

On the study of the socio-psychological condition of the elderly people in our modern society

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Abstract

The mechanism of social development of society is based on mutual and friendly relations of individuals with each other, normal stable behavior, correct method of upbringing and so on. For this, it is important to choose the required healthy social environment, the right method and style of upbringing, to apply the traditions and stable behaviors that have been ingrained in the memory of society for thousands of years. However, contrary to all this, there is the concept of family conflicts, which is based on the behavior of the individual from the socio-psychological world, the level of consciousness, the relationship with the environment, the mechanism of development of the world around him. Family conflicts are a chain of behaviors observed in human individuals, each link in which is linked to the above-mentioned method of proper upbringing.

Key words: elderly people, social and psychological condition, social dynamics of society, status of elderly.

Introduction

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The social dynamics and structure of society are built in such a way that difference and originality prevail in the true sense of the word. Sociality and originality are generally intertwined concepts. These meanings, whether in the context of a great civilization or in the context of individual local societies, are almost directly related to human nature and are conditioned by the geographical environment. In the background of the individual's social world, of course, the role of his achievements to the current state is important [7, p.67]. As a means of conditioning their gains, it affects his way of life, his position, and everything in general.

Main text

The set of social behaviors that society is accustomed to stems from rebellious behaviors that are disproportionate to the existence of new social systems that are accepted or introduced into society, that are traditionally alien to them, or that are perceived abnormally. Family conflicts have been observed in all human societies throughout history (Ade Kearns & Phil Mason. (2013)). Family conflicts, which are more typical of young people's lifestyles, manifest themselves in the social sphere in various forms, such as alcoholism and drug addiction, family problems, crime, immorality, depression, suicide and other unnamed cases. The study of family conflicts is of great importance in terms of studying the social environment in both Iran and Azerbaijan and taking appropriate preventive measures to address the problem. it stems from rebellious behaviors that are disproportionate to the existence of new social systems that are accepted or introduced into society from abroad, that are traditionally alien to them, or that are perceived abnormally (Ade Kearns, Valerie Wright, Lynn Abrams & Barry Hazley. (2019)). Family conflicts have been observed in all human societies throughout history. Family conflicts, which are more typical of young people's lifestyles, manifest themselves in the social sphere in various forms, such as alcoholism and drug addiction, family problems, crime, immorality, depression, suicide and other unnamed cases (Farone, D. W., Tran, T. V., Fitzpatrick, T. R., & Phan, P. (2007)). The study of family conflicts is of great importance in terms of studying the social environment in both Iran and Azerbaijan and taking appropriate preventive measures to address the problem. it stems from rebellious behaviors that are disproportionate to the existence of new social systems that are accepted or introduced into society from abroad, that are traditionally alien to them, or that are perceived abnormally. Family conflicts have been observed in all human societies throughout history. Family conflicts, which are more typical of young people's lifestyles, manifest themselves in the social sphere in various forms, such as alcoholism and drug addiction, family problems, crime, immorality, depression, suicide and other unnamed cases (Hamidova Kh. (2021)). The study of family conflicts is of great importance in terms of studying the social environment in both Iran and Azerbaijan and taking appropriate preventive measures to address the problem. it stems from rebellious behaviors that are traditionally alien to them or perceived abnormally. Family conflicts have been observed in all human societies throughout history. Family conflicts, which are more typical of young people's

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Elderly people living in nursing homes and families have different worldviews, social protection, ability to work, attitude to life, similarities and differences in life and lifestyle, public reaction, family situation. , mutual comparison and social characteristics of the situation in social shelters (Note 1: the city of Tabriz was selected as the object of study).

The research work carried out in Iran was carried out in accordance with the above-mentioned topics and issues of methodological nature and the following results were obtained [2, p. 23]. A social survey was conducted by scientists in the socio-psychological field in 1377 (2008) on 50 elderly people living in both places to determine the socio-psychological status of the elderly living in nursing homes and families. The results showed that the social and psychological condition of the elderly living in the nursing home is less satisfactory than that of the elderly living in the families. Another researcher, Basharat Golinejad (1382, 2003), examined the commitment of older people living in nursing homes and families to life and society. It turned out that the exercise of elderly people living in nursing homes,

The study found that the socio-psychological condition of widows and men is much worse than other older people. They become more upset, they give up. This has a very negative impact on their socio-psychological situation. Another study also looked at older people's marriages. It has been found that widows who love and are attached to their husbands suffer more and are less interested in marrying in old age. But widows who do not love their husbands suffer less and are more inclined to marry [5, p. 122].

It should be noted that the main research object was the elderly people over 60 years of age, both in nursing homes and in families in Iran. Some 2,000 nursing homes in Tabriz are home to about 2,000 elderly people, and the study covered all of them. During the sampling, elderly people were selected from among men and women (Tabriz nursing home), and the sex of the elderly people and their relatives who came to meet them voluntarily during the selection process were noted [12, p.99].

It should be noted that research in this regard in the Islamic Republic of Iran has not been carried out in vain. Thus, Chisney, a Western socio-psychological scientist, used questionnaires prepared by scholars such as Neilands, Chambers, Thais and Folkman, but also Iranian issues were taken into account. The probable errors were further refined by the Alpha Krinbach coefficient. It should be noted that most of the completed questionnaires were conducted by the elderly themselves and were given only explanations and comments [11, p.112]. When we researched the scientific information about the elderly and the sources that have been studied so far in connection with this problem, we came across various works and articles. As it is known, the social and psychological condition of the elderly and the resulting problems are not completely unnoticed in the existing city of Iran. Whether in our daily lives or in the information we receive from the media, in the Islamic Republic of Iran, and especially in the area we study, in the East Azerbaijan province, these and other issues related to the social and psychological status of the elderly in families and nursing homes (Nguyen Hang Nguyet, V., Nguyen Thi Khanh, H., Nguyen Thanh, L., Duong Minh, D., & Pham Quoc, T. (2020).

For this reason, the issue is very relevant. In the light of the issues arising from the urgency of the research, some small-scale research has been conducted so far, and scientific and journalistic articles have been published. however, the essence of the issue has not been sufficiently clarified and worked out to deepen the problem. Given that the same problem arises in different conditions and in different social environments, we can hope that in this regard, the dissertation will have many useful results for the Republic of Azerbaijan. Important factors such as similarity in the natural geographical conditions of both Republics, religious affiliation, principles of neighborliness, ways to solve the problem and factors studied in the dissertation are very useful for both Republics.

During aging; is important in scientific and technological developments for health. With the development of early detection and treatment methods, disease prevention, early treatment, reduced mortality and, as a result, longer life expectancy. According to today's world estimates, the population aged 65 and over has increased among the entire population. It is estimated that by 2030, the population over the age of 65 will reach 10,000,000[6, p.77].

Due to the increase in the estimated life expectancy and the greater use of health services by the elderly (for the younger population), the identification of services needed by the elderly and the increase in services provided to the elderly population makes it necessary to develop various political maneuvers in this area [7, p. 93].

The status of the elderly in society varies according to the traditions and culture of the society, rather than the level of civilization. Throughout history, services related to the elderly have conditioned the level of well-being in society through religious and cultural thinking. Industrialization; leads to significant changes in the social structure of society. The old masses of people, who used to be fathers and fathers, have almost lost their prestige. The family, which is a social unit, is also affected by these changes, and as it becomes a large family type, a nuclear family type, it becomes more of a burden than an old last resort. In fact, there is a connection between the degree of modernization and the status of the elderly [5, p. 231].

Due to changing social conditions, the first priority is to ensure that the elderly who remain in the public safety system are protected from material risks, such as monthly income, health care and care.

Individuals who create social security, such as declining incomes during retirement, difficult living conditions, frequent illnesses due to the nature of old age, health, diet, fever, etc. They need more economic support because of their costs. Retirement, if there is something really valuable in a person's life, becomes his partner, or it becomes a social wound by taking what he has. The situation of the elderly, who do not have any social guarantees, is getting worse. A well-known public safety net should be set up, and people who are left out of the spotlight should be involved in individual public safety measures in their old age.

Generally yIn ensuring the well-being of the elderly, the "quality of life" must first be defined and improved. International scale of quality of life; appropriate living conditions and supplies, adequate and balanced nutrition, clothing needs, healthy family relationships, consumer behavior, adequate income and conscious regulation of economic resources. These scales need to be kept in mind when determining what services can be provided to the elderly. It is a fact that the responsibility for providing public catering services and support to the elderly does not only belong to the state, but also places great responsibilities on volunteers in organizations and institutions.

Old age is an inevitable and irreversible period, a period of physical and mental decline. Another definition is the physiological nature of old age, in which individuals lose their physical and mental energy in an irreversible way.

Although old age is an individual phenomenon, social values and other factors determine the value and place placed on the elderly and old age in society, making a difference from one society to another and over time. For this reason, old age is not only a biological phenomenon, but also a social and cultural phenomenon.

Developments in the field of medicine and the increase in living standards have extended the life expectancy in our country, and the number of people aged 60 and over has increased in number and location. With an estimated lifespan of 71 years, Iran has become a middle-aged country compared to Europe.

Taking into account the database of 2008 indicators, in which the population of our country is expressed as a total of 71,517,100, it is observed that the ratio of people over 60 to the total population is about 10%.

The processes observed with this increase in the elderly population were as follows;

- transition from extended family to nuclear family,
- migration from rural areas to cities,
- entry into the working life of a woman who plays an important role in home care,
- Changes in traditional cultural values have led to a change in the previous role of the elderly within the family structure and an increase in organizational terms.

Today, the elderly need more government support and professional services.

Public Services: provides protective, preventive, instructive, therapeutic and rehabilitative services for children, young people, women, the elderly and vulnerable individuals, especially among low-income groups.

Our organization provides permanent services to our elderly citizens with huzurevleri, elderly care and rehabilitation centers, and permanent services with the Elderly Service Centers.

The first priority of our organization is to adapt to the changing and developing world, including our country, to provide care services for the elderly, to improve the quality of service and the well-being of the elderly, to provide access to services, to develop new alternative services. In order to ensure the well-being of the elderly, it is first necessary to define and improve the "quality of life".

In this context, the work on categorizing the services provided to the elderly, applying new service models, improving and disseminating existing services, and coordinating the implementation of international decisions in the field of aging is aimed at improving the quality of life during healthy old age.

In our country, Huzurevs and nursing homes operating in connection with the services of the organization of the elderly are presented by the Huzurevs opened in the structure of Special Huzurevs and Elderly Care Centers and Other Public Organizations and Structures with the Elderly Care and Rehabilitation Centers.

The individual characteristics and differences of the elderly also divide the care services provided to them into types and types. Thus, in this context, some organizations are working to improve the living standards of our elderly people who need the care and protection of the state, but do not choose collective care, and to ensure a peaceful life by caring at home without isolation from society; In December 2009, a nursing home in the East Azerbaijan Province of Iran opened a number of small centers affiliated with the Elderly Care and Rehabilitation Center, serving some women and men.

Conclusion

It is true that the family is the social and real system and has belonging to features. In such system, individuals, is closed by strong and emotional or mental connections two-sided and for a long time. Family, as an institute, together with religion and politics, has always been a building block of Iranian society. Also, we observe the diminishing in the strength of these connections it is durable in height of life in the inside of time in families.

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