with failure, for the Socialist Party, on the contrary, it was a hope of resurgence: such a confident result was demonstrated by the current mayor A. Hidalgo (15% advantage from second place). For both "old" parties, the defeats of the supporters of E. Macron are a favorable development of events, since they allow at least to gain a boost for their future existence. In addition, they now have favorable prospects for the September partial elections to the Senate, whose members will be determined by voters from among local deputies.

The results of the two extreme forces - the left "unconquered France" and the right-wing "National Rally" - seem contradictory. Supporters of J.-L. Melanchon relied on the mobilization of broad social masses in their support, especially youth and workers. In the context of the pandemic, this tactic did not work and, in most cases, the far-left candidates had to be content with the role of local allies of the Greens and / or Socialists. For its part, the "National Association" for the first time since 1995 acquired a city with a population of more than 100,000 inhabitants - Perpignan - but the total number of deputies of the former National Front in the municipalities decreased from 1438 to 840. This means that M. Le Pen faces the same problem as the supporters of E. Macron: the existing structure is sufficient for an acceptable result for the leader himself, but not even to take root in all regions of the country [5].

Reacting to the negative result of the municipal elections, E. Macron considered it necessary to make immediate adjustments in its course and thus take the initiative. Judging by the information circulating in the press, the presidential administration will consider various scenarios of how exactly this should be done:

from the most realistic (change in the composition of the cabinet of ministers) to the extremely extraordinary (re-election of ministers)). The president himself, without waiting for 2022). The option chosen turned out to be close to the expectations of most observers: non-fundamental, but significant changes in government, including the selection of a new prime minister. The figure of E. Philip began to contrast too much with that of the president: his ratings have been consistently higher than those of E. Macron (in June, by 12%). In the political system of the Fifth Republic, presidents do not usually tolerate "strong" prime ministers for long, so the head of state preferred to focus on a less well-known candidate: J. Casteks. The latter was favored by the experience of working as mayor of a small commune of Prades in the south of the country (for which the head of state emphasized attention to "peripheral France"), as well as by working on a plan to Leave the country of quarantine restrictions, which 55% of citizens considered "to adapt successfully".

Analyzing the distribution of ministerial portfolios in the new cabinet, it is worth noting several characteristics. On the one hand, J.-I. Le Drian (foreign affairs), F. Parley (military), B. Le Maire (economics), O. Veran (healthcare), and J.-M. Blanke (education). Today, it is appropriate to call them the most important figures in the cabinet, given the growing importance of their areas of responsibility in the post-quarantine period. Apparently, the head of state will continue to keep these issues under personal control (especially diplomacy and defense, which French presidents retain under any circumstances), but he has the fewest complaints about the personalities of the interpreters [6].

On the other hand, the leadership of the law enforcement unit has completely changed. The former head of the Interior Ministry, K. Castaner, remained a controversial figure after, under his leadership, the "yellow vest" demonstrations in 2018-2019 severely dispersed. This summer, this was added to the protests of the police, who considered that the head of the department, resuming the fight against the manifestations of racism, went to the other extreme and violated the rights of the employees themselves. Now the Home Office is headed by J. Darmanen, one of the president's first allies. A scandal about an alleged involvement in sexual violence has already begun to unfold around him, but E. Macron still supports his creature. The Ministry of Justice is a position of one of the most famous metropolitan lawyers, E. Dupont-Moretti; He has previously criticized the country's judicial system on several occasions, which may be a sign of the upcoming reform of this government branch.

Attention is drawn to the emergence of the Naval Ministry, which last existed as a separate department in the 1980s. (Subsequently, specialized secretaries of state or other ministers in terms of their powers dealt with maritime matters). As highlighted by the expert from the Institute of International and Strategic Studies (IRIS) J. Tass, this step is more than logical, since France is the second power in the world after the United States in terms of the size of its sea. The range of tasks that the new Minister A. Girardin sees before him is very broad: support for the "maritime" sectors of the French economy, protection of biodiversity, development of marine resources, etc.

The government formed is characterized by a gender balance: 8 men and 8 women (including assistant ministerial delegates, there are even more women). Ideological preferences differ: as Le Monde journalists systematized, 8 members of the government have a center-right past, 8 - left, 5 - centrist, 1 - "green", 11 - without clear party identification. It is curious that almost all the right-wing members of the new team were previously associated in one way or another with N. Sarkozy (the same Prime Minister J. Casteks took over as deputy head of the presidential administration in 2011-2012), which allows the observers discern in these candidates a sign, if not an ideological influence, at least consult E. Macron for his predecessor [7].

In the immediate aftermath of the Greens' success in municipal elections, the president chaired a civil climate convention and approved 146 bottom-up green projects, including a proposal to spell out climate protection in the French Constitution. To implement the latter, the consent of both houses of parliament and the holding of a national referendum will be required. During a large interview on July 14, E. Macron emphasized the need to regain the trust of society and rebuild social dialogue. At the same time, the head of state promised to provide 30 billion euros for salary compensation; facilitate the recruitment of young people; to ensure a reduction of dividends to the shareholders of those companies where there is a reduction in the salaries of ordinary employees. Next, speaking in the National Assembly, Prime Minister J. Casteks announced the allocation of 40 billion for the restoration of strategic sectors of the economy, another 20 billion for the ecological renovation of city buildings and transport, as well as the reconstruction of the Economic Planning Commissary, which already existed in 1946-2006 ... Thus, the updated leadership of the Republic hopes to solve social and climatic problems simultaneously with the faster recovery of the country's economy, which for the 2020 will fall about 9% [8].

Note that "green" and economic themes will also ring out in the exterior outline of the new cabinet. It is noteworthy that before the coronavirus, France ranked first in Europe in terms of the number of new industrial and scientific projects with foreign investment. F. Riester, who received the position of Delegate Minister of Foreign Trade and Economic Attractiveness (in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs), will work on developing this success. In turn, the scope of activity of the Maritime Ministry will probably include the defense of the rights of France on the shelves of overseas possessions. Paris has been lobbying on this issue at the UN for many years, and in June 2020, a positive decision was made on their requests. Furthermore, interacting with their EU counterparts, the French ecology and economy ministries will obviously insist on the early implementation of the Green Deal, as well as the acquisition of industrial and technological sovereignty by the European Union. For the rest, since foreign policy in France comes from the president, the reorganization of the government will not affect too much the diplomatic course. During the last weeks and months, E. Macron has shown that, in general, he continues to follow his priorities: strengthening solidarity in the framework of the Franco-German tandem (launching a joint initiative to restore European industry), maintaining a dialogue with Moscow (preparing for a new

visit to Russia), fight against terrorism in the Sahel (participation in the Five Sahel summit in Nouakchott). The events that have taken place allow us to imagine, at least in a very preliminary way, what strategy E. Macron and his competitors from other political forces will now adhere to as the presidential elections of 2022 approach [9].

From now on, the chances of reelection of the incumbent president are directly linked to the successes of the government of J. Casteks. The time factor will play a key role here: the sooner the new cabinet achieves specificity in restoring the country's economy, the more likely voters will have time to assess the effect. With a high degree of probability, authorities will no longer undertake new reforms that require lengthy interdepartmental agreements, negotiations with unions, etc. It is more prudent to complete what has already started, including changes to the pension system. The new prime minister still looks like a technocratic figure appointed to stabilize the country's socio-economic situation, so that E. Macron can subsequently run his campaign in a less negative context. The president himself, apparently, will once again turn to the electorate on the left - for example, the environmentalists, if they support climate accents in the current course - and on the right, the Republicans, whose sympathies he is trying to win. bringing together center-right politicians [10].

The immediate threat to the president is the prospect of creating a broad left coalition of the Greens, Socialists, Undefeated France, and Communists. Using the experience of municipal elections, these forces will surely try to get closer at the national level and, ideally, they could nominate only one candidate. Which representative will fit in in this capacity is an open question, as EEG does not yet have leadership experience at this level, the Socialists are just beginning to recover after disastrous 2017, and J.-L. Melanchon has recently declined.

On the right flank, despite the relatively good results of the local elections, Republicans continue to find themselves in a difficult situation. His electorate attracts not only E. Macron, but also M. Le Pen; however, without a brilliant leader, the party runs the risk of being lost in the context of the competitors. A hypothetically plausible scenario envisions the mobilization around former prime minister E. Philip, who is now also capable of going against the president, using his accumulated personal popularity.

The "National Association" M. Le Pen, as always, will prepare for the next attempt to storm the Elysee Palace. According to one of the latest polls, the leader of the extreme right is capable of improving his result in 2017 and achieving not 34, but 45% in the confrontation with E. Macron. M. Le Pen's opportunity lies in the further deterioration of the economic situation: the slowness with which the president and prime minister will overcome the consequences of the coronavirus crisis, so it will be easy for him to focus the protests on his around.

Either way, the next chronological cut will be the elections to the councils of departments and regions, scheduled for March 2021 (unless the pandemic intervenes again). By then, the policy of the new cabinet should already have yielded the first results, and the public reaction to them will allow the balance of power in French politics to be presented with greater precision. The riots that

began in Minneapolis, Minnesota after the assassination of black George Floyd on May 25, gradually spreading to almost all of the United States and encompassing more than 350 American cities, including Washington, brought the United States to the brink of destruction. crisis. The most acute racially motivated political crisis after the turbulent 1960s, when riots covered major cities in the United States [11]. The current riots, in which governors were forced to deploy National Guard units to 23 states, were reminiscent of events 50 years ago, in particular the bloody events of 1968, when Martin Luther King Jr. and presidential candidate Robert F. Kennedy were assassinated, and riots also broke out during the Democratic convention in Chicago. The tensions and exacerbation are compounded by the fact that ethnic minorities have been disproportionately affected by the coronavirus epidemic and the economic crisis. There is no doubt that, as in 1968, the race riots of this year, the year of the presidential election, will have a powerful, perhaps even decisive impact on both the course of the election campaign and its outcome.

With this unusually succinct phrase, N. Painter, an emeritus professor of history at Princeton University, African American by birth, during the 2016 presidential campaign, clearly defined the Donald Trump phenomenon and possibly all of Trumpism as the ideological movement of our country time, which was primarily "a product of racism and a reaction to escalating race relations in modern American society. "Throughout his time in the White House, the 45th president of the United States has invariably positioned himself as " anti-Obama ", dealing essentially exclusively with dismantling his legacy, including in the field of Russian foreign policy and relations. -Americans. D. Trump's "dislike" for America's first black president even took satirical and grotesque forms when, having reigned in the White House, he, according to reliable sources in his own circle, had his portrait removed. forerunner, motivated by the fact that a portrait of Barack Obama will "follow" and hear what he says. The "shamanic superpowers" of the first black president of the United States in the imagination of D. Trump were undoubtedly inspired by racist ideas of White Americans on the role of pagan cults in the lives of African Americans (otherwise why else did Barack Hussein Obama become President of the United States? But the racial prejudices of D. Trump have played, paradoxically as it may seem, a positive role in American political discourse; In particular, D. Trump's openly racist speeches and tweets in July 2019 resulted in the fact that, according to the official statement of the most authoritative American dictionary and encyclopedic publication, Maryam Webster, the appeal of American readers to the article " racism "has risen sharply. The Encyclopedia of America defines "racism" as, first, "the belief that race is the primary determinant of human traits and abilities, and that racial differences create the inherent superiority of one race over another"; second, as "a doctrine or political program based on racial ideas and designed to implement its principles, at the same time as a political or social system based on racism", and third, as "a set of prejudices or discrimination racial" [12].

The definition of "racism" given almost 40 years ago in the "Encyclopedic Philosophical Dictionary" is also quite close. In it, in particular, it was pointed out that racism is a set of concepts, "which are based on the provisions on the physical

and mental inequality of human races and the decisive influence of racial differences on the history and culture of society. All varieties of racism are characterized by misanthropic ideas about the primordial division of people into superior and inferior races, of which the former are supposedly carriers of civilization, called to domination, and the latter are not capable of creating and even assimilate a high culture and are condemned to be exploited" [13].

In recent years, especially during the presidency of Barack Obama (2009-2017), American researchers have made a great effort to demonstrate and demonstrate that a slow but steady evolution of public perceptions of racism and its manifestations in public and in the daily life. However, in essence, the whole direction of this approach came down to a verbal balancing act, the meaning of which can be briefly defined as "no concept, no phenomenon".

In the United States, infringement and discrimination based on skin color begins with the early stages of the growing generation of African Americans. And it starts in high school. Currently, African Americans account for about 15% of all high school students, but African Americans who remain in their sophomore year account for at least 35% of all students, and the share of African Americans in the total school dropout rate secondary school reaches 36%. . During their high school studies, at least 16% of students are subjected to racial violence and humiliation, which has an extremely negative effect on their psychological state and mental development. In New York City, 88% of all police arrests for identification and body searches are African American and Hispanic, and only 10% are white. The authors of the two-volume National Academy of Sciences report, over a thousand pages long, "reassured" the American political elite that they are in no way responsible for the slavery system and racial segregation, which was almost "legitimized. ". by another form of the US Constitution. Quite the contrary: it was inherited by the young American republic "as a legacy" from the first European settlers on the North American continent, that is, 250 years before the rise of the United States in 1776. American researchers wrote: "Racism in this land It is more than twice the age of the American nation itself. It began with campaigns of resettlement, murder and enslavement of indigenous peoples by European settlers, and then continued in the form of enslavement of imported Africans. Since the roots of American prejudice and racism are approximately 250 years older than constitutional ideals (United States - author), it would be excessive pride to believe that this legacy can be overcome in just one or two generations, and the wounds will heal by themselves" [14].

In fact, this passage meant that it was not possible to eradicate racism in neither the first nor the second 250 years of existence of the European colonies and the United States on the North American continent, and therefore it is unlikely that it will be done in the perspective very close historical, say, during the XXI century. If this is the case, then "surgical" measures should not be sought, but rather homeopathic ones to solve the problem of racism. And they were found!

"Race" and "racism" were declared unscientific categories. Based on this, "racism" and "race" were assigned to "social categories based on the identification of (1) a physical marker transmitted during reproduction, and (2) a person, group,



and cultural attributes associated with this marker. All this flourish was only necessary to formulate a simple, but perhaps most important recommendation: to ban the use of the term "racism" because it generates "feelings of bitterness and leads to polarization rather than encouraging a reasonable and pragmatic struggle with difficult problems. And I must say that in the aftermath the United States tried, as far as possible, to follow this path. Anti-racism fighters made the category of "racism" an object of the American culture war of "destruction" and tried to shape it into a unique "toxic definition", corresponding roughly in meaning to the concept of "pedophile." in our time or to the concept of "communist", as was the case in the late 1940s and early 1950s. It seemed that during the years of Barack Obama's presidency, an attempt to solve the problem of racism by manipulating its terminological meanings was finally beginning to bear fruit. With their first black president, many Americans decided that progress in improving race relations was within their grasp. There has been constant media coverage of cases of unfair treatment of African Americans, and the media has been critical to the rise of the Black Lives Too movement. Anti-racism fighters have made the category "racism" an object of the American culture war of "destruction" and have tried to give it the form of an "exclusively toxic definition."

The situation of interracial relations underwent a radical change with the coming to power of President D. Trump. As a result, more and more white Americans began to slide into the common stereotypes of anti-black perception of African Americans." According to a public opinion poll conducted in 2019 by the Pew Research Center, D. Trump's America, in the opinion of at least 65% of those surveyed, it has been possible to openly express their racist feelings and beliefs. To sum up, pandemic situation provides some reforms in electoral state basis towards modern youth, who helps to solve such kind of global issues. It is crucial transformation of whole world system, whereas young generation is one of the integral part of society and French model can realize this action. Another issue is racial discrimination. Centuries-old attempts to end racism and its most horrible manifestations in American society have not led to the emergence of effective means of harmonizing inter-ethnic relations in the United States. To this day, America's race relations problem is like a dormant volcano, ready to wake up at any moment and erupt powerful streams of boiling molten lava, sweeping away everything in its path. American youth should understand their potentiality and promote a harmony in their society for the future certainty.

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## **ПАНДЕМИЯ, НӘСІЛШІЛІК ЖӘНЕ ОЛАРДЫҢ ЖАС ҰРПАҚҚА ӘСЕРІ**

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**Аңдатпа.** Бұл мақалада пандемия және нәсілшілдік көрінісінің жоғары деңгейі ретінде жаңа сын-қатерлер жағдайында жастардың ұстанымына қатысты талдау жүргізіледі. АҚШ пен Франция сияқты елдердің кейстері зерттелді. Қазіргі шындықтағы жастардың рөлі мен орны бұрынғы заманға қарағанда әлдеқайда өзекті болып отыр. Көптеген елдердің кадрлық өзгерістерінде қолданыстағы жүйелер мен тәсілдердің ескіруіне байланысты көбінесе жас ұрпақ алады. Жаңа буын шешілмейтін жаһандық проблемаларға инновациялық шешімдер әкелуге қабілетті. Сондай-ақ әлеуметтік-саяси ортадағы жастардың өздері арасындағы проблемалар да бөлек орын алады. Бұл мақаланың авторы жаһандық сын-қатерлердің негізгі алғышарттары мен себептерін, сондай-ақ жас ұрпақтың болашақ болашағын қарастырады.

**Тірек сөздер:** пандемия, жастар, нәсілшілдік, АҚШ, Франция, реформалар, әлемдік саясат, жаһандық өзгерістер, қауіп-қатерлер, ықтимал шешімдер.

## **СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ УГРОЗЫ И ВЫЗОВЫ: ПАНДЕМИЯ, РАСИЗМ И ИХ ВЛИЯНИЕ НА МОЛОДОЕ ПОКОЛЕНИЕ**

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**Аннотация.** В данной статье проводится анализ в отношении позиции молодежи в условиях новых вызовов как пандемия и высокий уровень проявления расизма. Изучены кейсы таких стран как США и Франция. Роль и место молодежи в нынешних реалиях остаётся гораздо актуальнее, чем в былые времена. В кадровых перестановках многих стран зачастую занимает молодое поколение в связи с тем, что существующие системы и подходы устарели. Новое поколение способно привнести инновационные решения не разрешимым глобальным проблемам. Также отдельное место занимает проблемы среди самой молодежи в социо-политической среде. Автор данной статьи рассматривает основные предпосылки и причины глобальных вызовов, а также перспективное будущее молодого поколения.

**Ключевые слова:** пандемия, молодежь, расизм, США, Франция, реформы, мировая политика, глобальные изменения, угрозы, вызовы, возможные решения.

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