



## Social Dynamics Of Generation Exchange In Society

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### ABSTRACT

In this article the author described the style of the analysis of the generation history which has been studied in sociology. This style is considered qualitative sociology style, and its main importance was based with the possibility of how generation changing influenced to the process which happened in society.

### KEYWORDS

Generation, Cohort generation, self-awareness, peer generation, horizontal generation, vertical generation, urbanization, period step, social status.

### INTRODUCTION

If the scope of studies devoted to the topic of "generations" in the last 20 years is divided into those that are analyzed, it is possible to observe that the object of study is built on the basis of historical consciousness and memory.

The main emphasis on the problem is placed on the issues of the spirit of the era in which the generations themselves lived and its impact on the life-activity of man in the most recent pages of history. Studying such problems, we can

witness that the succession of recent years has been influenced by a disruption in the historical memory of generations, the persistence of ideological contradictions of the past and the socio – political fears that have formed under their influence. "If I am a highly qualified historian or if someone who has never been aware of an industry wants to remember their past, naturally, to restore the existing evidence of the past in memory, everyone will analyze it based on the knowledge they possess. Some of the concepts that form the basis of memory and its basis, in order to express the andosaic (stereotyped) theory or mythological reasoning, which is considered to be the negation of mental stereotypes, or to express meaningfully, people tend to rely on their own life experiences and describe each moment of the past as if they were considered in the "lens". If we pay attention to the information obtained with the help of this "lens", which is presented in the figurative (metaphorical) sense, it can describe the exact expression of a certain part of the existing state (kartina), but the "focus" that gives the exact expression of the existing state can disappear. During the twentieth century, the concept of "generation" was widely used in everyday life, in belletristik (prose fiction) works, in the media, and in science it was not so common. Therefore, no matter how little is addressed to him in the field of history, especially in the field of the history of Vatan, in the direction of sociology, research work on this topic on the scale of the country has not been carried out. However, before the written sources came into being, the existing biographical and historical data were transmitted from generation to generation on the basis of the following formula: "A to V was born, and from it to C came into the world". It was this formula that

formed both individual and collective memory, as well as self-awareness (identichnost).

Sociological research of relations within and or between generations helps to determine the degree of continuity of the existing process, as well as the indicators of prospects. The occurrence of a succession or conflict between generations is primarily associated with the davriy situation, often it occurs during the mutual conflict of generations. Having said that, if we deny the conflicts that have arisen between generations, we will turn a blind eye to one of the actual social problems that occur in society. For this reason, we would have argued that the transformation of the clash of generations to the main tasks of today's sociologists, in particular sociologists, into a successor, and not a conflict, remains one of the important conditions of development.

In the field of sociology, two reasons can be cited as the basis for the processes that give impetus to the increase in self-esteem on the topic "generation": a) historical process, in which the desire for self – awareness (identichnost), formed in the shell of the historical-cultural memory of a person, and b) social process-protection from the influence of the flow of information Russian researcher B.Dubin expresses the following opinion on the concept of "generation": "with a general initial glance, it is possible to imagine the generation as the form of social communication and the focus of the symbolism of the Indians in motion: bunda sen (I) we feel that others, that is, form the normative boundary of the imaginary view of the horizontal axis with the singular" yourself". Bunda on the basis of sociological rules it is necessary to distinguish the indicative unity of the imagination about the category "generation" and its limit. In particular, it should be noted that while one

generation is giving its place to the other, it is worth noting that socioeconomic norms, which operate together with it, more precisely the common symbols and symbolic expressions that unite several adjacent generations. German sociologist K. Mannheim writes: "Each generation has its own measure of time and historical and cultural space. In society, the exchange of generations is a process that is based on the biological pace of human life. As a result of this, new participants will appear in the cultural space, while the old actors (participants) of this space will gradually disappear; members of any generation will be able to move in the chronologically limited part of the historical process, and therefore the accumulated cultural heritage should be transferred to the latter without interruption.

It is also possible to recognize the view of the "generation" on the vertical axis, if we look from the point of view of social history. Generations are formed on the basis of tradition in this symbolic scheme, and it is formed on the basis of bloodshed. For example, grandfather-father-child-granddaughter-great-granddaughter and so on. The middle and end of the XX century, especially the 21st century, is becoming a century of self-expression at an unprecedented level of humanity. Before him, the scale of social, professional skills, economic and territorial indicators was divided into short-term conquests. Any type of profession, which has been kept secret for centuries from generation to generation, can be mastered qualitatively at any time due to haste, and even serious changes can be made to it. While some genealogical documents (genealogy, genealogy) have allowed generations to stand on the large "pulpit" and "stage" for a long

time, in modern society it has become known that the prestige of these generations can not be held by subsequent heirs. If, however, the nomadic Turks, the heads of African and Arab tribes listed their seven and more ancestors by name, now many can tell who their grandmother was, and some just grandmother's grandmother.

To date, it is important to study the horizontal position of the offspring without the position of the sociologist, which is the subject of actual research in modern society. Analysis of generation relations, or in the field of sociology. K. Mannheim and J. Belonging to the generations, they regard the exchange of generations as a force, which moves history. German sociologist V. Dilthey recommends that in the process of socialization (socialization) of a person, the age level plays an important role, linking it with biological and social factors, taking into account the following indicators: 15 years of age, 30 years and 33 years of age, exactly the same age indicators are the age-determining period, after which the body undergoes the process of exchange. Due to globalization, the increase in migration and urbanization processes are confusing both family relations and generation relations. As a result, in sociology and modern historiography, the term "cohort Generation" came into being. "Cohort" - is a group of peer people whose goals and interests are directed towards one side, specializing in one profession. And in the social, a generation of people took part, which in turn absolutely completely sent the boundaries of the entry of modern generations into relations. For example, the absence of young and middle-aged people in neighborhood activities, or the lack or lack of "adult education" in the educational system (andragogics, geragogics), the decrease in

the number of male teachers in schools, etc.the z.

The question may arise, What is the difference of "generation" "from" "peer generation"? "Generation is a davriy indicator, it is used in relation to a group of people who have social activities in it, no matter how long or short a given period lasts. And the peer generation represents demographic indicators in itself. For example, we can include a group of people between the ages of 20 and 25 together with 10 young people in the system "children of the period of independence of today". Classical world sociologists V.Dilthey and M.Weber analyzes the history of generations and the relationships in it, they prove that the "material" and "spiritual" categories are of particular importance in the life of humans. Later, E.Dyurkgeym, K.Mangeym and X. Ortega-i-Gassets write that the category "sosial" plays an extremely important role in family-marriage and generation relations. In Particular, K.The Manga uses the term "Union of generations". Ortega analyzes in his works the existing values in the sosium and their position in the history of generations. He assesses the biological and social changes in generations with quantitative changes on the basis of 15 years of "step" in the human body, that is, 15-30 years - youth, 30-45 years – the period of initiatives, 45-60 years – the period of "attachment to power", the comment suggests.

Davriy analysis of the history of generations from the standpoint of individuality of the West and the position of communism of the East by sociologists of the twentieth century X.Becker, X.Shuman, J.Scott, D.Kertser and T.He finds his expression in the works of shanins. Including D.Kertser uses the term "generation separation" as a result of the

escalation of migration processes, X.Becker acknowledges "the change in status (status) and professions between generations" due to scientific technical progress. T.Shanin analyzes the descendants of the Shura period by dividing them into "descendants of the years of war and stagnation". It is known that during the era of the Shura system, the period of collusion, the period of cataclysms, the period of the war years, then 60 years of "shestidesyatniki", 70 years or "years of stagnation", as well as the second half of the 80 years of "reconstruction", the generations and their worldviews are expressed. The spirit of each period is conditionally compared to "fate". To some extent, if one generation lives in a certain period and is proud of its Happy past, to some extent, others do not even want to remember the bitter fate of their past. But, it should not be forgotten, both the happy period and the "creators" of that era of bitter fates will be generations belonging to this period. In our opinion, the mature generations of this period are the causative ones, based on whether they are happy years of the historical period or bitter fate.

Due to the conditions of Uzbekistan, it has been almost 20 years since the country gained its independence. If we measure the level that gives the difference between generations with the term "step" 10 years, then today we can observe the activity of the second generation. If we compare the first generations with the "transition", we can imagine the second generation as a "generation" under the influence of the age of globalism and information that is going on all over the world. Whether we want it or not, as long as society is constantly in development, a new generation is formed, which in some times does not always fully manifest our desires. Intergenerational

conflicts within a generation can be a factor in the violation or strengthening of social relations between them. The negative attitude of adults to the younger generation and the conflict between them has attracted the attention of thinkers from ancient times. For example, Socrates hated the bad habits of his modern youth, the lack of respect for adults, the robbing of talk with their parents, the suffering of teachers. Conflicts between generations are described in numerous art works and pedagogical treatises. Nevertheless, the category of the generation and the value of its research on the sociological dynamics imposes important urgent tasks on today's national sociology.

After all, it is also possible to recognize cases of insufficient attention to the topic of generations in the misunderstandings of the cases of the XXI century. Compared to each older generation, the latter have mastered information technology perfectly and are taking a step into social life in a state of multilingualism itself, often taking away the level of communication that generations share with each other at a very short opportunity. This condition is naturally considered a sociological problem. In sociology, any sociological process is neglected, naturally, it gives impetus to the occurrence of some other contradictions. And this can not be done in the original way.

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