

INVESTIGATION OF EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF RUSSIAN SOCIETY THROUGH THE VALUE-BASED FRAMEWORKS OF DIFFERENT GENERATION GROUPS

INVESTIGAÇÃO DO NÍVEL EDUCACIONAL DA SOCIEDADE RUSSA ATRAVÉS DE QUADROS BASEADOS EM VALOR DOS DIFERENTES GRUPOS GERACIONAIS

INVESTIGACIÓN DEL NIVEL EDUCATIVO DE LA SOCIEDAD RUSA A TRAVÉS DE LOS MARCOS BASADOS EN VALORES DE DIFERENTES GRUPOS DE GENERACIÓN

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ABSTRACT: The primary objective of the present research is to investigate the educational level of Russian society through the value-based frameworks of different generation groups. A descriptive-comparative method is used to attain that aim. Based on the results, it can be noted that the formation of young people's values takes place in information war conditions, under the influence of which there is a possibility to form values alien to the Russian education and tradition, as well as negative manifestations of intergenerational value gap. The manifestation of intergenerational conflict has a negative impact on the consolidation of Russian society and educational level; this consolidation is based on the reliance on traditional basic values that show stability in the value consciousness of different generations. The reliance of the national humanitarian education system on basic values will ensure the formation of a solidary society and contribute to its spiritual security.

KEYWORDS: Educational level. Value-based frameworks. Russian education. Humanitarian education.

RESUMO: *O objetivo principal da presente pesquisa é investigar o nível educacional da sociedade russa por meio de estruturas baseadas em valores de diferentes grupos geracionais. Um método descritivo-comparativo é usado para atingir esse objetivo. Com base nos resultados, pode-se notar que a formação dos valores dos jovens se dá em condições de guerra de informação, sob a influência da qual existe a possibilidade de formação de valores alheios à educação e tradição russa, bem como manifestações negativas da lacuna de valor intergeracional. A manifestação do conflito intergeracional tem um impacto negativo na consolidação da sociedade russa e no nível educacional; esta consolidação é baseada na confiança em valores básicos tradicionais que mostram estabilidade na consciência de valor de diferentes gerações. A confiança do sistema nacional de educação humanitária em valores*

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básicos garantirá a formação de uma sociedade solidária e contribuirá para sua segurança espiritual.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: *Nível educacional. Estruturas baseadas em valores. Educação russa. Educação humanitária.*

RESUMEN: *El objetivo principal de la presente investigación es investigar el nivel educativo de la sociedad rusa a través de los marcos basados en valores de diferentes grupos generacionales. Para lograr ese objetivo se utiliza un método descriptivo-comparativo. Con base en los resultados, se puede observar que la formación de los valores de los jóvenes tiene lugar en condiciones de guerra de la información, bajo cuya influencia existe la posibilidad de formar valores ajenos a la educación y tradición rusa, así como manifestaciones negativas de la brecha de valor intergeneracional. La manifestación del conflicto intergeneracional tiene un impacto negativo en la consolidación de la sociedad rusa y el nivel educativo; esta consolidación se basa en la dependencia de valores básicos tradicionales que muestran estabilidad en la conciencia de valor de las distintas generaciones. La dependencia del sistema nacional de educación humanitaria en valores básicos garantizará la formación de una sociedad solidaria y contribuirá a su seguridad espiritual.*

PALABRAS CLAVE: *Nivel educativo. Marcos basados en valores. Educación rusa. Educación humanitaria.*

Introduction

Issues of spiritual security have always worried the public consciousness. As a result of the reforms taken place at the end of the last century in the former USSR, in the public life of Russians there are processes of atomization of society. They have a negative impact on the socio-economic, political and spiritual components of the social development priorities.

At the moment, the world being in a pandemic is faced with the problem of coronavirus, which continues to change the principles of life of society on the background of intensive digitalization and existing social reality. This raises the problem of preserving the value field of generational groups and the spiritual filling of modern man.

The transformation of values, including the moral imperative, restructures the axiological scheme of society, thus generating an eclecticism at the semantic and value levels.

Being the basis of spirituality of the Russian society, traditional values included in the value field of different generations require a special study, allowing values integrating generations to highlight in order to achieve the necessary level of consolidation to ensure the spiritual security of Russians.

Information society is characterized by a multi-level system of social relations and is in dynamics under the influence of the renewing information sphere, where the exclusive role

belongs to the media, which often enough become an aggressive environment generating an axiological vacuum. The development of the information society has resulted in a new system of mass consciousness.

The generation that has grown up in the twenty-first century actively enters all spheres of public life and becomes their participant. It is worth noting that young people are most susceptible to on-going transformations during an active informatization period, accelerating globalization processes and affecting cultural and economic relations.

The presence of sensitivity in the younger generation ensures the process of adaptation of the older generations' values to the new socio-economic conditions.

The pandemic taking place against globalization strengthens the importance of information and telecommunication technologies and contributes to the breakdown of personal value orientations, while forming elements of destructive social interaction, which, according to some scientists, contributes to the intergenerational value conflict (FEDOTOVA, 2017).

Transformation of the core of traditional values in the process of successive accepting of those values by the younger generation replaces them with values that are not typical for the Russian mentality.

The basic operating principles of the mechanism implementing intergenerational continuity of values assume the stage of assimilation by the younger generation of traditions and norms of previous generations, provide the formation of values that consolidate society.

Internalizing the values of older generations, young people assimilate them in both passive and active forms. This allows the formation of a new hierarchy of values, which is more adapted to socio-economic realities.

Thus, transformation of values in the process of adaptation to the socio-economic conditions in which the socialization of the younger generation takes place provides continuous social development (LEBEDEVA, 2018).

Values formed by different generational groups influence the nature of intergenerational interaction, which can be destructive and conflictual in extreme cases. The nature of intergenerational conflict is built on the psycho-physiological characteristics of generational groups, as well as on socio-economic conditions, which constitute the main features of a generational time.

The "generational time" concept has a connection with the process of socialization of the younger generational group. Subsequently, passing to another age category, the generation bears the stamp of socio-economic and historical features of the period when its socialization took place. The younger generation up to 12-14 years of age has an active formation of values

in the process of their interiorization now. Psycho-physiological features of the younger generation affect the value hierarchy, which is subject to change with the transition to the next generation. As a result, it is worth concluding that values change their structure depending on the belonging of an individual to a particular generation.

Society is made up of three or four simultaneously living generational groups, which are carriers of sufficiently similar social experience and spiritual values.

Values, which can unite generations, are represented by traditional basic values of Russians, which make up the cultural code of the people. Reliance on basic values is necessary due to the tendencies of social development in the conditions of the growing information war, which has a psychological component.

It is worth noting that the basic value framework is characterized by sufficient stability, constituting the basis of consolidation processes and performing the function of consolidation of different generational groups, thereby forming the spiritual security of the people.

Each generational group has its own hierarchy of values, with traditional basic values being the core of the value field of generational groups, as they constitute the value code of generations and are the reference points of national identity performing an integrating role in the intergenerational dialogue.

Materials and methods

In the Belgorod region, the Concept of a regional solidarity society has been implemented since 2009. The Concept's grounds are the ideas of society consolidation with its foundations in the form of basic values: "family", "spirituality", "peace", "love", "patriotism", "justice", "mercy", "freedom", "friendship", "labor" (SOKOLOVA, 2017). These values characterize the traditional mentality of the population of our country.

With the atomization of society caused by the pandemic, there is a psychological tension. There is an activation of the media and intensive replication of information that cannot only increase the state of psychological tension in society, but also affect its value foundations. They expose the transformation of the cultural code of society, determining the need to study the core of values represented by traditional basic values in the hierarchy of values of different generations, as well as their impact on the consolidation processes in Russian society.

The sample in the study was formed from the representatives of three generational groups: younger, middle, and older generations (n=89).

The sample for this study was based on the social activities of the respondents.

The younger generation is represented by the student youth; the middle generation group is formed by the parents of the students; the older generation is represented by the pensioners.

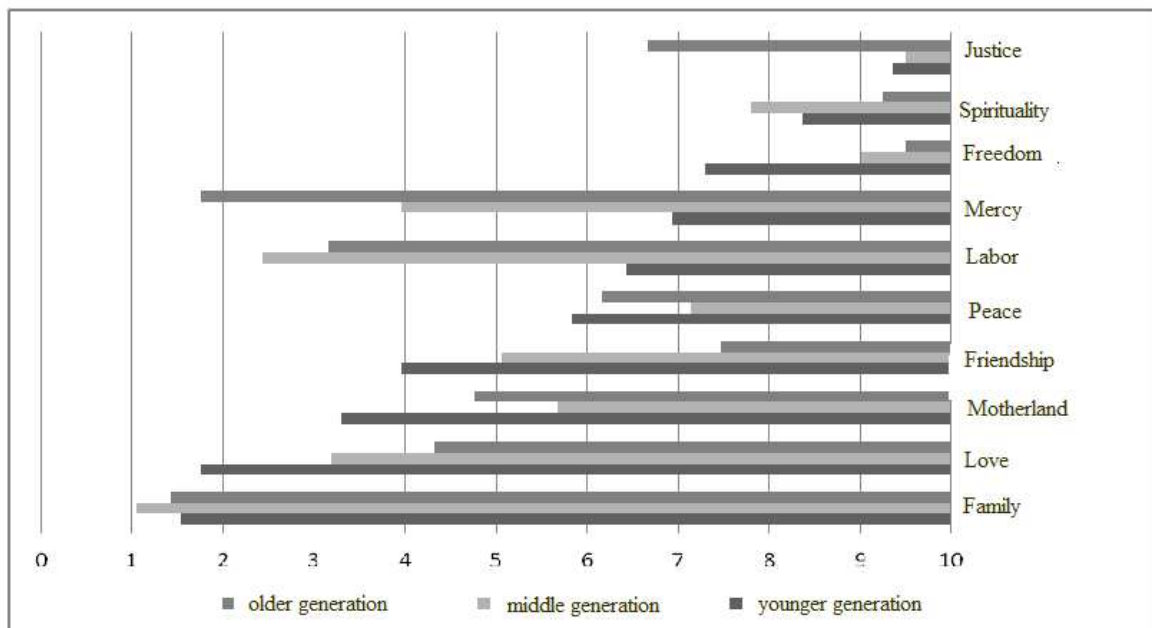
For the study, respondents were offered a list of basic values, which they had to rank by importance. The most preferred value was given a rank of 1, and the least important value was given a rank of 10.

The results obtained were processed at the level of mean values and then the ranks of the distribution were compared with the same criterion.

Results and Discussion

The results of the processing of the mean scores are shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1 – Distribution of respondents' answers



Source: Devised by the authors

In the course of the analysis a group of values with an alternative nature was identified. The values "mercy", "love", and "family" play a significant role among these values. The value "family" is a priority value for all generation groups.

All generations show close rank values in relation to the value of "love". At that, it should be noted that for the youth this value is more important due to age peculiarities. Other generations have close rank indices for the value "love".

"Mercy" is a mental value, which is part of several other values characterizing the Russian society. Priority of the value of mercy is shown to the greatest extent by the older age group, in comparison with the younger generation.

It is worth noting that significance of the value "mercy" increases from the younger generation to the older generation group; the obtained data also show significance of the value "mercy" for all generation groups without exception since it was obtained close values.

It is also worth noting, that values "labor", "homeland", "peace" are fundamental in the field of values for representatives of different generations, which is important in an unstable economy due to the pandemic.

Respondents of all generations show the importance of labor activity for each person in the hierarchy of values. Similar indicators are shown by the generational groups in relation to the value of "homeland", which is an expression of an active life position associated with a sense of patriotism, as well as with the historical and cultural heritage. The value of "Motherland" is an axiological basis for all generations providing spiritual security in the conditions of falsification of historical facts and declaration of sanctions against Russia, as well as in attempts to replace the cultural and historical code of multinational Russian people.

The value of "freedom" is most pronounced among young people, who associate this value with the position of independence and the desire for an independent life.

The values of "spirituality" and "justice" are the ideological universals of Russian society, due to which they are included in the core of basic traditional values for all the generational groups.

Conclusions

The modern structural transformation of the information society forms a value deficit against the background of international imbalance of power, which negatively affects the provision of spiritual security of the Russian society.

In this regard, it is important to actualize the humanistic component of the axiological characteristic given for the generational groups of the Russian society.

The basis of the humanistic component should represent traditional basic values, preventing deformation, first of all, of traditional family values, providing a stable axiological matrix of society and preventing the spread of artificial stereotypes, which are not inherent to the cultural code of Russia.

The solidarity of values in the society is born based on fundamental values, their significance for different generations; the formation of this solidarity should be carried out through a system of national humanitarian education and the formation of state programs affecting the spiritual sphere of the Russians (ZALIVANSKY, 2014).

Knowledge of the historical past and cultural heritage plays the role of consolidating the Russian society, which increases the importance of the humanitarian component of the modern education system, forming the emotional involvement of younger generation in the history of its people, its culture, in the preservation of Russia (SURGULADZE, 2016).

Under the conditions of the society atomization, the restoration of its solidarity is especially necessary. Conformity of the national policy based on deepening integrative values to the value meanings of the Russians will ensure the formation of a solidary society and its spiritual security.

In this regard, the time requires the education system to solve the strategic task, which consists in the need to activate the traditional value potential of the younger generation. This will ensure the sustainable development of modern Russian society.

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