Ethno-cultural traditions in the moral formation of young people

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Abstract. In the article, questions of influence of ethnocultural traditions on the moral formation of youth are considered. The necessity of using the ethnocultural approach in education for the formation of a harmonious person, the influence of traditional values on the formation of the outlook of children and youth is shown. Questions of standard legal regulation of questions of state policy in the field of education and socialization of children and youth within the limits of the Strategy of development of education in the Russian Federation until 2025 are studied. Considered main activities of the state, federal, regional, and non-commercial organizations on the realization of state policy in the field of the Strategy on the basis of traditional Russian spiritual and moral values, traditions of the peoples of the Russian Federation are considered. The actions directed on the maintenance of international (interethnic) and interfaith consent in the youth environment, preventive maintenance and the prevention of expressions of extremism in the activity of youth associations are revealed. Traditional and new forms of ethnocultural actions which can be interesting to youth are presented, aimed at attracting their attention to national cultures. On the example of the South of Russia, a variety of ethnocultural actions is presented.

1 Introduction

The Russian Federation - a multinational state, different in great ethnic variety, its being a greatest riches and pride. In the territory of the Russian Federation lives more than 190 ethnic groups of four large language families - Indo-European, Altay, Ural, and North Caucasian, and also to two small language families - Eskimos-Aleutian and Chukotsko-Kamchatian. Such variety of the people is characteristic only for our country and is reflected in the Constitution of the Russian Federation.

Feature and present call is the globalisation posing threat to traditional cultural values, transforming or "absorbing" them. Ethnocultural traditions act as keepers of the most settled representations of various social communities about themselves and conflict to universal western valuable reference points. Globalization processes are the reasons of destruction of time-honored relations, threatening national communities. Sustainable...
Development of society is possible only by preservation of social continuity of generations which is shown in preservation of traditional values. Simultaneously with it, certain problems in education of citizenship, patriotism, social responsibility were revealed by passing special military operation. Such important and vital topic as formation at youth of ethical, moral and family values, demands special attention and acceptance of urgent decisions of power structures of all levels. Indicative is prolonged and potentiated from the outside crisis of education of young generation of Ukraine, provoked splash in nationalist and terrorist views, hatred and “cancellation” of all Russian.

One of the primary goals of formation is creating a system of upbringing of children and the youth forming the highly moral creating person. The decision of this problem within the limits of educational process can be carried out under a condition if in a basis of formation of moral-world outlook culture of the young man ethical and spiritual ethnocultural values are put.

2 Methods and types of the Earth’s remote sensing

A research objective – the analysis of ethnocultural traditions of the people for moral formation of youth of the Russian Federation. In works of domestic teachers of A.S. Makarenko, N.I. Pirogov, V.A. Suhomlinsky, P.F. Kapterev, K.D. Ushinsky was found by reflexion of idea of continuity of culture and accumulation of spiritual experience of the person. The ethnoculture as a spiritually-moral source is considered by researchers Z. V. Abaev, K. Sh. Ahijarov, G. N. Volkov, G. S. Vinogradov, M. B. Gurtueva, H. V. Dzutsev, R. I. Zinurova, A. E. Izmaylov, L. S. Kukushkin, L. D. Stoljarenko, Sh. A. Mirzoev, etc. In work set of theoretical methods of research is applied, the analysis ethnopedagogical, scientific and normative-legal literature is carried out.

3 Analysis of the main ERS data sources for the DEM development
musical, verbal and theatrical (creative song and choreographic competitions, fairytales, bylinas, concerts, performances);

creative (the composition of verses, working out of scenarios of films or cartoon films, musical roles, direction);

communicative (business and role-playing games, interethnic quizzes, drawing up of the crossword puzzles, training of computer programs, cultures of region reflecting knowledge, drawing up of tests).

research (experimentation, statement of experiences, the analysis).

New forms of actions which can be interesting to youth and will draw their attention to national cultures, are:

1. Festivals of national culture: the organisation of festivals where the youth can get acquainted with traditional music, dances, crafts and kitchen of the various people.

2. Master classes and workshops: carrying out of master classes on national crafts, music, dances, cookery and other aspects of national culture.

3. Thematic exhibitions and fairs: the organisation of exhibitions of national crafts, subjects of a life, national clothes and ornaments, and also fairs with handwork production.

4. Movie screening and lectures: carrying out of displays of films about national culture, and also lectures and discussions on a theme of preservation and advancement of national traditions.

5. Street performances and art installations: creation of street exhibitions, performances and installations which will draw attention of youth and to induce to discussion of a theme of national cultures.

6. Interactive games and competitions: the organisation of game actions, competitions and the quests connected with national culture and traditions.

These forms of actions will help to make national cultures more accessible and attractive to youth, and also promote preservation and advancement of this valuable cultural heritage.

The savings of a cultural and spiritual heritage, according to the president of the Russian Federation V.V. Putin, are one of key state directions of our country. The president considers that the unique variety of customs, traditions, languages makes the general invaluable property which we value. For the state support of the radical people, including small, and preservation of their habitual way of life is a priority problem also.

According to the aforesaid, the decree of the President of the Russian Federation from July, 21st, 2020 № 474 «About the National purposes of development of the Russian Federation till 2030» within the limits of the national purpose «Possibilities for self-realisation and development of talents» at all levels creation of conditions for education of harmoniously developed and socially responsible person on the basis of spiritually-moral values of the people of the Russian Federation, historical and national-cultural traditions is provided [1].

As the higher legal act, the Constitution of the Russian Federation, acts as the standard base of education and moral formation of youth, fixing a generality of the multinational people of Russia, its rights, freedoms and obligations of citizens. The organic law of Russia proclaims value and inviolability of a family, children, language, culture, history, historical truth—all that is related with education.

The Federal Agency on Affairs of Nationalities is the Federal enforcement authority which is carrying out control over realisation of the state national policy in our country. Under the authority of the given government body there is an acceptance of measures on formation of unity of the multinational people of the Russian Federation, maintenance of the international consent and ethnocultural development of the people of Russia, protection of the rights of national minorities and the small indigenous peoples of our country.
To execute the decree of the President of the Russian Federation with a view of perfection of the state national policy, assistance to strengthening of the All-Russian civil identity and the international consent the All-Russian socially state organisation «Assembly of the people of Russia» which regional branches function in 88 subjects of the Russian Federation is created, in 57 subjects of the Russian Federation of branch are registered in judicial authorities.

The basic lines of activity of Assembly are:

- participation in realisation of Strategy of a state policy of the Russian Federation for the period to 2025 year;
- protection of ethnocultural and language variety of the people of the Russian Federation;
- assistance to observance of the rights of the small indigenous peoples of the Russian Federation;
- attraction of the organisations of a civil society to the decision of questions of harmonisation of international (interethnic) relations, preventive maintenance of extremism and prevention of conflicts on national and religious soil;
- working out and realisation of programs and projects in sphere of international (interethnic) relations.

Major principles of a state policy of the Russian Federation in an education sphere are defined by the Federal law from December, 29th, 2012 № 273 FZ «About formation in the Russian Federation». According to terminology of the given law “education” is meant the activity directed on development of the person, formation at patriotism trained feeling, citizenship, respect for memory of defenders of Fatherland, the law and order, the person of work and the senior generation, solicitous attitude to a cultural heritage and traditions of the multinational people of the Russian Federation [2].

The order of the government of the Russian Federation from May, 29th, 2015 N 996-r confirms Strategy of development of education in the Russian Federation for the period till 2025, and the order of the government of the Russian Federation from November, 12th, 2020 N 2945-r-the plan of measures on realisation in 2021-2025 of Strategy of development of education in the Russian Federation for the period till 2025. In general provisions of the given Strategy it is specified that she «leans against system of the spiritually-moral values which have developed in the course of cultural development of Russia, such as philanthropy, justice, honour, conscience, will, personal advantage, belief in good and aspiration to moral duty execution before by itself, the family and the Fatherland». The document assumes carrying out of a complex of actions for familiarising of children with all kinds of a cultural heritage — literary, art, theatrical, musical and cinema.

Essential results on increase of prestige of a family, paternity and motherhood, preservation and strengthening of traditional family values at Strategy realisation should be reached already to 2025 [3, 4].

The basic directions of realisation of a youth policy have found reflexion in the Federal law «About the youth policy in the Russian Federation» from 12/30/2020 N 489-FZ. One of mainstreams the law defines maintenance international and interconfessional consent in the youth environment, preventive maintenance and the prevention of displays of extremism in activity of youth associations [5].

Formation of outlook of children and youth on the basis of traditional Russian spiritual and moral values, traditions of the people of the Russian Federation, is the purpose of activity created at the initiative of the president of the Russian Federation V.V. Putin of the Russian movement of children and youth «Movement of the First» [6]. The federal law from July, 14th, 2022 № 261-FZ «About the Russian movement of children and youth» has legislatively confirmed a legal status, the purposes, organizational and property bases of activity of movement. Among movement lines of activity — a vector «Patriotism and
«СЕРВИС ОТЕЧЕСТВУ!», которые основные представители – любовь к Родине, историческое воспоминание и защита Отечества.

Важно отметить, что в августе 2023 года в движении было более миллиона человек, было открыто 7,5 тысячи основных веток в 89 регионах России, в которых большая часть функционировала в школах, а также в молодежных центрах, колледжах, университетах, в лагерях и на предприятиях.

Развитие и самореализация детей и молодежи, организация их обучения и отдыха также содействовалы системе социальных мероприятий: грантов в форме субсидий размером 1,4 млрд рублей. Это было дано на организацию и проведение дизайнерской деятельности: конкурсов, фестивалей, онлайн-активностей, встреч и других, включая этнокультурные действия. Например, в 2023 году движение реализовало Всероссийский конкурс по созданию квестов «Люди путешествуют по миру», в котором участники разработали авторские уникальные маршруты по селам малой Родины, связанные с архитектурными, культурными и историческими объектами.

Этнокультурные советы в школах играют важную роль в пропаганде этнокультуры среди студентов и активно пропагандируют сохранение и развитие культурного наследия различных этнических групп. Они организуют разнообразные действия, такие как фестивали, концерты, выставки, лекции и мастер-классы, на которых традиции, обычаи, языки и танцы различных народов представлены. Эти советы также участвуют в межкультурном обмене, организуя встречи с представителями других этнических групп, организуя культурные обмены и сотрудничество с другими студенческими организациями. Такие действия помогают студентам лучше понимать и уважать разнообразие культур и объединять их в дружеской атмосфере.

Европейское Кавказское направление представляет собой самый многонациональный регион страны, здесь живет более 60 этнических групп. Республика Дагестан - уникальна с точки зрения международной культуры, хотя крупные национальности в ней всего около 30. В республике реализована сложная система национальной идентичности.

Мы заметим факт, что согласно референдуму, наряду с русским, также являются официальными языками большинства дагестанцев, в частности аварский, даргинский, кумык, лезгинский, табасаранский и многие другие.

Этнокультурные традиции играют значительную роль в моральной формации молодежи в южных регионах России. Здесь осуществляются разнообразные этнокультурные действия, которые позволяют молодежи погрузиться в богатое культурное наследие этнических групп, живущих в этих территориях. Одним из популярных этнокультурных действий в южных регионах России является фестиваль «Казачьи игры», который проводится в различных регионах Кубани и Ростовской области. На этом фестивале представлены казачьи традиции, культура и обычаи, а также проводятся конкурсы, выступления национальных ансамблей, мастер-классы по казачьим ремёслам и другие интересные мероприятия. Эти действия помогают сохранить и передать традиции различных культур, а также способствуют сближению людей различных этнических групп через диалог и обмен опытом. Мастер-классы по национальным ремёслам, где можно научиться делать орнаменты, вышивку, плетение корзин, формовку из глины и многие другие интересные вещи. Уникальные ремёсла и технологии, являющиеся частью этнокультурного наследия региона, помогают сохранить и передать эти действия.

Таким образом, этнокультурные традиции способствуют моральной формации молодежи России, помогая им сформировать свою идентичность, развивать уважение к другим культурам, и строить гармоничные отношения в обществе.

4 Conclusions
At this conjuncture there is a distortion of the settled traditions and values guidelines. Ethnic traditions and culture act as the guarantor of social stability and stability, and the system of traditional values promotes formation of harmoniously developed person. In the Russian Federation the extensive legal base of regulation of a youth policy, preservation and maintenance of ethnic cultural values is generated. The state and not state organisations creating possibility for education of socially responsible person on the basis of spiritually moral values of the people of the Russian Federation, historical and national-cultural traditions function.

References

1. The decree of the President of the Russian Federation from July, 21st, 2020 № 474 «About the National purposes of development of the Russian Federation till 2030» (2020)
5. The federal law «About the youth policy in the Russian Federation» from 12/30/2020 № 489-FZ (2020)
6. The federal law from July, 14th, 2022 № 261-FZ «About the Russian movement of children and youth» (2022)