

THE COLLECTIVE MEMORY AS A BASIS OF TERRITORIAL IDENTITY

КОЛЛЕКТИВНАЯ ПАМЯТЬ КАК ОСНОВА ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ТЕРРИТОРИАЛЬНОЙ ИДЕНТИЧНОСТИ

TOPRAK ÖZDEŞLİK TEMELİ OLARAK TOPLUM HAFIZASI

Natalia PROKOPIEVA* - Pauline A. ALEKSEYEV**

ABSTRACT

With global social changes, old stereotypes are breaking, values are changing and social identity issues are becoming more important. In the ongoing migration movements, territory identity is increasingly gaining grounds. This article suggests that the basis for the formation of territorial identity can be a collective memory of the territory as general knowledge, memories and attitudes.

Key Words: Social Identity, Territorial Identity, Collective Memory.

АННОТАЦИЯ

В условиях глобальных социальных изменений происходит ломка устоявшихся стереотипов, изменяется система ценностей, особую остроту приобретает проблема социальной идентичности. В условиях миграционной активности актуальным является вопрос о территориальной идентичности. В статье высказывается предположение, о том, что основой формирования территориальной идентичности может выступать коллективная память территории, как общее знание, воспоминания, отношение.

Ключевые Слова: Социальная Идентичность; Территориальная Идентичность; Коллективная Память

ÖZET

Küreselen sosyal değişimlerle eski basmakalıplar dağılıyor, değerler sistemi değişiyor ve sosyal özdeşlik konusu önem kazanıyor. Devam eden göç şartlarında toprakla özdeşleşme konusu daha da güncelleşiyor. Makalede ilişki, hatıra, genel bilgi gibi algıların toplumun hafızasında toprak özdeşleşmesinde temel unsurlar olarak yer aldıkları düşünceler ileri sürülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sosyal Özdeşleme, Toprak Özdeşleme, Toplum Hafızası

Any radical changes taking place in society, can not affect the psychological structure of society. So GM Andreyev said that at this time there is breaking stereotypes, change the value system, particularly acute is the problem of social identity. (Andreeva, 2000: 219) In the process of socialization of each person identifies with a particular, a reference to his band, in an era of change boundaries between groups are often blurred and hard it is to identify with any group, there is a crisis, often called an identity crisis.

In terms of migration activity in our country special relevance and urgency for the region becomes the interaction between different social groups. How much for a person coming to a new area, it becomes a "second homeland", it is a territorial identity. We hypothesized that the cementing element of territorial identity for all groups can be a collective memory as general knowledge, memories, attitudes.

The concept of "collective memory" was developed and proposed by the French sociologist M. Halbwachs in the 20-ies of the last century. In his view, access to the memory as last reality quite unreliable, but nevertheless, it forms the basis of the social order. Be aware of the existence of a collective memory for a long time. Plato spoke of a certain knowledge repository, unknown social reality, hidden from man. The presence in the world of storage-specific socially significant information seen in historical research. In historical science, along with the term "collective memory", apply concepts such as "social memory", "historical memory", "socio-historical memory", "Memory of the World", "external memory", "supra-individual system of information" and t . § Historical memory is interpreted as a set of institutionally defined interpretations of historical events that encourages any of the versions of the past. (Emelyanova, 2006: 137-262)

Meanwhile, the collective memory, as a socio-psychological phenomenon, is not covered by the science of history and is not absorbed by the historical memory. Collective memory has no clear boundaries, is the memory of the group, shared memories, the people,

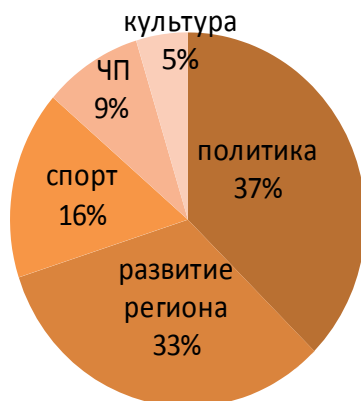


Рисунок 1. События

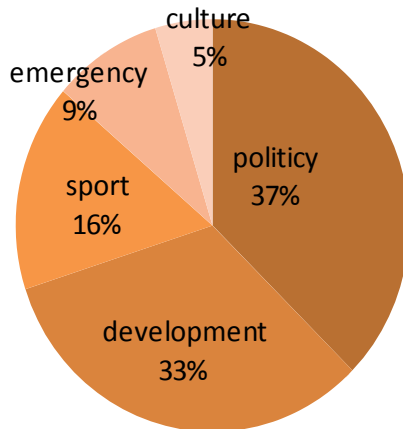


Fig.1 Events

In the category of "political events" that pronounced, includes items such as "sovereignty» (Pi = 0,11), «presidential elections» (Pi = 0,11), «the occurrence of Yakutia in the Russian» (Pi = 0, 07), "the election of the first president» (Pi = 0,05), «the basis of Yakutsk» (Pi = 0,02), «base YASSR» (Pi = 0,02), as well as "the arrival of B. B. Putin ", " arrival of DA Medvedev ", " revolution ", " the adoption of the Constitution of the RS (I) ", " civil war ", " the visit of Patriarch Kirill, "the relative frequency of which is equal to 0.01. In the second place came the category "Regional development", which included such things as "the construction of the railway» (Pi = 0,08), «holding ESPO» (Pi = 0,03), «transform YSU NEFU» (Pi = 0.03), "the appearance of cellular» (Pi = 0,02), «the emergence of the Internet» (Pi = 0,02), «the beginning of the Gold and Diamond» (Pi = 0,02), «open tube of the World" (Pi = 0,02), «archaeological excavations", "construction of hydroelectric power station", "the creation of ALROSA." "Gasification of villages", "construction of new schools." Next, the third category is "Sports Event" where there are elements of the "Children of Asia» (Pi = 0,15), «Lebedev - World Champion» (Pi = 0,02), "Winners of Olympic Games in wrestling", "Manchaary game", "games Bootur", "Balakshin - an Olympic medal." For residents of the region are significant achievements yakutyans the international arena. Category "Emergency situation in the region" includes "flood» (Pi = 0,03), «flood restoration work", "cold pole -72 *", "fires". And it is no coincidence, every year the residents of the region are victims and witnesses of two elements - spring floods and forest fires. It should be noted that in the category of "Cultural Events" includes elements of "Olonkho" (in 2005, UNESCO declared Olonkho one of the

"Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity"), a ballet festival "Siberian Crane".

In the second group 66% of the significant events are the so-called "Cultural Events" where the following elements are present: new year (0.09), of the winter (0.07), the day of (0.07), 23fevralya (0.07), May 9 (0.05), Carnival (0.02), the arrival of Roy Jones (0.02) and Tom Hardy (0.02), ysyakh (0.02), the day the driver (0.02), the day the police (0, 02), March 8 (0,02). The second category consists of a dedicated "Sports events" (17%), it is the main element of the game "Children of Asia" (0,37). Next, highlight the category "Regional development" (10%), it included items such as "Railroad" (0.02), "construction" (0,05). Less severe category, and combining disparate elements is the "City" (7%), where there are Saturdays (0.02), the prohibition of alcohol (0.02).

Thus, in group 1 in the category "Events" include political events (37%), development of the region (33%), sport (16%), PE (9%), cultural events (5%). The items included in this category reflect all the events that have emotional value-the value for the inhabitants of the territory, we can also note the variety of elements present. In group 2 in the category "Events" included - cultural events (66%), sport (17%), development of the region (10%), city (7%), there is monotony and poverty of the elements. A comparison between the groups shows undifferentiated, and a cursory look at the events taking place in the area in the second group, which may be an indirect indicator of the level of identification with the place of residence at the moment.

Traditions are respondents 1 of the following categories: national traditions of the Sakha people (62%), traditional events of the Republic (21.4%), activities that are typical for the whole country (9%), the national fisheries (7.6%).

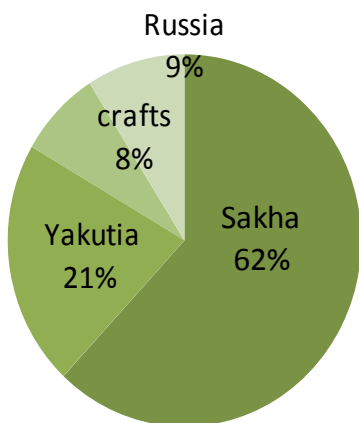


Fig.2 Traditions

In the most pronounced category "National traditions of the Sakha people" often occurs "ysyakh» (Pi = 0,26), as the most respected annual celebration of the Yakuts. Further respondents mark elements such as "osuokhay» (Pi = 0,06), «olonkho» (Pi = 0,05), «ice fishing» (Pi = 0,05), «tanhā» (Pi = 0, 03), "mare» (Pi = 0,03), «algys» (Pi = 0,02), «khomus» (Pi = 0,02), «respect the spirit of fire» (Pi = 0,02), « bayanay »(Pi = 0,02),« stroganina, "" faith in Aiyy ", " shamanism ", etc. These elements point to the traditions of the indigenous people of the region, its beliefs, rituals, distinct culture, folklore. In the category of "Traditional measures of the Republic" are annual events in the region, carried out in recent times, "sports» (Pi = 0,06), «Children of Asia» (Pi = 0,04), «Miss Yakutia» (Pi = 0, 02), "Game Manchaary» (Pi = 0,02), «Game Bootur", "North Star", "City Day", "Sana yrya", "Republic Day", "fraternities."

Our respondents were marked by events that take place throughout the country, which allowed us to identify the category of "traditional events in Russia." In this category are such items as "hospitality» (Pi = 0,02), «off winter» (Pi = 0,01), «Carnival» (Pi = 0,01), «Victory Day» (Pi = 0, 01), "The New Year» (Pi = 0,01). The least severe category were "national industries", where respondents report the preservation of traditional forms of economy of the Sakha people, "Hunt» (Pi = 0,02), «cattle» (Pi = 0,01), «hay» (Pi = 0, 01), "Equine» (Pi = 0,01), «reindeer» (Pi = 0,01).

In group 2 the tradition of the following categories: national traditions of the Sakha people (88%), fisheries for the Sakha people (6%), National Sports (6%). National traditions of the Sakha people comprise the following elements: ysyakh (0.57), olonkho (0.08), jews harp (0.06), mare (0.03) choron (0.03) toyuk (0.03) national clothing (0.03), the Yakut Earrings (0.03) osohay (0.03), sliced frozen (0.03) and ice drift of the Lena River (0.03). In the domestic fisheries noted reindeer (0.03), and national sports hapsagay (0,03).

A comparative analysis of the two groups shows the differences in the differentiation of this category, in a variety of elements. In fairness it should be noted that in group 2 all the main elements of this category have been submitted, which may indicate the immersion environment.

Among the prominent people of Yakutia distinguished: politicians (51.4%), writers (22.5%), athletes (13.6%), literary characters (10%) and the Second World War heroes (2.5%).

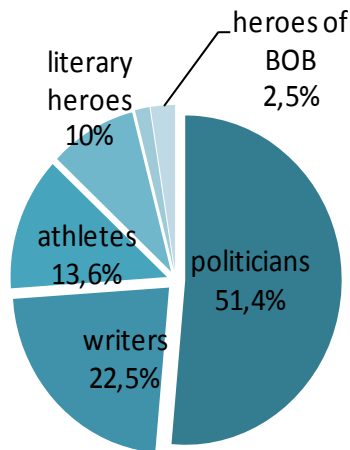


Fig 3. The names of Yakutia

The category "Politicians" consists of names such as PA Oyunskiy (Pi = 0,14), ME Nikolaev (Pi = 0,13), MK Ammosov (Pi = 0,12), AV Styrov (Pi = 0,04), PI Beketov (Pi = 0,03), GI Chiryayev (Pi = 0,02), Ordzhonikidze (Pi = 0,02), EA Borisov (Pi = 0,02), J. Kraft (Pi = 0,01), S. Dezhnyov (Pi = 0,01). All of these names are public figures have made a significant contribution to the political and economic construction in our country. The category "Writers" is a folk names of writers and poets (AE Kulakovskii (Pi = 0,11), S. Omollon (Pi = 0,03), AS Sofronov (Pi = 0,02), C . Danilov (Pi = 0,02), N. Yakut (Pi = 0,01), Ivanov (Pi = 0,01), VL Seroshevsky (Pi = 0,01)). Among the athletes republic respondents mention those who have achieved great success in the international arena. First of all, P. Pinigin (Pi = 0,03), G. Balakshin (Pi = 0,02), P. Dmitriev (Pi = 0,02), G. Kontoev (Pi = 0,01), B. Lebedev (Pi = 0,01), A. Diodorov (Pi = 0,01), E. Kolodko (Pi = 0,01). In the category of literary heroes respondents note Manchaary (Pi = 0,03), Tygyn Darhaan (Pi = 0,02), Elley Bootur (Pi = 0,01), Nyurgun Bootur (Pi = 0,01). Unfortunately, the category of "Heroes of War" is represented by only one name - Fyodor Okhlopkov (Pi = 0,02), a hero of the Great Patriotic War, the sniper.

In group 2 the specified category represented 85% of the politicians (E. Borisov (Pi = 0,38), Nikolayev (Pi = 0,36), V.Shtyrov (Pi = 0,08), MK Ammosov (Pi = 0,05), Fedorov (Pi = 0,02), P. Oyunskiy (Pi = 0,02)). Among the athletes of the republic, our respondents are aware of V. Lebedev (Pi = 0,05), and among the writers S.Danilova (Pi = 0,02). As you can see, most of the names submitted are our contemporaries.

Among the prominent people of Russia respondents identify "Politicians" (56.9%), "military affairs" (17.4%), "writers" (17%), "Scientists" (9.7%).

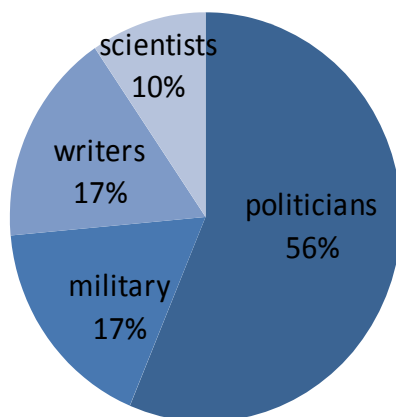


Fig 4. Thenames of Russia

Among the politicians most frequently mentioned were: Peter I ($P_i = 0,12$), VI Lenin ($P_i = 0,09$), IV Stalin ($P_i = 0,07$), VV Putin ($P_i = 0,07$), Catherine II ($P_i = 0,06$), BN Yeltsin ($P_i = 0,05$), Ivan the Terrible ($P_i = 0,03$), MS Gorbachev ($P_i = 0,02$), Vladimir Putin ($P_i = 0,02$), DA Medvedev ($P_i = 0,02$), Nicholas II ($P_i = 0,01$), LI Brezhnev ($P_i = 0,01$), NS Khrushchev ($P_i = 0,01$), Alexander II ($P_i = 0,01$), SK Shoigu ($P_i = 0,01$). Among the military leaders were marked Y. Gagarin ($P_i = 0,04$), GK Beetles ($P_i = 0,04$), AV Suvorov ($P_i = 0,03$), MI Kutuzov ($P_i = 0,01$), VV Tereshkova ($P_i = 0,01$), MT Kalashnikov ($P_i = 0,01$). Russian brands, of course, are the names of A. Pushkin ($P_i = 0,08$), LN Tolstoy ($P_i = 0,05$), M. Lermontov ($P_i = 0,03$), FM Dostoevsky ($P_i = 0,01$), VV Mayakovsky ($P_i = 0,01$). Among the scientists were marked MV Lomonosov ($P_i = 0,04$), DI Mendeleev ($P_i = 0,02$), as well as AD Sakharov ($P_i = 0,01$), IP Pavlova ($P_i = 0,01$).

In the second group, the most frequently mentioned name is Vladimir Putin, which again indicates the existence situationally.

Findings

Our analysis allowed to identify major categories of collective memory - events, traditions, personalities. The obtained results of the study of collective memory suggests that the respondents are significant events related to politics. Laws passed in politics, directly affect the livelihoods of people, and it is connected with the development of the region in the field of economy, information resources, education and transport infrastructure. Comparative analysis of the collective memory of the two groups of respondents showed some differences, particularly in the differentiation and variety of items for each category. Lack of differentiation and the monotony of elements may be an indirect indicator of the level of identification with the place of residence at the moment.

In the territorial identity manifested the general properties of social identity. It has a three-component structure: cognitive, affective and evaluative component related to each other. (Samoshkina, 2008:99-106) At the core of the formation of territorial identity is the cognitive component, that is, knowledge of the history of the area and on this basis can be created emotionally-value treatment of all social groups living in the territory.

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