

Ivan Smadych

THE INFLUENCE OF GENETIC MEMORY AND MEMORY OF GENERATIONS ON THE CHANGE OF THE HABITAT

*Associate Professor, Department of Architecture and Urban Planning,
Ivano-Frankivsk National Technical University of Oil and Gas, Ivano-Frankivsk*

e-mail: Architectvan@gmail.com

orcid: 0000-0001-7964-5730

Received: 18.08.2020 / Revised: 19.11.2020 / Accepted: 11.11.2020

© Smadych I., 2020

<https://doi.org/10.23939/as2020.02.269>

Abstract. This article examines the phenomenon of generational memory and its impact on people with changing living conditions. As a result of theoretical research on the concept of “memory of generations” the main hypotheses of this study were formed, covering several aspects: the memory of generations has an impact on the choice of the living environment when changing the residence; there are constant interdependencies between the level of transmission of values of different generations; with increasing level of functional priorities of a man the level of similarity of dwelling decreases that was inherent in different generations.

Key words: memory of generations in architecture, living environment, values in the choice of dwelling, human living environment.

Problem statement

Man during his life repeatedly changes the living environment. The reasons may be quite different, but the natural desire of everyone to improve living conditions is clear. Residential development and the organization of the living environment is a priority for anyone (Bromley, 2005). The processes of globalization, the tendency of labour migration of residents of western and central Ukraine to the EU form a change in values concerning residential architecture. The architectural expressiveness of the exterior of the dwelling recedes into the background before the increased indicators of living space or more successful placement of a residential building in the city system (Volodymyr Durmanov, 2004). However, with a stable demand for dwelling, multi-apartment residential architecture has acquired the features of standardization, which in no way reflects the full range of human social needs. These processes negatively affect the identification of the urban environment of individual cities and the comfort of its housing.

The process of forming the living environment is guided by market trends, sometimes contrary to current norms and recommendations of sanitary gaps and regulatory indicators of density and superficiality of buildings (Dmytrenko, A. 2019)

It has been scientifically proven that a person's choice and values are influenced by many socio-cultural factors, among which the main ones are those that are formed in the first stage of human life and passed from generation to generation (Fangqing Lyu, 2019). This phenomenon of “generational memory” has an impact on all spheres of human life and is reflected in scientific works in various fields, medicine, psychology, sociology, culturology. The relevance of the study is formed by the need for a detailed study of the phenomenon of

generational memory, the process of its transmission and assimilation by a human, as well as its impact on the architecture of the living environment.

Analysis of recent research and publications

The concept of generational memory and genetic memory is quite new in the field of architecture and refers to architectural sociology (Jones, P. R., 2006). In sociology and philosophy, this phenomenon has been studied since the middle of the twentieth century by E. Zemach (Zemach, E. M., 1983), G. Hagestad (Hagestad G. O., 2003), J. Sutton, K. Windhorst (Sutton, J., & Windhorst, C. 2009, 2012) and others. Thus, P. Nora (Nora, Pierre, 1989) interprets the concept of “memory of generations” as the transfer of value and socio-behavioural characteristics of man from one generation to another in the process of natural assimilation through social institutions: schools, universities, places of work etc. In psychology, this concept was studied by A. Koriat and M. Goldsmith (Koriat, A., Goldsmith, M., 2000), L. Levine (Levine, L. J., 1997) and others.

Socialization of scientific theories at the end of XX and the beginning of the XXI century formed a scientific interest of this phenomenon in various spheres of human life. Some components of the memory of generations in architecture and ways to evaluate them were studied by M. E. Heidmets, V. Yu. Durmanov, K. A. Liika (Heidmets M. E., 2019), J. Goodman (Goodman, J., 2016), M. M. Gabrel, (Gabrel M. M., 2018), B. S. Cherkas (Cherkas B. S., 2015) and others.

Objective of the article

The article aims to study the influence of the memory of generations on the values of housing change and to determine the priority links of this phenomenon that have an impact on the formation of the architecture of the living environment. The object of research is the architectural organization of the living environment. The subject of the study is the manifestation of the memory of generations for the choice and formation of human habitat.

Our previous studies of the features and mechanisms of the qualitative type of sociological survey in the context of the study of the impact of generational memory on residential architecture (Smadych I., 2020) allowed us to form the following hypotheses of this study:

- the memory of generations is preserved throughout all human life and has a significant impact on all aspects of the formation of the architecture of the living environment;
- features of a person's first dwelling have a direct impact on all other cases of change of housing through attempts to consciously or unconsciously reproduce or interpret the elements of his first home, which are valuable to him;
- a specific case of the level of memory transmission of generations has a direct impact on all subsequent generations.

Results and discussions

This article is devoted to determining the degree and mechanisms of influence and assimilation of intangible characteristics of socio-mental life and their impact on the architectural component of the living environment. This study was conducted based on the method of sociological survey and the method of comparison, as the most effective in the analysis of quality indicators of human life. The method of the sociological survey used was a descriptive survey consisting of 3 blocks of questions, which are structured in a questionnaire for more complete data collection. The target audience of respondents is 210 people aged 15–86, who are citizens of Ukraine, which is the minimum number for conducting a qualitative type of research (Chan, A.P.C., 2004). The questionnaire was formed in the software product Google Form and distributed in the communities of various regional centres of Ukraine on the social network Facebook. Questionnaire analysis charts and tables are generated by using Microsoft Excel. The analysis of the results of the questionnaire was conducted in 2 stages. At first, we conducted an integrated assessment of memory acquisition and transmission between generations of different age groups. Presenting the results of the study graphically, we compared them with the normative vectors of memory transmission between generations. This allowed us to identify the points of the deviation of the curve. Only after that, an attempt to investigate the

source of such changes and identify priorities in the formation of the living environment was made. To do this, we used the method of comparison in pairs. The results of this comparison are structured by levels of design: subject-spatial, three-dimensional, and the level of the immediate environment (Fig. 1). These components of socialization are transmitted through the following institutions: preschools, family, school, various organizations, institutions of higher education, informal associations (Fig. 2).

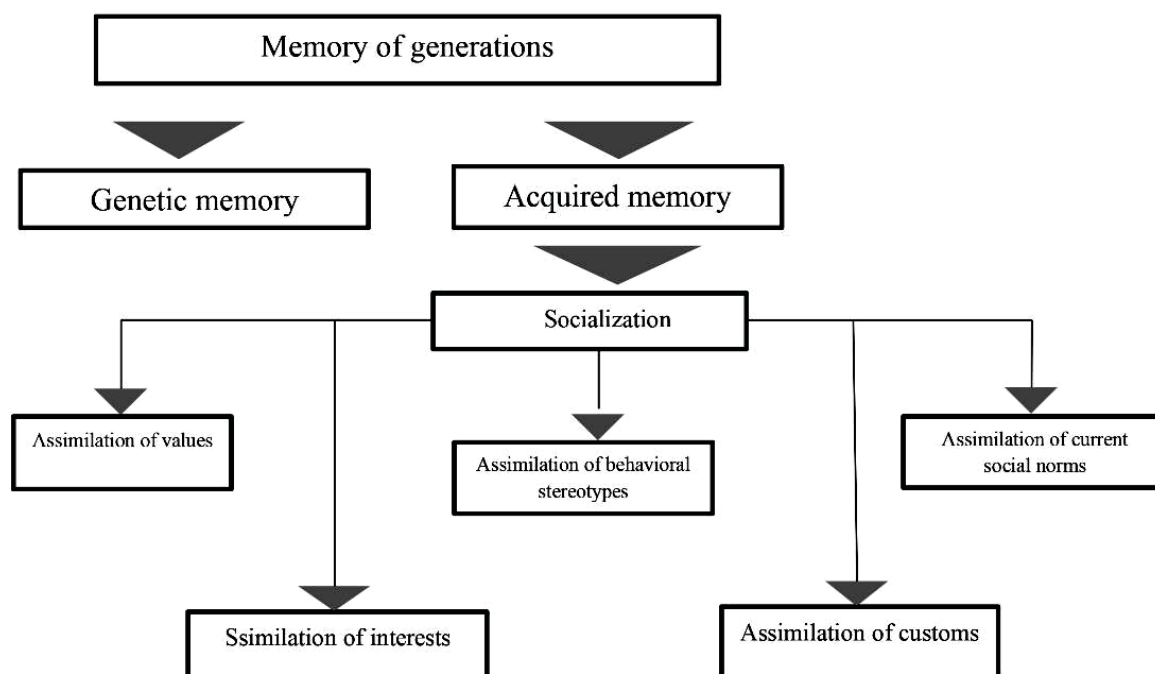


Fig. 1. The structure of the memory of generations (General course of sociology, 2018)

*Assimilation of interests

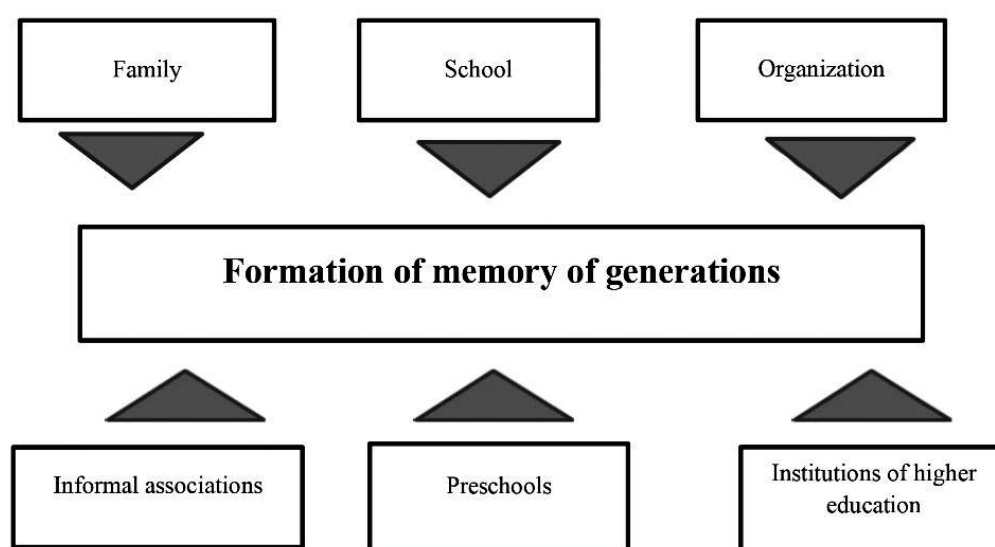


Fig. 2. Ways of transmitting the memory of generations (General course of sociology, 2018)

Our scientific interest is the process of transmission, assimilation and manifestation of the memory of generations in the process of changing the living environment. Gangi S., Talamo A. and many other scientists agree that the phenomenon of genetic memory transfer has been insufficiently studied, although they prove its

influence on all levels of human life. In this study, it can be claimed that genetic memory is manifested in all cases of changes in the living environment, but the weight of its impact on the elements of acquired values can be determined only by a detailed comparative analysis of sociological surveys of several generations within one family. According to the analysis of the structure of generational memory, the phenomenon of *generational memory in the formation of human habitat can be interpreted as conscious and genetic transmission, assimilation and manifestation of valuable and socio-behavioural characteristics of a man from one generation to another in the formation of the living environment*.

Along with this concept, scientists also study collective memory (Howard Schuman, Jacqueline Scott, 1989), as the assimilation of valuable socio-mental norms and rules of behaviour by a certain group of people who have common cultural characteristics. However, in this study, our scientific interest concerns the study of the manifestation of generational memory and genetic memory of an individual respondent, and the field of study that makes up the territory of Ukraine is very diversified in socio-cultural and historical aspects.

Based on the reference sources of practical sociology (the Basics of sampling in various types of studies, 2011) when conducting a social survey, we should pay special attention to the formation of questionnaires that reflect all levels of architectural design (Fig. 3).

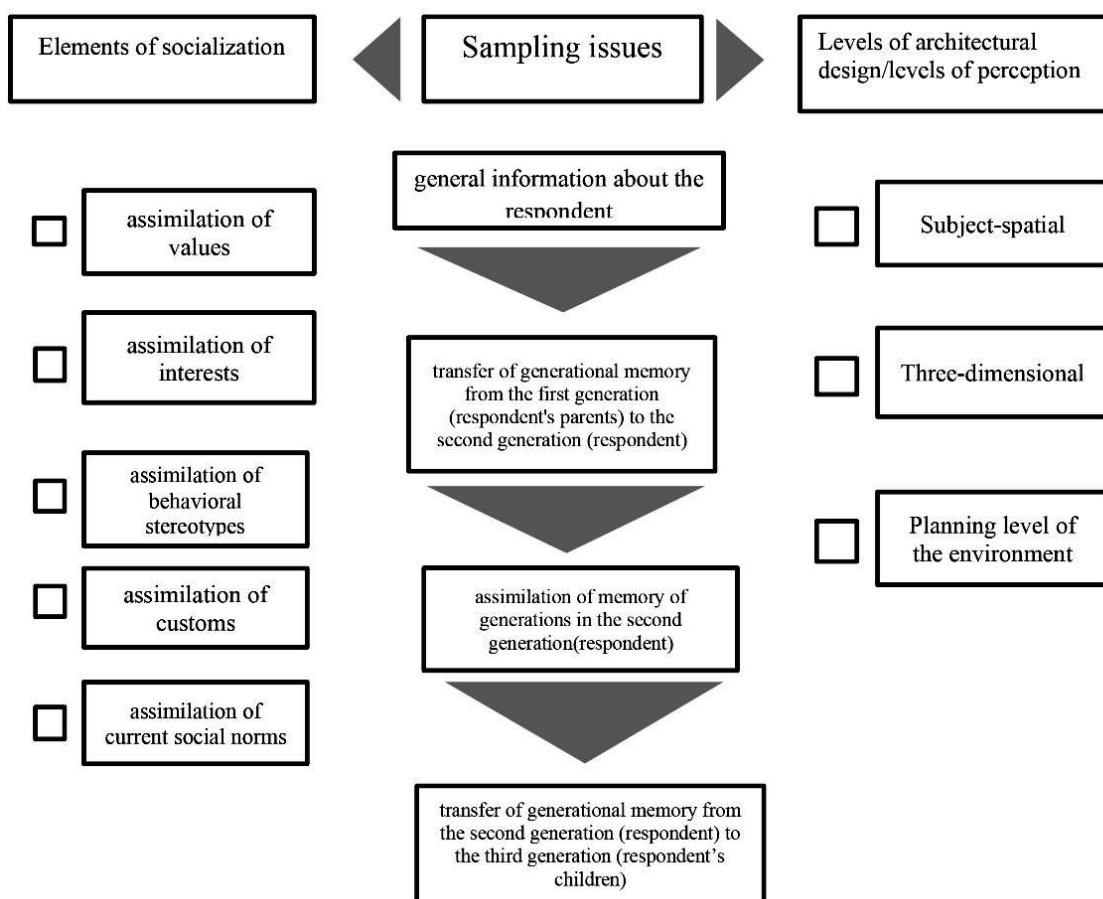


Fig. 3. The structure of the questionnaire of the sociological survey in the process of studying the manifestation of the memory of generations in the living environment formation (author's development)

The questionnaire, which includes 25 questions, was formed on the base of this model (Smadych I. P., 2020).

All questions are divided into several blocks:

- a general block of questions, including the general characteristics of the respondent (e.g. age, gender, income level, etc.).
- I block: the questions are focused on studying the ways of transmitting the memory of generations from the first generation (the respondent's parents) to the second generation (directly the respondent);

- II block: assimilation of generational memory in the second generation (the respondent);
- III block of questions: transfer of memory of generations from II generation (respondent) to III generation (the respondent's children);

This complex structure of the questionnaire allows both horizontal comparisons of the ways of transmission and the levels of the architectural environment, affected by the memory of generations, and “vertical” comparisons i.e. to compare living conditions between different generations.

Analysis of scientific sources for sociological surveys (Bernard S. Phillips, 1969) indicates the need for a multi-stage study of qualitative human characteristics. Accordingly, we conducted a pilot survey among 20 respondents who changed their dwelling at least 3 times during their lives. 2 additional questions were added to the questionnaire:

- What questions of this questionnaire were the most difficult and ambiguous for the choice of answers?
- What other questions would you add to this questionnaire?

The formation of behavioural stereotypes occurs in the period up to 15 years (Jean Mercer, 1985). The primary change of living environment most often occurs in 15 years (beginning of studies in universities or military service). That is why the initial countdown of the primary change of dwelling of the questionnaire takes place during this period. In the Soviet Union on the territory of Ukraine (until 1991) there was a housing policy based on the state support for working families. Therefore, people over 45 years did not have much impact on the first few changes in the dwelling, and the reasons for the changes were formed due to a natural desire to increase uncomfortably small living space of apartments (for example, typical apartment areas of that period: 1-room apartment – 31–33 m², 2 –room apartment – 30–46 m², 3-room apartment – 55–58 m²) (Metspalu P., 2018).

To analyze the actual transmission and assimilation of generational memory between different age groups, a matrix of correspondence of the results of different age groups of respondents was created (Fig. 4), which will help to form schedules of assimilation and transmission of generational memory in residential architecture. Based on the information that the average age of mothers in Ukraine is 25 years (Chepelevska, L. A., 2018), all respondents are divided into the following age groups:

- up to 25 years (generation “A”);
- 26–50 years (generation “B”);
- 51 and above (generation “C”).

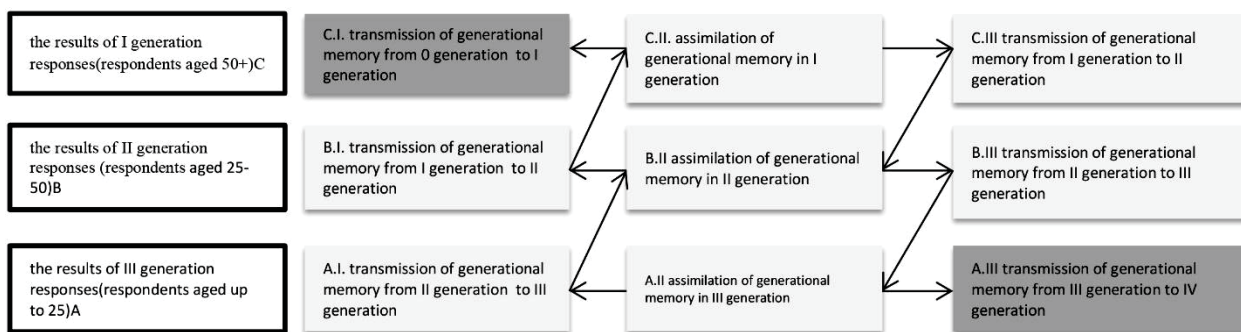


Fig. 4. Matrix of correspondence of transfer and assimilation of memory of generations to results of answers of various age groups of respondents (development of the author)

The consolidated matrix of results has the following form (Table 1):

Table 1

Matrix of comparison of answers of the main age groups of respondents (results of the author's analysis)

C.1	C.2	C.3	C.4	C.5
42.20 %	47.11 %	31.82 %	–	–
B.0	B.1	B.2	B.3	B.4
–	43.38 %	65.01 %	42.20 %	–
A.0	A.00	A.1	A.2	A.3
–	–	54.43 %	58.89 %	66.67 %

We used the grapho-analytical method for further analysis of the transfer and assimilation of the generational memory between groups A, B, C, (Fig. 5).

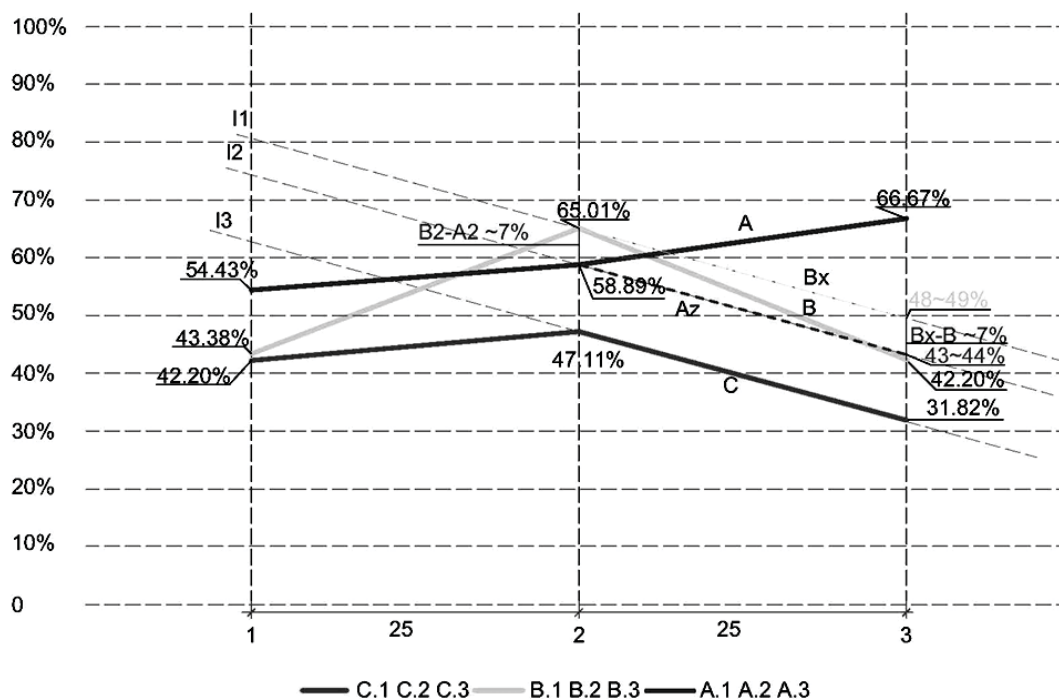


Fig. 5. Analytical diagram of the transfer and assimilation of memory of generations in the architecture of the living environment (author's research)

The horizontal scale of Figure 5 shows the age range of 50 years with 3 data fixation points (according to the developed matrix). Vertical scale – a scale of the quotient of positive responses of respondents of the appropriate age group (relative percentage units at 100 % maximum). Cristian Candia in his studies of short-term and long-term memory demonstrates that long-term memory has the form of a bi-exponential curve, which after a period of active growth in the first phase decreases in all subsequent phases (Candia, C., 2019). Also, any subsequent generation regardless of the level of memory transmission of generations from the previous age group (point 1) considers the level of its assimilation and interpretation in the home much higher (C1-C2, B1-B2, A1-A2). Thus, there is a relationship between the level of assimilation and the transmission of values to the next generation: the transfer of memory of generations (point 3) is always lower than the level of assimilation in this generation (point 2). We cannot determine the level of memory of generations in a specific period, because the results of the survey show only a certain period of 60–70 years. The percentage of the deviation of the curve conveys only the subjective assessment of the respondent, but the correlation between the answers in points 1, 2, 3 should be a constant dependence (this hypothesis is confirmed when comparing the deviation C1-C2 / A1-A2 and C2-C3 / B2-B3). Based on the nature of the existing graph of the bi-exponential curve and the transmission of generational memory to the oldest generations will always be higher than in all subsequent generations, so in our case line I3 (C2-C3) shows the best case of generational memory, which corresponds to the respondents' answers aged 50+. When applying the baseline I3 on the section of the deviation B2-B3, there is a decrease in the normatively defined memory transfer of generations by 7 units (Bx-B). The same difference is in point 2 of the assimilation of the memory of generations by people under 25 years (B2-A2). We cannot say for sure that this feature works for all cases in a period longer than the study. But in this study, it can be assumed that the number of conventional units of memory of generation X, which for one reason or another was not transferred during the upbringing to the next generation X+1 will not be assimilated. The analysis of this graph shows that respondents of age group A want to pass on to their children the traditions of housekeeping or housing at 67 conventional percentage units, but the actual transfer rate will be 43–44 units.

In the second stage of the study, we aimed to investigate the reason for the decrease in the quotient of memory transfer from generation B to generation A by 7 units. To do this, we separated the results of statistical studies and conducted a group comparison where we compared the results of the responses in groups B with the responses of groups A and C. (Smadych I. 2020/II)

Comparison of the main results of the study allows us to trace the reasons for the reducing of memory transmission from generation B to generation A in the context of the formation of the living environment, as well as to identify tendencies in housing needs in Ukraine. Using the group comparison method, we identified some questions where Group B had the lowest response compared to other groups and tried to describe the possible causes of such cases and suggested ways to improve these components of generational memory in residential architecture.

The analysis of the answers of the main groups of respondents regarding interior items, that are associated with the first home of the respondent, in group A shows 80 % of respondents have such interior items. In group B, only 52 % have such items. However, in group C, 76 % of respondents have such interior items. Also in group B, the manifestation of fashion trends in the interior is much higher than in other groups of respondents 72 % to 43–46 % in other groups A and C (Table 2).

Architectural and design objects

Table 2

Summary analysis of answers to the question “Are there things in your current home that are associated with your first home?”

Group of respondents	Proportion of results for each group	Possible reasons	Ways to improvement
A (0-25)	80 %	The desire to follow the fashion world trend in interior design	Popularization of Ukrainian folk motifs or old things in interior design as an element of passing on the memory of generations
B (25-50)	52 %		
C (50+)	76 %		

Spatial elements

40 % of respondents under the age of 25 want to return to their first living conditions. However, at the age of 25–50 this quotient is only 20.4 %, and at the age of 50 – 34.2 %, 52 % of people in group A consider the ability to find a job as one of the priorities in housing planning. In other age groups of respondents, this quotient is less than 34 %. There is a change in employment trends, the appearance of remote work (Ukraine is on the 4th place in the world in the quotient of remote employees (Tertychnyy O. O., 2016), a new approach to housing planning is needed, where special attention should be paid to job placement, which may involve small private space or a separate room (Table 3).

Table 3

Summary analysis of answers to the question “What were your priorities when choosing a new home?”

Group of respondents	Proportion of results for each group	Possible reasons	Ways to improvement
A (0-25)	40 %	Priority of proximity of the workplace to the dwelling.	When designing residential buildings, it is necessary to include a separate office place or a separate area for the organization of the workplace.
B (25-50)	20,4 %		
C (50+)	34 %		

External environment

79.5 % of the population from small settlements in subsequent housing changes consider one of the priorities of living near nature or the outskirts of the settlement (although the total quotient of these responses to the survey is 63–65 %). However, selective communication with some respondents does not indicate the reasons for such a choice, so we can assume that these preferences for future residence are a manifestation of both acquired and genetic memory. Also at this age, there is a lower quotient of the manifestation of the memory of generations at the subject-spatial level. Comparing these results with the results of housing change priorities, we see the following answers: at the age of 25–50, the main ones are proximity to the workplace and good transport infrastructure conditions (70 % of answers), with a constant quotient of this priority for other age groups within 45–55 %. These results demonstrate the need to apply a qualitatively different approach to the zoning of cities in Ukraine, focusing on integrated solutions for multifunctional zoning of residential, public, social and industrial areas of environmentally friendly production, located in a single area of the city. The planning approach, which was formed during the industrialization of the twentieth century, focused on a clear demarcation of industrial and residential areas of the city in different parts of the city with buffer zones up to 1.5 km. However, the further development of the city planning system on this principle increases the loading on the transport network during rush hours and creates a transport collapse (Table 4).

Table 4

**Summary analysis of answers to the question
“In what place (or part of the settlement) would you like to live?”**

Group of respondents	Proportion of results for each group	Possible reasons	Ways of improvement
A (0-25)	63 %	Preserving the memory of generations in relation to the original environment	Application of approaches to the planning system of the settlement, with equal placement of different zones on the whole area of the settlement without loss of logistics quality; formation of housing-complexes of a new type, which will include various functions and will be able to use the labor of the inhabitants of these houses;
B (25-50)	79,5 %		
C (50+)	65 %		

The comparison in groups allowed us to determine the reasons that affect the decrease in memory transfer of generations from generation B to generation A. We also managed to form a tool to improve this problem through the use of specific architectural techniques in the design of residential architecture at different levels and the formation of housing policy in settlements.

Conclusion

Peculiarities of the first human dwelling have a direct impact on all other cases of housing change through conscious or unconscious attempts to reproduce or interpret the elements of his first home that are valuable to him; the specific case of the level of memory transmission of generations has a direct impact on all subsequent generations.

As a result of the study, it was determined that the memory of generations and genetic memory are preserved throughout human life and in one form or another have an impact on the formation of the living environment. *Accordingly, the first hypothesis is confirmed.*

It has been determined that the change of values and active functional orientations related to the need of financial enrichment or career growth of a person aged 25–50 reduce the manifestation of the memory of generations in the interior and exterior of his home. At the same time, the manifestation of traditions, interests

and customs in the interior of the home returns in old age, when the ability to work decreases. Thus, the second hypothesis is partly confirmed.

There are strong mental connections between different generations, but their manifestation in architecture can be fragmentary throughout life. The obtained results indicate that the 3rd hypothesis is confirmed.

After analyzing the results of the survey, the differences are observed there are forms of the memory interpretation of generations in interior items, which may not always be authentic objects of previous housing, but have the same semantic character. At the same time, there is a people's desire to change their forms of work with the opportunity to spend more time with their families. The real estate market of Ukraine is not adapted to global trends of remote work or self-employment. There is an urgent need for scientific and practical advice on changing the planning system of certain housing units to include separate areas or premises for permanent or periodic work. At the three-dimensional level of design, the desire to create workplaces near the immediate housing can be realized through the formation of multifunctional buildings, as a new type of residential architecture, which is actively developing in the world. There is a need to popularize and find forms of interpretation of traditional interior motifs in the modern context, as a method of preserving the culture of previous generations. We also see the need for further research on this phenomenon of generational memory in the context of the search of architectural techniques for the formation of the living environment, which have a decisive influence on the socio-mental characteristics of a man.

References

- Bernard S. Phillips, Gideon Sjoberg, Roger Nett, (1969). A Methodology for Social Research. *American Sociological Review* 34(4):566. p. 566–567. DOI:10.2307/2091973.
- Bromley R. D. F., Tallon, A. R., & Thomas, C. J. (2005). City Centre Regeneration through Residential Development: Contributing to Sustainability. *Urban Studies*, 42(13), 2407–2429. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00420980500379537>.
- Candia C., Jara-Figueroa, C., Rodriguez-Sickert, C., Barabási, A.-L., Hidalgo, C. A. (2019). The universal decay of collective memory and attention. *Nature Human Behaviour*, 3, 82–91. DOI:10.1038/s41562-018-0474-5.
- Chepelevska L. A. (2018). Tendentsii medyko-demohrafichnykh pokaznykiv Ukrainy u KhKhI stolitti. *Ukraina. Zdorovia natsii*, (1), p. 48–52. Stable URL: http://nbuv.gov.ua/UJRN/Uzn_2018_1_8.
- Chan A. P. C., Chan, D. W. M., Chiang, Y. H., Tang, B. S., Chan, E. H. W., Ho, K. S. K. (2004). Exploring critical success factors for partnering in construction projects. *Journal of Construction Engineering and Management*, 130(2), p. 188–198. DOI: 10.1061/(ASCE) 0733-9364(2004) 130:2(188).
- Cherkes B. S. (2015). Development of the Largest Residential District of Lviv – Sykhiv. *Architectural studies*. Vol. 1. (1). p. 1–6.
- Contreras-Garduño J., Lanz H., Franco B., Pedraza-Reyes M., Nava A., Canales-Lazcano J. (2016). Insect immune priming: ecology and experimental evidence. *Ecol Entomol* 41:351–366. <https://doi.org/10.1111/een.12300>.
- Dmytrenko A., Kuzmenko, T., Kobylarczyk, J., & Paprzyca, K. (2019). The problems of small towns in Ukraine and Poland. *Technical Transactions: Architecture and urban planning*. Vol. 10. pp.73-88. DOI: 10.4467/2353737xct.19.103.11027.
- Durmanov V. & Dubbeling D. (2004). Ukraine. *Inheritance of centralised planning, Housing and Urban Policy Studies*. Vol.28. p.203-214. ISBN 90-407-2483-0.
- Fangqing Lyu. (2019). Architecture as spatial storytelling: Mediating human knowledge of the world, humans and architecture. *Frontiers of Architectural Research* (8). p. 275–283. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foar.2019.05.002>.
- Frei, Raimundo. (2015). “The living bond of generations”. *The narrative construction of post-dictatorial memories in Argentina and Chile*. P. 240–245.
- Gangi S, Talamo A, Ferracuti S. (2009). The long-term effects of extreme war-related trauma on the second generation of Holocaust survivors. *Violence Vict* 24: 687–700. DOI:10.1891/0886-6708.24.5.687.
- Goodman, J.; Packard, M. G. (2016). Memory Systems and the Addicted Brain. *Front. Psychiatry*, 7:24. doi: 10.3389/fpsy.2016.00024.
- Habrel M. M. (2018). Expert methods in research and design of urbanized system. *Mistobuduvannia ta terytorialne planuvannia*. Vol. 67, p. 102–115.
- Hagestad G.O. (2003). Interdependent lives and relationships in changing times: A life-course view of families and aging // R. Settersten (Ed.) *Invitation to the life course: Toward new understandings of later life*. NY: Baywood Publishing Company, pp. 135–159.

Heidmets M. E., Mati E., Durmanov V. Yu., Liik K. A. (2019). Apartments and Offices: How to Satisfy Both Planners and Users? Psychology. Journal of the Higher School of Economics. 2019. Vol. 16. N 1. P. 7–26. DOI: 10.17323/1813-8918-2019-1-7-26.

Howard Schuman; Jacqueline Scott. (1989). Generations and Collective Memories. American Sociological Review, Vol. 54, No. 3., p. 359–381. Stable URL: <http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0003-1224%28198906%2954%3A3%3C359%3AGACM%3E2.0.CO%3B2-A>.

John R. Sutton. (2012) “Imprisonment and Opportunity Structures: A Bayesian Hierarchical Analysis. ” European Sociological Review 28: pp. 12–27.

Jones, P. R. (2006) The Sociology of Architecture and the Politics of Building: The Discursive Construction of Ground Zero. Sociology, 40(3), 549–565. <https://doi.org/10.1177/003803850663674>.

Koriat, A., Goldsmith, M., & Pansky, A. (2000). Toward a psychology of memory accuracy. Annual Review of Psychology, 51, pp. 481–537.

Levine, L. J. (1997). Reconstructing memory for emotions. Journal of Experimental Psychology: General, 126, p. 165–177. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0096-3445.126.2.165>.

Mercer J., McMurdy C., (1985). A Stereotyped following Behavior in Young Children. The Journal of General Psychology vol. 112(3), pp. 261–265. DOI: 10.1080/00221309.1985.9711010.

Metspalu P., Hess D.B. (2018) Revisiting the role of architects in planning large-scale housing in the USSR: The birth of three large housing estates in Tallinn, Estonia. Plan Perspect 33(3): 335– 361. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02665433.2017.1348974>

Nora, Pierre. (1989). “Between Memory and History: Les Lieux de Memoire.” Representations 26: p. 7–24.

Smadych, I. (2020) Classification of social factors: Characteristics, indicators and criteria for the assessment of their impact on the architecture of the housing environment. “Young Scientist”, No. 1 (77). pp. 62–67 DOI:10.32839/2304-5809/2020-1-77-14.

Smadych, I. (2020). Sociological survey questionnaire, from https://drive.google.com/file/d/1QpYcJ3HG_2sx3Jr_NWj4hvDH0_sgkdqX/view?usp=sharing.

Smadych, I. (2020 / II) Main sociological survey questionnaire, from https://drive.google.com/file/d/1QpYcJ3HG_2sx3Jr_NWj4hvDH0_sgkdqX/view?usp=sharing.

Sutton J., & Windhorst, C. (2009). Extended and constructive remembering: two notes on Martin and Deutscher. Crossroads : an interdisciplinary journal for the study of history, philosophy, religion and classics, 4(1), 79–91.

Tertychnyy O. O. (2016), “Freelance as a Modern Type of Labor Relations”, Visnyk ekonomiky transportu i promyslovosti, vol. 55, Stable URL: http://nbuv.gov.ua/UJRN/Vetp_2016_55_29.

Valtonen T. M, Rantala M. J. (2012). Poor early nutrition reveals the trade-off between immune defense and mating success. Ecol Parasitol Immunol 1:1–7. <https://doi.org/10.4303/epi/235523>.

Zemach, E. M. (1983). Memory: What it is, and what it cannot possibly be. Philosophy & Phenomenological Research, 44(1), 31–44. <https://doi.org/10.2307/2107578>.

General course of sociology. (2018). Retrieved in 2020, May 12, from http://www.biglib.com/book/8_Sociologiya_Zagalnii_kyrs/737_71_Sytnist_procesy_socializacii.

The basics of sampling in various types of research. (2011). Retrieved in 2020, May 1, from <http://soc-research.info/principles/6.html>.

Іван Смадич

Доцент кафедри архітектури та містобудування,

Івано-Франківський національний технічний університет нафти і газу, Івано-Франківськ

e-mail: Architectvan@gmail.com

orcid: 0000-0001-7964-5730

ВПЛИВ ГЕНЕТИЧНОЇ ПАМ'ЯТІ ТА ПАМ'ЯТІ ПОКОЛІНЬ НА ЗМІНУ ЖИТЛОВОГО СЕРЕДОВИЩА

Анотація. В цій статті розглянуто феномен пам'яті поколінь та його вплив на людину при зміні житлових умов. Пам'ять поколінь в архітектурі – це міждисциплінарне поняття, що трактується, як передача системи знань, норм і цінностей, соціального досвіду, соціальних якостей, ролей та поведінки від одного покоління до іншого, та проявляється у всіх сферах життя людини, в тому числі при формуванні та виборі житла та житлового середовища. Реалізація цих компонентів досягається шляхом виховання людини в сім'ї та соціумі, а також частково на генетичному рівні

(генетична пам'ять). В результаті теоретичних досліджень поняття "пам'ять поколінь" сформовані основні гіпотези цього дослідження, що охоплюють кілька аспектів: пам'ять поколінь має вплив на вибір житлового середовища при зміні місця проживання; існують сталі взаємозалежності між рівнем передачі ціннісних орієнтирів різних поколінь; при підвищенні рівня функціональних пріоритетів людини знижується рівень подібності житла, яке було притаманне різним поколінням.

Для проведення цього комплексного дослідження використано метод соціологічного опитування, графоаналітичної оцінки та групового порівняння. Питання опитування відображають основні складові феномену пам'яті поколінь: засвоєння ціннісних орієнтирів, засвоєння стереотипів поведінки, засвоєння діючих соціальних норм, засвоєння звичаїв, засвоєння інтересів. Серед 210 респондентів, що пройшли це опитування в соціальних мережах, основна частка 99 % становлять жителі України. З них 82 % респондентів змінювали житло понад 3 рази.

Визначено, що пам'ять поколінь втрачається при активізації функціональних орієнтирів (зміна житла в процесі зміни місця праці, бажання покращити умови проживання через наслідування модних тенденцій в архітектурі. Проте цей феномен проявляється в старшому віці (50–65 років при наступних змінах житлового середовища). визначивши причини, що вплинули на зниження рівня подібності в житлі різних вікових груп, ми сформували пропозиції елементів архітектурно-планувальних та просторових рішень. Це допоможе виправити негативні тенденції міграційних процесів в сільській місцевості України, а також змінити підхід до уніфікованої системи житлового будівництва на систему адресного будівництва відносно потреб людини та її життєвих пріоритетів.

Ключові слова: пам'ять поколінь в архітектурі, житлове середовище, ціннісні орієнтири при виборі житла, житлове середовище людини.