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THE FORMATION OF A MULTICULTURAL HARMONIOUSLY DEVELOPED PERSONALITY IN THE CONDITIONS OF THE INTEGRATION PROCESSES OF THE MODERN WORLD

In today's world, integrative processes are quite important. They lead to the interpenetration and mutual enrichment of its components on the one hand, and on the other to a partial, sometimes, and complete loss of their originality and originality.

The word "integration" comes from the Latin "integratio" and means "replenishment", "restoration". We can also talk about natural, ecological, economic, social, international integration. S. P. Bybyk and G. M. Syuta single out the integration of dialects, financial integration, agro-industrial integration, and cultural integration [1, p. 254].

Social integration, in particular, is the degree to which a species feels belonging to a group or collective on the basis of shared and united beliefs, values, norms [2]. Interethnic integration as a form of ethnic processes arising from the interaction of ethnic groups is very important for our research. It can be accompanied by the irreversible loss of traditional features, even ethnic self-awareness, by one of the ethnic groups. Interethnic integration rejects the creation of distinctive features of ethnic culture and lifestyle. The fusion of nations and peoples caused the disappearance of many small ethnic groups, such as ancient ethnic groups on the American continent due to the colonization of North America by Europeans.

But there are still small nations that, despite the processes of denationalization, have preserved their identity until now. This is, for example, the ancient Chukchi people, who lead a traditional way of life until this time.

Despite the social programs for integration, it is difficult for a group of peoples of the Indo-Aryan ethnic group - the Roma, who retain their clear national identity - to assimilate into traditional society.

The small Drokpa people living in Indian Kashmir are actively resisting external influences. This is one of the most closed and original communities. And although there are no more than a few thousand of them, they categorically do not want to assimilate with other ethnic groups, preserving their own culture and original traditions.

Thus, despite the processes of integration that affect almost all spheres of social life, the modern world continues to abound in cultural diversity. This is confirmed by the fact of the existence of thousands of ethnic groups, nationalities, peoples, and nations living on the territory of about 252 countries, which combine geographical, cultural and historical aspects and are characterized by their inherent

features of social organization, lifestyle, culture, a set of genetically and socially determined features.

They are separate territories with a population mainly of a certain nationality. Many of these countries, however, are multinational, such as the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Ukraine, India, or even multiracial, such as the United States of America, Canada, Brazil, South Africa, and have their own rich, distinctive culture, original customs and traditions that reflect the common mentality of the population, the character and other psychological features of their representatives and are reflected in their languages.

Today, there is every reason to say that world society as a mega-space is multicultural, because it consists of different ethnic and religious groups, each of which forms its own unique meso-space with its national, religious and specific ethno-cultural features.

The paradigm of the existence and development of modern civilization places at the center of existence a person with his spiritual and material values, who is aware of his own ethno-cultural identity and has a respectful attitude towards representatives and bearers of other cultures [3, p. 208].

Today, it is difficult to find at least one field of activity that has not been influenced by the cultures of various ethnic communities and peoples.

The integration processes that take place in the modern multicultural space nowadays encourage the reform of the entire education system and require the training of specialists with clearly formed competencies necessary for life and work in the world society.

Humanitarian education is of great importance for the formation of a humanistic worldview in a modern person and the education of humanistic values that contribute to the development of a harmoniously developed personality. Nowadays, not only the humanities and social sciences, which equip applicants of education - professional junior bachelors, with a set of necessary knowledge on the problems of human development and its relationship with the social environment, as well as natural and technical sciences are aimed at this.

Modern education of young people is closely related to their upbringing. In our time, multicultural education and upbringing of youth, which are oriented towards the education of a comprehensively developed personality, who, identifying himself or herself as a representative of a certain ethnic group, is able to respect people of another nationality, are becoming very important.

As we can see the formation of the young generation's multicultural competency is one of the priority tasks of modern pedagogical science and related disciplines as it is required by time.

Therefore, the modern educational paradigm focuses on the education of a harmoniously developed, multicultural, spiritually rich personality, who is able to navigate well in the existed world society which is constantly longing for integration.

References

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