

ABSTRACTS

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AXIOLOGICAL PARADIGM AS A METHODOLOGICAL BASIS OF POLITICAL PROTEST RESEARCH

The necessity of analysis of political protest using axiological approach is proved by numerous political scientists. Political values are a complicated phenomenon that needs a complex research. There are fundamental values shared by the whole humanity such as freedom, justice, peace etc. People who share different values unite into powerful political groups. This may lead to political conflicts. The protests of 1968 comprised a worldwide escalation of social conflicts, predominantly characterized by popular rebellions against military and bureaucratic elites, who responded with an escalation of political repression.

Protest activity is shown to be especially dramatic under authoritarian and totalitarian regimes. The 2011 Belarusian protests were a series of peaceful protests by demonstrators in Belarus demanding the resignation of current Belarusian president because of a severe economic crisis. A Nobel laureate S. Alexievich is believed to be one of the intellectual leaders of Belarusian opposition.

Nobel laureates often lead and coordinate political protests. Aung San Suu Kyi is a Burmese social democratic stateswoman, politician, diplomat and author who serves as Leader of the National League for Democracy. She rose to prominence in the 1988 Uprisings against the military junta in Burma. A Chinese human rights activist Liu Xiaobo was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for his struggle for fundamental human rights in China.

Protests in Ukraine are also often determined by axiological conflicts between pro-Russian and pro-European groups. Different political values prevent Ukrainian society from reaching a consensus.