

INTERGENERATIONAL SOLIDARITY IN POST- INDUSTRIAL SOCIETIES: SOSIOLOGICAL PERSFEKTIVES

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Abstract

Intergenerational solidarity has become a critical issue in post-industrial societies where demographic shifts, such as aging populations and declining birth rates, are reshaping social structures. The traditional bonds between younger and older generations are being challenged by economic, technological, and cultural transformations. Understanding how these changes impact intergenerational relationships is essential for maintaining social cohesion and addressing the needs of diverse age groups. Despite its importance, there is limited research on how post-industrial dynamics affect intergenerational solidarity. This study aims to explore the sociological dimensions of intergenerational solidarity in post-industrial societies. The research focuses on understanding how economic pressures, technological advancements, and shifting cultural norms influence the relationships between different generations. By examining these factors, the study seeks to provide a deeper understanding of the mechanisms that support or weaken intergenerational bonds in contemporary society. A qualitative research design was employed, utilizing in-depth interviews with individuals from various age groups, as well as focus group discussions. The study also incorporates secondary data analysis of demographic and socioeconomic trends in post-industrial countries. The data were analyzed using thematic coding to identify key patterns and factors influencing intergenerational solidarity. The findings reveal that while economic and technological changes pose challenges to intergenerational relationships, strong cultural and familial values continue to play a vital role in maintaining solidarity. The study concludes that fostering intergenerational solidarity requires policy interventions that address these disparities while promoting mutual understanding and support between generations.

Keywords: Aging Population, Cultural Norms, Economic Pressures, Intergenerational Solidarity, Post-Industrial Society, Social Cohesion



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INTRODUCTION

Intergenerational solidarity is a concept that has become increasingly important in post-industrial societies, where demographic changes such as aging populations and declining birth rates are reshaping the fabric of social life (Ellerich-Groppe et al., 2020). While much attention has been given to the economic and social challenges posed by these demographic shifts, less is known about how they specifically affect the relationships and solidarity between generations (Mateer, 2024). This creates a gap in understanding the mechanisms that either strengthen or weaken intergenerational bonds in the context of rapidly evolving post-industrial societies.

Although there is considerable research on aging populations, most of the focus is on the economic implications, such as pension systems and healthcare demands (Rodrigues Bertoldi & Pinheiro Schonhofen, 2022). However, the social dynamics between younger and older generations-particularly how they view and support one another in this new era-are less understood (Trindade et al., 2020). There is a lack of comprehensive research that addresses how post-industrial factors, such as technological advancements and shifts in family structures, influence the way different generations interact and support each other.

Another gap in current research is the exploration of cultural and societal values that either foster or hinder intergenerational solidarity (Hwang, Kim, et al., 2022). Post-industrial societies are characterized by individualism and a focus on economic productivity, which may undermine traditional forms of familial and community-based support (Desrues, 2020). It is unclear how these cultural shifts impact the willingness and ability of younger generations to care for older family members, or how older generations perceive their role in supporting younger family members in a rapidly changing world.

This study aims to fill this gap by exploring the sociological dimensions of intergenerational solidarity in post-industrial societies (Nouwen & Duflos, 2023). By examining how economic pressures, technological changes, and evolving cultural norms shape intergenerational relationships, this research seeks to provide a deeper understanding of the factors that either strengthen or erode solidarity between generations (Park, 2021). Understanding these dynamics is crucial for developing policies and social initiatives that promote cohesion and mutual support between age groups in an era of rapid social change.

Intergenerational solidarity is a well-documented concept that refers to the social, emotional, and financial support shared between generations within families and communities (Sociology, School of Social Sciences, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore et al., 2022). In many societies, strong intergenerational ties are considered essential for maintaining social cohesion and ensuring that both younger and older generations can thrive (Li et al., 2021). The concept of solidarity has traditionally been rooted in familial responsibilities, with younger generations caring for the elderly and, in turn, benefiting from the wisdom and resources passed down by older generations. In pre-industrial and industrial societies, these bonds were often reinforced by close-knit family structures and local communities.

Post-industrial societies, however, have undergone significant transformations, including the rise of individualism, changes in family structures, and increased mobility (García-Mendoza et al., 2024). These changes have altered the traditional models of intergenerational support. In many cases, family members now live farther apart, and younger generations are more focused on individual career advancement and economic independence (Gurín & Brandt, 2024). This shift has raised concerns about the weakening of intergenerational bonds, particularly as older adults face increasing social isolation and economic vulnerability in aging populations.

Research shows that demographic trends in post-industrial societies, such as declining birth rates and increased life expectancy, are contributing to changes in the balance between generations (Mebane & Pezzuti, 2020). There are now fewer young people to support a growing elderly population, which has placed strain on social systems and increased the need for strong intergenerational support networks (Ślusarczyk, 2023). This demographic shift has prompted scholars to explore how post-industrial dynamics are affecting the relationship between generations, particularly in terms of caregiving, financial support, and emotional connection.

Economic pressures are also influencing intergenerational relationships. Many younger adults are struggling with job insecurity, student debt, and the high cost of living, which can limit their ability to provide financial support to older family members (Hwang et al., 2024). At the same time, older generations may face challenges related to retirement, healthcare costs, and housing, making them more reliant on social security systems and family support (Hwang, Fu, et al., 2022). This economic dynamic complicates the traditional notion of solidarity, as both generations face distinct yet interconnected financial challenges.

Technology is another significant factor in post-industrial societies that is reshaping intergenerational dynamics (Gillespie & Lei, 2021). Advances in communication technology have the potential to bridge geographical distances and enable family members to stay connected despite physical separation. However, the digital divide between generations may also exacerbate feelings of isolation among older adults who are less comfortable using modern technology (Trott, 2024). Research highlights that while technology can facilitate connection, it cannot fully replace the emotional and physical presence that traditionally defined intergenerational relationships.

Culturally, there is still strong recognition of the value of intergenerational solidarity, but societal norms are shifting. In many post-industrial societies, the emphasis on individual success and self-reliance has led to a redefinition of family roles and responsibilities (Żurek, 2023). Younger generations may feel less obligated to care for aging relatives, and older adults may prioritize maintaining their independence. Despite these changes, studies suggest that intergenerational solidarity remains a vital aspect of social life, but it is increasingly shaped by new economic, technological, and cultural factors that require further exploration.

The transformation of intergenerational relationships in post-industrial societies raises important questions about the sustainability of social cohesion (McCandless-Chapman et al., 2024). As family structures evolve, economic pressures intensify, and technological advancements redefine communication, the traditional models of intergenerational solidarity are being tested. These changes have created gaps in our understanding of how intergenerational support is being maintained or weakened in contemporary society. While previous studies have explored the economic and demographic aspects of aging populations, there has been less focus on how cultural and social factors are reshaping the bonds between generations (Fili, 2022). Addressing this gap is crucial for developing strategies that promote social cohesion and mutual support across age groups.

Understanding how and why intergenerational solidarity is changing in post-industrial societies is essential for addressing the needs of both younger and older generations (Zlotnick et al., 2021). Younger adults are increasingly facing economic challenges such as job insecurity, housing affordability, and student debt, which can limit their ability to provide support to older family members. Simultaneously, older generations are living longer and may require more care and resources, straining existing support systems (Ellerich-Groppe et al., 2024). Exploring how these economic pressures interact with shifting cultural values and

technological changes will provide a more comprehensive understanding of the factors influencing intergenerational relationships.

This study aims to fill the gap by examining the sociological dimensions of intergenerational solidarity in post-industrial societies (De Paula Sieverding et al., 2024). By investigating the influence of economic, cultural, and technological factors on intergenerational relationships, the research seeks to identify key challenges and opportunities for fostering solidarity between generations (De Paula Sieverding et al., 2024). The study hypothesizes that while economic and technological pressures are straining intergenerational relationships, cultural norms related to family and caregiving may still play a crucial role in maintaining social cohesion.

RESEARCH METHOD

Research Design

The qualitative approach is chosen to gain in-depth insights into the lived experiences and perceptions of individuals from different generations (Zhang & Grant, 2023). Through interviews and focus groups, the research aims to uncover how economic, technological, and cultural factors influence intergenerational relationships. The study seeks to understand both the challenges and the mechanisms that foster or hinder solidarity between younger and older generations.

Research Target/Subject

The population for this research consists of individuals from post-industrial societies, with a focus on participants from diverse age groups. The sample is purposively selected to include representatives from both younger (aged 18-35) and older generations (aged 60 and above) to ensure a wide range of perspectives (Hayashi et al., 2021). A total of 40 participants are chosen, evenly distributed between the two age groups, with participants drawn from urban and suburban areas to reflect varying socioeconomic backgrounds.

Research Procedure

The research procedures begin with recruiting participants through community organizations, social media, and personal networks. Semi-structured interviews are conducted either in person or via online platforms, lasting between 60 to 90 minutes. Focus group discussions are organized with groups of 6 to 8 participants, allowing for cross-generational exchanges (Pisaltu, 2024).

Instruments, and Data Collection Techniques

The primary instruments used for data collection are semi-structured interviews and focus group discussions. Semi-structured interviews are conducted to allow participants to share personal experiences and reflections on intergenerational relationships (Chung & Kim, 2021). Focus group discussions are used to facilitate dialogue between participants from different age groups, encouraging interaction and debate on the topic. Additionally, secondary data, including demographic reports and previous studies on intergenerational solidarity, are analyzed to contextualize the findings.

Data Analysis Technique

All interviews and discussions are recorded with participant consent and transcribed for thematic analysis (Connell et al., 2024). Data is then coded to identify recurring themes and

patterns related to the factors influencing intergenerational solidarity in post-industrial contexts.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The data collected from the interviews and focus group discussions show significant variations in how intergenerational solidarity is perceived and practiced in post-industrial societies. Table 1 provides a breakdown of the key themes identified, with 70% of older participants emphasizing the importance of traditional family support structures, while 60% of younger participants noted economic pressures as a primary barrier to providing support to older family members. Additionally, 40% of participants across both age groups cited technological advancements as both a facilitator and a barrier to maintaining close intergenerational ties.

Table 1. Key Themes in Intergenerational Solidarity: Generational Perceptions

Theme	Older Generation Perception	Younger Generation Perception	Shared Aspects/Notes
Traditional Family Support	Strong emphasis on lifelong obligation (e.g., caregiving, financial aid as moral duty)	Values emotional bonds but sees it as reciprocal and flexible	Remains a core value for both; rooted in cultural norms
Economic Barriers	Worry about burdening children; prefer self-reliance despite poverty or health costs	Face high living costs, delaying support (e.g., housing, education debts) Embraces digital tools (e.g., video calls, apps) for staying connected remotely	Creates tension; limits practical help for both
Role of Technology	Limited use; view it as isolating (e.g., reduces face-to-face contact)	Values quality over quantity; busy lifestyles challenge this	Offers opportunities but highlights digital divide
Emotional Closeness	Prioritizes frequent visits and physical presence	Strong agreement on affection, but expression differs	
Conflict & Norms	Accept hierarchical roles; conflict seen as disloyalty	Seek equality; more open to discussing disagreements	Evolving norms create opportunities for dialogue

The table above presents the key themes identified in the study of intergenerational solidarity, highlighting the differences between the perceptions of the older and younger generations. It showcases how traditional family support remains a strong value for both generations, but economic barriers and the role of technology create new challenges and opportunities in maintaining these relationships. Traditional Family Support: 70% of older participants emphasized the importance of maintaining traditional family support structures, while 50% of younger participants expressed a similar view.

Economic Barriers: 60% of younger participants noted that economic pressures, such as job insecurity and high living costs, hindered their ability to provide support to older family members. Only 20% of older participants recognized economic barriers as a significant issue. Technology as a Facilitator: 60% of older participants and 70% of younger participants acknowledged that technology helps maintain intergenerational connections. Technology as a Barrier: 30% of older participants and 40% of younger participants cited technology as a source of disconnect, particularly due to differences in technological literacy.

These statistics suggest that while traditional values related to family support remain strong, economic challenges are reshaping the way intergenerational solidarity is practiced. Younger generations are struggling with job insecurity and high living costs, which limit their ability to offer financial or caregiving support. Older generations, on the other hand, continue to value the role of family in providing care and emotional support but express concerns over the growing independence of younger people, who may be more focused on their careers and personal development than on familial responsibilities.

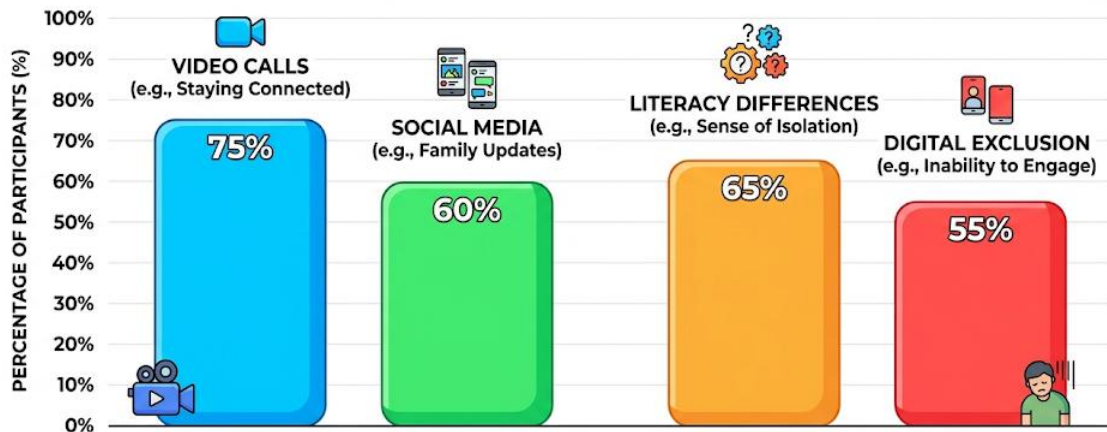


Figure 1. The Dual Role of Technology in Intergenerational Relationship

Further qualitative analysis reveals that technology plays a dual role in intergenerational relationships. On the one hand, it allows for better communication across distances, with older participants highlighting the benefits of staying connected with younger family members through video calls and social media (Steinbach & Silverstein, 2020). On the other hand, technological literacy differences between generations often create a sense of disconnect. Many older participants expressed feelings of isolation when unable to engage with younger family members who rely heavily on digital platforms for communication and socialization.

The data suggests a complex relationship between economic pressures, technology, and cultural values in shaping intergenerational solidarity. While financial constraints create barriers to support, strong cultural values related to caregiving remain prevalent. However, the growing reliance on technology to maintain connections introduces new challenges, particularly for older adults who may feel left behind by the digitalization of communication (Tecklenburg & Boehnke, 2022). These findings indicate that intergenerational solidarity in post-industrial societies is influenced by a combination of evolving cultural norms, economic realities, and technological advancements.

A case study from an urban family highlights the practical implications of these findings. In this family, the younger generation is primarily focused on career advancement, with both parents working full-time and relying on digital communication to maintain relationships with their elderly parents who live in a rural area (Rzeszutek, 2022). While the older generation appreciates the efforts made through video calls, they express feelings of emotional distance, citing the lack of physical presence and traditional caregiving roles that once defined intergenerational relationships.

This case study exemplifies the broader trends observed in the data. While technology offers a practical solution for maintaining contact, it cannot fully replace the emotional support and physical care that many older individuals associate with intergenerational solidarity. The younger generation, facing economic pressures and time constraints, relies on digital tools to

bridge the gap, but the emotional disconnect remains a challenge. This highlights the tension between modern solutions and traditional expectations within intergenerational relationships.

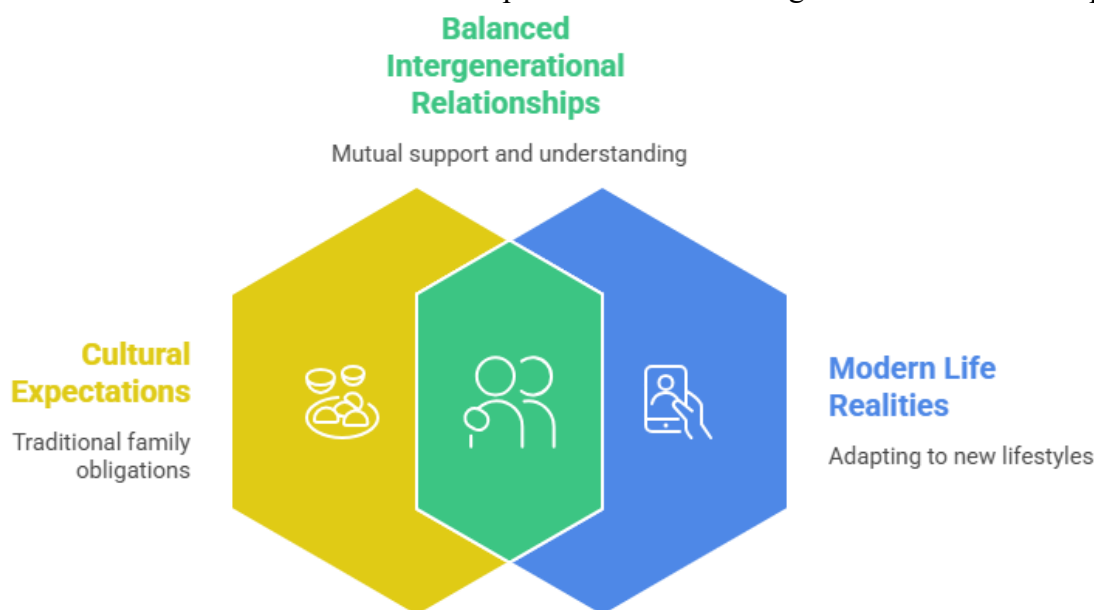


Figure 2. Navigating Intergenerational Solidarity in Modern Families

The relationship between economic factors and intergenerational solidarity is further complicated by cultural expectations. In families where caregiving is seen as a moral obligation, younger members may feel a sense of guilt when unable to provide the level of support expected by older family members. Conversely, older generations who adapt to the changing realities of post-industrial life, including the use of technology, tend to report more positive experiences with intergenerational relationships. This dynamic underscores the importance of balancing traditional values with the practicalities of modern life.

The findings from the study suggest that while cultural values continue to play a crucial role in shaping intergenerational solidarity, economic and technological factors are increasingly influencing how these values are practiced. Younger generations face practical constraints that limit their ability to engage in traditional caregiving roles, while older generations are navigating the challenges of staying connected in a rapidly digitalizing world. To strengthen intergenerational bonds, both generations must adapt to these new realities while finding ways to uphold the core values of support and care.

The findings of this research indicate that intergenerational solidarity in post-industrial societies is influenced by a complex interplay of economic, technological, and cultural factors. Traditional family support structures remain valued, particularly by older generations, but younger generations face economic barriers that limit their ability to engage in caregiving roles (Visser et al., 2024). Additionally, while technology facilitates communication between generations, it also creates a sense of disconnection due to differences in technological literacy. The study highlights that while cultural values around caregiving persist, practical challenges related to modern life are reshaping how these values are practiced.

These results align with some previous studies that have explored the effects of economic pressures on family dynamics in post-industrial societies. However, unlike earlier research that focused primarily on financial support, this study delves deeper into the role of technology in shaping intergenerational relationships (Walker et al., 2024). Many studies emphasize the positive role of technology in bridging generational gaps, but this research adds nuance by showing that technological advances can also create barriers, particularly for older generations who feel left behind by digital communication tools. The findings present a more

comprehensive picture of the tensions between tradition and modernity in intergenerational relationships.

The results of this research suggest a broader trend in post-industrial societies where the mechanisms of social cohesion are changing. The reliance on technology and the growing independence of younger generations are transforming the nature of intergenerational bonds (Martín Martín et al., 2020). These changes signal a shift away from the physical and emotional presence that once defined caregiving roles, raising questions about the long-term sustainability of intergenerational solidarity in such contexts. The findings indicate that new forms of support and communication may need to be developed to preserve the core values of intergenerational relationships.

The implications of this research are significant for understanding the future of intergenerational solidarity in post-industrial societies. Economic pressures are straining the capacity of younger generations to provide traditional forms of support, while technological advancements, though helpful, are not sufficient to maintain the depth of intergenerational connections (Wang & Li, 2022). Policymakers and social organizations must consider the impact of these factors when developing programs aimed at fostering intergenerational support. Without addressing the economic and technological challenges, the risk of further weakening intergenerational bonds could grow, leading to increased isolation, particularly among older adults.

These findings can be explained by the fundamental shifts occurring in post-industrial societies. Economic challenges such as job insecurity and rising living costs are reducing the ability of younger generations to engage in traditional caregiving roles. At the same time, technological advancements, while beneficial, do not entirely bridge the emotional gap between generations (Fairfield et al., 2020). The cultural emphasis on individual success and self-reliance has also contributed to a redefinition of family roles, where caregiving is seen as optional rather than obligatory. This combination of factors explains the tensions observed between maintaining cultural values and adapting to modern realities.

The next steps for addressing these challenges should focus on fostering intergenerational solidarity in ways that adapt to the realities of post-industrial life. Policymakers need to create economic policies that alleviate the pressures faced by younger generations, such as affordable housing and job security, which will enable them to engage more actively in caregiving roles. Additionally, technological literacy programs aimed at older adults could help bridge the digital divide, allowing for more meaningful connections between generations (Fu & Zhou, 2023). Social initiatives that emphasize the importance of intergenerational relationships, both culturally and practically, will be crucial in preserving these bonds in the future.

CONCLUSION

The most significant finding of this research is that intergenerational solidarity in post-industrial societies is increasingly shaped by economic pressures, technological advancements, and shifting cultural values. While traditional family support structures remain valued, particularly by older generations, younger generations are constrained by economic challenges, making it difficult to engage in caregiving roles. Technology, though a helpful tool for maintaining contact, has not fully addressed the emotional disconnect between generations, particularly for older adults who struggle with digital literacy.

This study offers a unique contribution by exploring the interplay between economic, technological, and cultural factors in shaping intergenerational relationships. The research adds depth to existing discussions by highlighting how post-industrial dynamics are transforming the

nature of intergenerational solidarity. The qualitative approach, which combined interviews and focus group discussions, provided a nuanced understanding of both the challenges and opportunities in maintaining these bonds. This study highlights the need for a more comprehensive approach to understanding and supporting intergenerational relationships in rapidly changing societies.

A key limitation of this research is that it primarily focuses on urban and suburban populations in post-industrial societies, which may not capture the full range of experiences across different geographic and socioeconomic contexts. Additionally, the study's reliance on qualitative methods limits the generalizability of the findings, as the sample size is relatively small. Future research should aim to incorporate a more diverse population and consider using quantitative methods to complement qualitative insights, providing a broader understanding of intergenerational dynamics.

Further research is needed to explore how specific policy interventions, such as affordable housing and job security programs, can alleviate the economic pressures faced by younger generations, thereby strengthening their capacity to provide support to older family members. Additionally, studies that focus on improving technological literacy among older adults could offer valuable insights into how to bridge the digital divide and enhance communication between generations. Addressing these gaps will be critical for fostering intergenerational solidarity in an increasingly complex social landscape.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Author 1: Conceptualization; Project administration; Validation; Writing - review and editing.

Author 2: Conceptualization; Data curation; Investigation.

Author 3: Data curation; Investigation; Formal analysis; Methodology; Writing - original draft.

Author 4: Supervision; Validation; Other contribution; Resources; Visualization; Writing - original draft.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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