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EXTREME CULTURAL ATTITUDES AMONG UKRAINIAN YOUNGSTERS

Abstract. *This article defines the current trends in the manifestations of racism and xenophobia among young people. Due to the current trends of international migration, Ukraine receives many foreigners every year, which raises the problem of their rejection by some citizens, who manifest racism and xenophobia. The study of this problem and the implementation of measures to combat it should become an integral part of the state policy in Ukraine.*

Key words: *xenophobia, racism, youth state policy, index of xenophobia, tolerance, anti-racism.*

Statement of the problem. The new shameful phenomenon of modern life, which many countries, including Ukraine, faced, have become crimes committed because of racism and ethnic hostility. This issue requires careful attention from the authorities, public organizations, local administrations and educational institutions, since the problem of the growth of xenophobia and racism is becoming more relevant every year. Some believe that racism and xenophobia are inherent to people as feelings of fear or hostility to someone else. However, xenophobia is spontaneous, but racism involves some coherent set of views. Racism nowadays recruits new adherents, especially young people.

Purpose of the research. The purpose of this article is to investigate the level of manifestation of racism and xenophobia among Ukrainian youngsters and specify the ways to overcome it.

The key findings. Crimes committed because of racism and xenophobia are a new phenomenon for the Ukrainian community. It is necessary to pay attention to the following disturbing tendencies in our country:

- increase in hate crimes (increase in the number of attacks on people of other ethnic groups, religious or social groups);
- growth of migrant phobia: propaganda (including official) prejudices against migrants as «threats to the well-being and security of the state»;
- an increase in the number of local conflicts and collisions on an ethnic basis;
- substitution of the concepts of «antifascism» and «patriotism» by nationalism, including radical.

Xenophobia is often confused with racism; however, despite the common points, there are differences between these phenomena.

The term *xenophobia* is typically used to denote a phobic attitude towards foreigners or strangers, or even of the unknown. Racism in general is described as a form of xenophobia.

There are two types of xenophobia:

- the first type is cultural in nature. Those who are xenophobic are so against the objects and elements of a culture, such as clothing or language.

- the second type of xenophobia is when an entire group is not considered part of the society. This can result, most often, from a mass immigration by one group into a country, though xenophobia can be present in relation to groups in the society who joined the community some time ago. This type of xenophobia can result in hostility and violence on a lower level up to greater persecution of the group through genocide.

Racism is a term that used to mean prejudice towards one or more races. In modern use, this word is used by people to explain the behavior of people of other races, whether race is called into the issue or not.

According to racist theories, people of different races differ in social and biological behavior. The important psychological, mental and physical features are «attached» to external signs, or rude generalizations like «all Negroes are lazy», «all Jews are greedy» are made. This difference, according to the followers of racist theories, is due to mechanisms of heredity, and does not disappear completely as a result of education, socialization and other cultural processes.

One of the first resonant manifestations of xenophobia in Ukraine dates back to July 2001, when a refugee from Rwanda was killed near his home in Vinnitsa, causing official concern to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. This incident coincides with the general spread of crimes committed because of racial and religious hatred, which became a perceived problem in post-industrial Europe on the grounds of unresolved issues in the field of migration and national cultural policy.

The results of sociological research also indicate a decrease in the proportion of people who are psychologically open and inclined to national tolerance more than 3.5 times during the years of independence. According to some researchers, almost half of the population in 2018 were citizens with isolationist sentiment, and the number of carriers of xenophobic sentiment grew more than fourfold.

From September 8 to 23, 2018, the Kyiv International Institute of Sociology (KIIS) conducted its own all-Ukrainian public opinion poll. By method of personal interviewing, 2026 respondents, living in 109 settlements of all regions of Ukraine aged 18 to 50 years were interviewed.

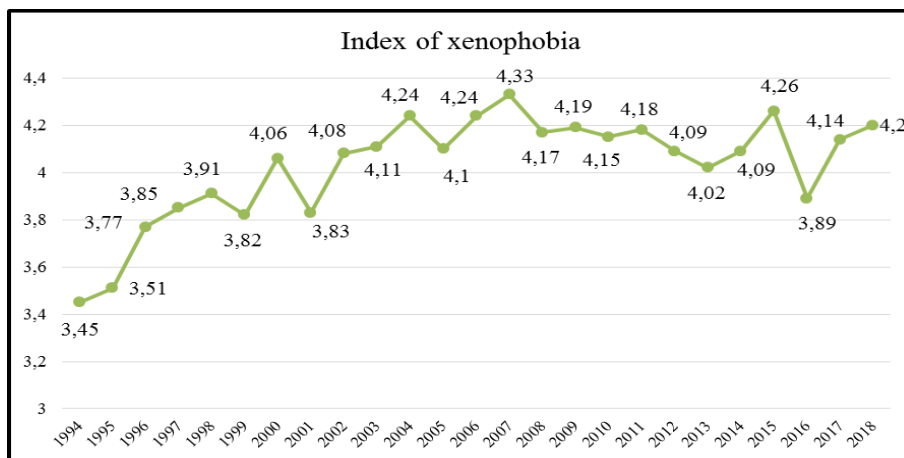
The lowest level of ethnic prejudices in Ukraine is to Ukrainians, Belarussians and Russians, the highest — to the Chinese, Africans, Arabs and especially high level of prejudice to the Romany.

Ethnic group	Ready to admit this group as (%):							
	Family members	Friends	Neighbors	Colleagues	Residents of Ukraine	Guests of Ukraine	Not allowed	Total
Americans	14,53	11,61	7,04	6,11	4,35	48,39	7,96	100
Byelorussians	25,78	17,6	18,18	4,95	5,78	25,15	2,57	100
Jews	13,69	10,11	11,09	5,62	15,34	31,55	12,6	100
Canadians	15,53	12,61	7,04	6,7	6,54	46,33	5,24	100
Africans	6,1	5,3	4,14	4,31	3,81	55,86	20,47	100
Germans	13,01	9,66	9,07	11,24	5,74	45,26	6,03	100
Poles	13,96	12,8	16,76	7,49	6,56	37,13	5,3	100

Russians	27,27	12,8	11,43	2,17	4,83	25,99	15,5	100
Romanians	9,9	6,63	11,61	4,71	7,4	47,93	11,81	100
Russian-speaking Ukrainians	43,56	14,53	8,78	3,45	17,42	8,99	3,26	100
Ukrainian-speaking Ukrainians	60,01	12	5,03	1,66	16,61	3,94	0,74	100
Frenchmen	12,55	7,85	7,87	6,14	4,88	56,73	3,98	100

Note. Built by the author according to the Kiev International Institute of Sociology

From 1994 to 2007, the level of xenophobia in Ukraine increased (in 2007 it was the highest over the entire period of observation), decreased slightly from 2008 to 2013, after the annexation of Crimea and the war in the Donbas from 2014 to 2018 slightly increased and returned to the level of 2011.



Note. Built by the author according to the Kiev International Institute of Sociology

The factors most affected by xenophobia are education (higher education — the lower the level of xenophobia), type of settlement (higher xenophobia than in the city), region of residence, financial status (the higher the level of well-being the lower the level xenophobia) and age (with age, the level of xenophobia increases).

It is time to admit: there are manifestations of racism in our society, and they are systemic. Recognizing this, the phenomenon must be properly qualified, and openly oppose this on the streets, in public debate and in the courts. For a long time, instead of eradicating this disease at the root, the law enforcement agencies abolished xenophobia and racism for the incident or the antics of unconscious youth.

In the formation of negative stereotypes in relation to foreigners in Ukraine, today the media play a decisive role. In most reports and articles, the image of a foreigner consists of criminal and marginal features; the average Ukrainian is imbued with the idea that «typical» representatives of a certain circle of nationalities are criminals or at least people who cannot be trusted. Among the most «dangerous» ethnic groups are Romany, representatives of the Caucasian nationalities (most often Chechens) and immigrants from Africa.

In response to the current situation in Ukraine, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine has developed and approved a plan of action against racism. The Department of

Criminal Investigation of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine established a separate department for the elaboration and implementation of a strategy to combat ethnic crime. Cooperation with international and community organizations in this area is being conducted. The national anti-racism policy should see to it that the citizens of Ukraine:

- take active part in various anti-racist actions, events, roundtables, public hearings, NGO-sponsored debates, media, government representatives and the general public;
- send anti-racist materials (which can be found by accessing useful Internet resources) to friends and acquaintances;
- conduct campaigns aimed at raising public awareness and recognizing the importance of the problem of xenophobia and ethnic intolerance in the country, as well as promoting recognition of the problem by the government and law enforcement agencies;
- be tolerant towards representatives of national minorities, refugees, migrants;
- report cases of xenophobia, racial hatred and violence, as well as cases of racist and xenophobic propaganda;
- conduct educational courses for youth on tolerance;
- create and distribution of printed informational materials such as booklets, brochures, textbooks, postcards on xenophobia (within a larger project);
- monitor skinheads, extreme right-wing chauvinist groups, and other extremist groups;
- conduct sociological surveys and polls at local level on citizens' attitudes towards xenophobia and racism;
- assist to victims of these crimes.

Conclusion. Xenophobia, which is inherent in a certain part of the population of Ukraine, has recently become more and more a feature of interethnic hatred. This is evidenced both by official statistics and by a sense of fear for their lives and the lives of their fellow citizens with many foreigners in Ukraine. Along with the increasing incidence of violence, they note their systematics and organized character. Along with cases of physical harassment, foreigners suffer from constant psychological pressure.

Analysis of the problem proves that in Ukraine, despite the fact that the first steps have been taken in addressing the problem of counteracting xenophobia and racism, an effective system of resistance to hatred, aggression, escalation of extremism has not yet been sufficiently worked out. There is an increase in destructive processes in society; there are foundations for collisions on the political, social, national and religious grounds. Therefore, the prevention of the spread of extremist sentiment should be considered in the general context of ensuring the strict observance of human rights and the safety of citizens. It is necessary to develop a system of social, educational, advocacy, regulatory and other measures aimed at preventing mistreatment of xenophobia, as well as preventing actions that may contribute to this.

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THE IMPACT OF CULTURAL DETERMINANTS ON YOUTH POLICY AND EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM OF THE US

Abstract. *The present article deals with the determination of the interdependence of culture and education on the example of the United States. The author defines the impact that culture has on youth, education and the choice of profession. The article provides the overview of cultural dimensions and their peculiarities in academic process and student relationships. The results of this study contribute to understanding features of education in the United States through the prism of cultural values.*

Анотація. *У статті розглянуто взаємозалежність культури та освіти на прикладі Сполучених Штатів. Автор визначає вплив культури на молодь, освіту та вибір професії. У статті представлено огляд культурних та їх особливості у процесі навчання та взаємовідносинах студентів. Результати цього дослідження сприяють розумінню особливостей освіти в США через призму культурних цінностей.*

Key words: *cultural determinants, educational system, individualism, collectivism, uncertainty avoidance, cultural values.*

Ключові слова: *культурні детермінанти, освітня система, індивідуалізм, колективізм, уникнення невизначеності, культурні цінності.*

Statement of the problem. Culture and education are complex phenomena and their causal relationship is of a «chicken or the egg» character. For hundreds of years, there has been a long discussion of what constitutes both *education* and *culture* not to mention their relationship with each other. One way or another, social transformations are powerfully affected by cultural developments, some of which may be clearly thought about in terms of the impacts of deliberate and incidental educational activity.

Culture can be defined both broadly and narrowly. Educational institutions, educators and educational materials are one of the most effective means of cultural development. But at the same time, cultural values have a profound impact on the