



ARTICLE

Efforts to Preserve Traditional Values Through Regional Cultural Policies: A Case Study of Russia's Siberian Federal District

Elena V. Matveeva

Kemerovo State Institute of Culture, Kemerovo, Russia; Kuzbass State Agricultural University, Kemerovo, Russia

Anna E. Shilova

Kuzbass State Agricultural University, Kemerovo, Russia

Aliya V. Sat

Tuva Institute of Humanitarian and Applied Socio-Economic Research Under the Government of the Republic of Tuva, Kyzyl, Russia

ABSTRACT

This study examines trends in legal regulation in Russia's cultural sphere, focusing specifically on the preservation and reinforcement of traditional values in the legislation of the regions of the Siberian Federal District. Covering the period from 2014 to 2024, the study situates these developments within a broader context of rising patriotic sentiment, increasing societal consolidation, and the strengthening of public administration. The study examines contemporary value theories while also exploring how Russian scholars are revisiting and reinterpreting the works of classical theorists, either offering new perspectives or challenging traditional views. Key analytical indicators include the concepts of culture, cultural identity, cultural sovereignty, and traditional values such as patriotism, civic consciousness, and historical memory. Using the legal reference system Konsul'tantPlus [Consultant Plus], the study analyzes quantitative data on active legal acts, applying key search terms to assess the prominence of these categories in regional legislation. The analysis employs dynamic indicators and growth rates to track legislative trends over time. Particular attention is given to the

Received 31 March 2025

Accepted 27 August 2025

Published online 10 October 2025

© 2025 Elena V. Matveeva,

Anna E. Shilova, Aliya V. Sat

mev.matveeva2020@yandex.ru,

shilova.anna2014@yandex.ru, aliya_sat@mail.ru

roles of governors, regional parliaments, and governments in the legislative process. The findings indicate that regional governments in Russia are the most active in lawmaking, while parliaments and governors play a lesser role. Additionally, there has been a marked increase in the number of legal acts addressing historical memory, alongside sustained state attention to family-related issues.

KEYWORDS

culture, cultural policy, cultural identity, traditional values, regions of the Siberian Federal District

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors express their gratitude to N. A. Artyukh from the V. D. Fedorov State Scientific Library of Kuzbass for her assistance with the Konsul'tantPlius [Consultant Plus] legal database.

Introduction

Russia's statehood is increasingly shaped by a reconceptualization of the legal framework regulating state cultural policy, with one of its main priorities being the preservation and strengthening of Russian moral values.

The 2020 constitutional reform set the stage for subsequent amendments to federal and regional legislation aimed at safeguarding traditional values in Russia. Thus, according to Article 114, Part 1, Clause V, the government aims to ensure that “a unified, socially oriented state policy be implemented in the fields of culture, science, education, healthcare, social welfare, family support, and the preservation of traditional family values” (O sovershenstvovanii regulirovaniia, 2020; Trans. by Elena Matveeva, Anna Shilova, and Aliya Sat—E. M., A. S., & A. S.).

Among the several federal-level regulatory acts in the field of cultural policy, there are a few that stand out. According to the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 809 dated November 9, 2022, the concept of traditional values includes human rights and freedoms, citizenship, patriotism, mutual assistance and respect, historical memory and intergenerational continuity, strong family, and others. Traditional values are meant to serve as “moral guidelines that shape the worldview of Russian citizens ... forming the basis of the all-Russian civic identity and the unified cultural space of the country” (Ob utverzhdenii Osnov gosudarstvennoi politiki po sokhraneniui, 2022; Trans. by E. M., A. S., & A. S.).

The Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 309 dated May 7, 2024 outlines the following goals for the specified period: “preservation of the population, strengthening health, and improving the well-being of individuals, support for the family; realization of each person's potential, development of their talents, and the nurturing of a patriotic and socially responsible individual” (O natsional'nykh tseliakh razvitiia, 2024; Trans. by E. M., A. S., & A. S.). This document further emphasizes

the importance of reinforcing traditional values in the worldview of society, especially among the younger generation.

In compliance with the aforementioned decrees, the Government of the Russian Federation issued Order No. 2501-r dated September 11, 2024, regarding the approval of the strategy for state cultural policy for the period until 2030, which outlines the current state of the development of Russian culture and state cultural policy, as well as the goals and objectives for implementing cultural policy in various areas. An important aspect of the strategy is the focus on preserving and strengthening traditional values, primarily through

the preservation of a unified cultural space, the historical and cultural heritage of the peoples of the Russian Federation and its use for education and upbringing; the formation of a harmoniously developed individual who shares traditional Russian spiritual and moral values; strengthening civic identity. (O Strategii gosudarstvennoi kul'turnoi politiki; Trans. by E. M., A. S., & A. S.)

Presidential Decree No. 314 of May 8, 2024 underscores historical memory as a key component of historical education, with four of its 11 state policy goals specifically addressing its preservation (Ob utverzhdenii Osnov gosudarstvennoi politiki Rossiiskoi Federatsii, 2024):

- the preservation of the memory of significant events in the history of Russia, including the history of the state-forming Russian people, part of the multinational union of equal peoples of the Russian Federation, and the history of other peoples of Russia;
- patriotic upbringing, the preservation of the memory of the defenders of the Fatherland, and preventing the diminishment of the significance of the people's heroism in defending the Fatherland;
- the preservation of the memory of outstanding people in Russian history who made important contributions to the development and prosperity of Russia;
- the formation of an active civic stance regarding the importance of historical education and the preservation of historical memory.

These legal norms are further implemented in regional regulatory acts, which address various aspects of culture and the role of traditional values in law enforcement. Despite federal legislation emphasizing the preservation of Russian spiritual and moral values, little attention has been given to the political and legal analysis of their integration into regional laws.

To address this gap, this study aims to examine trends in cultural regulation related to traditional values by analyzing the legislation of regions of the Siberian Federal District from 2014 to 2024, a period marked by rising patriotic sentiment, societal consolidation, and strengthened state power, accompanied by changes in territorial administration and governance. The timeframe is most clearly defined by regional legislation, unlike federal legislation, which serves only a supporting role in framing the issue conceptually. The geographical scope of the study focuses on selected regions of the Siberian Federal District. These regions were chosen for their

representative characteristics, as the insights gained under similar conditions may be relevant to other parts of Russia and beyond. The selection relied on two key indicators: economic, which helped us distinguish between agricultural regions (such as Altai Krai and Omsk Oblast) and industrial regions (such as Kemerovo and Novosibirsk Oblasts), and sociocultural, which highlighted regions with a strong presence of traditional culture (such as Tuva and Khakassia Republics). However, these regional findings cannot be fully generalized to other nation-states, as each has its own distinct socioeconomic and ethnic profile, shaped by centuries of legal development. Of the two indicators, the economic one appears to be the most transferable, as it is reflected in the intensity and thematic focus of legislation in other countries.

Literature Review

The political and legal analysis of traditional values in cultural policy centers on evaluating the role of values in contemporary human culture. This perspective requires revisiting the origins of the value problem within the cultural domain. Since the second half of the 20th century, psychologists and sociologists have studied cross-cultural differences, highlighting that values are fundamental to culture and serve as idealized principles that guide behavior in a society (Hayden, 1988; Hofstede, 2001; Inglehart & Welzel, 2009; Schwartz, 1992; Williams, 1968).

Inglehart and Welzel (2005), in their cross-country data analysis, found that with the development of humanity and the expansion of freedom of choice, three components are integrated: modernization of the socioeconomic sphere, the rise of self-expression values in culture, and democratization as a process of human development.

Hayden (1988) analyzes values as a transcendent category, viewing them as evaluative standards for determining what constitutes an ideal. However, it is beliefs, rather than values, that ultimately guide behavior, as a single value can correspond to various beliefs and lead to different actions. Sociologist Hofstede (2001) shares a similar view on values: values are a more general concept than beliefs, they are general inclinations to prefer one state of affairs over another.

According to Schwartz and his colleagues, culture has the property of reconciling different sides through ideals, thereby ensuring its stability (Schwartz et al., 2000; Schwartz & Ros, 1995). Prevailing cultural value orientations represent ideals that promote the connection between aspects of culture and reject anything incompatible through criticism, pressure, and tension (Schwartz, 2008, p. 39). The central element of Schwartz's theory is the view of values as a "motivational continuum," where the differences between them are continuous (Schwartz, 1992, p. 46). The 19 values identified by Schwartz focus on attaining personal or social outcomes, they promote growth and self-expansion or anxiety-avoidance and self-protection, they express openness to change or conservation of the status quo, and they promote self-interest or transcendence of self-interest in the service of others (Schwartz et al., 2012, p. 47).

The role of values in ensuring the stability of state power is discussed in Putnam's work *Making Democracy Work: Civic Traditions in Modern Italy*. Culture and cultural

traditions in Italy's regions form the foundation for achieving democracy. Putnam prioritizes civic engagement and traditions in socioeconomic development, linking political activity with social, religious, and cultural unity. Culture acts as a link between politics, the economy, and citizenship, where "the astonishing tensile strength of civic traditions testifies to the power of the past" (Putnam et al., 1993, p. 162).

An invaluable contribution to the understanding of the phenomenon of values is made in the work *Modernization, Cultural Change, and Democracy: The Sequence of Human Development* by Inglehart and Welzel (2005). By generalizing data from 43 countries, they identified persistent cultural differences across two dimensions: the opposition of traditional values vs. secular-rational values and the opposition of survival values vs. self-expression values. The shift from industrial to post-industrial society, driven by socioeconomic development, brings changes in societal value. The dimension of traditional values vs. secular-rational values is based on understanding the importance of religion and family as significant foundations of traditional societies, which are being eliminated in modern countries. In traditional societies, conformity to social norms is prioritized over individual aspirations, with respect for authority and strong national pride and nationalism (Inglehart & Welzel, 2005, p. 86). The second dimension distinguishes industrial and post-industrial societies in terms of values related to tolerance, civic activity, and self-expression. Ultimately, changes in the system of traditional values lead to the establishment of democratic regimes. According to Davydov's interpretation of Inglehart and Welzel, the desire for self-expression and for making the world a better place naturally boosts civic awareness, which weakens authoritarian regimes and either leads to democratization or enhances the effectiveness of existing democratic institutions (Davydov, 2018, p. 88).

We argue that most Western theories reviewed in this article tend to view culture as an ideal, primarily in terms of worldview and, to a lesser extent, in legal terms. The legal aspect began to be studied more thoroughly in the 20th century, particularly in the context of Western democratic theories developed by scholars such as Inglehart, Welzel, and others. This study takes a different approach, drawing more directly on the ideas of Putnam and emphasizing that culture and cultural traditions play a central role in shaping contemporary social, economic, and political processes. These factors have a significant impact on both the quantity and quality of legislation adopted at the regional level. Although Putnam's theory was originally applied to regions with traditional lifestyles and agrarian economies, it is also relevant to modern industrial and agro-industrial regions.

Scholars, both from Russia and globally, take a critical approach when considering the widespread use of certain value theories in cultural analysis. Specifically, contemporary Russian scholars are revisiting and reinterpreting the works of classical theorists of values, offering new perspectives or challenging traditional views (Kadochnikov, 2012; Minkov et al., 2023; Volobuev, 2021). While we do not aim to challenge the fundamental principles of value theory, we believe that understanding contemporary legislative processes in Russian regions requires an interdisciplinary analysis of traditional values.

The issue of traditional values has gained significant attention in recent Russian scholarship, partly due to legal documents at the state level that regulate their preservation amid global challenges (as discussed earlier). Some publications focus on traditional values from a jurisprudential perspective (Khuzhina & Pleshakov, 2024; Koneva, 2023; Malinenko, 2024; Sadovnikova, 2023).

Discussing traditional values in Russian law, Khuzhina (2023) notes that the direction of state policy on preserving and strengthening traditional spiritual and moral values marks a new stage in the development of law. However, one cannot overlook the historical context behind the adoption of legal documents at a certain stage in the development of the Russian state. This process began with the adoption of the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 809 dated November 9, 2022 *Ob utverzhdenii Osnov gosudarstvennoi politiki po sokhraneniui i ukrepleniiu traditsionnykh rossiiskikh dukhovno-nravstvennykh tsennostei* [On the Approval of the Fundamentals of State Policy for the Preservation and Strengthening of Traditional Russian Spiritual and Moral Values]. In this context, “the paradigm of Russian law must be modified in response to the ongoing socioeconomic and political changes in contemporary society” (Khuzhina, 2023, p. 40; Trans. by E. M., A. S., & A. S.).

Malinenko (2024) addresses the issue of the transformation of traditional values in the constitutions and statutes of Russian regions. The task is set to continue working on amendments to regional constitutional acts aimed at improving the effectiveness of legal regulation of traditional values and raising the worldview level of the population (p. 94). Permilovskii (2023), in discussing issues of national security, points out the problem of including constitutional oversight in the system of protection of traditional values.

Scholars in cultural studies, education, and political science emphasize the importance of addressing the value foundations of Russian culture. Traditional values are considered a component of political culture (Matveeva, Shilova, & Sat, 2024), a foundation for family upbringing (Volodina, 2024), a cornerstone of the culture of nations and states (Ustilentsev, 2024), and a form of cultural capital that may serve as a factor in modernization and a competitive advantage in global politics (Gorlova, 2021).

Related research areas exploring the connection between traditional values and cultural identity are also worthy of attention. Traditions and traditional values serve as a link between identity and historical memory (Batyrrshin & Gurevich, 2024), while identity is constructed through “cultural models of the past” as a means of preserving societal values and norms in the contemporary stage of development (Ivanova, 2021).

A significant area of contemporary research focuses on the legislative regulation of cultural policy. The priorities of Russia’s cultural policy include the support of cultural infrastructure, promotion of a unified cultural space, and protection of citizens’ cultural rights (Zamai, 2016, p. 118). Karpukhin and Komissarov (2018) and Ivakina (2022, 2023) examine the 2020 constitutional reform, highlighting the need for further development and modernization of the legal framework in the cultural sphere. Cultural policy is seen as a means to promote and disseminate culture (Pronin, 2015, 75) and to preserve cultural values in market conditions (Karpova & Mikhina, 2015).

These studies highlight the complexity of the issues, emphasizing the need for interdisciplinary research on the legal regulation of culture and traditional values at the regional level amidst Russia’s changing political and social landscape.

Method

The primary research method was quantitative content analysis, which allowed us to identify numerical indicators (increase/decrease) reflecting the degree of presence of traditional values in the regulatory legal acts of the regions in the Siberian Federal District. The categories for analysis include individual components of traditional values, namely, patriotism, citizenship, historical memory, spiritual and moral values, and family as outlined in the Presidential Decree of the Russian Federation dated November 9, 2022, No. 809 Ob utverzhdenii Osnov gosudarstvennoi politiki po sokhraneniui i ukrepleniiu traditsionnykh rossiiskikh dukhovno-nravstvennykh tsennostei [On the Approval of the Fundamentals of State Policy for the Preservation and Strengthening of Traditional Russian Spiritual and Moral Values].

In addition, the analysis considered the dynamics of legislative regulation (growth rate), which reflects the government's overall stance on the importance of cultural policy in maintaining national sovereignty. To this end, the following categories were included in the analysis:

- culture;
- cultural identity;
- cultural sovereignty.

The category of culture was assessed not only in the regulatory legal acts of the regions of the Siberian Federal District but also in federal legislation over the past five years.

The collection and processing of regulatory legal acts were conducted using the KonsultantPlus [Consultant Plus]¹ legal reference system. We applied the following search filters:

- region;
- document text (keyword/phrase);
- desired period;
- all acts except those that have expired, been repealed, or are not yet in effect;
- the adopting authority (when needed).

The regulatory acts were collected with the help of keywords, so the processed quantitative data indicated not only the frequency of keyword mentions in document titles but also in the body of the texts themselves.

The analysis of documents processed by the system was conducted according to the following criteria (Makovskii et al., 1999):

- (a) chronology (year of adoption or desired period);
- (b) subject of regulation (decrees and orders of the governor, resolutions of the regional legislative assembly, resolutions of the regional government);
- (c) key concepts (culture, citizenship, etc.);
- (d) alphabetical index (resolutions, decrees);
- (e) territory (national or regional level).

The grouping and visualization of the collected data were performed with the help of Microsoft Excel, presented as graphs and charts.

¹ <https://www.consultant.ru>

Alongside quantitative content analysis, a secondary analysis of international and Russian publications in the fields of law, political science, sociology, cultural studies, and pedagogy was also employed. The thematic categories of research included several areas. First, there are international studies focused on cross-cultural comparisons, which view values as a cultural ideal that supports the stability of state power in democratic development. The second area is focused on traditional values in various disciplines, such as jurisprudence, political science, psychology, cultural studies, and others. The third area involves works on related topics, that is, the interaction of traditional values, cultural identity, and historical memory. The fourth area includes works by legal scholars on the implementation of cultural policy in modern Russia.

The studies were selected and analyzed using the academic database eLibrary², which provides access to full-text works by Russian and international scholars. To search for literature through the eLibrary.ru search form, a selection of publications was made using the keywords “legislation in the field of culture,” “traditional spiritual and moral values in Russian law,” “traditional values,” “cultural policy,” and “cultural identity” from the last ten years, excluding works by the classical theorists of culture. When working with the literature, search criteria such as the content and logic of the publication, the number of citations, and the level of authorship were taken into account, ensuring the representativeness of the analyzed data.

Results

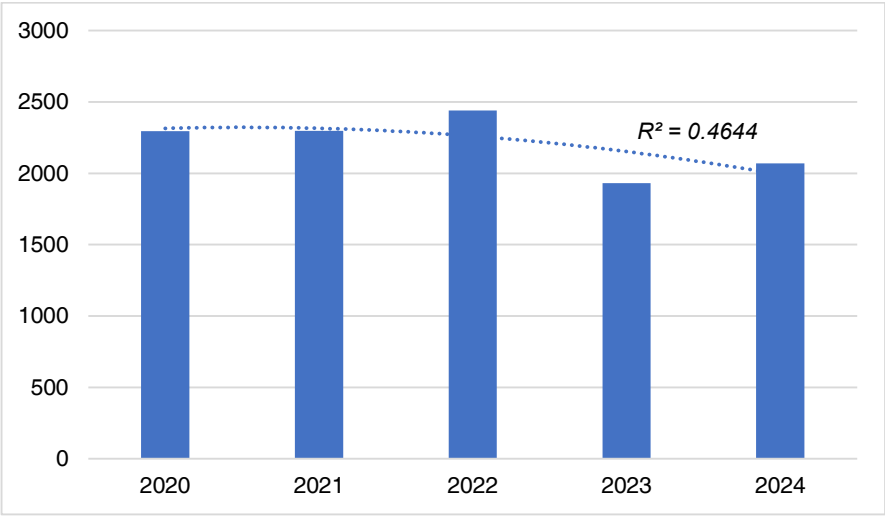
We processed regulatory legal acts with the help of the legal reference system KonsultantPlius [Consultant Plus]. As noted earlier, the legal acts were grouped by keywords, which involved counting their mentions not only in titles but also in the text of the legal documents. Dynamic changes in Russia’s internal political development and the growing number of threats on the international stage led to a sharp increase in the number of legal acts in the period under consideration. The majority of the newly introduced legal acts were the result of amendments to existing legislation or the enactment of new documents. Conversely, the decrease in the number of legal acts was the result of the repeal of certain legislative acts.

The study included two stages. The first stage involved organizing legal acts quantitatively with the help of keywords, focusing on criteria such as culture, cultural identity, and cultural sovereignty. According to Figure 1, the initial data set was grouped within the framework of federal legislation using the keyword “culture.” As of December 31, 2024, the total number of legal acts addressing cultural issues in federal legislation amounted to 26,124 acts. The dynamics of the number of legal acts with the keyword “culture” from 2020 to 2024 were uneven: the number of mentions gradually increased from 2020 to 2024, then decreased in 2023, and increased again in 2024, although it did not return to the 2024 level. The rate of decrease in this period was 9.76%.

² <https://elibrary.ru>

The polynomial trend line had the highest coefficient of determination, but this still doesn't indicate high reliability for the regression model. This means that forecasting future trends in the number of mentions of the keyword “culture” is challenging, and continuous monitoring is required to identify patterns.

Figure 1
The Number of Legal Acts Regulating the Territory of the Keyword “Culture” in Federal Legislation From 2020 to 2024



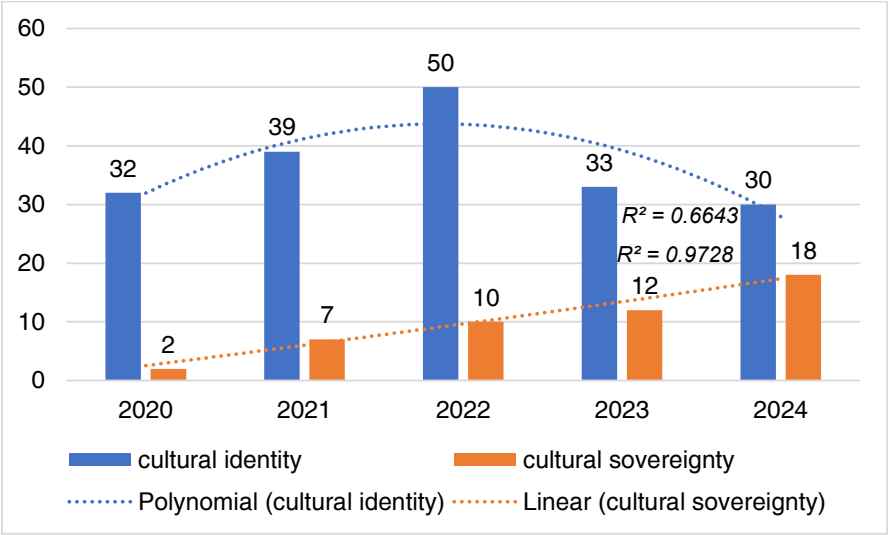
Note. Source: developed by the authors.

The results in Figures 1 and 2 show an increase in legal acts related to the keywords “culture” and “cultural identity” in 2022. Typically, the second phrase is used in conjunction with the first. This rise coincides with the period of growing patriotic sentiments in the country and the government’s shift towards a sovereignty-focused approach across all sectors of the economy and society.

The legal significance of the phrase “cultural sovereignty,” on the other hand, increased during the period under review from two to 18 legal acts, which shows a ninefold increase in mentions of the term. The number of legal acts mentioning “cultural sovereignty” exhibits a linear trend with a high degree of reliability (coefficient of determination = 0.97), which suggests continued growth in legislative interest in this category.

For the keyword “cultural identity,” there is a trend toward a 6.25% decrease in mentions. The number of mentions of this keyword follows a polynomial trend with one peak in 2022. The coefficient of determination, equal to 0.66, indicates an acceptable quality of the polynomial trend, suggesting a continued decrease in mentions of “cultural identity” in legal acts.

Figure 2
The Number of Legal Acts by Region According to the Use of the Key Terms “Cultural Identity” and “Cultural Sovereignty” in Federal Legislation From 2020 to 2024



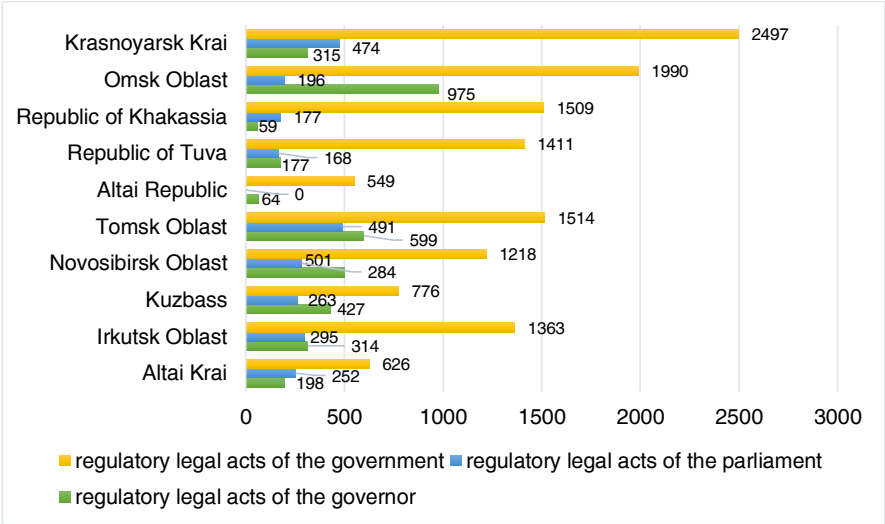
Note. Source: developed by the authors.

Next, we counted the mentions of the keyword “culture” in legal acts of the regions of the Siberian Federal District between 2014 and 2024. The data were collected from various regulatory sources, including gubernatorial decrees and orders, resolutions from the regional legislative assembly, and government resolutions. Figure 3 illustrates the distribution of these legal acts by the adopting authority: the governor, parliament, and government.

The principles of regional legislation in the regions of the Siberian Federal District are shaped by legal norms, particularly the Federal Law No. 3612-1 Osnovy zakonodatel'stva Rossiiskoi Federatsii o kul'ture [Fundamentals of Legislation of the Russian Federation on Culture] (1992). This document defines the cultural policy responsibilities of state authorities in Russian regions, highlighting the substantial difference in the number of legal acts at the federal and regional levels. While regional legislation must align with federal laws, it addresses specific cultural issues requiring regulation, such as museums, archives, and libraries. As a result, the number of legal acts governing cultural norms is significantly higher at the regional level than at the federal level.

As Figure 3 illustrates, the main regulatory authority on cultural matters in the Siberian Federal District is the regional governments. For instance, in Krasnoyarsk Krai, 2,497 of legal acts were issued by regional government, 474 were issued by the legislative assembly, and 315 by the governor. In the Republic of Tuva, the distribution of legal acts between the governor, parliament, and regional government is less pronounced, with 1,411 issued by the government, 177 by the governor, and 168 by the Supreme Khural (Parliament) of the Republic of Tuva.

Figure 3
The Number of Legal Acts by Regulatory Authority in the Cultural Sphere of the Siberian Federal District, 2014–2024



Note. Source: developed by the authors.

In terms of legal acts under the jurisdiction of regional parliaments, the leading regions are Tomsk Oblast (491), Krasnoyarsk Krai (474), Irkutsk Oblast (295), Novosibirsk Oblast (284), and Kemerovo Oblast, or Kuzbass (263). In the Republic of Altai, there are no legal acts issued by the State Assembly—El Kurultai (Parliament) of the Republic of Altai.

The highest number of legal acts issued by governors is in Omsk Oblast (975), Tomsk Oblast (599), and Novosibirsk Oblast (501). These data show a significant increase in the number of legal acts issued by regional governments compared to those issued by governors and parliaments across all the regions of the Siberian Federal District. On average, the proportion of government-issued legal acts to the total number of acts in the cultural sector ranges from 6.6% in Altai Krai to 20% in Omsk Oblast and the Republic of Altai.

According to the Federal Law No. 414-FZ of December 21, 2021 *Ob obshchikh printsipakh organizatsii publichnoi vlasti v sub'ektakh Rossiiskoi Federatsii* [On the General Principles of Public Authority Organization in the Federal Subjects of the Russian Federation], the highest official of a constituent entity of the Russian Federation issues decrees (resolutions) and orders on the basis of and in accordance with the Constitution of the Russian Federation, federal laws, normative acts of the President of the Russian Federation, resolutions of the Government of the Russian Federation, the constitution (charter) and laws of the constituent entity of the Russian Federation.

Regulatory acts issued by the governors of the Siberian Federal District are primarily classified as laws. The distribution between laws and decrees across the

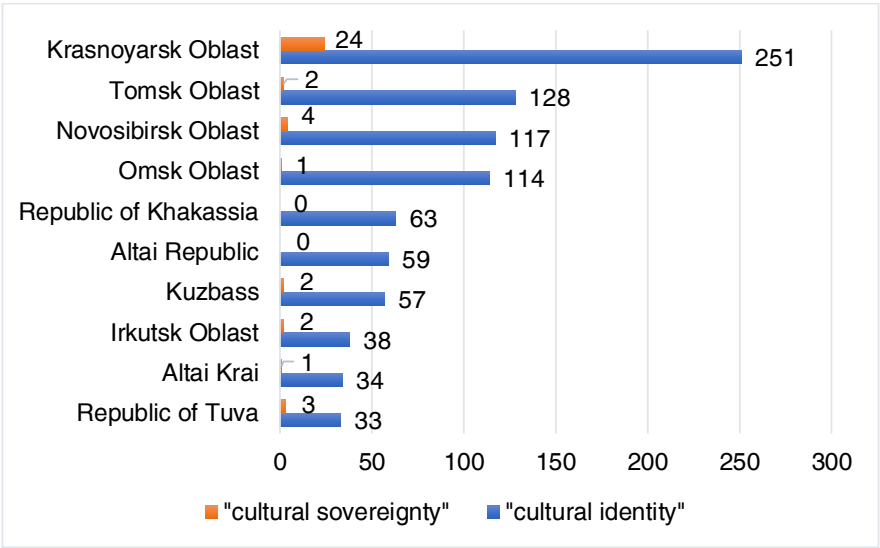
subjects of the federation is as follows: in Altai Krai, 72.2% of regulatory acts are governor's laws and 27.8% are governor's decrees; in Krasnoyarsk Krai, 58.7% are governor's laws and 41.3% are governor's decrees; in Irkutsk Region, 37% and 63%; in Kemerovo Oblast—Kuzbass, 57.6% and 42.4%; in Novosibirsk Oblast, 84% and 16%; in Omsk Oblast, 38% and 62%, in Tomsk Oblast, 9.7% and 90.3%; in the Republic of Altai, 96.9% and 3.1%; in the Republic of Tuva, 75.2% and 24.8%; and in the Republic of Khakassia, 81.4% and 18.6%, respectively. In the Siberian Federal District, the fewest governor-issued regulatory acts are found in all national regions, that is, areas with significant ethnic or Indigenous populations, often with some autonomy to preserve their culture, as well as in Altai Krai and Novosibirsk Oblast.

Only two-thirds of the adopted legal acts are classified as governors' laws. Altai Krai and Novosibirsk Oblast have a high proportion of laws introduced by governors because of their political systems. In the case of Altai Krai, this situation results from the established system of alienation between regional authorities and local elites, as well as complete control by the federal center (Chernyshov, 2011, p. 246). In contrast, the political system of Novosibirsk Oblast is characterized by a high level of political competition, both between political parties and the opposition between the governor and the regional parliament (Alagoz, 2023, p. 98; Zelensov, 2015). In other regions, there is a roughly equal ratio between the number of laws and gubernatorial decrees, e.g., Kemerovo Oblast, Krasnoyarsk Krai, or, conversely, a predominance of gubernatorial decrees.

The legal framework of regions in the Siberian Federal District was analyzed by categorizing legal norms according to key terms like “cultural identity” and “cultural sovereignty,” without breaking them down by the regulatory authority. Figure 4 shows the ratio between these categories for 2014–2024. The leading positions in terms of mentions of the key term “cultural identity” in regional legislation are held by Krasnoyarsk Krai (251 mentions in legal acts), Tomsk Oblast (128), Novosibirsk Oblast (117), and Omsk Oblast (114). The number of legal acts mentioning “cultural identity” is significantly lower and ranges from 1 (Altai Krai, Omsk Oblast) to 24 (Krasnoyarsk Krai). Additionally, no legal acts were found concerning issues of cultural identity in the Republic of Altai and the Republic of Khakassia.

In the second part of the study, we conducted an analysis of legal norms for the period from 2014 to 2024 and identified key terms representing the traditional values listed by the legislator. Among these values, “family” stands out as the most frequently mentioned in legal acts, which led us to analyze it separately. Table 1 illustrates the trends in the number of legal acts mentioning “family.” Krasnoyarsk Krai leads by a wide margin among other regions, with a growth rate of +12.96%. It is followed by Omsk Oblast (+61.14%) and Tomsk Oblast (+53.4%), both showing positive trends. However, when focusing on growth rates, the most rapid increase in mentions of “family” occurred in other regions: the Republic of Tuva saw a 2.5-fold rise, while Altai Krai (+88.31%), Novosibirsk Oblast (+84.52%), and the Republic of Altai (+80.15%) also experienced significant growth.

Figure 4
The Number of Legal Acts Regulating the Cultural Sphere by Region for the Key Terms “Cultural Sovereignty” and “Cultural Identity” in the Siberian Federal District, 2014–2024



Note. Source: developed by the authors.

Table 1
The Number of Legal Acts Concerning the Regulation of the Keyword “Family” in the Siberian Federal District From 2014 to 2024

Region	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Growth rate, %
Altai Krai	248	309	337	352	327	291	228	271	375	416	467	+88.31%
Krasnoyarsk Krai	1289	1230	1008	1002	1082	952	1153	1488	1367	1419	1456	+12.96%
Irkutsk Oblast	541	597	615	525	660	666	553	542	610	579	551	+1.85%
Kemerovo Oblast—Kuzbass	528	454	424	419	424	505	618	655	628	541	383	–27.46%
Novosibirsk Oblast	394	443	378	385	462	520	442	478	538	567	727	+84.52%
Omsk Oblast	422	463	465	461	495	525	576	648	820	889	680	+61.14%
Tomsk Oblast	530	552	521	521	536	588	617	568	641	773	813	+53.4%
Republic of Altai	131	133	134	140	133	132	159	196	180	223	236	+80.15%
Republic of Tuva	118	99	152	185	189	174	164	200	224	281	291	2.5 times
Republic of Khakassia	364	380	383	334	395	362	410	367	441	436	428	+17.58%

The distribution of regulatory legal acts across thematic groups, such as patriotism, citizenship, historical memory, and spiritual and moral values, appears rather distinctive. Initially, the regions of the Siberian Federal District were categorized according to the prevailing key words. As shown in Table 2, the most prominent regional groups are associated with the keywords “patriotism” and “historical memory.” The category of spiritual and moral values stands out in the Republic of Tuva, where it has the highest number of legal acts. This prevalence in Republic of Tuva can be attributed to the region’s traditional way of life and the population’s strong adherence to patriarchal family and kinship values, as well as respect for elders (Matveeva, Astakhov, & Sat, 2024).

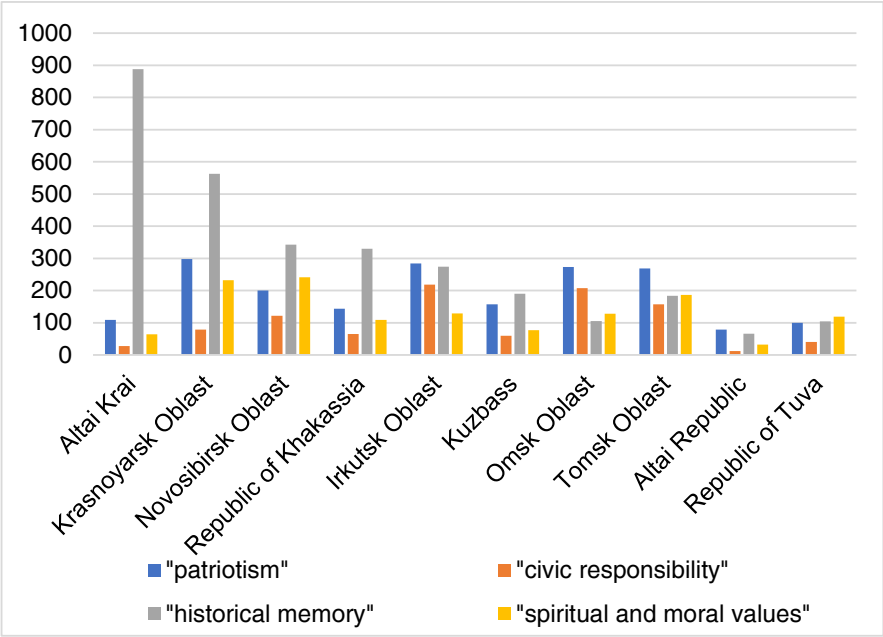
Table 2
Distribution of the Regions of the Siberian Federal District by Predominant Keywords, 2014–2024

Predominant keyword	Regions of the Siberian Federal District
Patriotism	Irkutsk Oblast, Omsk Oblast, Tomsk Oblast, Republic of Altai, Republic of Khakassia
Historical memory	Altai Krai, Krasnoyarsk Krai, Kemerovo Oblast—Kuzbass, Novosibirsk Oblast
Spiritual and moral values	Republic of Tuva

Along with the analysis by predominant keywords, the collected data have been organized by regions for 2014–2024. As shown in Figure 5, there is a clear disparity in the frequency of the category “historical memory” in legal acts compared to other concepts classified by legislators as traditional values. Historical memory features as the most frequently mentioned category, with the highest number of references in legal acts recorded in Altai Krai (888 mentions), Krasnoyarsk Krai (563), Novosibirsk Oblast (343), the Republic of Khakassia (330), and Irkutsk Oblast (264). The second most frequently mentioned category is patriotism, with the highest averages found in Krasnoyarsk Krai (298), Irkutsk Oblast (284), Omsk Oblast (273), and Tomsk Oblast (269). Ranking third are spiritual and moral values, which appear most often in legal acts in Novosibirsk Oblast (241), Krasnoyarsk Krai (232), and Tomsk Oblast (187). Finally, civic consciousness is the least frequently referenced category, with Irkutsk Oblast (219) and Omsk Oblast (208) leading among the regions.

An analysis of legal acts in the regions of the Siberian Federal District was conducted to compare regions’ involvement in the legislative process on traditional values, using the growth rate indicator. In Irkutsk Oblast, a decrease was observed in most of the evaluated categories: patriotism (–43.33%), civic consciousness (–33.33%), and historical memory (–48.57%). In Krasnoyarsk Krai, the decrease was particularly noticeable in the categories of patriotism (–28.00%) and civic consciousness (–53.33%). Positive dynamics in Krasnoyarsk Krai were observed in the categories of spiritual and moral values (growth by a factor of 2.17) and historical memory (+10.77%), while in Irkutsk Oblast, the positive trend was seen in spiritual and moral values (growth by a factor of 2.88).

Figure 5
The Number of Legal Acts Regulating the Keywords “Patriotism,” “Civic Consciousness,” “Historical Memory,” and “Spiritual and Moral Values” in the Siberian Federal District, 2014–2024



Note. Source: developed by the authors.

Additionally, to identify the dynamics related to the keyword “historical memory” in the three leading regions (Altai Krai, Krasnoyarsk Krai, and Novosibirsk Oblast), measurements were taken at two-year intervals (Table 3).

Table 3
The Number of Legal Acts Regulating the Territory in the Leading Regions for the Use of the Keyword “Historical Memory,” 2014–2024

Region	2014	2016	2018	2020	2022	2024
Altai Krai	9	22	15	371	248	27
Krasnoyarsk Krai	65	57	35	44	72	72
Novosibirsk Oblast	25	24	28	25	37	44

Note. The highest indicators are bolded.

The data presented in Table 3 show that Krasnoyarsk Krai had the highest number of legal acts in the given period, with most of the adopted legal documents addressing issues related to the commemoration of citizens (heroes and participants of the Great Patriotic War, Heroes of Socialist Labor, Heroes of the Soviet Union, etc.), historical events, and celebrations of the victory in the Great Patriotic War of 1941–1945. These are primarily

decrees issued by the administrations of cities in Krasnoyarsk Krai and resolutions of the Krasnoyarsk City Council of Deputies. In Altai Krai, surges in the number of legal acts occurred in 2020 and 2022, driven by decrees from the Altai Krai Government and orders from the Department of State Protection of Cultural Heritage Sites (Altaiohhrankultura). These measures established protection zones for culturally significant sites, including residential and merchant houses, as well as architectural and artistic church monuments.

Discussion

Theories of cultural values continue to play a significant role in the theoretical understanding of traditional values. In this context, cultural value theories by Inglehart, Welzel, Hayden, Schwartz, and others define values as ideals that are both conceptually significant and practically relevant, particularly amid growing national security concerns. In this context, a review of cultural value theories provides a more comprehensive framework for analyzing current legal norms, particularly when historical and cultural heritage is taken into account.

Our findings, which can be extrapolated to other federal districts, represent nationwide trends in Russia's preservation and strengthening of traditional values. Intersectoral cooperation within the system of cultural policy, covering cultural values, national security, interethnic relations, and migration, supports this trend (Volokh et al., 2023).

This study does not aim to cover all aspects of legal regulation concerning the preservation and strengthening of traditional values in the Siberian Federal District's cultural policy. In this study, the focus was made on the quantitative dynamics of regulating traditional values, such as historical memory, civic consciousness, and patriotism, rather than on conducting a political-legal analysis of regulatory documents from a qualitative perspective. Future research, however, could explore qualitative parameters to better understand opportunities for preserving and strengthening the traditional foundations of Russian society in legal documents.

Conclusion

This research offers insights into the future development of legislation on traditional values and their role in Russia's state system. One key area is the need for more specialized legal regulations in line with Presidential Decree No. 809 of November 9, 2022. This decree defines traditional values broadly, encompassing all aspects of life, including socioeconomic and political-legal processes at the regional level. It addresses human rights and freedoms, the right to life, dignity, and productive work (Ob utverzhdenii Osnov gosudarstvennoi politiki po sokhraneniui, 2022). Consequently, an increase in legal documents is expected, extending beyond patriotic education to areas such as labor conditions in the Labor Code and upcoming changes to migration legislation in 2025.

Secondly, alongside the strong need for legal regulation on family issues, as shown by the number of legal acts issued in the regions of the Siberian Federal District, there is a trend toward an increasing number of acts regulating matters such as civic consciousness, historical memory, patriotism, and other traditional values of Russian

statehood that have been underexplored in academic literature. These include service to the Motherland, responsibility for its future, mercy, justice, and the friendship of peoples.

Thirdly, our study detected an increase in legal acts aimed at preserving the memory of citizens, such as heroes and participants of the Great Patriotic War, Heroes of Socialist Labor, and Heroes of the Soviet Union, as well as significant historical events. This trend is linked to periods of heightened patriotism in the country and reflects the state's growing focus on preserving historical memory, especially during anniversaries of the Victory in the Great Patriotic War.

More broadly, the thematic focus of legislation, reflected in the number of adopted legal acts, corresponds to the economic and sociocultural characteristics of each region. In areas with traditional social structures and predominantly agrarian economies, there has been a noticeable increase in laws addressing spiritual and moral values, despite relatively little change in the overall volume of legislation. By contrast, urbanized and industrial regions of Russia are more active in lawmaking. Their legislation not only addresses cultural development but also reflects value-related content, particularly in areas such as civic identity, historical memory, and patriotism.

References

Alagoz, A. V. (2023). *Strategii politicheskikh internet-kommunikatsii regional'nykh organov vlasti i obshchestva v Rossiiskoi Federatsii* [Strategies of political internet communications of regional authorities and society in the Russian Federation] [Candidate's (PhD) dissertation, Ural Federal University]. Electronic Scientific Archive of Ural Federal University. <http://elar.urfu.ru/handle/10995/130129>

Batyrshin, R. I., & Gurevich, L. S. (2024). Fenomenologicheskie aspekty poniatii "natsional'naia kul'turnaia identichnost'" i "kul'turnyi kod natsii" [Phenomenological aspects of the concepts "national cultural identity" and "cultural code of the nation"]. *Cultural Studies of Russian South*, 1, 7–18. <https://doi.org/10.24412/2070-075X-2024-1-7-18>

Chernyshov, Y. G. (2011). Altaiskii krai: Evoliutsiia regional'nogo politicheskogo rezhima [Altai Krai: Evolution of the regional political regime]. *Political science (RU)*, 4, 245–248.

Davydov, D. A. (2018). Kontseptsii postmaterializma Ronalda Ingkharta v kriticheskoi perspektive [Ronald Inglehart's concept of post-materialism in critical perspective]. *Nauchnyi ezhegodnik Instituta filosofii i prava Ural'skogo otdeleniia RAN*, 18(3), 86–102. <https://doi.org/10.17506/ryipl.2016.18.3.86102>

Gorlova, I. I. (2021). Traditsionnye dukhovno-nravstvennye tsennosti v normativno-pravovykh dokumentakh Rossiiskoi Federatsii: Sostoianie i puti sovershenstvovaniia [Traditional spiritual and moral values in the regulatory legal documents of the Russian Federation: State and ways of improvement]. *Journal of Cultural Research*, 2. <https://doi.org/10.34685/HI.2021.95.60.018>

Hayden, F. (1988). Values, beliefs, and attitudes in a sociotechnical setting. *Journal of Economic Issues*, 22(2), 415–426. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00213624.1988.11504771>

Hofstede, G. (2001). *Culture's consequences: Comparing values, behaviors, institutions and organizations across nations* (2nd ed.). SAGE.

Inglehart, R., & Welzel, C. (2005). *Modernization, cultural change, and democracy: The sequence of human development*. Cambridge University Press.

Inglehart, R., & Welzel, C. (2009). How development leads to democracy: What we know about modernization. *Foreign Affairs*, 88(2), 33–48.

Ivakina, D. S. (2022). Sovremennyi period razvitiia instituta kul'turnykh prav i svobod [The modern period of development of the institution of cultural rights and freedoms]. *Kul'ura: Upravlenie, ekonomika, pravo*, 4, 11–14.

Ivakina, D. S. (2023). Sovershenstvovanie zakonodatel'stva v sfere kul'tury v Rossiiskoi Federatsii: Problemy i perspektivy [Improvement of legislation in the field of culture in the Russian Federation: Problems and prospects]. *Chelovek i pravo—XXI vek*, 1, 91–94.

Ivanova, S. I. (2021). Natsional'no-kul'turnaia identichnost' v usloviiakh globalizatsii: Problema formirovaniia [National and cultural identity in the context of globalization: Problem of formation]. *Sovremennye problemy gumanitarnykh i obshchestvennykh nauk*, 3, 44–50.

Kadochnikov, D. V. (2012). Teoretiko-ekonomicheskii analiz kul'tury i kul'turnykh tsennostei: Voprosy metodologii [Theoretical-economic analysis of culture and cultural values: Methodological issues]. *Journal of Institutional Studies*, 4(4), 43–59.

Karpova, G. G., & Mikhina, N. V. (2015). Kul'turnaia politika sovremennoi Rossii: Zakonodatel'noe regulirovanie i mekhanizmy realizatsii [Cultural policy of the modern Russia: The legislative regulation and mechanisms of realization]. *Vlast'*, 23(4), 73–78.

Karpukhin, O. I., & Komissarov, S. N. (2018). Gosudarstvennaia politika v sfere kul'tury v zerkale sotsiologii [State policy in the cultural sector: The sociological view]. *Humanities of the South of Russia*, 7(5), 118–142.

Khuzhina, O. N. (2023). Traditsionnye dukhovno-nravstvennye tsennosti v rossiiskom prave: Postanovka nauchnoi problemy [Traditional spiritual and moral values in Russian law: Formulation of a scientific problem]. *Legal Science and Practice: Journal of Nizhny Novgorod Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia*, 3, 39–43. <https://doi.org/10.36511/2078-5356-2023-3-39-43>

Khuzhina, O. N., & Pleshakov, E. A. (2024). O iuridicheskom prioritete traditsionnykh dukhovnonravstvennykh tsennostei [On the legal priority of traditional spiritual and moral values]. *Legal Science and Practice: Journal of Nizhny Novgorod Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia*, 1, 32–40. <https://doi.org/10.36511/2078-5356-2024-1-32-40>

Koneva, N. S. (2023). Konstitutsionalizatsiia traditsionnykh tsennosti: Dialog obshchestva i gosudarstva [Constitutionalization of traditional values: Dialogue between society and the state]. *Konstitutsionnoe i munitsipal'noe pravo*, 12, 17–19. <https://doi.org/10.18572/1812-3767-2023-12-17-19>

Makovskii, A. L., Novikov, D. B., Silkina, A. V., & Simbirtsev, A. N. (1999, September 29). *Kontseptsiiia sistemy klassifikatsii pravovykh aktov* [Concept of the classification system of legal acts]. Konsul'tantPlus. <https://www.consultant.ru/about/nc/class/concept/>

Malinenko, E. V. (2024). Transformatsiia traditsionnykh tsennosti v konstitutsiakh i ustavakh sub'ektov Rossiiskoi Federatsii [Transformation of traditional values in Constitutions and charters of the subjects of the Russian Federation]. *North Caucasus Legal Vestnik*, 2, 90–95.

Matveeva, E. V., Astakhov, O. Y., & Sat, A. V. (2024). Osobennosti politicheskoi kul'tury Respubliki Tyva v usloviakh trenda gosudarstva na formirovanie traditsionnykh tsennostei [Features of the political culture of the Republic of Tyva in relation to the state direction of traditional values development]. *Bulletin of Perm University. Political Science*, 18(3), 116–125. <https://doi.org/10.17072/2218-1067-2024-3-116-125>

Matveeva, E. V., Shilova, A. E., & Sat, A. V. (2024). Traditsionnye tsennosti v sisteme politicheskoi kul'tury studencheskoi molodezhi Kuzbassa [Traditional values in the system of political culture of student youth in Kuzbass]. *Tomsk State University Journal of Philosophy, Sociology and Political Science*, 81, 244–252.

Minkov, M., Sokolov, B., & Lomakin, I. (2023) Evoliutsiia modeli kul'turnykh izmerenii Khofstede: Paralleli mezhdru ob'ektivnoi i sub'ektivnoi kul'turoi [Evolution of the Hofstede model of cultural dimensions: Parallels between objective and subjective culture]. *Russian Sociological Review*, 22(3), 287–317. <https://doi.org/10.17323/1728-192x-2023-3-287-317>

O natsional'nykh tseliakh razvitiia Rossiiskoi Federatsii na period do 2030 goda i na perspektivu do 2036 goda [On the National Development Goals of the Russian Federation for the Period Until 2030 and the Prospects Until 2036]. (2024, May 7). Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 309. <http://www.kremlin.ru/acts/bank/50542>

O sovershenstvovanii regulirovaniia otdel'nykh voprosov organizatsii i funktsionirovaniia publichnoi vlasti [On the Improvement of the Regulation of Certain Issues of Public Authority Organization and Functioning]. (2020, March 14). The Federal Law of the Russian Federation on the Amendment to the Constitution of the Russian Federation No. 1-FKZ. <http://www.kremlin.ru/acts/bank/45280>

O Strategii gosudarstvennoi kul'turnoi politiki na period do 2030 goda [On the Strategy for State Cultural Policy for the Period Until 2030]. (2024, September 11). The Order of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 2501-r. <http://government.ru/docs/all/155288/>

Ob obshchikh printsipakh organizatsii publichnoi vlasti v sub'ektakh Rossiiskoi Federatsii [On the General Principles of Public Authority Organization in the Federal Subjects of the Russian Federation]. (2021, December 21). Federal Law of the Russian Federation No. 414-FZ. http://pravo.gov.ru/proxy/ips/?docbody=&link_id=1&nd=602663034&intelsearch=

Ob utverzhdenii Osnov gosudarstvennoi politiki po sokhraneniui i ukrepleniiu traditsionnykh rossiiskikh dukhovno-nravstvennykh tsennostei [On the Approval of the Fundamentals of State Policy for the Preservation and Strengthening of Traditional Russian Spiritual and Moral Values]. (2022, November 9). Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 809. <http://www.kremlin.ru/acts/bank/48502>

Ob utverzhdenii Osnov gosudarstvennoi politiki Rossiiskoi Federatsii v oblasti istoricheskogo prosveshcheniia [On the Approval of the Fundamentals of State Policy of the Russian Federation in the Field of Historical Education]. (2024, May 8). Decree of the President of Russia No. 314. <http://www.kremlin.ru/acts/bank/50534>

Osnovy zakonodatel'stva Rossiiskoi Federatsii o kul'ture [Fundamentals of the Legislation of the Russian Federation on Culture]. (1992, October 9). Federal Law of the Russian Federation No. 3612-1. <http://pravo.gov.ru/proxy/ips/?docbody=&nd=102018866>

Permilovskii, M. S. (2023). Traditsionnye rossiiskie dukhovno-nravstvennye tsennosti i rossiiskie konstitutsionnye tsennosti: Dogmaticheskoe sootnoshenie [Traditional Russian spiritual and moral values and Russian constitutional values: Dogmatic relationship]. *Gosudarstvennaia vlast' i mestnoe samoupravlenie*, 11, 20–24.

Pronin, A. A. (2015). Rossiiskoe zakonodatel'stvo v sfere kul'tury: Obshchaia kharakteristika [Russian legislation in the sphere of culture: General characteristics]. *Izvestiia vysshikh uchebnykh zavedenii. Ural'skii region*, 3, 75–84.

Putnam, R. D., Leonardi, R., & Nanetti, R. Y. (1993). *Making democracy work: Civic traditions in modern Italy*. Princeton University Press. <https://doi.org/10.2307/j.ctt7s8r7>

Sadovnikova, G. D. (2023). 30 let Konstitutsii Rossiiskoi Federatsii: Traditsionnye tsennosti i novye priority [30 years of the Constitution of the Russian Federation: Traditional values and new priorities]. *Actual Problems of Russian Law*, 18(10), 45–53. <https://doi.org/10.17803/1994-1471.2023.155.10.045-053>

Schwartz, S. H. (1992). Universals in the content and structure of values: Theory and empirical tests in 20 countries. *Advances in Experimental Social Psychology*, 25, 1–65. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0065-2601\(08\)60281-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0065-2601(08)60281-6)

Schwartz, S. H. (2008). Kul'turnye tsennostnye orientatsii: Priroda i sledstviia natsional'nykh razlichii [Cultural value orientations: Nature & implications of national differences]. *Psychology. Journal of Higher School of Economics*, 5(2), 37–67.

Schwartz, S. H., Bardi, A., & Bianchi, G. (2000). Value adaptation to the imposition and collapse of Communist regimes in East-Central Europe. In S. A. Renshon & J. Duckitt (Eds.), *Political psychology: Cultural and crosscultural foundations* (pp. 217–237). Palgrave Macmillan. https://doi.org/10.1057/9780230598744_13

Schwartz, S. H., Butenko, T. P., Sedova D. S., & Lipatova, A. S. (2012). Utochnennaia teoriia bazovykh individual'nykh tsennostei: Primenenie v Rossii [A Refined Theory of Basic Personal Values: Validation in Russia]. *Psychology. Journal of Higher School of Economics*, 9(2), 43–70.

Schwartz, S. H., & Ros, M. (1995). Values in the West: A theoretical and empirical challenge to the individualism-collectivism cultural dimension. *World Psychology*, 1, 99–122.

Ustilentsev, K. A. (2024). Traditsionnye dukhovno-nravstvennye tsennosti kak osnova kul'turnogo suvereniteta sovremennoi Rossii [Traditional spiritual and moral values as the basis of the cultural sovereignty in modern Russia]. *Pravovaia kul'tura*, 2, 7–13.

Volobuev, Ya. V. (2021). Kriticheskii analiz teorii bazovykh individual'nykh tsennostei Sh. Shvartsa [A critical analysis of S. Schwartz's theory of basic and individual values]. *Lomonosov Philosophy Journal*, 45(2), 96–112.

Volodina, L. O. (2024). Traditsionnye tsennosti semeinogo vospitaniia—kul'turnyi kod Rossii [Traditional values of family education are the cultural gene pool of Russia]. *Tsennosti i Smysly*, 6, 95–111. <https://doi.org/10.24412/2071-6427-2024-6-95-111>

Volokh, V. A., Suvorova, V. A., & Shorokhova, S. P. (2023). K voprosu o nauchnykh issledovaniiax v sfere migratsii naseleniia [On the issue of scientific research in the field of population migration]. *Vestnik Universiteta mirovykh tsivilizatsii*, 14(2), 6–12.

Williams, R. M., Jr. (1968). The concept of values. In D. L. Sills (Ed.), *International encyclopedia for the social sciences* (Vol. 16, pp. 283–287). Macmillan.

Zamai, V. V. (2016). Zakonodatel'stvo o kul'ture: Vchera, segodnia, zavtra. Pravovoe regulirovanie mezhkul'turnykh kommunikatsii [Legislation on culture: Yesterday, today and tomorrow. Legal regulation of inter-cultural communications]. *Pravo i obrazovanie*, 12, 118–125.

Zelentsov, V. V. (2015). Osobennosti partiino-politicheskogo protsessa v Novosibirskoi oblasti [Features of the party-political process in the Novosibirsk region]. *Interekspo Geo-Sibir*, 6(1), 8–14.