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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**SOCIOLOGICAL PROBLEMS OF
DECISION-MAKING SKILLS OF THE YOUTH IN
MODERN SOCIETY**

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Applicant: **Zahid Hajiali Aliyev**

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The work was performed at the Department of Sociology of the Institute of Philosophy and Sociology of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

Scientific Supervisor: Doctor of Philosophy, Honored Scientist
Rafiga Jalil Azimova

Official opponents: Doctor of Philosophy, Professor
Sakit Yahya Huseynov

PhD in Sociology, Associate Professor
Javid Maharram Maniyev


PhD in Sociology
Sudaba Sorab Hashimova

Dissertation council BFD 3.09 of Higher Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, operating at the Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

Dissertation council BFD 3.09 of Higher Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, operating at the Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

Chairman of the Dissertation Council:  Doctor of Sociology, Professor
Huseyn Tapdyg Garashov

Scientific Secretary of the Dissertation Council:  PhD in Philosophy
Ilham Abulfat Abbasov

Chairman of the Scientific Seminar:  Doctor of Sociology, Associate Professor
Saadat Davud Mammadova

INTRODUCTION

Relevance of the research and level of development.

Making the right decision according to one's own potential in the rapidly changing and developing world, making the *right decision* of young people in the conditions of modern globalization, *socio-economic, cultural and technological* changes and developments is of particular importance. In modern times, young people have a great responsibilities in the conditions of information abundance, differentiation and integration of information flow. Today, young people between the ages of 16 and 35 have formed such different and thought-provoking values about life, people and family relationships that other sciences cannot make an accurate scientific statement about this important problem unless sociology does not study and research it. One of the most relevant aspects of understanding the rapidly changing "young generation" phenomenon is the study of the sociological problems of young people's decision-making skills and the clarification of their directions. It should be taken into account that ethno-psychological, religious-ideological, and economic factors play an important role among the current problems of sociology today, and the scientific results obtained at each stage are, in fact, the result of the influence of many factors.

The other side of the relevance of the topic is to find answers to the questions that have arisen in this field in certain historical periods by studying the origin and genesis of the problem of choice in general, as well as providing, studying and applying new scientific results based on the interaction of separate scientific directions that are directly related to the origin of people. At the same time, it should be noted that the problem of choice of young people remains one of the issues waiting to be solved. But in a rapidly changing world, "discoveries of meaning" are delayed, analogies sometimes do not work.

The relevance of the topic of sociological problems of young people's ability to choose in the modern world has become much more relevant, especially in the recent pandemic and the subsequent

post-pandemic period. So, since the "victims" of the epidemic are mainly the older generation, the future fate of the world is left to the "hope" of young people. To what extent this "hope" will be justified, will save humanity, and in what ways it will lead societies to re-development, is one of the issues that seriously worries humanity today. The fact that young people, who do not have enough life experience such a universal problem, undoubtedly left them powerless in front of many questions.

A more important aspect of the relevance of the topic is the actions and ideas related to the decision of young people, who are the main driving force in solving many important problems related to the management of peoples and states in humanity. When we observe the ever-changing landscape of the modern world, we see from mass media, internet pages, and social networks that most of the people who suffer in the background of the turmoil in the places where people live are young people. As a result of online monitoring and analysis of these data, we come to the conclusion that against the background of such strong changes that have occurred many times in human history, young people are already recovering their subconscious knowledge, memory and skills and continue their life paths. This kind of subjective result can be particularly relevant for young people who are forced to undergo mass migration. According to the statistical analysis, the majority of people who migrate from the Asian continent to Europe and North America are young people. Young people are more mobile within these mass movements. This is an example of an important decision-making skill.

Youth policy in Azerbaijan is a fundamental mechanism that ensures rational representation of young people in the system of social and political relations. Today, Youth policy covers the youth of the whole country. The youth policy founded by National Leader Heydar Aliyev is successfully continued by President Ilham Aliyev. The establishment of the Youth Fund, revealing the skills, initiatives and creativity of young people and youth organizations and their support by the government, establishing the Presidential Award for young people, and increasing the representation of the

country's youth in the international arena are clear examples of the state's concern for youth in Azerbaijan. Investment in the young generation is the guarantee of the future development of the state. The State Youth Policy, which was founded by the great leader Heydar Aliyev, is a manifestation of the special approach of the Azerbaijani state to the youth capital. State care for young citizens, support for solving their problems is one of the most important tasks of the internal policy of the independent state of Azerbaijan. The successful development policy of the state of Azerbaijan lays the foundation for gaining achievements in all fields. The role of young people in the expansion of this progress is great.

The incomparable heroism of the youth in the Second Karabakh war, where we experienced is the apogee – culmination point of the choice skills of young people in our country. Azerbaijan's youth appeared as victorious from the Patriotic War that started on September 27, 2020 and lasted for 44 days, with the testimony of history and progressive humanity. We witnessed the heroism of our youth in the successful political maneuvers of President Ilham Aliyev aimed at liberating the lands of Azerbaijan, which have been occupied for more than 30 years. The confidence and trust shown to the youth of Azerbaijan drew attention with its magnificence.

Today, the youth of Azerbaijan stand guard over the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the homeland, acquire various knowledge in order to become professional staff, are actively represented in the state administration system, stand out in world-class sports competitions by raising the flag of the Republic of Azerbaijan to the heights.

Under the leadership of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Ilham Aliyev, complex measures are being implemented in the direction of the comprehensive development of the young generation, stimulating their activities in science, education, culture and other social fields, as well as ensuring their effective employment, and using the potential of young people for the welfare of our state.

When President Ilham Aliyev raised the Azerbaijani flag in

Khankendi, he expressed his trust and confidence in the youth of Azerbaijan and said: "We raised such a young generation that was ready to die for the Motherland and was going to die." May God have mercy on all our martyrs. We bow to their souls. We, as the people of Azerbaijan, are forever indebted to them."

The solution of youth and their problems on the realities of the modern era is carried out as a result of research conducted in many fields of science, including sociology, the ways in which the independent choice skills of young people are created and formed are directly included in the tasks of sociology.

Thus, the topic of the dissertation is relevant, dedicated to one of the problems of sociology, and certain scientific results have been obtained by conducting serious research.

The topic of sociological problems of young people's decision-making skills, which we investigated in Azerbaijan, has not been specifically developed. However, certain studies have been conducted on the topic in different periods in scientific literature and in some fields of journalism.

There are studies based on the role of young people in public life, issues of self-education in them, sociological problems in general, and its essence. This subject are involved in research by A.M.Jafarov and E.B.Imamaliyev's "The role of youth in social life of Azerbaijan"¹, A.S. Bayramov's "Conversation about youth and self-education"², "Relevant issues of social psychology"³, Sh.T.Bunyadova's "Relationship Level"⁴, R.I.Aliyev's "Educational Psychology"⁵, M.A.Hamzayev's "Pedagogical psychology"⁶,

¹ Azərbaycanın ictimai həyatında gənclərin rolu / Red. A.M.Cəfərov, E.B.İmaməliyev; Bakı: MDB iştirakçısı olan dövlətlərin Parlamentlərarası Assambleyası Şurasının Katibliyi, 2012.

² Bayramov, Ə.S. Gənclik və özünütərbiyə haqqında söhbət. Bakı: Gənclik, 1969.

³ Bayramov, Ə.S. Sosial psixologiyanın aktual məsələləri. Ali məktəblər üçün dərslik, Bakı: Qapp-Poliqraf Korporasiyası, 2003.

⁴ Bünyadova, Ş.T. Münasibətlər müstəvisi, Bakı: Mütərcim, 2018.

⁵ Əliyev, R.İ. Tərbiyə psixologiyası, Bakı: Nurlan, 2006.

⁶ Həmzəyev, M.Ə. Pedaqoji psixologiya. Bakı: ADPU-nun mətbəəsi, 1991.

M.J.Maharramov's "Psychology Essays"⁷ and in the works of other Azerbaijani scientists.

However, age-related psychophysiological changes in the psychological demands of young people's consciousness and behavior during a certain transitional period of life, as well as problems related to individual protective psychological mechanisms, have been investigated by many researchers in the Soviet era and in current Russia.

Problems related to the topic were explored in research works such as V.A.Bodrov's "Psychology and reliability: Man in Technological Management Systems"⁸, "Psychology of Professional Compliance"⁹, I.S.Kohn's "Daily Life and Morality"¹⁰.

Starting from the 70s of the last century, it is noteworthy to mention a group of Russian-Soviet scientists and their works among the authors of studies investigating the contradictions in the relationship between young people and the surrounding reality. S.P.Beznosov's "Deformation of Professional Personality"¹¹, L.Khell's "Theories of Personality"¹², V.A.Chetvernin's "Democratic Constitutional State: An Introduction to the Theory"¹³, I.V.Shapovalenko's "Age Psychology (development and age psychology)"¹⁴, and A. Schweitzer's "Culture and Ethics"¹⁵ can be

⁷ Məhərrəmov, M.C. Psixologiya öçerkləri: [2 hissə], I hissə, Bakı: Azərb. Un-ti, 1960.

⁸ Бодров, В.А. Психология и надежность: человек в системах управления техникой, Москва: Изд-во Институт психологии РАН, 1998.

⁹ Бодров, В.А. Психология профессионально пригодности. Учебное пособие для вузов, Москва: ПЕР СЭ, 2001.

¹⁰ Кон, И.С. Повседневность и нравственность. Знание – сила, 1987, №6, с.52-56.

¹¹ Безносков, С.П. Профессиональная деформация личности, СПб.: Речь, 2004.

¹² Хьелл, Л. Теории личности, Санкт-Петербург: Питер, 1997.

¹³ Четвернин, В.А. Демократическое конституционное государство: введение в теорию, Москва: Изд-во ИГиП РАН, 1993.

¹⁴ Шаповаленко, И.В. Возрастная психология (Психология развития и возрастная психология), Москва: Гардарики, 2005.

¹⁵ Швейцер, А. Культура и этика, Москва: Прогресс, 1973.

mentioned.

Names of well-known sociologists and culturologists such as S.Grigoryev, S.I.Konnikova, V.Lisovsky, who studied the psychological state of young people in subjective realities - their ideas, interests, main motives of their actions, and conducted research from the point of view of cultural enlightenment, can be mentioned. The sociological issues of the decision-making problem are analyzed in the research works such as "Interpersonal Perception in Groups"¹⁶ by Q.M.Andreyeva, "Organization of Student Group at School"¹⁷ by T.E.Konnikova, "Student's personality"¹⁸ by V.T.Lisovsky are analyzed.

Today, there is no separate textbook, study material, or special scientific literature dedicated to the problem of public choice of young people. Unfortunately, even a separate monograph dedicated to the theory of the public choice problem was not found during the acquaintance with the literature in general.

However, in some countries of the world, in addition to publishing some scientific articles to monitor and analyze this process, special scientific centers are operating for the study of the theory of public choice.

Among the scientific centers that have been seriously working on the problem for many years, the most well-known and accepted analyzes in the world are "Center for study of Public Choice", "European Public Choice Society", "James M. Buchanan Center for Political Economy at George Mason University", "Japan Public Choice Society", "Public Choice Society" can be mentioned.

Typological decision-making such as the problem of decision-making types was studied for the first time in the works of J. Von Neumann and O.Morgenstern as a special scientific direction.

¹⁶ Андреева, Г.М. Межличностное восприятие в группе, Москва: Изд-во МГУ, 1981.

¹⁷ Конникова, Т.Е. Организация коллектива учащихся в школе. Обобщение опыта работы школы № 210 Ленинграда, Москва: Изд-во Акад. пед. наук РСФСР, 1957.

¹⁸ Лисовский, В.Т. Личность студента. Ленинград: Изд-во Ленингр. ун-та, 1974.

Theoretical scientific considerations in these works were reflected in scientific articles after practical research before analysts.¹⁹

According to the scientific considerations created by O.Morgenstern, the theory of the necessity of decision-making implies a rational choice. In this theory developed in 1940, for the first time in the science of sociology, the basis of the rationality of the decision-making preferred by a person was the selection of the optimal strategy based on the existence of risks. According to another theory of "minimal rationality" put forward by the American philosopher K.Von Chernyak, it is appropriate to choose the most appropriate of the minimal options, not all alternative options.²⁰ Another alternative theory belongs to a scientist named H. Simon.²¹ According to him, "the theory of bounded rationality" can simplify the model of the world in general and therefore, if a person can satisfy his needs in part according to his choices, without harming society, there will be no need for larger choices, and ultimately, it will lead to humanity without problems.

However, sociological problems of young people's skills of decision-making have not been deeply and comprehensively studied both in foreign, especially post-Soviet sociological literature, and in Azerbaijani sociological literature. Therefore, we have set before ourselves the sociological examination of the sociological problems of young people's decision-making skills and their solutions from a sociological point of view.

The object and subject of the research. The object of the research is the study of young people and their decision-making skills, and the subject is the sociological analysis of decision-making skills of young people in the career, family and study.

The goals and objectives of the research. The main goal of the research is to identify important sociological problems related to

¹⁹Моргенштейн, О., Нейман, Дж. Фон. Теория игр и экономическое поведение. Москва: RUGRAM, 2013., s.530-620.

²⁰Моргенштейн, О., Нейман, Дж. Фон. Теория игр и экономическое поведение. Москва: RUGRAM, 2013., s.242-267.

²¹Сафин, В.Ф. Психология самоопределения: учебное пособие. Свердловск: Изд-во Свердловского гос-го ун-та, 1986. s.16-38

the decision-making abilities and skills of young people in Azerbaijan in the modern era.

In order to achieve the indicated goal, the following tasks were set in the research work:

- involving in the analysis relevant literature not only on the science of sociology, but also on psychology, philosophy and other fields of science dealing with human life and physiology;

- social survey on all existing forms and structure of the problem, collection and analysis of mass information, as well as study of young people's attitudes to the topic that is investigated in social networks;

- researching the causes of the problem and ways of solving it from different aspects by studying the attitude of individuals to the concept of decision-making;

- determination of the individual and social aspects of the concept of decision-making, its social sphere and directions, the characteristics of the decision-making stages and typological level in the theories existing in science;

- researching the principles of decision-making, taking into account the transformation of an individual into a personality at a certain age, depending on the place, time and other factors, in other words, the formation and development of the personality, the unique psychological and social level of the formation of the personality, some changes that occur in the psychological state of young people during the transition from adolescence to youth;

- researching the causes and solutions to the problem of decision-making of young people from different aspects, justifying the possible solutions from a scientific point of view;

- examination of the regulatory ways presented by the public in solving the issue of decision-making of young people; to prove that social integration is an important factor in the occurrence of "loneliness" syndrome in some young people due to objective and subjective reasons, and to theoretically justify the solution of the problem by referring to the main trends in the solution of the identity problem in society;

- studying the interactions of young people who are formed as

mature personalities with the complex social environment;

- giving suggestions on the rules of applying some methods of sociology for young people to achieve their goals. Based on the actual data obtained as a result of the direct application of these methods, showing the general outlook and the effective result of determining the role of different level factors in the decision-making skills of young people with examples;

- investigation of the characteristics of the modern approach to the solution of the problem of correct decision-making by determining the importance of public opinion in solving the problem of decision-making of young people.

The research methods are determined by the solution of the set tasks and the specifics of the research subject. Programmatic speeches of National Leader Heydar Aliyev and President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev on the topic of the study, relevant decrees and orders of the head of the country had an important impact on determining the theoretical basis of the study. Systematic review, comparative analysis, logical analysis, statistics, mathematical method and sociological survey methods were mainly used in the research work.

A generalized body of theoretical and empirical knowledge directly related to the problem was used. In addition to the approaches shown as a methodological basis, from the information displayed by the media on the Internet, which has become widespread in modern times; conclusions were drawn from the data analysis of the types of social networks used mostly by young people.

Main provisions to defend. The provisions of the research work are reflected below:

- The problem of decision-making in sociology is an important process related to all areas of people's lives. It is an important issue to study the characteristics of a certain method and methodological base in a comprehensive study of the decision-making skills and opportunities of modern youth. In the conditions of modern globalization, *socio-economic*, cultural and *technological* changes and developments, the *rational decision-making* of young

people includes the accuracy of their priorities. In the conditions of constant changes and uncertainties, the ability to make the right choice is important for the effective management of progressive socio-cultural transformations.

- The study of the main directions of the different approach to the concept of choice of young people in the modern world remains one of the urgent issues in our modern society. In a globalized *world*, *young people* can benefit more from the expanding *choice*. Choice, in general, in many studies, is considered as a decision of the subject, young people, as a result of the comparison of various alternative options. More precisely, choice in the science of sociology includes such possible issues as the choice of one's own nature, the development and meaning of one's life.

- Choice is an important process that directly affects the future life of young people in connection with their physiological structure and history of personal life. Setting a key target between the main areas chosen by young people and their complexity helps them to develop their activities. With the right choice, a young person can find a way of cooperation according to his inner ability and become a useful person for the society.

- When they reach a certain age, the choice problem of young people begins to arise in solving their profession issue. Depending on the age limit, the results of the sociological research of young people's ability to choose, personality problems show that the decision-making problem depends on physiology on a global scale, and pathologically on gender. Insufficient social adaptation hinders the process of forming people's self-confidence from an early age;

- Determining the place and role of psychological factors in the issue of choice among the youth of the modern world is now more important than in previous times. In the issue of choice, psychological and sociological factors form a unity with each other, and it is required to take into account the solution of certain specific tasks in these areas. Young people rapidly expand the field of application of their strengths and abilities, if the change of life ideals does not cause difficulties due to known socio-psychological

qualities.

- The successes achieved in the field of youth policy during the period of our independence are the result of a future-oriented policy. The attention and support given to young people in the process of democratic reforms in the last 30 years is one of the fundamental factors that ensure the intensive development of independent Azerbaijan. Day by day, the youth of Azerbaijan play a greater role in the social and political life of the country. Today, we can confidently say that as a result of the state's support and attention to the youth, the sense of self-confidence has increased in the youth of Azerbaijan, and young people with a high intellectual level, a sense of patriotism, and national thinking are being formed;

- Young people are the leading force of society. Youth is one of the most important factors that play a key role in the *future of every state*. In modern times, the youth of Azerbaijan are distinguished by their activity in all spheres of public life, they play an important role in the implementation of political, economic, humanitarian and social events.

Scientific novelty of the research is mainly related to the topic chosen as the research subject and the purpose of the research. The scientific novelty of the dissertation work is confirmed by the following provisions:

- Sociological problems of young people's choice skills in modern Azerbaijani society are investigated for the first time;

- Classifications of the widespread loneliness complex among young people in the modern globalization world and information age and elimination of the possible negative impact on choice issues is shown to be directly dependent on the level of social relations;

- In solving many problems in the modern world in the social environment of the Republic of Azerbaijan, timely and correct application of general worldwide, education system, rules of conduct of young people, especially the importance of public opinion have been clarified;

- The influence and role of "human capital" on the choice skills of youth socialization is carried out by sociological studies;

- The influence of social networks on the choice of young people is investigated for the first time;
- The role of young people in determining the impact of social consciousness on society is studied.

Theoretical and practical significance of research. The **theoretical importance** of the dissertation work is determined by a new scientific approach to the researched problem. Dissertation work has a certain importance as theoretical knowledge related to the topic under investigation during the preparation of textbooks and teaching aids, educational programs, as well as projects on work with youth. The theoretical provisions of the study can be used in future scientific researches related to the problems of development of young people's choice skills in modern society. It is possible to benefit from the provisions obtained as a result of the research in the study of the sociological problems of young people's choice skills, in determining the role of psychological factors in the issue of choice.

The **practical importance** of the dissertation work is related to the possibility of using the results of the research and practical recommendations in clarifying the directions of activities of state bodies aimed at youth policy, as well as in educational institutions. Surveys conducted among young people in the order indicated in the illustrative materials section of the dissertation can be used in a wide sense during decision-making and implementation.

Approbation and application of the research. The main content, provisions and results of the research work are reflected in articles published in prestigious international and republican level scientific journals and proceedings, reports and speeches made at international and republican scientific conferences. The main provisions of the research are reflected in the applicant's scientific articles published. The thesis was approved in the preliminary discussion held at the meeting of the Sociology Department of the Institute of Philosophy and Sociology of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

Name of the organization where the dissertation work was performed. Institute of Philosophy and Sociology of the Azerbaijan

National Academy of Sciences.

The total volume of the dissertation with the characters, noting the volume of structural units of the dissertation separately. The dissertation consists of an introduction (1986 characters), 3 chapters (Chapter I - 9588 characters; Chapter II - 8841 characters; Chapter III - 8591 characters), 7 paragraphs, a conclusion (2560 characters), a reference list (5821 characters) and illustrative materials, including tables (2760 characters).

The total volume of the dissertation includes 40754 characters, excluding the references and illustrations, it consists of 31708 characters.

MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the "Introduction" part of the dissertation, the relevance of the topic is substantiated, the level of development is studied, the object and subject of the research are determined, the goals and objectives of the research work are specified, the scientific innovation is concretely shown, the theoretical methodology, the scientific-theoretical and practical importance are reflected.

The first chapter of the thesis is called "**The essence, characteristics and social functions of youth decision-making problems**". This chapter consists of two paragraphs. The first paragraph is called "**Theoretical-methodological foundations of the studied problem**". In the indicated paragraph of the research, it is generally noted that paradigms such as sociological realism and sociological nominalism as a methodological principle have prevailed in the science of sociology since the middle of the 19th century.

Radical changes in society since the middle of the 20th century have been reflected in the methodology of constructivism in theoretical researches of sociology. As a relevant methodological principle in modern sociology, the methodology of sociological constructivism prevails as a theoretical direction. If the main subject of science - man, individual, personality, individuality are social

associations in the methodology of sociological nominalism, then human behavior in the social environment and the reasons underlying it constitute the subject of social constructivism methodology as a theoretical-methodological direction.

The methodological basis of sociological constructivism as a modern direction reflects a number of concepts and theories. Among them, the concept of choice and choice theory has become an independent theory in the last 20-30 years as a new scientific theory. Currently, some research works have been written on the choice theory. The methodological principles of decision-making are reflected in these scientific studies.

Specifically, the methodological base and methods of the topic we are investigating were mainly made at the intersection of the approach to the problem of M.Weber, A.Turen, D.Mead and others. According to the opinion of the founders and followers of this approach, the human phenomenon, which is the main source of analysis of sociology, is at the root of all sociological research. More specifically, the decision-making potential of young people is realized as an important measuring criterion within the framework of social consciousness and social reality, their conscious behavior.²²

The development of young people's societies, and the solution of specialization issues according to socio-economic conditions take an important place in clarifying the characteristics of the individual and social aspects of the choice. In modern times, both individual and social nature of freedom of choice has almost completely changed. Thus, the openness of some interstate borders, the rapid development of social production and the speed of society - the degree of mobility of people have greatly expanded the scale of individual choice according to specialties.

Today, the course of life in the world, the occurrence of social

²² Бергер, П. Социальное конструирование реальности. Трактат по социологии знания, Москва: Медиум, - 1995. s.124-128; Теплов, Б.М. Способность и одаренность. Проблемы индивидуальных различий, Москва: Изд. Академии наук РСФСР, 1961, s.401-409.

changes at an unprecedented speed, puts humanity, including the youth, who are always the main driving force of society, in front of an almost urgent choice.

It is stated that the problem of choice of young people and especially the problem of choice in sociology is an important process related to all areas of people's lives. Young people have become one of the main driving forces as a necessary component of the social structure of society at all times and everywhere based on choice.

In the first paragraph of the first chapter, it is concluded that choice is an important sociological process that directly affects the entire future life of a person, as a process corresponding to their intellectual development, in connection with the physiological structure and history of personal life of young people.

By examining some theories in the first paragraph of the first chapter of the research paper, it can be concluded that choice is an integral element of a person's common sense. Every young person at different times in his life is faced with a choice, mainly between his personal safety and his future development. In this case, the choice may be correct in both situations. Choosing his personal safety as the basis, a person who intelligently realizes that he will not be able to fulfill a part of his needs can choose a longer, more difficult way to achieve his goals, or he can throw his life into certain dangers, preferring to quickly implement his personal development first. In both cases, a decision made "in haste" can destroy a person very quickly. The young can be a victim of his ego while choosing a way to solve the problems of his young life, he may soon lose his place in society without being able to solve the security.

The second paragraph of the first chapter is investigated under the title "**The base of concepts related to the decision-making skills of young people and their typological characteristics**". This paragraph states that in the modern world, the formation of young people as a separate social group occurs when they become independent from their active relations with other groups of people in society, as well as when they understand social functions such as

innovation, information transmission communication and types of delivery. As one of the main socio-demographic characteristics of this young group, taking into account their fields of activity, age groups are distinguished between them.

When approached from these or other aspects, the study of the essence of the functions of labor occupies one of the main places in the study of the social directions of choice from a sociological point of view. Also, a group of sociology researchers suggest using statistical methods in the social problem of choice.

One of the main requirements in solving the choice problem of people - society, individuals - criteria such as freedom, independent action, non-dependence occupy one of the first places. The early form of this freedom starts from building a separate life outside the family, parents, without financial and moral dependence on them. It is the most responsible point to make the right choice here. In this paragraph, it is noted that the decision-making skills of young people directly depend on the creative approach to the work to be carried out, the ability to accept and analyze concreteness and accuracy. The typological characteristic of the choice involves making a decision based on its essence and general characteristics.

The second chapter of the thesis is called "**The phenomenon of personality, its evolutionary path and its role in society**" and it consists of two paragraphs. The first paragraph of the chapter is called "**Mental-psychological upheaval of the transitional period in young people and the choice potential of an adult personality**". Among the sociological problems related to young people, a complex field that is relevant is the investigation of the causes and consequences of the psychological turmoil of the transitional period in them, and the related social regulation processes. So, like many social sciences, in sociology, the universal characteristics of the indicated problems of young people, many processes, including psychological disturbances, occur during the existence of their individual and collective function, development. At that time, finding certain ways for science fields, including sociology, to solve the events happening in society precisely from the context of public and social relations, became one of the urgent

problems of science. In this direction, the investigation of the problems of young people in the last century was reflected in the opinions of representatives of different scientific schools. Well-known representatives of these scientific schools (psychoanalytic school - Z. Freud, K. Jung, K. Erikson; structural-functional school - E. Durkheim, R. Merton; cultural school - P. Bugar, T. Heckman) associate the main causes of their psychological turmoil with the mental parameters related to age, the interaction of the environment, and the influence of the culture created by people.

In the first paragraph of the second chapter, it is stated that although the transition period in young people goes through unique psychological upheavals in everyone, certain achievements can be gained through the process of social regulation. The main potential of these achievements is through family, education and social relations. However, there are always exceptions everywhere. Therefore, general rules and their precise application are impossible.

In the second paragraph of the second chapter called **"Scientific approach to the loneliness complex and social regulation processes"**, the scientific explanation of the concept of "loneliness" is given, and it is noted that the scientific considerations about the loneliness complex in general prove that a group of researchers who treat loneliness as a separate psychological phenomenon - process people's prejudices and deliberately explain themselves as a form of isolation from society. The subject and object of loneliness is the person himself, and the person himself makes this decision. The feeling of loneliness is also a human characteristic with a very complex psychological content that belongs to young people. To overcome the loneliness complex, the struggle should be directed at its "symptoms", signs. A young person who feels lonely should be told the reality of life meaning, not the meaninglessness of life, with all the evidence.

During the investigation of the loneliness complex, the need to specifically consider the social integration factor of young people has become relevant in the information society. Those are people who create and shape the social environment. The main factor in the

development and formation of personalities is the social environment. Young people are the leading force of mature personalities. The transformation of young people into mature personalities is the society's goals for the future.

The third chapter of the research work is called "**Social application and approbation of the results of youth decision-making and evolution**". This chapter consists of 3 paragraphs. The first paragraph is called "Determining the circle and sphere conditions for social inquiry". The term social technology is considered one of the newest concepts within the methods and methodologies of sociology. Today, the term techno-technological includes the influence of production processes used by people in the labor process from the earliest times, a broad explanation of their application areas, and all technological operations carried out to obtain a certain commodity. The main features of the use of technical methods, which are important methodological tools in the science of sociology, are to use these elements as algorithms and to benefit from their repetition in research, to maximally reach the solution of the problem.

As a result of the research, it can be concluded that while studying sociological processes, it is not so important to always use such technologies and types of algorithms, or organizations that carry out sociological surveys and analyzes with modern technologies. Therefore, organizations should not only be familiar with the basics of sociology, psychology, physics, and information technology, but also have a creative imagination and carry out their work using symbols appropriate to the topics. In all situations, social technologies stand out in two main forms - a project, a software product designed using pre-selected technologies, and an activity - the implementation of work related to the achievement of a set goal. The main purpose of the surveys carried out in sociology is to obtain an important point of view about what is useful and what is harmful to people as a result of empirical knowledge in society - observing people's experiences in everyday, daily life, and various laconic answers - by preparing an acceptable interactive table with management, lines, circle and other segments, concluding

the generalization is considered one of the main pressing problems. According to some mathematicians, the identification of scientific factors with basic forms of cognition at the empirical level consists of perceptions, ideas, assumptions, considerations, discovery of empirical laws, etc. At the scientific theoretical level, specific management methods are: abstraction, generalization, hypothetical deduction, loading from abstract to concrete, historical, logical, mathematical methods, system-structure, comparative analogy, etc.

The second paragraph of the third chapter is dedicated to **"Compilation of survey questionnaires and methods of holding survey"**.

One of the methods of sociological science, which empirically and theoretically studies the regularities and activities of the development of social systems, specific societies, the general structure, interaction and influence of social institutions, the mechanism of their application to life, the influence of these regularities on the activities of individuals and social groups, is the compilation of questionnaires and conducting surveys. The reason for performing both methods consists of special studies to find solutions to separate problems of sociology. More specifically, questionnaires and surveys are collected by collecting factual and documentary materials and registering empirical factors that exist in the social world and often change.

The peculiarity of the methods of sociology that we have shown is that, although the obtained data are of a general theoretical nature, their application in practice is taken into account in advance.

The application of this type of research can be called "engineering studies", that is, the sociological research of such problems is ordered by the relevant state organizations, then it is first carried out on paper by sociological groups, and then its application is started by the customer.

In applied sociological researches, the customer carries out appropriate educational work in the organization he leads or in the municipal territory to find out the causes of the problem and to conduct surveys with questionnaires among his employees or the population.

The final document, as a summarized form of questionnaires, is also provided to the relevant institutions of the ordering organizations.

The last, third paragraph of the third chapter is called "**Suggestions arising from the results**". In this part, the general results of the research work obtained in accordance with the above chapters and subsections are classified based on the results of the surveys we carried out in the illustrative materials section of the dissertation and some information of the Statistics Committee (for 2020-2021). Here, the data of the statistics office was examined and certain scientific conclusions were obtained. Young people's choice of specialty and career is a strategic and important step in their lives. This process is a complex issue with many factors and constraints. By making this decision, young people have the opportunity to develop themselves, set goals, consider their potential and interests, and build a successful life in the career path they want.

The main problem in choosing specialty and careers is that young people suffer from a lack of real knowledge about initiatives and educational programs without the right information and guidance. This can limit young people's motivation and ability to develop their own strengths. Scientific and practical innovations are needed to solve this problem.

Looking at the scientific aspects, it is important to provide young people with relevant information about career prospects, qualifications and labor market requirements. This can be done by higher education institutions, training centers and careers advice services. Informing young people about available qualifications, educational programs and career path opportunities will help them make more correct and responsible decisions in the decision-making process.

Practical aspects are aimed at obtaining detailed information about real experiences and job opportunities in the choice of qualifications and careers of young people. Internship programs, partnerships with organizations, mentoring opportunities, and experiences related to the world of work can help young people

make more informed decisions in life. It allows young people to gain real work experience and applied knowledge, and enables them to gauge the suitability of their chosen major and career.

There are several practical measures that can be taken to solve the decision-making problem of young people by identifying their interests and potential:

- Using mentoring programs, psychological interviews and tests to identify the interests and skills of young people, to better understand their goals and find suitable career paths for them.

- To provide young people with information about career research and realities provided by qualification and career counseling services.

- Provide opportunities for youth to gain real-world work experience and feedback in their careers by offering internship programs, job opportunities in various organizations, and mentoring opportunities.

- Organizing events and projects that allow young people to gain experience and applied knowledge in the educational process, ensuring the formation of stronger connections and cooperation between educational institutions and the business world.

These scientific and practical measures will give initiative and support to young people to make more responsible and correct decisions. It will help young people realize their potential, determine ways to achieve their goals in life and lay the foundation for a successful career.

In order to understand the choice problem of young people and to offer them a more effective perspective, the following proposals have been put forward:

Career and labor market research: It is important to invest in career and labor market research to better understand the rapidly changing career and labor market for young people and what their demands are. This will help young people make better decisions by allowing them to assess job opportunities and desired qualifications.

Counseling services and mentoring programs: Counseling services and mentoring programs are important means of supporting young people in their choice of qualifications and careers. Young

people can get help making better decisions by working with professionals and mentors who match their career goals and interests.

Offer and promotion of qualifications: Higher education institutions and other educational institutions should provide young people with more detailed information about the qualifications and study programs offered. This will help young people to make more responsible decisions in the choice of profession by playing an important role in their lives.

Cooperative and internship programs: Organizations can offer youth work experience opportunities, internship programs, and co-op programs to provide them with a great opportunity to explore their qualifications and career path. These programs will help young people to develop their skills and strengthen themselves in their field of activity.

Mentoring and peer-to-peer support groups: Mentoring programs or peer-to-peer support groups will encourage young people through the decision-making process by providing them with the support they need. Young people can share experiences and advice through mentors or connections with peers.

These proposals will help young people to make more responsible and correct decisions and support them in their career and life path. At the same time, it will provide young people with more information so that they can make more responsible decisions in the choice of specialty and career.

In the "**Conclusion**" part of the dissertation, it was mentioned that what kind of choice is thoughtful and positive, whether in human life, in society, or in the fate of humanity in general, is one of the questions that cause debates. Since this problem is mainly related to people and human life, it is being investigated as one of the main research areas of philosophy and sociology.

Although young people are a part of all societies that show a special tendency to independence, the need to pay special attention to their positive development and decision-making is the demand of the time.

In recent years, great successes have been achieved in this

field in Azerbaijan. With the initiatives of President Ilham Aliyev and First Lady Mehriban Aliyeva, relevant policies in the field of education, specialization and profession are being *implemented*, many young specialists, representatives of the new generation are appointed to important state positions, they are recruited to perform important tasks, and as we have already mentioned, no state body does not stay out of the course of renewal and reform. With this, in the series of reforms that are continuously implemented in our country, the importance of state support in the management of creating wide opportunities for the young generation and making them more confident in the future is confirmed once again.

The main content of the dissertation is reflected in the following published scientific works of the applicant:

1. Z.Əliyev. Narkomaniya təhlükəsi nəzarətsiz gənclərin ciddi sosial problemi kimi. Həyat Sosiologiyası, Cild 2, Milli Elmlər Akademiyasının Fəlsəfə və Sosiologiya İnstitutu. Bakı, Təknur, 2018, s.127 -138.
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Address: AZ 1143, Baku, H. Javid avenue, 115, Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences, 9th floor, Conference hall.

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