

BREAKDOWN OF INTER-GENERATIONAL RELATIONS AS A RESULT OF THE SOCIAL FUNCTION OF THE FAMILY

Dovranova Oysulton Dovrankulovna
QDU ijtimoiy fanlar kafedrası mustaqil tadqiqotchisi

Abstract

This article sociologically analyzes how important the social functions of the family are in the breakdown of intergenerational relations.

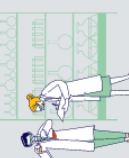
Keywords: family, intergenerational relationship, sociological view, family household.

Introduction

The family is the main and universal institution that has existed throughout human history. It performs many important roles and functions necessary to develop and support a healthy and stable society. 2012 has not been declared the "Year of a Strong Family" in our country. In vain, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. M. Mirziyoyev said of the family: "The family is sacred to me. It is sacred that no matter where they work first and foremost, there will never be a result if they do not pay special attention to family upbringing, family environment, honesty, attitude, and upbringing." In this article we analyzed how important functions in society contribute to the breakdown of intergenerational relations.

Discussion

One of the most important tasks of the family is to provide emotional and physical support to its members. Family members provide love, care and support to each other, providing emotional security and stability. People in the family learn vital life skills such as solving, communicating, and interpersonal relationships that can help them manage their lives and relationships with others—Dykeman 2019, 244–266. Another important role of the family in society is the conveyance of cultural values and traditions. Families often pass on religious, moral and ethical values and traditions from generation to generation. (Mandara et al., 2009, 387–406) Jehovah's Witnesses would be pleased to discuss these answers with you. Family also plays an important role in the socialization and rearing of children. Parents and educators serve as primary teachers and examples who teach their children the skills and values they need for the life of society. Parents also provide an opportunity to study in a safe and nurturing environment necessary for the healthy development of children.—Dykeman 2019, 387–406. The mission of the family will expand further into society, as healthy families are a key part of healthy communities. Strong families contribute to the overall stability of society by cultivating responsible and productive citizens who have a positive impact on their communities. Parents who raise their children with respect, responsibility, and kindness will help them create a more loving and just society—Fishel 2018, 325-329.



From a sociological point of view, the generation should be considered as a social community of people, the criteria for identifying them are: a) similar social and age characteristics of individuals and groups. In this sense, typical generational groups are children, young people, middle-aged and old; (b) The general socio-historical experience and fate of contemporaries who lived together at a certain stage of society's development. In the steady periods of social development, the generation of contemporaries consists of the following four age groups; communities of both young and "modern" generations live together in transition periods; c) Interrelationship with certain family roles - in this sense, generations of children, descendants of parents and grandparents are conditionally distinguished.

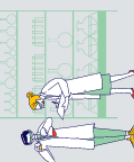
Generational communities are strengthened by social ties resulting from intergenerational and intergenerational relationships that involve not only interaction, but conflicts as well. The most important intermediaries of inter-generational relations at the public level are the institutions of socialization, primarily the family. Direct relationships between generations arise within these institutions, including at the level of small groups that appear as primary groups in the family.

The sociological concept of "family" should be distinguished from the demographic concept of "family housing." Unlike the latter, the family is not characterized not by the coexists of close relatives, but by the existence of family-institutional relationships, the role interactions in relationships between them, and by a shared family activity aimed at accomplishing family functions.

The interpretation of conflicts, including conflicts that arise in the family, is also ambiguous. It is a concept that has a broad "amplitude". By combining the positions of conflictological scientific schools and areas, we can distinguish the following characteristics related to family conflicts. Conflict is a separate type of social relationship between subjects: individuals, social groups, communities. This represents a collision of multi-directional forces and a contrast between two or more opposite sides. The conflict arises from the fact that simultaneously it is impossible to meet their needs, that interests intersect, that they perceive a violation of their interests, and that the opposite side is treated as the "culprit" of the problem. In the process of conflict, a sharp standoff based on the mismatch of interests, goals, expectations, views, motivations and actions will be resolved. Conflicting relationships are associated with negative emotions, stress, damage, etc.

In the family, various conflicts arise, including conflicts of generations. Their foundation is formed by conflicts of interests, values, norms, status and roles of conflict subjects. Conflicts between generations and generations are possible in the family, as in society as a whole.

Intergenerational conflict arises, as a rule, between spouses, siblings / sisters, that is, between relatives of one generation in the family. Intergenerational, as a rule, is a conflict between parents and children, grandparents and parents, grandparents and grandchildren, and other relatives of different generations (mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, etc.) in the family. and/or in society, regardless of whether the parties to the conflict live together or separately. There is a difference between conflict between generations and conflict of generations. The latter can be interpreted not only as a conflict between generations, but also as a conflict with a third party



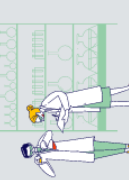
between the united generations. The work of conflict between generations in the family, compared with the family conflict between generations, is not family, but primarily intergenerational differences both directly in the family and in society in general.

Conflict between generations in the family - a particular relationship between themselves and their close relatives who introduce themselves to him or this generation; this is the form, method of manifestation and resolution of social differences between generations in the process of family relationships. Conflict between generations in the family is social because its carriers represent the interests of their generational social community, not personal or narrow group interests. This conflict is a synthesis of the overall social, family-institutional, family, and interpersonal levels of intergenerational relations.

The essence of conflict between generations in the family is primarily in the peculiarities of its carriers and predecessors. Carriers of this collision can act separately or as a group. These are relatives of different generations who are in a conflicting situation, objectively and subjectively trying to achieve disproportionate goals. As a rule, these are people who have a difference of 20-30 years or more. Their age differences, as well as social and cultural differences between generations, are primarily compensated by differences in value, norms, status and family role. The motives for the actions of conflict entities are their opposite interests. The interests of generations are unique to a certain generation as a social community, developing throughout a specific generational way of life, being emotionally affected, and linked to the value attitude of a particular generation community to the world. The interests of the offspring of representatives of different generations often do not coincide, because they are formed in different social conditions, under the influence of different collective and individual experiences.

The abstract. Prevention and resolution of conflicting relationships between generations is the result of targeted influences of society and its institutions: family, education, culture, media, law, social protection, local authorities, churches, etc. The main focus of their regulatory work is the strengthening and development of social interactions between generations at all levels (macroeconomics and microorganisms).

The most important mechanism for social regulation of family conflicts is the development and implementation of state social policy. Its mission should not be to suppress conflicts or avoid resolving complex social conflicts between generations, but to take into account the interests of generations, harmonize their relationships, coordinate the activities of socialization institutions and other social institutions, and preserve and strengthen the social status of the elderly and young people. preparing people, families with children, preparing young people for family life and helping young families, developing legislative and law enforcement activities in the social sphere of society, etc.



References

1. Sha'drach, Me'shach and A·bed'ne·go — About Family and Happiness — U.S. News – Gazeta.uz
2. Dykeman, M. 2019. Starting a strong family: The importance of family activity. *Marriage and Family Review*, 55(3), 244-266.
3. Fishel, L.A. 2018. The important role that families play in society. *Social Education*, 82(6), 325-329.
4. Vdovina M. V. Intergenerational Relations: Causes of Conflicts in the Family and Possible Ways of Their Resolution [Elektronnyi resurs] // Elektronnyi zhurnal «Znanie. Understanding. Skill". 2009. No 3 — *Sociology*. URL: <http://zpu-journal.ru/e-zpu/2009/3/Vdovina/> [archived at the Wayback Machine] (accessed: dd.mm.yy).