



Journal Website:
<https://theusajournals.com/index.php/ajsshr>

Copyright: Original
content from this work
may be used under the
terms of the creative
commons attributes
4.0 licence.

STUDY OF INTERGENERATIONAL RELATIONS AS A SUBJECT OF EMPIRICAL RESEARCH OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC PSYCHOLOGISTS

Submission Date: May 20, 2024, Accepted Date: May 25, 2024,

Published Date: May 30, 2024

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/ajsshr/Volume04Issue05-35>

Ochilova Farida Bakhridinovna
Samarkand State Medical University, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

In this article, information on the study of intergenerational relations as a subject of foreign and psychological empirical research is covered.

KEYWORDS

Intergenerational relations, empirical research, interpersonal relations, child personality.

INTRODUCTION

At the heart of intergenerational relations, the ethnic and national values that have been passed down from generation to generation and have reached over the centuries, which affect the personality of the child that is being formed in the family, are the processes that have been studied and refined since ancient times as a factor that has a great influence on the formation and development of the nation.

The customs, traditions, way of life, life views, and ethnic formations of each nation serve as the basis of the criteria and roots of national values.

Currently, the problem of relations between generations is very acute both at the micro level (for example, in the family) and at the macro level (in the whole society). There is a tendency to increase life

expectancy both in Russia and in developed Western countries.

PURPOSE

To study the coverage of intergenerational relations as a subject in the empirical research of foreign and domestic psychologists.

MATERIALS AND ANALYSIS

Intergenerational relations as a subject of empirical research of foreign and domestic psychologists, for example, the following: people, "aging" of the population, intergenerational relations are characterized by ambiguity in interpersonal and intergroup aspects (A.L. Juravlev et al., 2006; P.N. Shikhirev, 1999; S.A. Krasnova, 2003).

The social and economic instability of the situation in modern Russia leaves a mark on intergenerational relations and requires professionals to actively work on their restoration and harmonization. The problem of interaction and relations between generations has traditionally been considered in sociology (S.I. Golod, 1984, 1998; V. J. Kelle, 1996; M. Mead, 1988; X. Ortega y Gasset, 1991 etc.). Here, a generation is defined as an objectively emerging socio-demographic and cultural-historical association of people united by age boundaries and commonality. Conditions of formation and operation in a certain historical period (M.B. Glotov, 2004). In accordance with the age-

psychological approach, we define a generation as a unique group of people united by age boundaries, whose change and development are determined by age, social and historical factors, causes, study and analysis of individual aspects of intergenerational relations, mainly carried out in accordance with the study of the interaction between groups of children and age in groups (E.I. Dymov, 1975; L.I. Umansky, 1980), in the family sphere and the sphere of child-parent relations (T.I. Dymnova, 1998 ; A.V.Kamysheva, 2003; E.G.Eidemiller, 2003. Several studies have been conducted on the relationship between grandchildren and grandparents (O.V. Krasnova, 2003; I.V. Parfenyuk, 2003, etc.). But this information is not enough to comprehensively understand and describe the problem of relations generations and their perception of each other. In general, the authors are focused on the study of relationships with other (mainly older) generations, as well as their age characteristics, as a factor in the development and formation of personality.

Relationships: Psychotherapeutic literature focuses on analyzing intergenerational relationships in the context of family history and ancestral meaning.

(M. Bowen, 2004; E.L. Mikhailova, 2003; A.V. Chernikov, 2005; A.A. Shutzenberg, 1991; I.Yu. Khamitova, 2003). However, empirical studies confirm the authors' theoretical positions about various

factors. In several other studies, only in the following decades did personal development become the main subject of research in psychology (L.A. Golovey, V.R. Manukyan, O.N. Markova, S.K. Nartova-Bochaver, M.Yu. Semenov, I.N. Sviridenko, G.S. Sukhobskaya, Yu.V. In the research, the importance of psychological, social and professional terms is stated in the study. There is no common understanding of this term among domestic and foreign authors, but two directions of the formation of the concept can be distinguished: the beginning of the age stage and the presence of certain achievements. .

Markova defines it as "the level of human development, the achievement of which implies the fulfillment of specific social roles by a person, self-realization and self-realization as a person." 12].

Analysis and results: Based on the works of local and foreign authors, as well as L.A. About the possibility of identifying personal and interpersonal characteristics of Golloway, we formed our perception of the criteria of personal maturity [1, p. 81-83]. We aim for individual psychological maturity, responsibility, self-relationship, sensitivity, self-esteem, support (internal/external), resilience, personal integrity; socio-psychological maturity - humanitarian values, harmonious relations with others.

Chinese elderly are concerned that the process of economic development and modernization has

weakened the traditional norms of supporting elderly relatives and reduced the willingness and ability of young people to care for their elderly parents. In a nation, here the family is mainly responsible for social and economic. The well-being of senior citizens is likely to be exacerbated by the impact of these changes on the elderly. A classic theoretical approach in social gerontology is that the modernization process of society serves to worsen the condition of older people (Cowgill 1974). In China, rapid economic growth and migration have threatened the family's ability to serve as a resource for elderly members. Although children are still the primary source of old-age support for their parents (Gu, Chen, and Liang 1995),

Parental transmission involves at least three generations: grandparents, parents, and their children. Since parenting is a problem, not only parents are involved, but also their (perhaps imaginary) children, and since parental transmission is problematic, the influence of grandparents on parenting must be considered. The simplest model of intergenerational transmission can be shown in the figure, showing three generations with G1 (grandparents), g2 (parents) and g3 (children). 1a. This model makes it clear that the direct influence of grandparents on children (Radin, Oyserman, & Benn, 1989) cannot be included in the model. The interaction between G1 and g3 should be defined as "ancestral" and thus it is part of the socialization process.

In a multi-ethnic and multicultural society like the United States, minority children are often exposed to more than one culture.

CONCLUSION

At home, their parents and elders may continue to support their culture of origin, but at school they are exposed to mainstream American culture (Harrison, Wilson, Pine, Chan, & Buriel, 1990; Szapocznik & Kurtines, 1993). Little is known about how the involvement of these different cultural contexts affects these children's experiences of intergenerational relationships with parents and elders. In the case of Asian Americans, because traditional values regarding family relationships differ significantly from those of European Americans (Lee, 1997; Uba, 1994), youth find it particularly difficult to negotiate these differences. Families serve as the primary socialization function

In general, family relationships play an important role in the formation of a person's psychology and create a foundation for the future.

REFERENCES

1. Sayfullayevich T. E. The role of pedagogical methods in the formation of the concept of ethno-cultural tolerance in students //Spectrum Journal of Innovation, Reforms and Development. – 2022. – T. 4. – C. 233-237.
2. Sayfullayevich T. E., Nafisa T. The importance of including the idea of tolerance in students //Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal. – 2022. – T. 3. – №. 3. – C. 509-512.
3. Sayfullayevich T. E., Nafisa T. Formation of forgiveness thinking of young people in the family- an important direction of educating a perfect person //Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal. – 2022. – T. 3. – №. 3. – C. 513-517.
4. Sayfullayevich T. E. The role and importance of ethnic culture tolerance in the educational process //Spectrum Journal of Innovation, Reforms and Development. – 2022. – T. 4. – C. 227-232.
5. Sayfullayevich T. E. Ethnocultural knowledge as a factor for forming international tolerance //Spectrum Journal of Innovation, Reforms and Development. – 2022. – T. 4. – C. 222-226.
6. Тангиров Э. С. Talaba-yoshlarda etnomadaniy bag'rikengligini tarbiyalashning pedagogik va psixologik usullari: Tangirov Eldor Sayfullayevich, Samarqand davlat tibbiyot instituti Yoshlar masalalari va ma'naviy-ma'rifiy ishlar bo'yicha birinchi prorektor, Pedagogika va psixologiya kafedrası mudiri //Образование и инновационные исследования международный научно-методический журнал. – 2022. – №. 4. – C. 250-2
7. Sayfullayevich T. E. Talaba-yoshlarda etnomadaniy bag 'rikenglikni tarbiyalashning amaliy-texnologik

- jihatlari //pedagogs jurnali. – 2023. – T. 33. – №. 3. – C. 154-160.
8. Sayfullayevich T. E. Mechanisms of educational study of students on the basis of modern pedagogical technologies //Spectrum Journal of Innovation, Reforms and Development. – 2022. – T. 4. – C. 247-250.
9. Ilhomjonova S. T., Ochilova F. B. BURNOUT SYNDROME AS A PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEM //E Conference Zone. – 2022. – C. 41-42.
10. Ochilova F. B. Ways to correct the effect of mental and emotional disorders on the child's personality in family relations //Mental Enlightenment Scientific-Methodological Journal. – 2022. – T. 2022. – №. 3. – C. 202-212
11. Bakhridinovna, O. F. (2022). The role of ethnic and national values in the formation of intergenerational relations in social psychology. Bakhridinovna, O. F. (2022). The importance of using art therapy methods in overcoming negative behavior in children.
12. Bakhridinovna, O. F. (2022). THE IMPORTANCE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE IN THE HEALTH OF THE CHILD'S SPIRITUAL WORLD. Spectrum Journal of Innovation, Reforms and Development, 4, 30-33.
13. Bakhridinovna, O. F. (2022). Methods of Studying Individual Characteristics and Abilities of Children. Texas Journal of Multidisciplinary Studies, 9, 58-61.
14. Sagdullayevich M. S., Bakhridinovna O. F. Use of innovative pedagogical technologies based on modern rhythmic gymnastics for child. – 2022.
15. Bakhridinovna O. F. WAYS TO CORRECT CHILDREN WITH PSYCHOLOGY IN THE FAMILY //Spectrum Journal of Innovation, Reforms and Development. – 2022. – T. 4. – C. 18-23.
16. Sagdullayevich M. S., Bakhridinovna O. F. Modern innovative-fitness methods in physical education classes in general secondary educational institutions. – 2022.
17. Maxsidin o'g'li N. F. UMUMTA'LIM O'QUVCHILARINI IJTIMOY KOMPETENTLIGINI RIVOJLANTIRISHDA INTERFAOL TA'LIM METODLARINING AHAMIYATI //Uzbek Scholar Journal. – 2022. – T. 5. – C. 215-218.
18. Maxsidin o'g'li N. F. MAKTAB O'QUVCHILARINING IJTIMOY-MADYANIY KOMPETENSIYALARINI RIVOJLANTIRISH //Uzbek Scholar Journal. – 2022. – T. 5. – C. 219-221.
19. Норботаев Ф.М., Шухратовна А.Ф. ПРОЦЕСС ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ СОЦИАЛЬНОЙ КОМПЕТЕНТНОСТИ СТУДЕНТОВ В ВО ВРЕМЯ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОГО ПРОЦЕССА //Журнал инноваций, реформ и развития «Спектр». – 2022. – Т. 7. – С. 9-17.
20. Norbo'tayev F. M., Shuhratovna A. F. THE PROCESS OF DEVELOPING SOCIAL COMPETENCE OF STUDENTS DURING THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS

- //Spectrum Journal of Innovation, Reforms and Development. – 2022. – Т. 7. – С. 9-17.
21. Norbo'tayev F. M., Sh A. F. THE ROLE, ESSENCE AND CRITERIA OF SOCIAL COMPENSATION IN STUDENTS //Spectrum Journal of Innovation, Reforms and Development. – 2022. – Т. 4. – С. 177-181.
22. Norbo'tayev F. M., Imomova L. Z. THE IMPORTANCE OF THE FORMATION OF SOCIO-PERSONAL KOMPETENT I IN SCHOOLCHILDREN-YOUTH //Spectrum Journal of Innovation, Reforms and Development. – 2022. – Т. 4. – С. 187-191.
23. Norbo'tayev F. M., Fattoyeva M. Y. SCIENTIFIC PEDAGOGICAL BASES OF FORMATION OF SOCIAL COMPENSATION IN STUDENTS //Spectrum Journal of Innovation, Reforms and Development. – 2022. – Т. 4. – С. 192-196.
24. Azgarova G. PSIXOTRAVMALAR HAQIDA KO'RSATMA: BOLALIKDAGI NOXUSH HODISALAR KATTA YOSHDAGILARNING HAYOTIDAGI ROLI //FAN, TA'LIM VA AMALIYOTNING INTEGRASIYASI. – 2021. – С. 14-16.
25. Alisherovna A. G. PSIXOLOGIK TRENINGLARNING AHAMIYATI VA UNI O'TKAZISH METODIKASI //PEDAGOG. – 2023. – Т. 6. – №. 6. – С. 39-44.
26. Alisherovna A. G. The consequences of mental injury in school students //Spectrum Journal of Innovation, Reforms and Development. – 2023. – Т. 12. – С. 55-70.
27. Мамадиярова Д. У., Азгарова Г. А. ТИББИЁТ ОЛИЙГОҲЛАРИ ТАЛАБАЛАРИДА КАСБИЙ КЎНИКМАЛАР ШАКЛЛАНИШИНИНГ ИЖТИМОИЙ-ПСИХОЛОГИК ХУСУСИЯТЛАРИ //6-сан. – С. 337.
28. Петрова Е. А. Межпоколенные отношения как ресурс совладающего поведения //Дисс.... канд. психол. н. Кострома. – 2008.
29. Воюшина Е. А. РЕСУРСНЫЕ ВОЗМОЖНОСТИ МЕЖПОКОЛЕННЫХ ОТНОШЕНИЙ В РАЗВИТИИ ЛИЧНОСТНОЙ ЗРЕЛОСТИ //Редколлегия. – 2018. – С. 148.
30. Chen X., Silverstein M. Intergenerational social support and the psychological well-being of older parents in China //Research on aging. – 2000. – Т. 22. – №. 1. – С. 43-65.
31. Van Ijzendoorn M. H. Intergenerational transmission of parenting: A review of studies in nonclinical populations //Developmental review. – 1992. – Т. 12. – №. 1. – С. 76-99.
32. Teerawichitchainan B., Pothisiri W., Long G. T. How do living arrangements and intergenerational support matter for psychological health of elderly parents? Evidence from Myanmar, Vietnam, and Thailand //Social science & medicine. – 2015. – Т. 136. – С. 106-116.
33. Ying Y. W., Coombs M., Lee P. A. Family intergenerational relationship of Asian American

adolescents //Cultural Diversity and Ethnic Minority

Psychology. – 1999. – T. 5. – №. 4. – C. 350.

