

**SOCIAL HISTORICAL MEMORY ABOUT GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR
BY EYES OF THE UKRAINIAN CITIZENS: ANALYSIS OF
SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH**

Problem. Despite the fact that after the collapse of the USSR ritualism and reverence associated with war and victory remained virtually unchanged, however, it is interesting how these events are perceived by modern youth. What is the difference between the social memory of groups of people who grew up in the Soviet Union and the youth who grew up in the independent Ukraine. Undoubtedly, a huge influence on the attitude to the war by young people, provide modern communication channels, one of our goals was to identify their characteristics.

It is necessary to identify features of social memory among its various entities carriers, especially among representatives of different generations. All this led to the relevance of the problems which we get in the proposed article to your attention.

The purpose of this paper is to describe and analyze the results of sociological research.

Analysis of recent research. From the late 1980s in the ex-USSR countries there were several mass surveys in one way or another they are related issues of historical memory and historical memory of the World War II. An example of such research is the study of the Center of Sociological Research of the Central Committee AON «Historical memory (for example, the study of historical awareness Procedure)» conducted in 1990 (generally Russian representative sample of N = 2196 individuals.) The study of the late 80's - 90th Russian public opinion research center (VTsIOM) and the study of the Russian independent institute of social and national problems in 1996, the results of sociological research center RAGS «Historical memory in the public awareness of» 2001 and 2004 (all-representative sample of N = 2401 individuals and 1601, respectively) [1]. Institute of sociology of NAS of Belarus on the eve of the 65th anniversary of the victory conducted and examined the relationships of Belarusians to the victory over Nazi Germany [2]. Sociological Study

«Children and young people about the Great Patriotic War». According to the program of study questionnaires of readers of children's libraries Chuvash Republic were held every 4 years (2000, 2004, 2009) - in the years preceding the anniversary dates of Great Victory [3].

The main content. For empirical verification of some aspects of social historical memory was conducted questionnaire survey of the population of some cities in the east and central Ukraine. The sample is double steps such that divides, random, representative for the adult population. The survey of the community. Controlled parameters of gender and age. Interviewed 870 people.

In this clinical study examined the specifics related to GPWII and the state of social memory of it for different generation levels.

The scale was used for including of the generation levels in which selected generation grew in the early 21st century - the relative stability since independence Ukraine (up to 20 years), from 21 to 30 years - respondents their formation was in the first years of independence, 31-40 years old - middle-aged people, formed during perestroika, 41-60 - people who shaped the restructuring, more than 60 years - the elderly, the formation of which occurred in the postwar decades. The largest difference in social memory and various aspects related to it among the very youngest age groups and the older generations was appeared in the study. Let's look through the features of social memory in details.

Weakening ethical component in perceptions of young people about the causes of victory in the war could lead to a relative impairment of pride for victory in World War II, which in its turn can reduce the memory effect of the war on the formation of high patriotic feelings. The memory of the war may evolve similarities in ritual. Accordingly, the May 9 holiday is not for everyone is a clear event.

There are specific social group «pacifists» people who related to the war and expressed regret most about her nonsense. The modern Ukrainian society develops Western mentality, most of the people who were born in the 80's and later became the bearers of values similar to European ones. If you make a social portrait of this group, except the young age, you see that in this group more people appreciate his wealth as

«above average». They have more information about the war from the literature, so they read, and in the professional field there are more specialists with higher education among them.

Conclusions about the changing nature of the collective memory of the war confirmed by responses to the questions on the assessment of a generation that won the Great Patriotic War (table № 1)

Table 1

Assessment of generation of people who had won the Great Patriotic War
(in% of the number of persons of this age)

	Up to 20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	Older than 60	Total
They made a great historic achievement, results are used by our contemporaries	69,7%	73,1%	85,7%	78,8%	75,0%	78,0%	75,2%
This generation of winners who have not been able to enjoy the results of victory	10,6%	21,8%	14,3%	21,2%	20,6%	18,6%	18,6%
Otherwise	3,0%	0,6%					0,7%
Do not know	16,7%	4,5%			4,4%	3,4%	5,4%

As can be seen from table 1 the vast majority of the respondents of all ages agree with the idea that «the generation of people who have won in the World War II, made a great historical feat, the results of which are used by contemporaries». The only thing that young people who disagree with this idea is relatively smaller than that of the older: the difference is about 10 percentage points, or about 11%. These data are consistent with the logic of the findings by the survey, there is a clear trend

of weakening the moral component of the collective memory of the war.

Another nuisance of the perception of the results of the war is reflected in the reactions of the respondents to the opinion of a generation of people who have won in the Great Patriotic War, that «this generation of winners who were unable to enjoy the results of the victory». There was a hypothesis that young people will be more than the older, agree with this opinion, as it is typical for young pragmatic approach to the war. In fact, young people have chosen this point in two times less likely than older ones (10% and 20%). The younger respondents more often evaded, citing an inability to clearly define their opinion, selected «Do not know».

Interpretation of such a reaction might be following. People who knew the war veterans living in the post-war years, experiencing frustration that after the war people lived a hard life that losers in the war live much better than the winners. Here is the effect which compares the results of the war for the winners and for the losers. For young people this kind of comparison is of less importance. At present, natural and ordinary is the idea that life in Germany is much better than in Ukraine. And this view is less associated with the results of the war, and therefore a thing of the past annoyance is that the winners were not able to achieve great success in the post-war period than losers.

To characterize the memory of the war is the important idea of the possibility of a repetition of such a war. After the first and after the World War II public opinion in the countries - participants of wars strongly expressed an requirement does not prevent the recurrence of such wars. International organizations were created to prevent new wars in Europe. After World War I the League of Nations was established, with the purpose to prevent another war. But the efforts of the organization were too weak to prevent the World War II. After the World War II and the creation of Organization of the United Nations, too, like the League of Nations to prevent world wars. But it is important to find out how ordinary people, not politicians, think is it possible to happen again war like the World War II. These responses to this question are contain in the table number 2.

Table 2

Respondents' opinion on the question «Can such a war happen again?»
(in % of the number of persons of this age)

		Up to 20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	Older than 60	Total
Can such a war happen again in the near future?	Yes	18,2%	3,9%	7,0%	3,0%	4,4%	6,9%	6,9%
	Probably yes	13,6%	11,7%	18,6%	6,1%	13,2%	12,1%	12,6%
	Do not know	34,8%	39,6%	37,2%	33,3%	29,4%	29,3%	35,1%
	Rather no	21,2%	30,5%	30,2%	39,4%	23,5%	17,2%	26,8%
	No	12,1%	14,3%	7,0%	18,2%	29,4%	34,5%	18,7%
Can such a war happen again in the distant future?	Yes	27,3%	7,9%	9,5%	5,9%	10,3%	13,6%	12,1%
	Probably yes	36,4%	19,1%	14,3%	14,7%	10,3%	10,2%	18,3%
	Do not know	19,7%	37,5%	42,9%	23,5%	38,2%	39,0%	34,4%
	Rather no	10,6%	23,7%	28,6%	38,2%	19,1%	8,5%	20,4%
	No	6,1%	11,8%	4,8%	17,6%	22,1%	28,8%	14,7%

As can be seen from table 2, in general, respondents are optimistic about the prospects for peace. Persons who do not believe in repeating of the great war, significantly more than those who are considering such possibility. In the total sample of consonants in varying degrees, with the possibility of a repetition of World War II in the near future, 19,5%, and those who do not believe in a repeat of World War II in the near future, nearly twice as many – 45,5%. As for the possibility of war in the

long run, such a ratio is much smaller. It is believed that in the distant future, such a war could happen again 30,4%, and do not believe in such a possibility only 35,1%.

However, the average figures conceal sharp differences of opinions of the respondents of all ages. It was found that young people are less optimistic than the older people. More active memory of the war of the older people encourages them not to accept the possibility of a repetition of those terrible years. The fear of war remained weaker in memory of young people, so psychologically, they will have less to prevent war. The phrase «This must not happen!» for older has more emotional value than for the young.

There is a statistical relationship between the youngest age group and the distributions of the responses to the questions «Can such a war happen again in the near future» and «Can such a war happen again in the distant future?». Table 2 shows that 31,8% of respondents aged under 20 believe that the war like World could be repeated in the near future and that this war is possible in the distant future, think 63,7% of people in this age group. These data are very different from the responses of the older generations. So, young people twice more pessimistic than older people.

What does this mean? One reason may be the underestimating of the scale of the Great Patriotic War by the youth. The history of the 20th century is replete with wars, two world wars, civil wars and military coups. Deficiency of emotional attitude to the war by youth compels it to rational judgments such as: «If in the world practice already exists a similar experience, it can happen again». Another reason may be a sense of inevitable conflict to which the international community is prepared with its polar political and economic interests. The Muslim world is aggressively opposed to the West, the West is aggressively opposed to the East. North Korea tested nuclear weapons, Russia, like the U.S., continue to develop and build modern weapons. Information about the latest developments in the field of modern weapons constantly appears in the information field, which leads people to pessimistic conclusions about possible armed conflict. Especially because there are constant local wars on the planet. The risk of war is one of the many other risks of modern society. Ulrich

Beck's theory of society risk has given to the risks an universal character, as an integral feature of modern society.

The young generation corresponds better features and properties of our time, takes risks like natural and organic phenomenon and therefore more pessimistic. It remains to think that if young people are more «afraid» of the future, then it will try to cope with the risks of modern society.

The memory of the war must be constantly nurtured by the emotionally intense information in order to prevent the hollowing out of the emotional memory. The events of the Great Patriotic War are reflected in the various works of art.

Let's see what types of art more actively support the collective memory of the war. Table 3 shows the number of answers to the question: «In your opinion, where are the most reflected images of the war?».

Table 3

Answers to the question: «How do you think where are the most reflected images of war?» depending on the age
(in % of the number of persons of this age)

Arts	Up to 20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	Older than 60	Total
In the paintings of the war	35,8%	30,1%	37,2%	45,7%	29,4%	32,2%	32,9%
The songs and music about the war	68,7%	75,6%	74,4%	80,0%	88,2%	76,3%	77,0%
In the movies about the war	65,7%	83,3%	86,0%	77,1%	88,2%	86,4%	81,8%
In war fiction	62,7%	49,4%	53,5%	57,1%	55,9%	59,3%	54,6%
In folk tales and stories	28,4%	24,4%	23,3%	14,3%	13,2%	18,6%	21,7%

As the table shows, the most important in supporting the emotional memory of the war belongs to the cinema (82% of respondents noted its significance). The second place belongs to the songs, the music about the war (77%). The third - fiction

about the war (54,6%). The least important are folk legends and stories about the war (21,7%).

It is interesting to notice the generational differences in the assessment of the significance of the channels by which the various age groups have gained the knowledge about the Great Patriotic War. Respondents aged under 20 believe that the events of the war is best reflected in the literature of the war, as well as in folk tales and stories. Less information about the war, they gained from the songs and films about the war. This is not surprising, Soviet war films are not popular among the youth, and the songs of that time is hard to hear from older generations.

Interestingly, the younger generation is more interested in folk legends and stories. In today's information society with the development of technologies for forming public opinion and the appearing of the vast array of information that is not backed up by real events, decreases the level of confidence to the certain channels of communication, and to the information itself as a whole. Young people are more critical to the messages, not only in the Internet, but also broadcast on television and in print media. This is one of the reasons why the stories from the first hand from veterans or their children, for young people are more vibrant real images of the Great Patriotic War, than the secondary information. The same applies to the artistic works written by directly involved in the war people and contemporaries.

War stories are devoided of elements of fiction, they are perceived as genuine evidence of memory, as the results of memories. These qualities of military narrative attract the youth. The younger generation feel responsible for the transmission of folk tales of war and not the content of the artwork. We believe that the empirical evidence for the fact of high assessment of the significance of folk legends and stories of the war by the youth is an important result of the study confirms the theoretical principles and the role of tradition in the social and historical memory of the people.

The first place among the arts, which transmit images of war for young people is a song. Songs are the second in importance to strengthen the historical memory. Song - is a concise, emotion-filled message, rich by intonations and personal

information about the impression of a man linked to a specific event, in this case with the war.

Let's see exactly what genre of songs better perceive by the representatives of different generations. Referring to the table number 4.

Table 4

Answers to the question: «What songs about the war do you like more?»
depending on age
(in % of the number of persons of this age)

Genre song	Up to 20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	Older than 60	Total
Quiet lyrical («Zemlyanka», «Siniy platochek»)	30,3%	37,7%	41,9%	65,7%	41,2%	47,5%	41,3%
Loud lyric («Smuglyanka-Moldavanka», «Katyusha»)	51,5%	51,3%	53,5%	45,7%	60,3%	54,2%	52,7%
Hiking, bouncy («Projaniye Slavyanky», «Soldiers, go!»)	25,8%	28,6%	30,2%	14,3%	17,6%	13,6%	23,4%
Patriotic («Svajenaya War»)	21,2%	33,1%	44,2%	37,1%	25,0%	25,4%	30,2%
Victorious marches («Zdravstvuy, den' Pobedu!»)	53,0%	36,4%	25,6%	28,6%	60,3%	62,7%	44,8%

As we can see from the table the highest significance for the total sample are loud lyrical songs such as «Smuglyanka-Moldavanka», «Katyusha» (53%). The second place is occupied by the victorious marches, such as «Zdravstvuy, den' Pobedu!» (45%). The lowest value for the transmission of images of war are hiking, bouncy songs like «Projaniye Slavyanky», «Soldiers, go!» (23,4%). For young people are the most significant victory marches. While this genre is the last place in the ranks of the middle-aged 30-50 years. Curiously, victory marches also took the first place among the elder people. Here the tastes of «grandchildren» and

«grandfathers» are coincided and differ sharply on the tastes of the «fathers». The same tastes of grandparents and grandchildren are also in respect of patriotic songs such as «Svajenaya War». Both generational category have put this kind of song in the last place in the rank of song genres, while the average age of the respondents patriotic songs placed on the 2nd and 3rd places. So the difference is significant (20 percentage points) we can not admit it as random. The preferences of song genres are reflected not so much difference in the aesthetic tastes of parents and children (or the coincidence of these flavors of grandchildren and grandparents), but reflect a difference in the types of emotions that accompany the memories of the war from different generations.

Victory marches marked as priority by grandchildren and grandparents are different by positive emotions of joy and pride of victory. These songs like sum up the hard work which has led to the success. These songs highlight the merits of the winners. The reasons for choosing this genre by grandchildren and grandparents are different. Grandparents chose victory marches, because these songs bring the feelings of liberation from the hardships of war and the enthusiasm of the winners. And grandchildren choose this genre, because victory marches bring positive information about the war generation to be proud of, and are a form of tradition. For the middle generation such role may play artistic images of civil war, revolution. To find the status of legends, historical information should have acquired a temporal distance, at least a generation. Tradition has an epic sense that best passed by victorious march like «Zdravstvuy, den' Pobedu!». Not always such songs are written in hot pursuit, it takes time to realize the epic scale of the event.

For middle-aged people up to 50 (65,7%) marches are not priority and quiet lyrical songs like quiet lyrical «Zemlyanka», «Siniy platochek». They reflect, in memory of the war the human component, devoid of epic and proud winners. Members of this generation confirm to war generation not as to distant ancestors, but as to specific people they knew. Therefore, the transfer of simple human emotions of people experiencing the hardships of war, for the middle generation is more significant than the noise and thunder of victory marches.

Conclusions. The weakening of the moral component in the views of young people about the reasons of the victory in the war could lead to a relative devaluation of pride for the victory in the Great Patriotic War, which, in its turn, may reduce the memory effect of the war on the formation of high patriotic feelings.

There is a clear trend of weakening the moral component of the collective memory of the war.

The respondents are optimistic about the prospects for peace. Persons who do not believe in the repeating of great war, significantly more than those who are considering it is possible.

The highest value in supporting the emotional memory of the war belongs to the movies. The second place belongs to the songs, the music of the war. The third - literature about the war. Speaking about genre of songs that are more receptive to the representatives of different generations, it's loud lyric song. The second place is occupied by the victorious march. The lowest value for the transmission of images of war are hiking, bouncy songs.

LITERATURE

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