

INTER-GENERATIONAL CONFLICT, AS METHOD OF COOPERATION BETWEEN DIFFERENT GENERATIONS IN FAMILY

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One of the displays of social problems of modern society is violation of inter-generational connections that results in the loss of universal norms and values incarnate in a custom and tradition. In modern society the problem of mutual relations between generations became sharp. The aim of this article is to theoretically analyze the cooperation in the family and inter-generational conflict in family.

The problem of succession and conflicts in the relations of "parents" and "children" can be examined as the cooperation of meeting streams of information and activity, as features of transmission of cultural values from generation to generation. Cooperation of generations have always existed, however, maintenance of problem, the sharpness of contradictions are of the special certainly-historical character. In modern society, the transformation of relation of the junior age-related groups takes place in the senior generation in direction from traditionally deferential to unconventional, censorious, casting aside.

Factors that influence the changes of social status of representatives of different generations and result in a break in inter-generational cooperation are exposed in the article. Namely they are the destruction of patriarchal many generations clan, distribution of minimum family, change of character of work in industrial society, depreciation of the accumulated experience of senior generations as a result of acceleration of rates of scientific and technical progress, distribution of secret politics of removal from work of not young people that attained retirement age.

Among principal reasons of conflicts in families that consist of three generations is the distribution of roles and fight for supremacy. The author marks that disintegration, crushing of long family. In western countries this process began in 50s of the past century, while in our country it started later. Minimum family becomes prevailing. It is related to the row of difficult public processes - industrialization, urbanization, scientific and technical revolution. But it is impossible here, probably, to underestimate subjective, psychological factors.

An exit from under a dictate can be considered the phenomenon publicly-progressive and necessary. Young people aspire to self-affirmation and searches possibilities for this purpose. Today, although almost nothing has remained from the former paternal power, young people hankered after autonomies, especially after the prelude of marriage. Especially difficult the relations are in the families, where the representatives of senior generation do not have the interests, personal aims and they fully identify the vital prospect with life of children. Often conflicts appear because young people can easily adapt themselves to the new terms, while a senior generation values the options they have accustomed to.