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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree PhD in Sociology

**INTERGENERATIONAL RELATIONS AS A SOCIAL
PROBLEM**

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Ramina Abusalatovna Buqadinova

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The work was performed in the Department of Sociology of Baku State University

Scientific adviser: **Kyzylgul Yasin Abbasova**
Doctor of Science in Philosophy, Professor

Official opponents:

1. **Gorkhmaz Nusrat Veliyev**
Doctor of Science in Philosophy, Professor

2. **Badal Asadulla Ahmedov**
Doctor of Philosophy in Sociology, Associate Professor

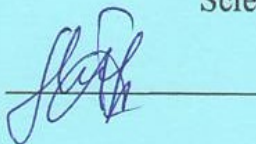
3. **Svetlana Mammad Adygezalova**
Doctor of Philosophy in Philosophy, Associate Professor

Dissertation council BFD 4.04 of Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan operating at Baku State University

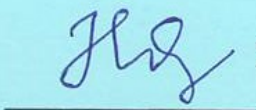
Huseyn Tapdyg Garashev
Chairman of the Dissertation Council
Doctor of Science in Sociology, Professor



Saadat Davud Mamedova
Scientific Secretary of the Dissertation Council
Doctor of Philosophy in Sociology



Goshgar Jalal Aliyev
Chair of the Scientific Seminar
Doctor of Science in Philosophy, Professor



The defense will be held on 06 July 2021, 11-00 hours at the meeting of the Dissertation council BFD 4.04 of Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan operating at the Baku State University

Address: AZ-1148, Baku, Z. Halilov st., 23, Baku State University, building 2, room 901

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF WORK

The actuality of the problem. The human world is integral and stable thanks to strong ties between generations of people, which are linking epochs, civilizations, and individual stages of history. History repeats itself in every generation in its way. The social problems that all people live with are in no small measure associated with the loss of structural ties between various social communities, common grounds that bind the entire diverse human life together.

Azerbaijan, as a country with a complex multi-ethnic composition, with a rich history of the development of intergenerational relations, has managed to solve many issues of tolerance and continuity in the development of all forms of social life, through the achievement of social peace. However, in the modern world there is a great threat of loss of national values in the minds of young people. Today, when using social networks, youth often communicates with different people in the virtual world, regardless of age, gender, religion, language, which does not always lead to a good result. Moral and spiritual ties between generations get lost, alienation between relatives and friends is growing, thereby increasing the threat of infantilism, aggression, selfishness and mental deafness among the younger generation.

Today, the introduction of information and communication technologies into our lives is inevitable. Whether we like it or not, these changes are happening. However, what must we do to ensure that these rapidly changing technologies do not negatively affect the thinking of the younger generation? How can we guide them away from the negative influence of the virtual world and lead them to the traditional lifestyle, which is familiar to older generations? On the other hand, which experience would be useless when transferring the experience of the older generation?

To answer these and other complex questions, one should study the nature of the relationship between different generations in modern conditions, as well as identify the positive and negative aspects of these relationships in order to improve the process of socialization of the younger generation. In addition, it would be

useful to learn to better regulate the relationships between generations in various spheres of life, namely at work, in the family, at school, in the cultural sphere, etc.

Reproduction of social relations occurs through a gradual change in the old foundations, norms and values of social life, sometimes quite painful. This is especially evident in critical periods of social history. Azerbaijan, having gone through several forms of political structure over the past centuries, today has got many problems, largely rooted in the old, previous history. The breaking of old relations first occurs in the mind, and then it materializes in political upheavals, revolutions, and reforms. People perceive these changes in different ways, sometimes dramatic. In this regard, the state's youth policy plays an exceptional role, the main priorities of which were defined by the National Leader Heydar Aliyev.

After the initiative of the National Leader in 1995, the Azerbaijan Youth Forum has been held regularly. Heydar Aliyev has defined the tasks of youth, the comprehensive development of the young generation, and the solution of its problems in his speeches at the youth forums held since 1996. The youth policy, determined by the National Leader Heydar Aliyev, contained many important directions, which also determined the main priorities in the formation of intergenerational relations in our country.

The growing interdependence in the world, its unity, the information revolution leads to the disintegration of the integral world in which previous generations lived being confident in their correct worldview and life principles. However, there is a reassessment of values, which leads to a generational conflict. The question is cardinal, as youth grows disappointed and pessimistic, new preferences appear in the form of dependence on the Internet, drugs and alcohol, loss of many family values, and more. The very foundation of human existence is disintegrating, meaning the loss of the general humanistic, universal content of the meaning of life as a whole.

Society will in this case come to an atomic state, where there will be a war of all against all, based on ordinary egoism and the omnipotence of base instincts. To stop this trend towards chaos and

degradation, it is necessary to unite the efforts of representatives of all social and humanitarian sciences in order to achieve a better balance and mutual understanding between generations and family members, within various social groups, including ethnic groups, at the levels of government, etc. Only a clear vision of the problem can help solve it. It is in this sense that we believe that this issue is of exceptional relevance for research.

The degree of elaboration of the problem. Since we are talking about the relationship between different generations, then, naturally, it is necessary to identify the degree and nature of developments in the sense of a generation. Consideration of this scientific category began not so long ago. Apparently, this should be associated with the emergence of anthropology as a science in the 19th century. Numerous studies in the field of anthropology have led to the emergence of many conclusions on the very concept of generation. There emerged a more careful attitude towards the concept of age, characteristics of sexual and social maturation. There appeared the concept of social gender. In addition, it became clear that changes in social history do not fit into the concept of a purely demographically understood generation. It is more than that. This includes civilizational and regional features of development, periods between breakdowns, and fundamental changes in historical fragments of time. G. Vico said his weighty word namely about this phenomenon and was joined by many other researchers in the modern period - V. Vernadsky, Caspar Wolf, Christian Huygens, Buffon and Teil de Chardin, E. Fromm. They were supported by other representatives of the Frankfurt school of social philosophy - T. Adorno, M. Horkheimer, G. Marcuse, as well as William Strauss and Neil Hove, Patricia Cohen, Jacques Attali, V. Babitskaya in Russia, etc.¹ Western thought has numerous works on the interpretation of

¹ Aron R. Stages of development of sociological thought. M.: Publishing group "Progress" - "Politics", 1992. – p. 608.; Mannheim K. The problem of generations // New literary review. 1998. No. 2 (30). S. 7–47; Fromm Erich. To have or to be. Translation from English. M.: AST, 2000. —p. 448; Jones, Gary L. (Fall 1992). «Strauss, William and Neil Howe 'Generations: The History of America's Future, 1584—2069' (Book Review) ». Perspectives on Political Science 21 (4): 218 [1]

intergenerational relations, which have been analyzed in the dissertation.

Due to the increased focus on the concept of generation, the attention of the scientific community to the study of age periods in human life, in particular to childhood and adolescence, increased. In this sense, the works of Grenville Stanley Hall deserve attention. Transitional periods in the life of history played an important role in the formation of generations. This is what L. Gumilyov, N. Fedorov, A.Y. Yakubovsky, B.D. Grekov, and other researchers wrote about. There emerged new global calculations of the vital activity of generations, for example, the UN indices of human happiness, human capital, social capital, etc. All this is directly related to the development of ideas about the content and essence of the concept of generation in modern science.

In Azerbaijan, the well-known scientist G. Kuliyeu was directly involved in the issues of generations and the essence of their development. R.G. Kadyrova dealt with the issues of psychology of the formation of children's generations, while S.M. Medzhidova developed the content of the mentality of modern generations at the socio-psychological level. However, even earlier, the problems of relationships in history and social life were considered by Nizami Ganjavi, M. Fizuli, N. Tusi. Their assessment of the inner world and the characteristics of the development of various generations from the point of view of their contemporary social structure is significant both in historical terms and in the framework of a comparative analysis with the modern self-consciousness and mentality of Azerbaijanis.

The works of Azerbaijani historians Z. Bunyatov, Y. Yusifov together with the detailed philosophical analysis of the human situation in the period of Zoroastrianism and Islam, carried out by K. Azimov are very important. At the same time, Zardabi's contribution to the analysis of the relationship between man and nature, including

Retrieved 23 January 2012; Howe, Neil; Strauss, William (1991). *Generations: The History of America's Future, 1584 to 2069*. New York: William Morrow & Company. Pages 538.

from the point of view of the relationship of different generations, analyzed in detail by I. Rustamov, the analysis of intergenerational relations within the framework of general cultural development carried out by K. Abbasova are also very significant. Of particular interest are the works of Azerbaijani researchers A. Rahimov and R. Hasanov on the interrelationships and position of generations in the transformational periods of the development of history. Various aspects of the spiritual life of the younger generation are considered by representatives of pedagogical science, including L.N. Kasumova.

At the same time, the issues of intergenerational relations in Azerbaijan in the sociological aspect, and within the framework of existing social problems, have not yet been the subject of scientific analysis. Considering the above, we present the subject and object of research, as well as the goals and objectives in the following way.

The **object** of research is generations of people in the modern period, the **subject** of research is their relationship as a social problem.

The **purpose** of the study is to examine the relationship between generations in the modern sense and to determine the issues that must be resolved within the framework of social problems. Based on this goal, we have identified the following **tasks**:

- to consider the problem of generations and intergenerational interaction in the history of social thought as the basis for constructing a conceptual framework for research;

- to determine the main directions of socialization and preservation of cultural traditions in relations between generations, considered in modern science;

- to identify the role of the state, in particular, Azerbaijan, in the regulation of intergenerational relations and determine the main directions of social policy;

- to analyze the correlation of values and meanings of life among representatives of different generations based on empirical studies of the features of intergenerational interaction in modern society;

- to identify intergenerational conflicts in the family and to determine the ways of their settlement;

- to consider the problem of loneliness and old age, and its reflection in the social policy of Azerbaijan;
- to dwell separately on role relationships in the family as the basis of intergenerational integration, in order to thereby determine the influence of the nature of role relationships in the family on the socialization of the individual;
- in addition, to identify the socio-economic, spiritual and moral prerequisites for the normalization of role relationships in the Azerbaijani family.

Research methodology and technique. The analysis of the problem of intergenerational relations was based on modern theories and ideas about the concept of “generation”, in particular, by William Strauss and Neil Howe, Patricia Cohen, Jacques Attali, and others. In addition, we considered the issue based on the general foundations of social development, including globalization, many unresolved issues of general globalization development, the growing unity of the world, and its interdependence. The systemic structural analysis was chosen as a general scientific approach.

As for specific research methods, we used questionnaires with approved techniques, the biographical method, observation, as well as interviews to analyze relationships in the family, at school, between individual generations, and, in general, for the study of public opinion.

The scientific novelty of the research. The issue of intergenerational relations in the set perspective, that is, within the framework of modern social problems, has an undoubted scientific novelty. Social problems have always existed, and today, in the conditions of growing interdependence and unity of the world, the future of the world as a whole, as well as the successful overcoming of many social problems, depends on the relationship of generations. The dissertation shows that it is the intergenerational hierarchy of relationships in society that affects the development of the social structure, the formation of a system of values and norms, which, in turn, are reflected in people's behavior.

The collapse of the USSR, the transitional period experienced by Azerbaijan, was reflected in the transmission of values, mental

characteristics of the Azerbaijani people between generations. The arisen contradictions, especially those between the older and younger generations, can be overcome only based on their clear separation into universal and ethnic ones, into the peculiarities of generations living in any one historical period, and the characteristics of generations living in a subsequent time.

Without a clear mechanism for transferring the intrasystem features of the functioning of one generation to another, further normal development of society as a whole is impossible. The applied aspect of the study pays specific attention to this side of the problem.

The theoretical significance of the study. We managed to systematize modern ideas about the generation, as a constituent element of the human community, and show the main directions of the development of these ideas. There are revealed contradictions in the approaches of both Western and domestic researchers, who sometimes confuse the concept of generation in the global, civilizational sense and in the demographic sense, as an element of the social structure of society.

The paper generalized the views of domestic scientists regarding the demographic concept of a generation and assessed their contribution to the solution of the problem.

The socio-economic, spiritual, and moral prerequisites for the normalization of role relationships in the Azerbaijani family have been determined.

In addition, the possibilities of improving the social policy of the state concerning the organization of successful socialization of the younger generation and their integration into society are considered.

The practical significance of the study. Within the framework of the dissertation research, the paper studied the applied aspects of the relationship between children and parents, spouses, the elderly and young people, and the main directions of the country's social policy concerning the indicated groups of the population.

The role of the school, social environment, regions in the formation of mental representations in different generations has been considered. As a result, the research identified the features of the personal development of the younger generation, the main conflict-

generating reasons in the relationship between the younger and older generations in the family, and in various social groups. The results of the research carried out on the problems of relationships between children and parents in the school environment can help normalize relationships between people in the family, at school, and in the social environment.

The collected materials may be of interest for various training courses on social work, in some areas of sociology.

The total volume of the dissertation with the indication of the volume of the structural units of the dissertation: The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion, a list of references. The introductory part of the dissertation consists of 8 pages, the first chapter 42 pages, the second chapter 43 pages, the third chapter 43 pages, the final part 4 pages, the literature part 10 pages, the additional part 2 pages. The dissertation consists of 151 pages and 216,087 characters.

MAIN CONTENT OF WORK

The **introduction** outlines the relevance, degree of elaboration of the problem, defines the object and subject, goals and objectives, methodology and theoretical foundations, conclusions on the author's research work, scientific innovations, theoretical and practical significance, the importance of applying the results, and, finally, the structure of the thesis.

In the first chapter of the dissertation named "**Theoretical and methodological foundations of the study of intergenerational relationships**", some fundamental directions of the noted problem have been outlined. In particular, the first subchapter deals with the **problem of generations and intergenerational interaction in the history and theory of social thought**. It is noted that the maintenance of a social system of relations in balance requires continuity and connection between different phases of development, as well as between those people who live in these periods. This ensures the development of all forms of social life, primarily social institutions. In general, the reproduction of social processes occurs

through a change of generations. The concept of a generation has a demographic content (parents, children, grandchildren, etc.), as well as sociological, when “a generation brings together people with a common self-consciousness, having common experience, interests and views”. The change of generations is reflected in the dynamics of social processes, the historical development of society, and other processes.

The characteristics of each generation depend on the peculiarities of the period in which it lived, especially, the decisive, crucial events. Generations fit into historical periods of social change. It can be argued that the time of social (not physical) life of one generation at different times varies.

In general, the essence of generational development is changing, as a result, civilization leaves its imprint on the formation and role of each generation in the chain of human development. The concept of generation is closely related to the concept of personality types. The works of E. Fromm, T. Adorno, M. Horkheimer, G. Marcuse (representatives of the Frankfurt school of social philosophy), as well as representatives of the Roman Club, provided an analysis of the situation of modern generations of people, contradictions, and problems that must be resolved to achieve real progress in the development of human society.

The change of generations is associated not only with the ratio of the number of different age groups, but also with changes in the value orientations of each demographic group. The researchers concluded that the concept of the Middle Ages was formed in the first half of the 19th century; it was associated with maturity, the bloom of mental and physical capabilities.

It is known that the relationship between generations was significantly influenced by various social processes, including wars and other social cataclysms, which resulted in the movement of large groups of people from one territory to another. History knows many such movements, the most famous of which were, for example, the movement across the territory of the Eurasian continent of the Huns, "the great migration of peoples", i.e. Aryans, as well as Goths, up to

the settlement of many territories by Europeans, starting with the era of great geographical discoveries, bourgeois revolutions.

In general, we can say that critical epochs and transition periods have a significant character for the formation of generations. This test, which falls on one generation or another, can decisively change their fate, which is reflected in the lives of all subsequent generations.

To analyze the problem under study, one should also determine the general socio-demographic indicators associated with generations of people. According to these indicators, one can judge the general picture of the development of human society, those indicators of economic and social development that directly affect the population of people, its qualitative state.

In modern world statistics, the Human Development Index takes into account data related to health, education, public safety, infrastructure, and the environment. According to UN data, the top ten countries with the highest human development index include Norway, Australia, Switzerland, Denmark, the Netherlands, Germany, Ireland, USA, Canada, New Zealand¹.

All this is the basis in the development of relationships between different generations, the construction of a system of relationships in the life system. We should note that the problem considered within the framework of this dissertation implies an analysis of the relationship between generations in all the indicated directions, since they are interconnected. It is natural to consider family relationships here, since most often a clash on various positions occurs precisely in the family. There are numerous studies of psychologists, sociologists, demographers, historians and economists, as well as representatives of various humanities on the problems of intergenerational relationships in the family.

The next subchapter named "**The problem of socialization and preservation of cultural traditions in relations between**

¹ Human Development Report Global and Regional Launches. // Human Development Report United Nations Development Programme. // hdr.undp.org

generations in modern science" considers reflection of the main topic of the dissertation in the scientific thought.

The issues of socialization in relationships between generations are the subject of research in many sciences, including history, philosophy, sociology, and psychology. It is known that the process of socialization itself is directly related to relationships between generations. Of course, the scientific foundations of the issue of socialization were not always so clearly and comprehensively developed as now. Even the very first descriptors of history, indicating specific facts in their historical perspective, revealed the peculiarities of the formation and development of human communities (for example, Tacitus, Guy Sallust Crispus)¹.

The outstanding representatives of ancient Greek thought, such as Plato and Aristotle were among those who studied the problem of socialization and transfer of social experience from generation to generation. They considered the social development system as an interconnected process of many components².

Other outstanding thinkers of ancient times, including those in India and China, also discussed human dignity and vices, the possibility of improving human relations, both in theory and in real life³. Already in ancient times, there was a clear system of scientific ideas about how to build relationships between people in society in order to achieve peace and harmony. In the Middle Ages, the New Time, and the Age of Enlightenment, the problem of the formation of a person as a mediator in the development of intergenerational relations developed mainly within the framework of the educational process, since educational systems were greatly developed. Religious organizations, including the Christian church in Europe, and Buddhism and Islam in the East, deeply influenced the educational process. The influence of religion predetermined in many respects the nature of upbringing and education in these regions.

¹ Тацит Корнелий. Сочинения в двух томах. Т.1. Анналы. Малые произведения. Перевод А.С. Бобовича. Л.: Наука, 1969. – 444 с.

² Учение Аристотеля о государстве // <http://rushist.com/index.php/philosophical-articles/>

³ Конфуций. Суждения и беседы. М.: Азбука, 2012. – 224 с.

The issues of intergenerational relationships were of interest to teachers, religious leaders, writers, philosophers; we should note that the learning process itself was mostly organized at churches, mosques, synagogues, Buddhist temples, etc. Already by the 19th century and even somewhat earlier, there was formed a whole galaxy of authors who wrote works of fiction about entire generations of people who succeeded each other over the eras.

They had an epochal influence on the minds and consciousness of people, making a revolution in their attitude to life and to each other. One era succeeded another, having one generation completed its victorious path of development followed by the next one fundamentally different from the first.

We would like to emphasize that the possibilities and nature of social relationships, which are associated with intergenerational interactions, were also the object of attention of religious leaders.

Secularization, as an important component of the formation of capitalist production relations, has led to the fact that the relationship between the individual and society has risen to a new stage of social development. This can be seen from the way of studying of the political and legal foundations of the development of human relations. In addition, the social statuses of various social groups and strata, the ratio in the social pyramid in terms of the level and quality of life have changed.

Today the problem of intergenerational relations is considered in various directions. The question is extremely topical, since the future of humanity literally depends on its correct solution: it degrades or finds new strength in itself to overcome all global problems, including human alienation, the loss of basic human values. This requires a tireless search for common human foundations that will help us cope with the new challenges and old threats facing humanity.

In search of the necessary solutions, it is required to combine the efforts of such areas of scientific thought such as psychology, sociology, history, law, medicine, social work, management. The practical implementation of the necessary work to determine the planning and forecasting of the development of intergenerational

relations should be closely related to the work on the ground, local, and regional authorities. The contribution should be made by employees of education, health care, social assistance, and economic structures. An important component of the relationship is the preservation and development of national identity and ethnic mentality.

The next subchapter named **"The problem of settling intergenerational relationships in modern society"** reviews the main directions of social policy at the level of individual states. A more or less developed system of social policy is an integral part of modern political institutions, including those related to work with the population of different ages and layers, the level of which differs from system to system, from regime to regime, from historical period to another historical period. The standard of living, the provision of basic rights and freedoms determine the necessary content of social policy. This factor is also influenced by stability or, conversely, the conflict nature of the political system, the characteristics of the regime of power, i.e. totalitarian, authoritarian or democratic, the development of the social foundations of political power, the influence of national traditions as a method of government on the state of a functioning political system. Provision of social protection for various strata and age categories of the population is one of the factors of stability.

The Republic of Azerbaijan, which is undergoing a transformation of its political system in the face of such crisis phenomena as the collapse of the USSR, the Karabakh war imposed by Armenian extremists and nationalists, seeks to overcome these crisis phenomena in every possible way, looking for the necessary ways to overcome them. The skillful policy of the country's leadership ended with the expulsion of the aggressor from our lands as a result of a 44-day war in 2020. Taking into account the peculiarities of the functioning of our political system, we should strive to create a sovereign, democratic state with basic universal values based on the best political traditions.

In general, the modern political model of our country presupposes a timely response to changes in the mentality of

generations, the provision of the necessary assistance to the population in need, and the problems arising in this case must be resolved both at the scientific and practical levels. The scientific level includes analysis and evaluation of the scientific and methodological prerequisites of the problem, and practice involves carrying out appropriate work in this area of social policy.

The problem itself is multifaceted, and its solution has numerous aspects, including historical, legal, political, economic, moral, and applied ones.

In general, we can say that the state influences the development of relations between generations of people at the common cultural level, as a social institution, determining the nature of the development of social relations within the framework of civilization. It also affects the intergenerational relationships more specifically, through the system of political, legal, and social attitudes that have formed historically, in the specific conditions of the development of a region, country, or people. The dissertation examines the influence of political relations on the formation, development and nature of relationships between generations.

One of the main goals of state structures is to ensure a certain degree of coincidence of value-normative self-awareness formation among different generations. Modern life is passing at a high speed of social changes, which sometimes negatively affect the system of value preferences of a particular age group. The system of public administration through training and upbringing of the younger generation, as well as providing the necessary assistance to the older generation of people for their better adaptation to the fast-flowing circumstances of life, contributes to the unification of the life values of these generations.

The next, second chapter named **"Features of intergenerational interaction in modern society"** focuses on various aspects of this interaction, in accordance with the objectives of the dissertation research. The first subchapter titled **"Analysis of the proportion between values and meanings of life of different generations representatives"** reviews the issues of the formation of

relations between representatives of different generations from the point of view of value preferences and stereotypes that are formed in everyday reality.

It should be noted here that the perception of life meanings and values goes through the richness and variety of forms of communication, the perfection of sign systems that create the possibility of "communicative action" (Y. Habermas).

Creating opportunities for such communication, the society also takes into account the personal qualities of the participants in communication, which include psychosomatic and psychological qualities of the inter-individual or group communication. In addition, "the process of activity also involves the development and assimilation of appropriate rules and standards, with the help of which its regulation and control is carried out". Namely, the listed qualities of the participants of communication, if they are sufficiently stable and stable, can become the basis for intergenerational conflicts.

The above-mentioned problem is very important when considering the issue of intergenerational relations. Continuity is ensured precisely through the preservation of socio-cultural values and norms, depending on the period. For each ethnic group, this process takes place in a different way.

The analysis carried out by specialists in different countries with different social groups has shown that the basic and instrumental values of generations differ significantly, which is why conflicts occur in the family. To prevent this from happening, the formation of the foundations of life should take place in a favorable environment, close and familiar to a person for many years by the cultural codes of his ethnic group. Otherwise, there will mature a "multicultural" (in the worst sense of the word), marginal personality type with a split consciousness, when the past does not connect him or her with the priorities of ethnic identity, and the future does not attract, due to its uncertainty.

People began to identify themselves with their cultural group, based on the interdependent cooperation in an even broader social context. That is why it is so important today to maintain continuity in

the transfer of cultural social experience from one generation to another.

In the scientific world, the ideas put forward by Neil Howe and William Strauss about the characteristics of each of the generations of the last century and possibly even earlier are widely discussed. It also gives a characteristic of the social values acquired by each generation in its environment and in the corresponding living conditions¹.

The dissertation examines the characteristic features of the older generations (starting after the end of the Second World War) and modern ones, including the younger ones, in Azerbaijan.

The current situation in the psychology of relationships both within a group (age, gender, professional, etc.) and between individuals is such that the need for a more complete satisfaction of the need for self-expression, for self-realization comes to the fore. An open society, democratic values, the right to property, in general, rights and freedoms are the basis for self-affirmation and dignity of the individual. However, the desire to express oneself without the necessary publicly accepted and approved stereotypes in the minds and public opinion leads to unjustified cruelty, selfishness, and violence.

In the realities of Azerbaijan, young people, consuming information about civilizational processes, are open and ready for changes. However, these changes are not provided in a timely manner by social development: we need responsiveness and readiness for innovation.

The next sub-chapter entitled "**Intergenerational conflicts in the family and their settlement**" analyzes, using many examples from real life, the issues of conflicts between generations in the family, and the possibilities of their resolution. Questions of the relationship between demographic generations reflect the entire spectrum of social life of a particular historical period of

¹ Jones, Gary L. (Fall 1992). «Strauss, William and Neil Howe 'Generations: The History of America's Future, 1584—2069' (Book Review)». Perspectives on Political Science 21 (4): 218.[1] Retrieved 23 January 2012

development. In this regard, the analysis of divorced families on the example of the fate of Azerbaijani women of young and middle ages is indicative. Here are intertwined issues of material prosperity, preparedness for marriage, the very attitude to the marriage institution, premarital behavior, values associated with the family as a social group.

We have chosen the biographical method as one of the most effective qualitative methods for the study of interpersonal relationships, which is based on a specially compiled questionnaire, as well as a free interview. The general conclusion from the study is that conflicts in the family are inevitable, and they affect intergenerational relationships, the process of formation and socialization of each human generation.

This chapter also discusses issues related to the **problem of loneliness and ageing, and its reflection in social policy.**

Issues of intergenerational relations are also largely related to solving the problem of loneliness and old age. Gerontological issues are addressed at many levels, including the social policy of each country. Families today have become not only smaller, but more complex, as a result of divorce, remarriage, and single parenting. These changes weaken the bonds between family members. More and more women who used to traditionally take on most of the burden of household chores while working full-time are now at risk of potential conflict between their careers and household chores.

The main reason for the appeal of pensioners for social assistance in Azerbaijan is, first of all, the lack of means of subsistence in addition to the loneliness, and the fact that they simply cannot look after themselves. Older people learn about the types and forms of social assistance from various sources, among which they name the Internet, conversations between neighbors, relatives and friends. In addition, they believe that not all types of social assistance may be available to them. It should be noted that their assessment of the quality of social services is not very high. They believe that, in principle, the quality of services remained at the same level as before, and, to some extent, even deteriorated.

There are problems not only of intergenerational relations with each other, but also in the ability to lead a dignified existence for the leaving generation, since health, changed social status, social environment and accumulated social capital create a number of complex problems that can be solved only on the basis of a controlled social policy.

The existing differences do not diminish the role of common factors – these include the social environment, meaning of the era, features of the specific historical development of the region in which they live, etc.

The society must provide all conditions for inclusion of the elderly in certain spheres of life.

One of the important tasks of the public and state structures of Azerbaijan is to ensure a healthy basis for old age, honor and respect in society, an active role in the upbringing of future generations and their preparation for future life. There is one characteristic feature that distinguishes this generation from the previous and some of the subsequent, younger generations: it is that part of their life fell into an era of change. It was namely this generation that experienced disappointment in the values accumulated over the years. Ethnic self-awareness, which was previously under the conditions of Soviet ideology, was influenced by the political ideology of Marxism, but to some extent ensured the identity of all representatives of the ethnic group, has changed.

The social policy of the state in relation to people of retirement age should be balanced, taking into account the standard of living, the new requirements of the modern period.

The third chapter named **"Role relationships in the family as the basis of intergenerational integration,"** considers the **influence of the nature of role relationships in the family on the socialization of the individual.**

It is noted that among the social problems of intergenerational relationships, a significant place is occupied by the issue of age differences in the process of raising children. The process of upbringing itself is quite complex and is based on many factors. These include a place of upbringing (family, school, boarding school,

orphanage, street, other environment), the qualitative composition of educators (parents, older relatives, i.e. grandparents, older sisters and brothers, neighbors, classmates, educators in childcare facilities, law enforcement officials, teachers, etc.). In addition, the quality and nature of upbringing are influenced by the standard of living; there are also different priorities and values on which many principles of upbringing and behavior are based.

The issues of personality socialization are interesting from the point of view of the formation of a person's worldview positions, their content, and role in his life.

As you know, the most active life period in humans is adulthood. From the point of view of professional growth, the formation of an active life position, the strengthening of family foundations and the achievement of material well-being takes place from 35 to 60 years. Almost all outstanding scientists, political and public figures created visible work in this very phase of their life. Here comes the application of attitudes, orientations, and knowledge based on clear motivation and ideological foundations. In order to "get on your feet" in this way, it is necessary to live a period equal to one generation in the world outlook and universal human sense.

The difficulty lies in the transitional period they are experiencing. However, overcoming contradictions in consciousness provided a good opportunity for further life adaptation.

The level of development of social relations in our society is associated with a number of features of modern civilization. These include a sharp increase in the pressure of the anthropogenic factor on the planet, the uneven development of certain regions and countries of the world, and a conflict between the value interests of various ethnic and political groups. All this is happening against the background of an increase in genetic mutations in human physiology, changes in the possibilities of perceiving the world and reacting to it.

Here it would be appropriate to mention the characterization of human personalities given back in the last century by Eric Fromm. The increasing density of the information consumed is also a factor influencing the comfort of a person. This constitutes a certain contradiction with the level of preparedness of a person for this

perception. This is especially true for older generations of people who grew up in different conditions.

The architectural, i.e. the socially organized material environment has changed. The majority of the population lives in cities, while those who live in rural areas are more closely associated with the city, or live in unfavorable environmental conditions, with a low standard of living. The way of life of people also has an influence on the possibilities of perception of the environment and the formation of a worldview. First of all, the possibilities of moving from one place to another have increased dramatically. Jacques Attali writes about this, calling the current generation of people nomads. The former stability, the strength of stereotypes, the foundations of life, which were provided by religious institutions, morals (through customs and traditions), a special type of relationship between generations, have been lost.

Researchers believe that humans must first control violence, directed towards both humans and nature. J. Attali, who sees these three paths (sacred principle, money, power), believes that in capitalism, money controls the forms of social life and regulates the processes taking place here. Man himself turns into "modern migration", "transgression" and controls himself in all spheres of life. It is necessary to save a person from various fantasies. On Earth, people live like ordinary tenants. Until a human distinguishes between good and evil, he does not understand the sacred, and his question of survival is undefined¹.

Thus, everyone who has personal freedom and autonomy should understand that his life is now in great danger. Although society is moving forward and developing, the choice is also vast, since the potential for development is too high. It is possible that the development of society has led to the growth and diversification of social problems. There is a number of features, and it will be extremely difficult to study the social problems that arise and wait for their solution without considering them.

¹ Attali J. Millennium: winners and losers in the coming world order. — New York: Random House, 1991. — 132 c

Today, each of the inhabitants of the planet must be able to react extremely quickly to the situation or circumstances, have a broad outlook and mobility of mind. In another way, the process of introducing into the social environment and adapting to it is simply impossible. Consequently, one should prepare for this from an early age through stimulation of the natural inclinations and capabilities. This, of course, is hampered by the need to form a person's social skills, without which it is simply impossible to live in society. It is not easy to break the nature of the child, sometimes it is simply harmful. However, without this process, socialization will simply fail.

To analyze intergenerational relations in an Azerbaijani family, it is necessary, first of all, to clearly define the composition and trends of its modern development. An individual approach also involves taking into account age differences and such a quality of children as imitation.

The subject of social work is the state when people who are close and/or relatives by their blood ties are so alienated and distant from each other that they become completely strangers to each other, indifferent to each other's problems. In this regard, there is a sufficient amount of research on how the personality of parents and their relationships determine the relationship of children.

As you know, the social environment influences the formation of the child's personality. These included a kindergarten, school, communication with peers in the courtyard and other environment. These environments significantly affect the formation of their character and attitude to life. Hence different life positions and peculiarities of relationships with each other. In general, communication with people of different ages and birth status, as well as communication in preschool age, is of exceptional importance. This, as psychologists correctly believe, is necessary for the formation of many personal qualities, such as the development of individuality, overcoming self-doubt and anxiety, the acquisition of joy from the feeling of life itself.

Respect for the child, shown in family and children's groups, increases his self-esteem, and improves motivation in decision-

making, especially related to the attitude to work. The best education is education in labor.

State care, development programs, significant assistance from both the state itself and various donor organizations help to improve the children's living conditions, however, there are problems in upbringing and education, as well as their placement after leaving the orphanage. This problem is topical for Azerbaijan as well. The organization of free time should be the subject of attention of the family and the public, both at school and at the university. This determines the formation of a system of spiritual values, their moral guidelines, their physical health, the ability to communicate, extinguish conflicts, gain organizational skills, etc.

The last subchapter of the dissertation named "**Socio-economic and spiritual-moral prerequisites for the normalization of role relationships in the Azerbaijani family**" determines that the development of modern family relations is largely based on the premarital behavior of young people, which, in turn, is formed under the influence of family relations of their parents. Society, as you know, reproduces the attitudes of the past, including those associated with family stereotypes. The dissertation contains the results of the research conducted by the author, including the ideas of young men and women about their future marriage partner. The chapter also reveals traditional views regarding an ideal partner. In modern Azerbaijani society, the status of a man is higher than that of a woman. It is the man who makes important decisions, which lead to the strengthening of authoritarian tendencies in the family. The process of socialization of children in the family is also influenced by this situation. In addition, the status of a husband and wife is reflected in the distribution of roles, in the spiritual and moral situation in the family. The level of education, living environment, and the level of women's participation in public affairs also play an important role. The socialization of the younger generation is also influenced by the facts of the collision of goals and motives, this, in turn, is influenced by the moral and psychological level of consciousness and material situation.

Children and adolescents who grew up in different families have different goals and motives, especially in families from rural areas or cities. Finally, there is another determining factor in this matter: there is a great contradiction between family roles and the social functions of a woman.

The reasons for this phenomenon are the unequal distribution of roles in the family between spouses. In young families, the social needs and norms of behavior of both husbands and wives can differ to such an extent that this leads to open confrontation. All this is reflected in the character and behavior of the younger generation.

The family, being a social unit of society, still has great development prospects. Social groups such as the family help fulfill people's needs for communication, self-expression, identification and self-esteem. The formation of family relations is influenced by ethnic, socio-economic, spiritual and moral factors. Naturally, all this is reflected in intergenerational integration and mutual influence.

According to the results of another study, the author concluded that the relationship between spouses is gradually losing an openly authoritarian character associated with the dominance of the status of a man. Some families, especially young ones, have reached an egalitarian level of relationships, which is reflected in the socialization of the younger generation. Children in the family are of great moral value throughout the life of the family. At the same time, the modern development of society is also reflected in the relationship between children and adults. Young people strive to become independent as quickly as possible, although they have to reckon with many circumstances - this is the lack of their own home, an independent source of existence, etc. The relationships between children and parents become more democratic and are often based on mutual respect and patience.

One of the factors of communication between generations of people is the work on the upbringing and education of the younger generation. Work with children plays an important role in preparing them for the upcoming choice of a profession. Studies show that the correct orientation of young people to choose a profession, when their abilities, motivations and socio-psychological qualities are

taken into account, gives good results. This is evidenced by the results of another study conducted on this subject by the author.

Research in psychology and sociology concerning the process of career guidance, its role in the socialization of the individual, in the country is completely insufficient. Those that were carried out are of a narrow-localized and superficial nature, not reflecting the real state of affairs. It is also necessary to pay more attention to the issue of job placement of future graduates, i.e. providing jobs in the labor market. We are talking about the creation of both new jobs and the determination of the future need for specialists of a particular profile in the economy and social sphere of the country.

CONCLUSION

Summing up the above, we came to the following conclusions. The issue of intergenerational relations in human society has access to many aspects of human life, and therefore the timely solution of social problems in this regard is extremely relevant for each country and the whole world. An analysis of the available scientific literature and a number of studies on the issues of intergenerational relations showed that this issue is especially significant for the development of a healthy full-fledged family, as well as the organization of high-quality activities of the education system. In addition, the issue of intergenerational relations is also significant in the management system, for the regulation of intragroup relations from the point of view of leadership and the performance of certain duties. An important issue is the relationship between generations in everyday life, when performing ceremonies and rituals, in accordance with the way of life that a particular ethnic group leads.

All this made it possible to carry out a number of studies, analysis and generalization. As a result, we can say the following:

1. Relationships in society are predetermined by continuity and stability in relations between different social groups. However, the changing social space also affects their character: life circumstances have changed, people themselves and their relationships with each other have changed. All this is deposited on

the nature of a person's ideas about his living space and the ways of its development. As a result, contradictions between people of different ages and generations begin to grow, which leads to tension in relationships, various failures in life situations. The study of these phenomena is also hampered by the lack of formation of a new conceptual approach in the changed conditions of social life¹.

2. In search of the necessary solutions, it is necessary to combine the efforts of such areas of scientific thought, as psychology, sociology, history, law, medicine, social work, management. The practical implementation of the necessary work to determine the planning and forecasting of the development of intergenerational relations should be closely related to the work on the ground, local and regional authorities. The contribution should be made by employees of education, health care, social assistance, economic structures. Only in this case it is possible to achieve the necessary harmony and complementarity of generations, without which the further development of human civilization is impossible.

3. When considering the role of the state in strengthening and reforming intergenerational relations, we came to the conclusion that new directions of state social policy are being established and developed in Azerbaijan. Along with the transformation of the economy, the development of a system of social protection of the population is taking place in order to compensate for the negative manifestations of the market economy. During the years of independence, a policy of social protection, insurance and provision of the population with the necessary standard of living has been developed and implemented. The necessary conditions have been created for its normal functioning, for constant supplementation and improvement. However, from the point of view of the formation of universal and national self-awareness in improving the relationship between generations, a more active policy should be pursued through

¹ Проблема смены поколений в современной науке // Sivilizasiya. Cild 6, № 1 (33), Bakı: 2017, c. 38-42

the education system, the media, ICT, and the historically established foundations of life¹.

4. When considering the correlation of value concepts in different generations, we came to the conclusion that the contradictions in the value systems of different generations are natural. However, breaking old values and stereotypes must be made as less painful as possible. To do this, one should look for new points of possible contact of values, first of all, at the mental-ethnic level. People should be brought together by the history of the people, their real problems. The experience of the older generation and the energy of the younger generation, when combined, can give the necessary effect of the successful coexistence of generations.

5. The conducted research has shown that conflicts in the family are inevitable, and they affect intergenerational relations, the process of formation and socialization of each human generation. Family policy issues should be at the forefront of the state's social policy. Especially it is necessary to take into account the instability of family relations in recent years (the number of divorces, single-parent families, children born out of wedlock, etc.)².

6. Based on the results of another study, we concluded the importance of the older generation in the relationship of human generations in general. The country's social policy should be aimed at ensuring a calm, healthy living for the elderly, with the involvement of every elderly person in an active social life. The identification of potentially significant points of contact for cooperation and mutual assistance is also extremely important for the correct socialization of the younger generation³.

¹ Проблемы добрачного поведения молодежи: представления об идеальном партнере // Sosial proseslərin təhlilində İKT tətbiqi xüsusiyyətləri. Gənc tədqiqatçıların Respublika elmi-praktik konfransının materialları. 17 aprel. – Bakı: 2015, s. 201-203

² Семья как фактор социальной адаптации детей к обществу // Хуманитарни Балкански Изследвания. Том 4 № 3 (9) Кишинев: 2020, с. 51-54

³ Роль государства в решении социальных проблем в Азербайджане // Bakı Slavyan Universiteti. Elmi Əsərlər. İctimai – siyasi elmlər seriyası. № 2, Bakı: 2018, с. 27-34

7. Consideration of the nature of role relationships in the family and its impact on the socialization of the individual based on the analysis of the results of the study led us to the conclusion that the growing role of ICT in everyday life and at work, in education and science contributes to the growth of alienation in the relationship between parents and children. As they grow older, the desire to separate, to start an adult life grows in children, however, there are not always conditions for this. The level of activity of interpersonal relationships is affected by the nature of the relationship between the parents themselves. The more difficult these relationships are, the less time is left for children, and accordingly, alienation between generations grows¹.

8. The complexity of family relationships in the modern period of social development leads to significant changes in leisure, including the leisure of adults and children. The movement of the bulk of the population to cities, a decrease in the number of children in the family, new professions and specialties, changes in the social structure as a whole affect this process².

9. In modern Azerbaijani society, the status of a man is higher than that of a woman. It is the man who makes important decisions, which leads to the strengthening of authoritarian tendencies in the family. The process of socialization of children in the family is also influenced by this situation. In addition, the status of a husband and wife is reflected in the distribution of roles, in the spiritual and moral situation in the family. The level of education, living environment, and the level of women's participation in public affairs also play an important role here. The socialization of the younger generation is also influenced by the facts of the collision of

¹ Проблемы организации совместного досуга детей и родителей // Вектор науки Тольяттинского государственного университета. Проблемы педагогики и психологии. № 1 (20), Тольятти: 2015, с. 9-11

² Проблемы организации совместного досуга детей и родителей // Международный научный форум: социология, психология, педагогика, менеджмент. Сборник научных трудов. Выпуск 18, Киев: 2015, с. 58-66

goals and motives, this, in turn, is influenced by the moral and psychological level of consciousness and material situation¹.

10. We believe that the vocational guidance of children and adolescents should combine the efforts of schools, parents and employers. There should be created a social program, as well as special social projects should be implemented in the next 5 years. During this period, it is possible to observe the fate of the studied category of people, their success in choosing a profession and career growth².

Thus, the social problems we have considered are concentrated around relationships in the family, school, and various forms of life. The issues of socialization (including vocational guidance of the younger generation), the position of a single, divorced woman, the position of the elderly, including single people, are separately considered, and possible ways of solving these problems have been indicated.

List of publications on the main provisions of the dissertation:

1. Проблемы добрачного поведения молодежи: представления об идеальном партнере // Sosial proseslərin təhlilində İKT tətbiqi xüsusiyyətləri. Gənc tədqiqatçıların Respublika elmi-praktik konfransının materialları. 17 aprel. – Bakı: 2015, с. 201-203 (thesis).
2. Роль возрастных различий в процессе воспитания детей // Научная дискуссия: вопросы педагогики и психологии. Сборник статей по материалам 35-ой международной заочной научно-практической конференции. № 2 (35), М.: 2015, с. 107-111 (thesis)
3. Проблемы организации свободного времени у детей и подростков в семье: межпоколенческая интеграция // Актуальные проблемы философии и социологии. Выпуск 7, Одесса: 2015, с. 26-28 (article).

¹ Взаимоотношения между супругами как основа успешной социализации подрастающего поколения // Актуальные проблемы философии и социологии. Выпуск 11, Одесса: 2016, с. 23-25

² Роль возрастных различий в процессе воспитания детей // Научная дискуссия: вопросы педагогики и психологии. Сборник статей по материалам 35-ой международной заочной научно-практической конференции. № 2 (35), М.: 2015, с. 107-111

4. Проблемы организации совместного досуга детей и родителей // Вектор науки Тольяттинского государственного университета. Проблемы педагогики и психологии. № 1 (20), Тольятти: 2015, с. 9-11 (article; co-authored).
5. Проблемы организации совместного досуга детей и родителей // Международный научный форум: социология, психология, педагогика, менеджмент. Сборник научных трудов. Выпуск 18, Киев: 2015, с. 58-66 (thesis; co-authored).
6. Взаимоотношения между супругами как основа успешной социализации подрастающего поколения // Актуальные проблемы философии и социологии. Выпуск 11, Одесса: 2016, с. 23-25 (article).
7. Проблемы профессиональной ориентации молодежи и их решение на межпоколенческом уровне в рамках межкультурного диалога // Культура диалога культур: постановка и грани проблемы. Материалы международной конференции. М.: 2016, с. 132-138 (thesis; co-authored).
8. Особенности взаимоотношений между поколениями в современных условиях // Bakı Slavyan Universiteti Elmi Əsərlər. İctimai – siyasi elmlər seriyası. № 1, Bakı – Minsk: 2016, с. 119-127 (article).
9. Проблема смены поколений в современной науке // Sivilizasiya. Cild 6, № 1 (33), Bakı: 2017, с. 38-42 (article).
10. Роль государства в решении социальных проблем в Азербайджане // Bakı Slavyan Universiteti. Elmi Əsərlər. İctimai – siyasi elmlər seriyası. № 2, Bakı: 2018, с. 27-34 (article).
11. Семья как фактор социальной адаптации детей к обществу // Хуманитарни Балкански Изследвания. Том 4 № 3 (9) Кишинев: 2020, с. 51-54 (article).