

Ethno-cultural traditions in the moral formation of young people

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Abstract. In article questions of influence of ethnocultural traditions for moral formation of youth are considered. Necessity of use of the ethnocultural approach for education for formation of the harmonious person, influence of traditional values on formation of outlook of children and youth is shown. Questions of is standard-legal regulation of questions of a state policy in the field of education and socialisation of children and youth within the limits of Strategy of development of education in the Russian Federation for the period till 2025 are studied. Considered main activities of the state, federal, regional and noncommercial organisations on realisation of a state policy in the field of Strategy on the basis of traditional Russian spiritual and moral values, traditions of the people of the Russian Federation are considered. Are revealed the actions directed on maintenance international (interethnic) and interfaith of the consent in the youth environment, preventive maintenance and the prevention of displays of extremism in activity of youth associations. Traditional and new forms of ethnocultural actions which can be interesting to youth with a view of attraction their attention to national cultures are presented. On an example of the South of Russia a variety of the spent ethnocultural actions.

1 Introduction

The Russian Federation - the multinational state, different a huge ethnic variety, its being greatest riches and pride. In territory of the Russian Federation lives more than 190 ethnic groups concerning four large language families - Indo-European, Altay, Ural and North Caucasian, and also to two small language families - eskimossko-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 various social communities about themselves and conflict to universal western valuable reference points. Globalisation processes are the reasons of destruction of time-honoured relations, threatening national communities. Sustainable

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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 a 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 parenting 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, Ja.M. Hanbikov, etc. In work set of theoretical methods of research is applied, the analysis ethnopedagogical, scientific and the is normative -legal literature is carried out.

3 Analysis of the main ERS data sources for the DEM development

The educational process based on ethnocultural traditions and values, is capable to impart to young generation the valid relation to culture and traditions of the people, and also respect for culture and traditions of other ethnoses. At the heart of "traditional" education the moral reference points which are passing from father to son are put: justice, kindness, honesty, mutual assistance, respect for seniors, the help ailing and sick, religious toleration, paternity and the motherhood, a full family, a possession of many children, hospitality, diligence.

In traditions and customs deep wisdom and the force based at historical and moral lessons of the people is put. The respect of traditions of the people, transfer to their subsequent generations occurs through studying of history of the people, its customs, rituals and language, through participation in holidays, rituals and ceremonies. The ethnocultural approach is one of components of civic-patriotic education of youth. Thus, the ethnic culture is the serious factor of formation of world outlook bases and moral stability. Moral qualities of the person, character and behaviour are put in the childhood and a youth, and then change according to age, environment, reality situations. However, stem-forming properties of the person, as a rule, remain invariable.

Realisation of the ethnocultural approach in youth education can be carried out in following directions:

- art-aesthetic (a drawing, painting, a sculpture, a photo, weaving, an embroidery and other kinds of national creativity);

- musical, verbal and theatrical (creative song and choreographic competitions, fairy tales, bylinas, concerts, performances);
- creative (the composition of verses, working out of scenarios of films or cartoon films, musical rollers, 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 term the activity directed on development of the person, formation at patriotism trained feeling, citizenship, respect for memory of defenders of Fatherland, the law and 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 the 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

historical memory« SERVE FATHERLAND!», which major principles - love to the Native land, historical memory and protection of Fatherland [7].

It is necessary to notice that as of August 2023года, in movement consisted more than one million person, it is opened 7,5 thousand primary branches in 89 regions of Russia which most part functions at schools, besides - in the youth centres, high schools, colleges, in camps and at the enterprises.

Development and self-realisation of children and youth, the organisation of their training and leisure is promoted also grants motion system: grants in the form of subsidies from the federal budget which size – 1,4 billion rubles., are given on the organisation and carrying out of design activity: competitions, festivals, online activities, meetings and others, including ethnocultural actions. For example, in 2023 movement realised the All-Russia competition on creation of quests «People go all over the world» in which frameworks participants developed author's unique routes on settlements of the small Native land, connected with sign architectural, cultural and historical objects.

Ethnic councils of high schools play an important role in propagation of ethnoculture among students and actively promote preservation and development of a cultural heritage of various ethnic groups. They will organise various actions, such as festivals, concerts, exhibitions, lectures and master classes on which traditions, customs, languages, music and dances of the various people are represented. These councils also participate in an intercultural exchange, organizing meetings with representatives of other ethnic groups, spending cultural exchanges and co-operating with other student's organisations. Such actions help students to understand and respect a variety of cultures and pull together them in friendly atmosphere.

The European South of Russia represents the most multinational region of the country, here lives more than 60 ethnic groups. The republic Dagestan - unique from the point of view of international culture, only concerning large nationalities in it is nearby 30, the multilevel system of national identity is presented. We will notice the fact that according to the republic constitution, along with Russian, the official languages are also most widespread languages of the Dagestan people, in particular Avarian, Darginian, Kumyk, Lezghin, Tabasaranian here are.

Ethnocultural traditions play a considerable role in moral formation of youth in the south of Russia. Here various ethnocultural actions which allow youth to plunge into a rich cultural heritage of the ethnic groups living in these territories are carried out. One of popular ethnocultural actions in the south of Russia is the festival «Cossack games» which is spent in various regions of Kuban and the Rostov region. At this festival the Cossack traditions, culture and customs are presented, and also competitions, performances of national ensembles, master classes on the Cossack crafts and other interesting actions are held. These actions help to keep and transfer traditions of different cultures, and also promote rapprochement of people of different ethnic groups through dialogue and an exchange of experience. Master classes on national crafts where it is possible to learn to do an ornament are of interest, to embroider, spin baskets, to mould from clay and many other things. Unique crafts and technicians of work which are a part of an ethnocultural heritage of region help to keep and transfer these actions.

Thus, ethnocultural traditions promote moral formation of youth of Russia, helping them to strengthen the self-identity, to develop tolerance and respect for other cultures, and also to build harmonious relations in a society [8].

4 Conclusions

Modern social processes of a society testify to transformation of the valuable reference points connected with processes of globalisation and an unhealthy international situation.

At this juncture 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 is standard-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.

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