THE PATTERNS OF CHANGE IN INTERGENERATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY AND SOCIAL SOLIDARITY IN MODERN SOCIETY

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Abstract: *This article examines the patterns of change in intergenerational responsibility and social solidarity in modern society in the context of globalization, digital transformation, socioeconomic disparities, and demographic changes. It explores the transition from traditional family obligations to systems of relationships based on mutual interests, cooperation, and institutional responsibility. The article also addresses issues related to declining social trust, the digital divide, imbalances between the interests of different generations, and the distribution of social responsibility.*

Keywords: *intergenerational responsibility, social solidarity, intergenerational justice, social trust, globalization, digital transformation, social capital, continuity of values, social integration, sustainable development.*

Introduction

The development of modern society is bringing about fundamental changes in the nature, forms, and mechanisms of social interactions. Globalization, the widespread adoption of digital technologies, the transformation of the labor market, urbanization, and demographic processes are among the key factors reshaping relationships between generations. Under these changing conditions, there is a growing need to examine intergenerational responsibility and social solidarity not merely within the framework of family values, but also as part of a broader system of social, economic, and institutional relations.

Intergenerational responsibility essentially refers to the awareness of obligations that people of different ages and historical experiences have toward one another, society, and future generations. This responsibility is manifested in such areas as raising children, supporting older people, promoting the social

development of young people, preserving cultural heritage, ensuring environmental sustainability, and using social resources fairly.

Social solidarity is a set of relationships that unites members of society on the basis of shared values, mutual trust, cooperation, and common interests. However, under contemporary conditions, social solidarity cannot be determined solely by the preservation of shared values. It also depends on the fair distribution of social opportunities, the participation of different generations in decision-making processes, and the extent to which their interests are taken into account.

The relevance of this article lies in the growing need to preserve traditional values, support the independent development of young people, and maintain a balance between the interests of different generations as intergenerational relationships continue to change. Therefore, identifying the patterns of change in intergenerational responsibility and social solidarity, systematically analyzing existing problems, and developing scientific and practical approaches to addressing them are of particular importance.

The aim of this article is to identify the changing characteristics of intergenerational responsibility and social solidarity in modern society, analyze the factors influencing these processes, and propose a conceptual model for developing intergenerational cooperation.

Literature review

The concept of intergenerational responsibility is closely associated with the historical continuity of society, the transmission of social experience, and the mutual obligations of different generations. Its meaning cannot be limited to the responsibilities of older generations toward younger people or the duties of younger people toward older generations. It also encompasses the question of what kind of social, economic, and environmental conditions the present generation will leave for those who follow.

A study published by Martin Gurín in the International Journal of Social Welfare in 2024 examines changes in intergenerational solidarity in South Korea.

Drawing on data concerning social and family relationships from 2002 to 2018, the study demonstrates how relationships traditionally based on children's obligations toward their parents have gradually evolved toward arrangements in which responsibility is shared among families, the state, and society.

Research by Wang and Ngok, published in Humanities and Social Sciences Communications in 2024, analyzes relationships between parents and their adult children who do not live in the same household in China. The study demonstrates how social changes and evolving perceptions of filial responsibility influence intergenerational relationships and the forms of support provided to older people.

In particular, in her 2024 doctoral dissertation in philosophy entitled Social Transformation of Intergenerational Relations in Uzbek Families, E. I. Akramova examined changes in intergenerational relationships in contemporary Uzbek families, the continuity of values, and the formation of new sociocultural perspectives. The author analyzed intergenerational relationships as a process closely connected with broader social changes, focusing on the relationship between traditional values and the demands of modern life. This research provides an important scholarly basis for studying the patterns of change in intergenerational responsibility in Uzbekistan.

N. A. Shakirova (2026) investigated the impact of external labor migration on child-rearing, parental supervision, and intergenerational relationships. In addition to examining the effects of migration on household income and living conditions, the study addresses potential emotional distance resulting from parents living away from their children, the weakening of parental supervision, and the increased responsibilities placed on other relatives. This approach highlights the importance of considering the relationship between migration and family relations when analyzing the factors that transform intergenerational responsibility.

Under these conditions, intergenerational cooperation may shift from one-sided assistance toward relationships based on mutual learning. Young people can help older adults use digital services, make electronic payments, and improve their

information security, while older generations can share their life experience, professional knowledge, and skills for evaluating social situations with younger people. This perspective suggests that intergenerational solidarity cannot be measured solely by whether family members live together. Even when generations live apart, strong relationships can be maintained through regular communication, material and emotional support, participation in important decisions, and mutual care.

Results and discussion

The analysis of patterns of change in intergenerational responsibility and social solidarity in modern society identified several social, economic, cultural, and technological factors influencing these processes. In particular, changes in lifestyles, the widespread adoption of digital technologies, migration, the growing emphasis on individual interests, and the transformation of family relationships are affecting the nature of interaction and responsibility between generations. These changes do not necessarily indicate the disappearance of intergenerational solidarity; rather, they suggest that its forms of expression and mechanisms of implementation are evolving.

The first important finding is that intergenerational responsibility is increasingly shifting from traditional obligations toward relationships based on mutual agreement and cooperation. In traditional family relationships, the experience and views of older generations were often regarded as the primary points of reference. Under contemporary conditions, however, the independent opinions, personal choices, and individual needs of younger generations are also gaining importance. Consequently, mutual respect, acceptance of diverse viewpoints, and the negotiated distribution of responsibilities are becoming increasingly necessary in relationships between generations.

The second important finding is that, alongside family relationships, the mahalla community, educational institutions, and other social institutions play significant roles in fostering intergenerational solidarity. The family serves as the

primary environment in which social experience, values, and moral norms are developed, while educational institutions help foster young people's social responsibility and civic engagement. The mahalla creates opportunities for communication, cooperation, and mutual assistance among people of different age groups. Coordinating the activities of these institutions can contribute to strengthening trust between generations.

The third finding concerns the dual impact of digital technologies on intergenerational relationships. On the one hand, digital communication tools expand opportunities for maintaining contact between family members who live far apart, exchanging experiences, and organizing mutual support. On the other hand, differences in digital literacy, the use of various information sources, and the ability to evaluate information may create misunderstandings between generations. Therefore, the development of intergenerational solidarity in digital environments requires more than the availability of technological resources; it also requires mutual learning, the exchange of experiences, and the development of effective communication skills.

The fourth important aspect is that intergenerational responsibility is not limited to the obligations of younger people toward older generations. Rather, it is reciprocal in nature. It is expressed through the transmission of life experience and cultural heritage by older generations and the contribution of younger generations to social development through their openness to innovation, contemporary knowledge, and technological skills. This approach makes it possible to transform relationships between generations from a system of one-sided demands and obligations into a model of mutually beneficial cooperation.

In Uzbekistan, the distinctive features of this issue are shaped by national values, family traditions, respect for older people, and the important role of mahalla-based solidarity in social life. At the same time, modern education, labor migration, urbanization, and the development of digital communication are creating new forms of intergenerational relationships. Therefore, preserving

national values should not mean rejecting contemporary social changes. Instead, it should involve integrating their positive aspects with national and universal human values. Based on the theoretical analysis, an original approach was developed to strengthen intergenerational responsibility and social solidarity. It encompasses the following interconnected areas: Ensuring continuity of values. Promoting activities in families and educational institutions that foster national heritage, historical memory, mutual respect, and social responsibility. Strengthening intergenerational communication. Organizing roundtable discussions, meetings for exchanging life experiences, and collaborative projects involving people from different age groups. Developing mutual digital support. Encouraging young people to teach older adults how to use digital services while also promoting the transmission of older generations' life experiences and professional knowledge to younger people. Fostering social responsibility through cooperation. Strengthening collaboration among families, mahallas, educational institutions, and civil society organizations to expand the participation of different generations in social life.

The significance of the proposed approach lies in its examination of intergenerational solidarity not merely within family relationships, but through the interconnectedness of the family, education, the mahalla, and the digital environment. From this perspective, the sustainability of intergenerational responsibility is determined not by the influence of one generation over another, but by mutual trust, consideration of each other's interests, and cooperation toward common goals.

At the same time, these conclusions are based on a theoretical and analytical approach. Empirical research is therefore required to determine the practical effectiveness of the proposed model. In particular, conducting surveys among representatives of different age groups, comparatively examining family and community relationships, and evaluating the outcomes of intergenerational cooperation programs are important directions for future research.

Conclusion

Changes in intergenerational responsibility and social solidarity in modern society are closely associated with globalization, digital transformation, demographic processes, and the transformation of socioeconomic relationships. These processes not only change traditional relationships between generations but also create opportunities for developing new forms of cooperation. Based on the theoretical analysis conducted in this study, the following conclusions can be drawn.

Overall, the sustainable development of intergenerational responsibility and social solidarity depends not on setting the interests of different generations against one another, but on harmonizing them within a system of complementary values, opportunities, and obligations. From this perspective, strengthening intergenerational cooperation helps shape not only the present social stability of society but also the moral and institutional foundations of its future development.

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