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5 **Abstract**

6 Background: We have adopted an uncontrolled and unplanned development that has led us to
7 our current reality. To arrive at this problematic situation, it is necessary to count on political
8 will, as well as intergenerational community coresponsibility, based on the 17 goals of the 2030
9 agenda for sustainable development. Intergenerational co-responsibility will be achieved when
10 we understand the "biology" of generations, each one can create a universe, and working
11 together we will walk towards our utopia. Methods: A systematic review of the literature was
12 conducted using "PubMed" and "Google Scholar" in August and September 2022. We made
13 different searches using keywords: Baby boomers' generation (bb), X generation, millennium
14 generation (y), Z generation, Sustainable Development, Brundtland Report, and
15 Intergenerational coresponsibility. The search was limited to the studies published in Spanish
16 and English.

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18 **Index terms**—
19 "Generational Union to Guarantee Sustainable Development"

20 **1**

21 Background: We have adopted an uncontrolled and unplanned development that has led us to our current reality.
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23 community co-responsibility, based on the 17 goals of the 2030 agenda for sustainable development.

24 Intergenerational co-responsibility will be achieved when we understand the "biology" of generations, each one
25 can create a universe, and working together we will walk towards our utopia.

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28 **2 II. METHODS**

29 A systematic review of the literature was conducted using "PubMed" and "Google Scholar" in August and
30 September 2022. We made different searches using keywords: Baby boomers' generation (bb), X generation,
31 millennium generation (y), Z generation, Sustainable Development, Brundtland Report, and Intergenerational
32 co-responsibility.

33 The search was limited to the studies published in Spanish and English.

34 In total, 32 articles were found. 14 of these articles were rejected for not complying with the objectives
35 addressed in this review. We included 18 articles in which the 2030 development and environment agenda,
36 sustainable development goals, homo-sapiens development, generational characteristics, youth theories, sociology,
37 brain division theory, and generational learning were included.

38 **3 III. HUMAN DEVELOPMENT**

39 Humanity in its 120,000 years of apparition 1 has encountered multiple challenges to survive and develop as a
40 whole, especially 12 thousand years ago, in the Neolithic revolution 2,3 , at present it has been achieved, but at
41 what cost?... We have adopted an uncontrolled and unplanned development that has led us to our current reality.

4 IV. BABY BOOMERS (BB)

42 A development in which natural resources have been used, generating waste, which has affected the quality of the
43 environment for millions of years. The lifestyle of genus Homo had been a hunter-gatherer. The first specimens
44 of the genus Homo, the Homo habilis, lived millions of years ago (between 2?4 and 1?8 m. y) in the Lower
45 Paleolithic 4 . In the gathering stage of humanity, it was wanted to possess all the resources, when these began
46 to decrease, primitive man migrated to other places, damaging the ecosystem due to uncontrolled consumption
47 and its generated waste.

48 Humanity can make development sustainable, to ensure that it meets the needs of the present without
49 compromising future generations. This is how Gro Harlem Brundtland, a Norwegian physician, and politician in
50 April 1987, defined the concept of sustainable development in the report "Our Common Future", best called the
51 Brundtland Report 5 .

52 In this way, from the environment, a peaceful and gradual social change is postulated, which helps us to
53 modify our relationship with ourselves, humanity, and nature, creating a harmonious relationship that remains
54 for generations.

55 Which would contribute to building a global program for change, with a single objective... A more promising
56 common future. This is by combining the treatment of three important pillars of sustainable development.

57 On the one hand, economic sustainability aims to generate economic wealth profitably, maintaining the
58 conservation of natural resources. Likewise, social sustainability has a focus on human quality, through the
59 change of attitudes and personal practices. Added to this is environmental sustainability, which is based on
60 avoiding the depletion of non-renewable resources and avoiding the excessive generation of waste.

61 With the adoption of sustainable development goals around the world, it is clear that there is a mandate
62 to ensure sustainable human development for all; however, the main challenge for countries is effective
63 implementation. the limits of natural resources and thus enable sustainable human development. Continued,
64 synchronized, and joint efforts are needed to advance poverty eradication, human rights, and equity, while
65 achieving more sustainable patterns of consumption and production, stabilizing climate changes, and effectively
66 managing environmental resources. (UNICEF, 2013).

67 To reach this goal, it is necessary that we have a political will as well as intergenerational community co-
68 responsibility, because the economic and political systems are the ones that mostly oppose sustainability, for this
69 fact is that today we need a new era of politics, economics, social, and cultural growth, which integrates as a
70 basis the 17 objectives of the 2030 agenda for sustainable development, a document approved in September 2015
71 by the United Nations General Assembly. The sustainable development goals are a set of goals within a universal
72 global agreement signed by the 193 member states of the UN to end poverty, protect everything that makes the
73 planet habitable and ensure that all the people enjoy peace and prosperity, now and in the future. This is to
74 create inclusive and fair societies at the service of humanity, emphasizing future generations and therefore leading
75 global growth, this is a path for the development of all countries, showing our ethics and solidarity with the less
76 developed countries as well as our concern for the environmental situations that hit us and mobilize us 6 .

77 As a fundamental part of history, the sustainable development goals complemented and deepened the
78 millennium development goals, which for 15 years provided important experience and important lessons to update
79 and continue with the work that had already begun in 2000.

80 These goals demonstrated; that their ambition generates new collaborations on the part of other countries and
81 encourages public opinion to work together and in harmony and achieve the task that in those years was mainly
82 focused on the eradication of poverty to the halting of the spread of HIV /AIDS.

83 The 17 goals and 169 targets will be achieved if progress is made collectively and collaboratively, often among
84 people and groups with whom they have traditionally adopted languages, cultures, and separated approaches,
85 likewise, these goals are closely related to each other, as is recognized that if you work and make progress on one
86 of the objectives, the others will consequently also be affected.

87 This represents a great commitment of humanity towards our world since sustainable development can only
88 be pursued if the size of the population is in harmony with the changing productive potential of the ecosystem 7
89 . Intergenerational co-responsibility will be achieved when we understand the "biology" of generations and delve
90 into the study of each of them to elucidate cooperation strategies.

91 The term "generation" cited by Gilburg (2007) is referred to as "an age group that shares throughout its
92 history a set of formative experiences that distinguish them from their predecessors 8 ."

93 According to Dilthey's idea: "when the generation is being formed, it seizes the accumulated spiritual heritage,
94 as well as that of the intellectual culture 8 " which will be of vital importance, since each generational segment
95 has a moral duty to transmit values and knowledge to the succeeding generation 9 . In the same way, the
96 new generations are the basis of change and are creating new identities and possibilities for action. Therefore,
97 generations do not follow each other as an hourglass, a generation can last ten years, or it can last several centuries
98 as it happened in pre-modern societies.

99 There are four generations, all of them with a great capacity to face the challenges of the 21st century:

100 4 IV. BABY BOOMERS (BB)

101 It is the generation born in the postwar period, between 1946 and 1970 (hence its name), experiencing the
102 expansion of individual freedom and the birth of movements for social rights. They are currently between 55-73
103 years old [9][10][11] , they London Journal of Research in Humanities and Social Sciences represent 14?9% of

104 the world population, they are people with values, adaptable, loyal, with a spirit of sacrifice, they are against
105 war, they think that everything is possible, they have skills to handle crises, they are idealistic, they plan to
106 transform the world, they have political experience, they are non-profit leaders, their expertise and experiences
107 are of vital importance for future generations, their ability to guide, generate and be flexible to change is unique
108 [8][9][10][11][12][13] .

109 **5 V. X GENERATION**

110 Defined by most authors as those born between 1971 and 1981, they are currently in an age range of 35-45 years,
111 representing 13?3% of the world population.

112 Their high technological competence, and acceptance of diversity and change, are presented as advantages to
113 solving organizational problems effectively, they have high resilience, learning capacity, adaptability, versatility,
114 self-motivated, self-demanding, and persevering, and they know how to work in a team, it is considered as a
115 bridge generation between the millennial generation and the BB, they have an uncertainty of the world they have
116 to face or the world they will leave, they seek a better world with values such as generosity, solidarity, altruism,
117 adaptability, and resilience [8][9][10][11][12][13][14] . According to the theory of the hemispheres proposed by
118 Roger Wolcott Sperry, Nobel Prize in Medicine and Physiology (1981), in his work "split-brain" ??5,16 where he
119 classifies the brain into two hemispheres; the left, which is related to language, analytical thinking and logic, and
120 the right hemisphere, which is related to the control of spatial skills, imagination, and creativity. This generation
121 is in correspondence with the left hemisphere [8][9][10][11][12][13][14] .

122 **6 VI. MILLENIUM GENERATION (Y)**

123 Those born between 1982 and 1992, are currently in an age range of 24-34 years, representing 15?3% of the world
124 population.

125 Characterized by the use of technology as an integral part of their lifestyle.

126 This generation wants to change the world, and be more correct, honest, ecological, and organic, thanks to
127 globalization its characteristics are more similar between different countries. They are the generation with the
128 least political or religious affiliation in history, they are connected by social networks.

129 Their defining characteristics are civic duty, high morale, social ability, focus on change using technology,
130 possess political knowledge, a strong sense of service, expect to make contributions to the world, the ability
131 to absorb vast amounts of information, and their generation is related to the right hemisphere of the brain
132 [8][9][10][11][12][13][14] .

133 Unquestionably, this generation would become the first to begin to see a transcendental change in environmental
134 policies, because the aforesaid mentioned concept of sustainable development of the Brundtland commission
135 (1987) would become present in history.

136 **7 VII. Z GENERATION**

137 It is the generation most conscious of the rapidity of changes, they are currently in an age less than 23 years,
138 born after 1993, representing 7?6% of the world population; not much is known about the Z generation yet, they
139 are digital natives, their history is being written, it is called "The age of enlightenment", they have willpower,
140 belief in change and they are dreamers [8][9][10][11][12][13][14] ??15] .

141 So much so that if we look at the time-space relationship 17, this is the generation that has seen these changes
142 and is more aware of the community and intergenerational coresponsibility that must exist to achieve these goals.

143 **8 VIII. DISCUSSION**

144 If we analyze quantitatively the world's population, we would ask ourselves, how could we create the entity where
145 we consolidate and put into practice, the values and knowledge, which guarantee sustainable development, we
146 find the concept in all its magnitude of the family, a crucial term in our study shows the existence of a "distant
147 memory" of which family members are unintentional carriers.

148 It is a memory made up not only of personal memories but also of those that have been passed down from
149 previous generations and have become an integral part of thought. The influence of this distant memory is made
150 even more persistent by the affective nature of the family memory, which is its most intimate element 18,19
151 . The action of the family memory consolidates the social ties between the members of the family group that
152 are in constant interaction, since, as we remember, there are similarities in the experiences of each generation,
153 safeguarding group unity 20,21 .

154 The key to our success will come when we analyze the behavioral dynamics of each generation 21 and thus
155 have the tools that generate strategies to ensure that all generations walk in only one direction: sustainable
156 development 22 .

157 There is a great virtue that coincides among all the generations mentioned which is the search for a better
158 world [23][24][25] , here is the shared challenge, the guideline for all, starting from the millennial generation 26,27
159 , which, as we have studied, is the one with the highest demographic density at the world and with the advantage
160 of having globalized thinking. Initiate with a continuum of teaching departing from this generation, that is an

8 VIII. DISCUSSION

161 authentic engine of change and a key to reach other generations such as Z generation 28 , which
162 will act as a bridge to the BB generation 29 , a fundamental piece as they are wisdom and experience.

163 Each generation can create a universe, this will be the task of Z generation 30 , which will transmit what has
164 been learned in these chaotic and overwhelming times.

165 The consequences of the non-sustained development that we had are already here. It is implicit in each
166 generation to adopt the change. So, is there room for this yet? Now that eight years have passed since the
167 creation of the 2030 agenda and thirty-six years since the Brundtland report, we see the solution on the horizon,
168 and working together, remembering Eduardo Galeano, that is what we will do? walk.

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