

людей при проведении вакцинации. А дело всего лишь было в том, что население связывало белый цвет медицинских халатов с белым цветом, присущим смерти в верованиях ислама. Стоило сменить цвет одежды с белого на зеленый, и проблема постепенно сошла на нет.

Учитывая активное сопротивление западных элит российскому проникновению в Африку, не является ли данное событие попыткой спровоцировать события прошлого века? Ведь изучение советского опыта в попытке борьбы с российским влиянием – один из современных методов зарубежных разведок. Так может стоит дополнительно проконсультировать современных российских врачей об особенностях работы с мусульманским населением, которого немало в странах Африки?

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ДИНАМИКА СОЦИАЛЬНОГО РАЗВИТИЯ В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ АЗЕРБАЙДЖАН В ПЕРИОД ПОСЛЕ ВТОРОЙ КАРАБАХСКОЙ ВОЙНЫ: ЭМПИРИЧЕСКИЙ СОЦИОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ

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Аннотация. Исследование направлено на социологический анализ социального развития и социальной ситуации в Карабахском регионе после 44-дневной войны с Республикой Азербайджан. Представлены результаты социологического исследования,

проведенного в печатном и онлайн формате на основе случайной выборки.

Keywords: развитие, анализ, современность, война, послевоенный период

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT DYNAMICS IN THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN AFTER THE POSTWAR II PERIOD: EMPIRICAL-SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

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Abstract. *The research is devoted to the social analysis of the social development and social situation in the Garabakh region after the 44-day war of the Republic of Azerbaijan. This article presents the results of the social analysis of the development in the social life of society. A questionnaire survey was used in paper and online format with a random sampling method.*

Keywords: development, analysis, modernity, war, postwar

Introduction

The Republic of Azerbaijan currently experiences the second postwar period. During this period, the social development indicators of the Republic of Azerbaijan are quite noticeable. The results of the development in the social life of society can be the basis for studying social analysis in the country.

I. The parameters taken as a basis in the conducted research are as follows:

The questionnaire survey was conducted anonymously, taking into account a number of indicators, and 500 respondents were selected. The questionnaire survey was conducted both online and on paper. 100 of the respondents answered the survey online and 400 on paper. Local interviewers were used to conduct both surveys. The survey was conducted in a number of districts of Baku for 2 months.

II. The following methods were used in the conducted study:

1. In conducting a sociological survey, respondents were determined by random sampling.

2. The research used questionnaire survey methods.

The survey was conducted both on paper and online. 400 respondents answered the questions anonymously on paper and 100 online. Of those who participated on paper, 22.25% were 18-29 years old, 27.75% were 30-39 years old, 22.5% were 40-49 years old, 13.5% were 50-59 years old, 8.25% were 60-69 years old, 5% were 70-79 years old, and 0.75% were 80-89 years old. Of the respondents who participated in the survey, 56.25% were women and 43.75% were men.

Of those who participated in the survey online, 84% were 18-29 years old, 9% were 30-46 years old and 7% were 46-90 years old. 45% of those surveyed were women and 55% were men.

Demographic characteristics of the 400 respondents who filled a paper form.

<i>Marital status</i>	Married – 64%		Bachelor – 36%
<i>Work</i>	Works – 76.5%		does not work – 23.5%
<i>Education</i>	Higher – 76.25%	Vocational – 6.5%	Secondary – 17.25%
<i>Financial status</i>	excellent – 7.25%	Good – 82.5%	Bad – 10.25%

Demographics of the 100 respondents (online participation).

<u>Marital status</u>	Married – 83%		Bachelor – 17%
<u>Work</u>	Works – 69.3%		does not work- 30.7%
<u>Education</u>	Higher – 96%	Vocation – 4%	Secondary – 0%
<u>Financial status</u>	Excellent – 10%	good-79%	bad – 11%

Research

The statistical indicators presented in the table indicate that the general public opinion is associated with confidence in social progress in the postwar period. Respondents expressed confidence that the postwar development phase will address the problems of refugees and internally displaced persons (82.5%) and that the development of liberated territories will contribute to the improvement of general social welfare (75.5%).

Table 1 –Postwar social development in our country

How do you imagine postwar social development in our country?	Answers (on paper)	Answers (online)
I am confident in the social progress of our society.	28%	12%
The development of liberated territories will be the basis for improving overall social welfare.	15.5%	62%

How do you imagine postwar social development in our country?	Answers (on paper)	Answers (online)
The problem of refugees and internally displaced persons will be solved.	56.5%	26%

According to the results of the paper survey, 3 people or 0.75% of respondents have no information about these projects. Approximately 83% of respondents stated that they are aware of the Smart Village project. 40% of respondents indicated that they have some information about the essence of the Smart City project. Approximately 37% of respondents stated that they have heard about all three projects.

Table 2 – Social projects implemented or to be implemented in the liberated territories

What social projects are you aware of that are being implemented or will be implemented in the liberated territories?	Answers (on paper)	Answers (online)
Green energy zone project	19.25%	19%
Smart city project	4%	36%
Smart village project	42.5%	41%
All	33.5%	4%

Table 3 – Differences in the characteristics of modernization after the First and Second Garabakh Wars

As a nation that experienced the postwar period in the 1990s, what is the difference in the social adaptation process in the current period?	Answers (on paper)	Answers (online)
Covers all areas and works are carried out more quickly.	65%	59%
Social development is implemented through special executive bodies. For instance, the DOST agency.	32.5%	28%
The difference is not noticeable.	2.5%	13%

According to the survey 84% of participants stated that they were aware of and satisfied with the state assistance provided to this vulnerable segment of society, war veterans and their families. 37% of respondents stated that the postwar period was accompanied by difficulties and that social discontent was manifested for this reason. 2.8% of respondents indicated that they were not satisfied with the state support for war veterans and families of martyrs. According to the results of the paper survey, 1 person or 0.25% of the respondents stated that they were unaware of the state support for war veterans and families of martyrs.

Table 4 – State support for war participants and families of martyrs

State support for war participants and families of martyrs.	Answers (on paper)	Answers (online)
I completely agree.	84.5%	32%
I think the postwar period created difficulties.	12.75%	37%
I disagree.	2.75%	31%

The research indicated that 35.5% of respondents believe that the economic recession in our country did not occur after the war as a result of the correct strategy applied, because as 53.75% of respondents indicated the war was fought in a short period of time. 10.75% of respondents attributed the increase in the price of consumer goods to the war.

Table 5 –Reasons for the absence of economic collapse and recession in our country after the Second Garabakh War

What do you attribute to the lack of economic collapse and recession in our country after the Second Garabakh War?	Answers (on paper)	Answers (online)
Due to the correct strategy implemented	35.5%	69%
The current price increase is due to the war.	10.75%	17%
With the brevity of the war.	53.75%	14%

43.5% of respondents stated that they obtained information about the construction work carried out in the liberated territories after the Second Garabakh War from news broadcasts and 55.5% from social networks. 1% of

respondents stated that they were not aware of this, which demonstrates the existence of social alienation, albeit slight in society.

Table 6 – Modernization works in the Garabakh region

How do you obtain information about current events in the Garabakh region?	Answers (on paper)	Answers (online)
Through the news.	43.5%	25%
Through the internet.	55.5%	66%
I am not interested.	1%	9%

The II Garabakh War indicated that the Azerbaijani people have high solidarity characteristics. The tendency and desire of our people to unite, be one and preserve their unity, as on December 31, 1989 was once again widely echoed on September 27 – November 10, 2020. Approximately 80% of respondents are confident that the II Garabakh War is an indicator of the eternal solidarity of the Azerbaijani people and will create the basis for a more flexible involvement of our liberated lands in the integration process in all directions.

Table 7 – The social and political essence of the solidarity factor

As we know, 2024 has been declared the "Year of Solidarity for a Green World." How do you think the solidarity factor will affect our country this year?	Answers (on paper)	Answers (online)
Every year on December 31, we celebrated the Day of Solidarity of Azerbaijanis around the world. But after our historic victory in 2020, our solidarity became eternal.	40.5%	30%
Solidarity, which applies to all spheres of society, will play an essential role in the modernization of our country.	19.25%	24%
It will create the basis for more flexible involvement of our liberated territories in the integration process in all directions.	39%	40%

Approximately 67.5% of respondents are confident that the development strategy implemented in the complex postwar period we live in is successful. 16.5% of respondents state that there is a need to implement new projects and 16% consider it appropriate to increase the support of foreign investors in successfully overcoming the postwar period.

Table 8 – Your attitude to the modern development strategy

The current period in our country is a postwar period. What is your opinion on the development strategy being implemented in this regard?	Answers (on paper)	Answers (online)
I am satisfied. It is being implemented at a high level.	67.5%	31%
I do not comment and consider that there are new projects to be implemented.	16.5%	53%
Support from foreign investors should be increased.	16%	16%

Conclusion. As a result of the victory of the Republic of Azerbaijan, a complex of measures aimed at the progressive development of the social system of society is being implemented. Analysis of the mechanisms of the activities carried out and to be carried out is one of the requirements taken as a basis for the formation of public opinion in society in the social sphere. In this regard, a number of questions were developed and a statistical analysis was conducted to analyze social development. Since this research is an empirical-social analysis, the references were the subjective opinions of members of society. Literature was not used. The results of the study can be used in the preparation of textbooks, monographs, scientific and methodological materials.

ОТЛОЖЕННОЕ РОДИТЕЛЬСТВО КАК ПОВЕДЕНЧЕСКАЯ СТРАТЕГИЯ: КАЧЕСТВЕННОЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ МОЛОДЕЖИ Г. БАРНАУЛА

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Аннотация. Демографический кризис в России сопровождается устойчивым снижением рождаемости и дискуссиями о его причинах. В общественном сознании закрепился стереотип о том, что современная молодёжь не хочет заводить семью, ориентируясь на карьеру и материальное благополучие. В работе представлены результаты качественного исследования методом глубинного интервью с молодёжью г. Барнаула (18–35 лет). Анализ выявил устойчивую стратегию отложенного родительства: молодые люди хотят семью и детей, однако откладывают это решение до достижения финансовой стабильности и решения жилищного