

Civic identity of youth as an important element of modern sociocultural transformation of society

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Abstract. The main purpose of the study is to identify the significance of civic identity for young people and its impact on modern socio-cultural processes in Kyrgyzstan. The methodology of the research is represented by systematic, socio-cultural, comparative, semiotic analyses, as well as the synthesis method. A survey of 117 university students was conducted to provide additional data on the civic identity of Kyrgyz youth. In addition, the development of civic identity among young people in China and Turkey was analysed for comparison. Despite differences in historical and cultural contexts, factors like education, media, and government policies impacted youth civic identity in all three countries. The study results showed that the civic identity of young people is one of the key factors in modern socio-cultural transformations of society, determining the lifestyle and value orientations of young people, influencing their perception of public roles and responsibility. It is determined that periods of social transformations, civic identity is able to take on a variety of manifestations, influencing the processes of socialisation among young people, and, ultimately, their ability to perceive and join the values prevailing in a particular society. In addition, the findings indicate that it is important to understand the level of influence of the cultural and historical context on the development of the civil identity of certain countries. The results emphasise the importance of adapting policies and government programmes to current socio-cultural realities. The significance of the findings is expressed in the actualisation of the issue under study. The

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results obtained enrich the theoretical understanding of civic identity and its role in the modern socio-cultural processes of Kyrgyzstan and the world, contributing to the field of socio-cultural transformations and the study of youth identity

Keywords: trends in society; social networks; cultural influence; values; public; political activity

Introduction

Modern society is in the process of constant development and, as a result, in the process of changes and the emergence of new trends. At present, the key factor in the development of the socio-cultural landscape of many countries is the youth, representing the most active and initiative part of society (Ikromjon, 2022). In general, civic identity refers to a sense of belonging and self-awareness of an individual as a member of a certain civil society or state. This concept is associated with the individual's awareness of their rights and duties as a citizen, and with a sense of acceptance and involvement in social and political processes (Borbodoev, 2021; Granados-Sánchez, 2023). Civic identity plays an important role in the development of the personality of the younger generation and influences all socio-cultural transformations. Y. Ikromjon (2022) calls youth the backbone of society and speaks of the urgent need to develop civic identity among this particular stratum of the population. The researcher notes that this task becomes particularly relevant precisely in the era of globalisation.

Nowadays, the world has witnessed a number of social changes that cover the political, economic and cultural aspects of society. Globalisation, information technologies, migration processes and other factors actively affect modern society, causing the need to adapt to new realities (Granados-Sánchez, 2023). These changes form new socio-cultural contexts and require a deeper understanding of the dynamics of the civic identity of young people in these conditions. Kyrgyz researcher Zh.M. Borbodoev (2021) notes that the development of identity is influenced by many factors, including social, political, linguistic, religious, and historical. The researcher focuses on the development of the ethno-national identity of the population of Kyrgyzstan. In turn, the development of ethnic identity of the population directly affects the development of civic identity.

The development of society leads to the appearance of new social and political institutions, which, in turn, lead to the formation of a civil position of the population. Thus, opening up new horizons and causing social and cultural changes, young people, as the most active representative of society, become the driving force of development, and the study of their civic identity becomes of key importance. Nevertheless, the development of the civic identity of young people in the post-Soviet space is a global socio-cultural problem. Kyrgyz researchers A.S. Kaliev and K. Inoyatov (2023) discuss the need to preserve cultural, national traditional values that were ignored and oppressed during the Soviet past. The researchers insist that the self-awareness of Kyrgyz citizens should become the basis of the education of society, covering the branches of education and culture. In the Decree of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic No. 39 "The Concept for the Development of Civil Identity of Kyrgyz Zharany in the Kyrgyz Republic for the Period 2021-2026" (2020), a programme for the development of civil and social responsibility among the population is presented. Thus, the Kyrgyz Republic is aimed at the development of the civil identity of the population of the country, focusing on working with the young population of the country.

Civil identity, unlike other forms of identity (such as tribal, ethnic, national, religious and many others), includes several forms of identity at once, which makes it the most complex and, therefore, the least stable and difficult to achieve. This opinion is shared by A.R. Jusubaliev and S. Kamchybekova (2017). Consequently, the process of developing a civic identity is an extremely difficult task. Its achievement cannot be ensured only by simple statements, good intentions or even the urgent need to maintain peace between ethnic and religious groups within the country. As part of this process, it is important to understand that any modern multi-ethnic and multi-confessional society, including Kyrgyz society, can become an object of influence of external forces and interests. J. Bessant (2021) notes that the civic identity of young people can take on a variety of forms, reflecting many aspects of their socio-cultural reality. And it is important to understand what factors form this identity, and how it affects the processes of transformation of society.

Thus, the purpose of this study is to analyse the civic identity of youth in terms of the level of its influence on modern socio-cultural transformations in Kyrgyz society. The importance of this topic lies in the fact that understanding the civic identity of youth and its impact on socio-cultural processes is critically important for shaping the future of society and ensuring its sustainability and development.

Materials and methods

The theoretical materials in the current study are the research papers by modern scientists. These papers are aimed at analysing the level of influence of youth on the transformation of society and investigating how the civic identity of young people in different countries develops and what follows. All the materials used, including papers, abstracts, official statistical data and regulatory documents that act as the methodological basis of the current study, are freely available on the Internet. To achieve the main goal of the current research, such methods of cognition as synthesis, socio-cultural, comparative, and semiotic analyses were used. The combination of the chosen methods allowed considering the civic identity of youth from different points of view, including sociological, cultural, historical, and semiotic aspects, and also makes it possible to better understand the essence and influence of the civic identity of youth on the development of society.

System analysis was used to investigate youth civic identity as part of a broader sociocultural system of society. The analysis revealed which factors and processes have the greatest impact on the civic identity of young people. Socio-cultural analysis revealed the issues of socio-cultural transformation in modern society, based on the investigation of cultural and social factors that influence the development and perception of civic identity of young people around the world and Kyrgyzstan in particular. The study included an analysis of language, religious practices, educational systems and media influences that influence the development of values and beliefs of young people regarding their civic identity.

Comparative analysis revealed similarities and differences in the civic identity of young people in different countries (China, Turkey, and Kyrgyzstan). Due to this method, it was determined how various historical, cultural and social contexts influence the development of civic identity among young people. Semiotic analysis was used to investigate what meanings and values are associated with the civic identity of Kyrgyz youth and how young people express their identity and position. Synthesis, in turn, was used as a generalising method, in order to integrate various aspects of the study obtained from different sources and through the use of different methods. The synthesis allowed establishing a comprehensive understanding of the civic identity of the youth of Kyrgyzstan and its impact on socio-cultural processes in modern society.

All the selected and used methods of analysis, within the framework of the current study, were supported by a survey among 117 1st-2nd year students of Kyrgyz State University named after I. Arabaev (aged from 17 to 19 years). The survey was conducted anonymously in written form through a Google form questionnaire during September 2023. The students were informed about the purpose of the survey and gave consent prior to participating. The questionnaire contained multiple-choice and short-answer questions about their civic identity, sense of connection to Kyrgyzstan, and political and social views. Responses were collected anonymously with no collection of personal identifying information. Permission to conduct the survey was obtained from university administration and professors. Students participated voluntarily with the option to opt-out or skip any questions they preferred not to answer. The survey provided additional data to supplement the theoretical research on understanding civic identity among contemporary Kyrgyz youth.

Results and discussion

Civil identity is a concept that includes a set of personal and social identifications associated with belonging to a particular state or society (Magill *et al.*, 2022). It includes not only the awareness of each individual as a citizen of a particular country, but also a sense of belonging to certain values, norms and ideas characteristic of a given society. Civic identity excludes a narrow focus on ethnic or religious affiliation and emphasises active civic participation and responsibility to society. In the modern world, civic identity plays a critical role. It promotes socio-cultural integration, allowing people from different ethnic, cultural and religious groups to unite in one society. Civic identity also motivates citizens to actively participate in the political life of the country (including voting, as well as civic engagement) and strengthens democratic processes. It contributes to the development of society and the improvement of the quality of life of citizens. Given that young people are the most active participants in all social and political processes, and also represent the development potential for any country, it is necessary to clearly understand the level of development of civic identity among this stratum of society. Thus, the study of the civic identity of young people is a multidimensional process that involves the use of various theoretical and empirical approaches to understand this phenomenon and find the main development trends.

In modern research, the civic identity of young people is considered from the standpoint of the influence of three main factors – social, cultural, and political (Yang &

Hoskins, 2020). For a clear understanding of how the development of the civic identity of young people affects modern socio-cultural transformations in various countries, all these factors should be considered. Moreover, comparative analysis can also be an effective tool. Thus, as part of the current study, the level of development of the civic identity of young people in such countries as Turkey, China, and Kyrgyzstan was determined. Turkey, being a bridge between East and West, has a multi-layered history and cultural heritage, which creates a unique environment for the development of civic identity (Crocetti *et al.*, 2023; Orman & Demiral, 2023). Turkish youth face many factors, including the influence of secularism, political changes and cultural differences that affect their ideas about civic identity. Turkey's civic identity is based on the context of the country's rich history and culture, and current socio-political and economic changes. Thus, the historical context has a significant impact on the civic identity of young people. National symbols and leaders (for example, such as M. Atatürk and the cult of Atatürkism) leave a mark on the young people's idea of their citizenship (Öktem & Tezcür, 2020). The cult of Atatürkism and the period of reforms at the beginning of the 20th century formed a civic identity based on secularism and nationalism. In modern Turkey of the 21st century, the ideas of Turkish identity peculiar to the direction of Atatürkism have also been preserved.

The political situation also plays a significant role in determining the civic identity of young people. Discussions about secularism and religious issues, as well as political transformations, affect how young people define their civic identity. The existing disagreements and dialogue between society and the state largely determine the future of Turkey. It should be noted that the educational system and the media space also form the civic identity of young people (Yabancı, 2021). Educational programmes and information sources have a direct impact on how Turkish youth understand their national identity and their role in society. Ultimately, social activity and participation in social and political movements are a sign of how actively the civic identity of young people is expressed (Barrett & Pachi, 2019). Thus, in 2023, Turkish youth took an active part in volunteer projects and work with public organisations in connection with the elimination of the consequences of the Turkish earthquakes, which is a clear indicator of their civic identity (Kahramanmaraş and hatay earthquakes report, 2023).

Speaking about the situation with the development of the civic identity of Chinese youth, it should be noted that China also has a rich cultural history and traditional values, for example, Confucianism, which influence the ideas of young Chinese about their identity in modern times. It is also important to understand that China aims to build a society with a single national idea. However, there are many ethnic groups living in the country, speaking different dialects and having differences in traditions, and maintaining a unified Chinese identity is a complex process. In the era of globalisation, Chinese online platforms and social networks have become important means of forming and expressing civic identity. Notably, China has a closed system of Internet access, restricting citizens from accessing popular global websites and social networks such as Google, Facebook, Instagram, or Twitter (Huaibin & Yidan, 2023). The Chinese apps WeChat and Weibo were developed to replace these apps. Such state regulation allows manufacturing the necessary trends in society, limiting the content consumed. What influenc-

es the development of a narrower civic identity focused on Chinese culture and values (Fu, 2021). The political context and values also influence the civic identity of Chinese youth. The state ideology promoted by the Chinese government emphasises patriotism, socialism, and the Chinese dream of greatness, which also forms ideas about civic identity.

Speaking about the development of the Kyrgyz civic identity, it should be noted that Soviet propaganda influenced its development for many years. Thus, during this period, an active ideological indoctrination was carried out in Kyrgyzstan. Communist ideology was planted as the dominant one, limiting the diversity of political and socio-cultural beliefs. This gave a certain shade of civic identity, focused on the ideological values of the Soviet Union. In addition, the Soviet government actively persecuted religious and cultural expressions that could conflict with communist ideology. This led to the restriction of religious practice and the suppression of traditional cultural manifestations, which influenced the development of civic identity considering the cultural characteristics of Kyrgyzstan. Despite these limitations, it is worth noting that the Soviet era still had a positive impact, contributing to the development of infrastructure. Nowadays, the Kyrgyz Republic faces an important task of eradicating post-Soviet ideology and forming a clear pro-Kyrgyz civic identity and modern youth. As part of this process, the Government of Kyrgyzstan is actively working to update educational programmes and introduce cultural and civic education, which includes the study of Kyrgyz history, culture and language, and training in the skills of active civic participation. There are a number of state and public initiatives aimed at involving young people in active civic activities.

In addition, young people actively use the Internet and social media to exchange information and opinions, which creates an opportunity for the development of civic identity through online activism and the exchange of civic ideas. The current study was based on a survey. The survey provided respondents with a choice of 6 answer options:

1. "Very strong connection": the survey participant feels a deep and strong connection with the country of Kyrgyzstan (the respondent has a strong sense of belonging to the Kyrgyz culture, history, nation and/or active participation in the socio-cultural and public spheres of Kyrgyzstan).

2. "Strong connection": the survey participant has a level of connection with the country, which is characterised by a fairly strong level of connection (interest in Kyrgyz culture and history, participation in various social and cultural events, and active communication with Kyrgyz citizens).

3. "Average connection": the survey participant has a connection with the country of Kyrgyzstan at an average level (which includes interest in Kyrgyzstan, but without clearly expressed strong attachment or active participation in civic initiatives).

4. "Weak connection": the survey participant has a very limited or practically absent connection with the country (characterised by a lack of interest in the country, its culture and history, and an almost complete lack of desire for active interaction with other citizens of Kyrgyzstan).

5. "No connection": the survey participant feels a complete lack of connection with Kyrgyzstan (has no interests or obligations towards the country).

6. "Difficult to answer": the survey participant cannot unambiguously determine his level of connection with Kyrgyzstan or doubts his answer.

According to the results of a survey of 1st-2nd year students of Kyrgyz State University named after I. Arbaev, the civic identity of Kyrgyz youth is poorly expressed (Fig. 1).

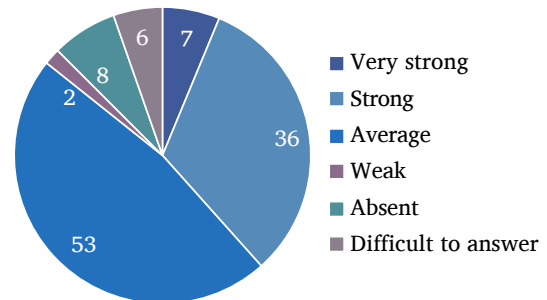


Figure 1. Results of the survey on the question "Your level of connection with Kyrgyzstan"

Source: composed by the authors

More than half of the students surveyed note only an average level of communication with the country. Thus, the data obtained emphasise the importance of ethnic identity and cultural ties in the development of students' identity, and also indicate the need for events and educational programmes aimed at strengthening civic identity and active participation of young people in civil affairs of Kyrgyzstan. Moreover, an important issue in the analysis of respondents' self-identification (Fig. 2). During the study, the participants were asked the question: "Who do you think you are in the first place?" and the answer options were provided ("Citizen of the Kyrgyz Republic", "Representative of my nationality", "Representative of my religion", "Resident of the country", "Other"). This question was aimed at assessing which aspects of identity are most important for the interviewed students. The answer options were provided to clarify which aspects of identity respondents consider the most significant and close to themselves.

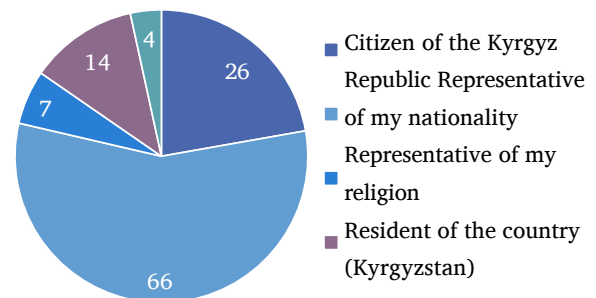


Figure 2. Results of the survey on the question "Who do you think you are in the first place?"

Source: composed by the authors

It is determined that the survey participants focus on ethnic identity as the most significant aspect of their self-identification. The importance of ethnicity and cultural ties in the development of students' identity confirms the need to consider this factor when developing educational and socio-cultural programmes. In turn, speaking about the identification of the interviewed students from the standpoint of citizenship and patriotism, it is worth noting that the majority of respondents said about the importance of feeling a sense of love towards their homeland (Fig. 3).

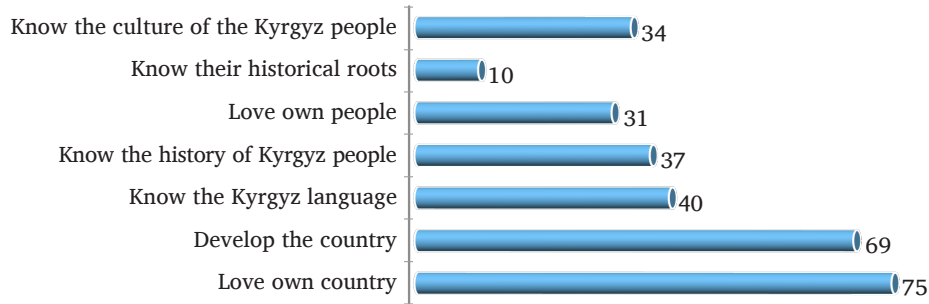


Figure 3. Results of the survey on the question “What does it mean for you to be a patriot of Kyrgyzstan?”

Source: composed by the authors

The results indicate the importance of cultural and linguistic aspects in the development of civic identity and the need for educational and patriotic initiatives that help strengthen the ties of the younger generation with the cultural and historical heritage of their country. According to the data obtained, it can be concluded that the younger generation of Kyrgyzstan sees the expression of patriotism as the presence

of love for the homeland, the desire to develop the country, knowledge of the Kyrgyz language, and the history and culture of the people. Speaking about the identification of respondents as citizens of Kyrgyzstan, most consider themselves citizens of the country. The main criterion for the definition of “citizen”, according to respondents, is the presence of a passport and the definition of Kyrgyzstan as a homeland (Fig. 4).

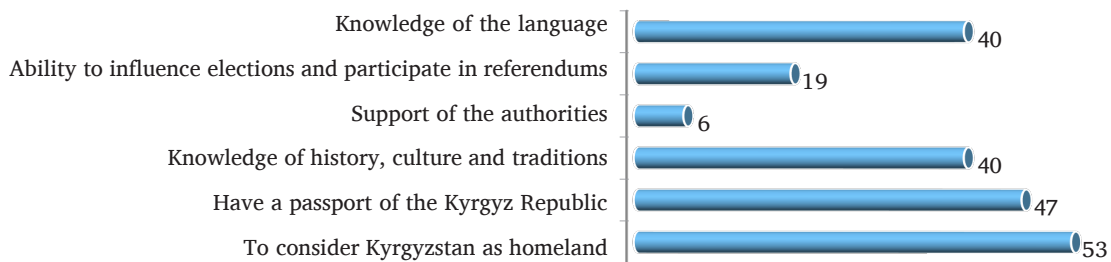


Figure 4. Results of the survey on the question “What does it mean for you to be a citizen of the Kyrgyz Republic?”

Source: composed by the authors

The results of the survey indicate that the majority of respondents perceive the civil identity of the Kyrgyz Republic as a multifaceted and complex concept. For the majority of respondents, citizenship is associated with the presence of a country’s passport and recognition of Kyrgyzstan as their homeland. However, in addition to formal attributes, respondents emphasise the importance of knowledge of the history, traditions, and culture of the country in the development of identity. This indicates the importance of cultural and educational aspects in the civic education of young people. In addition, the respondents believe that the expression of a political position also plays a role in civic identity, which emphasises active civic participation and interest in

the political sphere as one of the aspects of the perception of oneself as a citizen of the country. The study emphasised that the civic identity of young people plays an important role in modern society and has a significant impact on its socio-cultural transformation. This identity encompasses values, beliefs, and feelings of belonging to a particular society and state. It is important to understand that the civic identity of young people is developed under the influence of many factors, and it can have both a positive and negative impact on society. Speaking about the influence of individual groups on the development of the identity of the youth of Kyrgyzstan, it was determined that respondents feel the main connection with their family (Fig. 5).

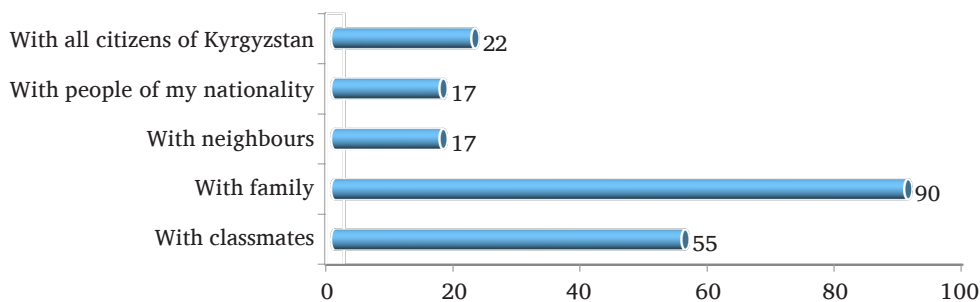


Figure 5. Results of the survey on the question “Which of the above groups do you feel a closer connection with?”

Source: composed by the authors

The results of this question emphasise the importance of family and close relationships in the development of civic identity, since the majority of respondents preferred this particular answer option. However, it is also clear that the educational environment represented by classmates, in addition,

such social groups as neighbours, are of great importance for the development of ties with society among young people. National identity also plays a role in their perception of connection with Kyrgyzstan. It is also important that young people feel supported by society, the state, and the family (Fig. 6).

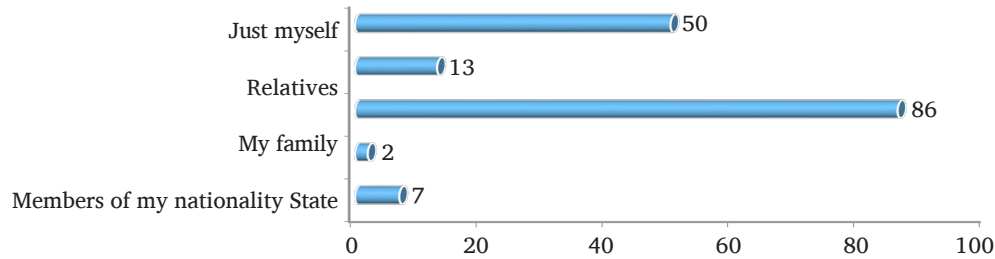


Figure 6. Results of the survey on the question “In whose support do you believe more?”

Source: composed by the authors

In general, the results emphasise the role of family and self-sufficiency in the development of identity, and also raise the question of trust in state institutions, which may require attention in the context of civic education and strengthening the civic identity of young people in Kyrgyzstan. Summing up, it should be noted that the data obtained indicate a relatively low level of civic identity among the interviewed students. Less than half of the survey participants feel a strong connection with the country. Moreover, the majority of respondents emphasise their identity on ethnic roots and close relationships within the family. Both the educational environment and social groups turned out to be important factors, while the level of trust in state institutions turned out to be low. These data emphasise the need to work to strengthen civic identity among the youth of Kyrgyzstan. It is also important to pay attention to strengthening trust in state institutions and creating conditions for active participation of young people in shaping the future of the country.

On the one hand, the active civic identity of young people contributes to the socio-cultural transformation of society, pushing young people to participate in public life, active civic activities and political processes within the country. Young people with a strong civic identity are usually more interested in solving socio-cultural problems and are ready to look for innovative solutions. Its activity can contribute to changing cultural norms, enriching cultural diversity, and strengthening social ties. On the other hand, the civic identity of young people can cause conflicts and tension in society, especially if it is associated with radical beliefs or political and religious ideology (Mirra & Garcia, 2020). This, in turn, can lead to sociocultural divisions and disputes. In addition, if the civic identity of young people is not balanced and does not include respect for diversity, it can create a negative impact on society, leading to discrimination and marginalisation of certain groups.

Thus, the results of the study emphasise that for the successful development of the civic identity of young people, a clear ideology is needed that would determine the vector of the country’s development, the nature of both domestic and foreign policy, and set value guidelines at the national level. It is important that the development of the civic identity of young people be accompanied by educational programmes that promote the development of tolerance, intercultural understanding, and social responsibility. This will help to combine youth activism with constructive and positive changes

in society and contribute to a more harmonious socio-cultural transformation. The civic identity of young people can be a strong driving force for socio-cultural changes for the better.

The issue of the influence of the civic identity of the young population on the socio-cultural transformation of society is important both from the standpoint of the development of economic, cultural, political, and social spheres. This issue has a direct impact on the development of national consciousness and self-identity of the civilian population. All this determines the relevance of investigating this topic by many world researchers.

R.J. Chaskin *et al.* (2018) conducted a study aimed at analysing the tools that stimulate the participation of young people in civil and political life. Its main aspects included the definition of the concept of “youth” and discussion of its meaning in the context of political and civic participation. The results of the study demonstrate the importance of providing support to young people in their participation in the civil and political life of countries. The analysis showed that there are different ways and tools to achieve this goal, and they may vary depending on the country and the international community. Speaking about the Kyrgyz youth, the survey conducted as part of the current study highlights the desire of young people to be involved in political processes within the Kyrgyz Republic. In addition, the interviewed students highlight the possibility of influencing political and civil changes in the country as one of the main characteristics in the issue of self-identification as a citizen. Thus, it is really important to understand that the younger generation is interested in participating in domestic processes and defines this as an opportunity to express their civic identity.

The paper authored by D. Anvar (2022) examines the importance of increasing social activity among young people for the process of forming a civil society. The researcher analysed various types of social activity that young people can carry out, which determines their impact on society. The author focuses on the importance of youth participation in the development of civil society. The researcher notes that due to various public initiatives and activities, young people can influence the development of this social phenomenon. He also explores the challenges and prospects facing young people in the context of social activity and participation in social processes. The researcher states that young people may experience a lack of motivation to participate in public life and social activity of the country, which may be due to

various factors, including apathy, lack of understanding of the importance of their role in society, and a lack of interesting and motivating opportunities for participation. The study also draws attention to the challenges associated with political and socio-cultural discrimination of young people. Inequality of opportunities and access to resources can hinder the participation of young people in public and political life. However, the researcher suggests that, despite all the existing challenges, the development of the civic identity of young people has a positive impact on the development of society. It is worth noting that at the moment the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic also sees the need for the development of civic identity among the population of the country, including young people. The study showed that there is a problem associated with the current level of development of the civil identity of Kyrgyz youth. This leads to significant stagnation in the further development of the country. It is determined that, at the moment, in order to form a clear policy regarding the development of civil identity among Kyrgyz youth, special attention should be paid to the post-Soviet "heritage". Modern Kyrgyz youth see the need to study the culture, traditions, history, and language of their country and strive to avoid outside influence.

Thus, the Internet and social networks can be one of effective tools in the framework of the development of civic identity among the young population. E.B. Asyltayeva and Sh.A. Ishmukhamedov (2023) talk about the high potential of using social networks and mass media in the context of the development of civic identity among young people. Researchers note that young people who receive information through the Internet and social networks have the same level of civic identification. The results of their study demonstrate the existing differences in the hierarchy of identities in the minds of young people receiving information through traditional mass media. Thus, the authors call social networks the main source of information for the younger generation, and the Internet is actively involved in the development of the hierarchy of values and civic identity of young people. The authors believe that in the countries of the post-Soviet space, given the low level of development of civil identity, it is necessary to consider the mass media as one of the important tools. The obtained results also reflect the influence of social networks and the Internet on the development of the civic identity of young people in different countries. However, the current study was not aimed at investigating the topic of the level of influence of these tools on the process of development of civic identity. The research focused on understanding the term "civic identity" and studying it from the standpoint of an element of the modern sociocultural transformation of society. These aspects are a distinctive feature of the current research work. However, the results also reflect a high level of influence of social networks on the development of civic identity among the population. A striking example of such an impact and confirmation of the effectiveness of social networks and the Internet is China's national policy, which restricts Chinese citizens from accessing the World Wide Web and creating a strict and limited pro-China information agenda.

L. Wray-Lake (2019) examined the process of young people becoming politically active, especially among children and adolescents. The researcher focused on the dynamics and factors influencing the development of political activity in children and adolescents. One of the key aspects

that the author pays attention to is the education of political consciousness. Children gradually learn to understand political concepts and issues, and it is important that they gain knowledge about politics and its importance. Family education also plays an essential role in shaping children's political beliefs. Parents can influence children's awareness of political issues and active participation in public life. In addition, education and training, in particular, the school curriculum can influence the development of political activity. Schools can create conditions for discussing political issues and participating in projects related to public activities. An important element is the interaction with peers. The ability to discuss and exchange political thoughts with peers can encourage children to be active. Public participation in various initiatives and activities is another way to stimulate political activity among young people. Active participation in public initiatives, clubs, organisations and other activities can contribute to the development of civic skills and responsibility. In addition, it is important to take into account the example of politically active adults and leaders. The example of such persons can inspire young people, showing them the importance of participation in social and political processes. The study was based on the investigation of the development of civic identity among the 1st and 2nd year university students. However, the development of a civic position and identity can be more effective, starting with working with the younger generation (for example, in high school). It is also worth noting that the development of civic identity among young people can be more active in terms of their participation in the social, cultural, and political life of the country, as they begin to feel responsible for certain transformations in society, and also realise the importance of their activities.

Summing up, it should be noted that the development of civic identity, both among the youth of Kyrgyzstan and among the young population of other countries, plays a key role in the socio-cultural transformation of society, contributing to its sustainable development, diversity, and social harmony. This is what makes civic identity an important component of modern society and its future.

Conclusions

This research paper analysed civic identity among young people in Kyrgyzstan in order to understand its impact on contemporary socio-cultural transformations in Kyrgyz society. The study examined the theoretical aspects of civic identity, its role in the modern world, and specific aspects of the development of civic identity among the youth of Kyrgyzstan. In addition, as part of the study, the experience of the development of civic identity among young people was analysed, using the examples of countries such as China and Turkey. The analysis revealed that the civic identity of young people plays an important role in the development of an active civil society. Young people with a strong civic identity are more inclined to participate in social and political processes and contribute to the development of the country, thereby strengthening the social fabric and reducing socio-cultural conflicts. It should be noted that civic identity also facilitates the preservation of cultural identities and traditions. Young people who value their citizenship are more willing to preserve and develop the cultural heritage of their nation, which is important for socio-cultural stability and diversity. However, it should be borne in mind that civil

identity can also cause conflicts, especially in conditions of diversity of ethnic and religious groups. Therefore, it is important to strive for a balanced development of civic identity, considering respect for diversity and pluralism.

The findings demonstrated that modern Kyrgyz youth express interest in political, social and cultural events within the country, and also see the need to study the history of the country and the Kyrgyz language. In addition, it was revealed that the active participation of the state, educational institutions and public organisations is necessary for the development of the civic identity of young people. Thus, the civic identity of young people is an important element of the modern socio-cultural transformation of Kyrgyz society. This phenomenon has a significant impact on the strengthening of society, the preservation of cultural values and the development of an active civil society. Thus, the development of the civic identity of young people becomes a key task to ensure the sustainable development of society in the future. The study was aimed at providing an extensive and in-depth understanding of the role of civic identity in modern socio-cultural dynamics. It can serve as a basis for the development of effective strategies and programmes aimed at supporting the active citizenship of young people and ensuring the sustainable development of Kyrgyz society. The scientific novelty of this study lies in its in-depth examination of the complex factors shaping youth civic identity in Kyrgyzstan and its impact on contemporary sociocultural transformations. Very little

research has analysed this issue, especially in relation to post-Soviet countries like Kyrgyzstan. This paper helps fill this gap.

The survey conducted provided valuable additional insights into the civic identity of Kyrgyz university students. However, as a small sample at one university, the results cannot be generalized to all Kyrgyz youth. Further large-scale research is needed to fully understand this complex issue. The survey did indicate a strong role for ethnic and cultural identities compared to civic identification. More research into effective educational and policy programs to balance and strengthen youth civic engagement would contribute greatly to supporting positive social development. Directions for further study include more comparative analysis of successful civic education programmes around the world and their possible adaptation to the Kyrgyz context. In addition, large-scale surveys and interviews are needed to produce generalisable findings on the evolving perspectives of youth in Kyrgyzstan. Other areas of research include tracking the effectiveness of current government initiatives on youth civic identity in Kyrgyzstan, and sociological research on cultural value shifts across generations.

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Conflict of interest

None.

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Громадянська ідентичність молоді як важливий елемент сучасної соціокультурної трансформації суспільства

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Анотація. Основна мета дослідження – виявити значимість громадянської ідентичності для молоді та її вплив на сучасні соціокультурні процеси в Киргизстані. Методологія дослідження представлена системним, соціокультурним, порівняльним, семіотичним аналізами, а також методом синтезу. Для отримання додаткових даних про громадянську ідентичність киргизької молоді опитано 117 студентів університету. Крім того, для порівняння проаналізовано розвиток громадянської ідентичності серед молоді в Китаї та Туреччині. Незважаючи на відмінності в історичному та культурному контекстах, такі фактори, як освіта, медіа та державна політика, вплинули на громадянську ідентичність молоді в усіх трьох країнах. Результати дослідження показали, що громадянська ідентичність молоді – один з ключових чинників сучасних соціокультурних трансформацій суспільства, що визначає стиль життя та ціннісні орієнтації молоді, впливає на те, як вона сприймає суспільну роль та відповідальність. Визначено, що в періоди суспільних трансформацій громадянська ідентичність здатна

набувати найрізноманітніших проявів, впливаючи на процеси соціалізації молоді та на її здатність сприймати та долучатися до цінностей, що панують у конкретному суспільстві. Отримані дані вказують на важливість розуміти рівень впливу культурно-історичного контексту на розвиток громадянської ідентичності окремих країн. Результати підкреслюють важливість адаптації політики та державних програм до поточних соціокультурних реалій. Значущість висновків виражається в актуалізації досліджуваного питання. Отримані результати збагачують теоретичні уявлення про громадянську ідентичність та її роль у сучасних соціокультурних процесах Киргизстану та світу, сприяючи галузі соціокультурних трансформацій та дослідження молодіжної ідентичності

Ключові слова: тенденції в суспільстві; соціальні мережі; культурний вплив; цінності; громадськість; політична діяльність