

# The Theory of Generations as a Tool for Better Understanding and Teaching Modern Schoolchildren

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## ABSTRACT

**Objective:** This study explores the behavioral characteristics, lifestyle patterns, and value formation of Generations Z, Alpha, and Beta, focusing on their impact on education and future life paths. **Methods:** Through a comprehensive analysis of relevant data, the key features of these generational groups were identified, emphasizing their unique traits in learning environments and broader societal contexts. **Results:** The study highlights the distinct modern skills and competencies exhibited by schoolchildren from Generations Z, Alpha, and Beta, reflecting their adaptability to technological advancements and evolving societal demands. **Novelty:** This research offers fresh insights into generational dynamics, providing a detailed understanding of how these young generations develop values and acquire competencies crucial for success in the contemporary world.

## INTRODUCTION

Currently, children of different ages are studying in educational institutions of Uzbekistan, and these children are taught by teachers of a completely different generation. In other words, both in schools and other educational structures there is an exchange of different generations. Accordingly, the perception of educational material occurs differently in each generation, because their basic value system is formed in different periods.

As President Shavkat Mirziyoyev noted at a video conference meeting to discuss priority tasks in social spheres, international experience (PISA, TIMSS, PIRLS) will be gradually introduced into assessing the knowledge of students and teachers. The curriculum of the Presidential Schools will be introduced in another 1 thousand schools. Accordingly, their material and technical base will be improved. The practice of attracting native speakers of foreign languages to schools will expand. If young people acquired at least one profession during their school years, they will definitely find their way in adulthood. For this purpose, a list of 50 professions for study at school will be compiled, and educational programs and workshops will be developed for them. Workshops and clubs will be organized in schools with the involvement of entrepreneurs and specialists [1].

These goals and objectives are relevant for Uzbekistan, since modern children who attend schools have a different mindset, different interests and values. However, teachers

can develop the skills to talk to such children so that they can better hear and understand them. For teachers who work with children of different ages, to better understand the nuances in children's behavior, it is necessary to turn to the Theory of Generations [2].

## RESEARCH METHOD

American scientists Neil Howe and William Strauss created the Theory of Generations in 1991. The well-known "generation conflict" caught their attention. Later, for Russia in 2003, this theory was adapted by a team led by Evgenia Shamis [3].

An important point of this theory is the cyclical nature of generations, i.e. every fifth generation has similar values, and this can allow long-term predictions to be made. And then a new round begins [3], [4].

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Let's take a closer look at those generations who are currently studying and will study in schools in Uzbekistan.

**Table 1.** Characteristics and trends of generational groups in education and society [2].

<b>Generation Z (born 1995-2009)</b>	<b>Peculiarities</b>
	This generation has been influenced by the digital world. They saw the professionalization of careers.
	This generation has seen changes in the economy with rising costs of living and housing. This means they have to think about saving much earlier than previous generations and look for other ways to finance their financial goals.
	In their era, the number of entrepreneurs, own businesses and self-employment increases. They are more mobile in terms of where they will work and interact.
	An online learning format is emerging.
	Generation Z will live longer than previous generations, making it important that they find meaning and purpose in their work to secure their future careers and work lives [5].
<b>Generation Alpha (born 2010-2024)</b>	<b>Peculiarities</b>
	The first generation to be born entirely in the 21st century.
	Having faced global events such as the COVID-19 pandemic during their formative years, Generation Alpha's experiences deeply impact their outlook on life.
	Tech savvy.

High level of social and global awareness.

Their influence will drive changes in consumer behavior, technological innovation and policy.

Greater digital engagement.

More concerned with their appearance than previous generations.

The first generation to grow up in a world where social media has always existed.

<b>Generation Beta (born 2025-2039)</b>	<b>Peculiarities</b>
	<p>Many will live into the 22nd century.</p> <p>By 2035 they will make up 16% of the world's population.</p> <p>They will live in an era where artificial intelligence and automation are fully integrated into life - from education and jobs to entertainment and healthcare.</p> <p>This generation will live in a world struggling with serious social problems - climate change and rapid urbanization.</p> <p>Generation Beta will be more globally minded and community oriented.</p> <p>Due to their upbringing, they will emphasize the importance of innovation not only for convenience, but also to solve the global problems of their time.</p>

Thus, in the modern world, robotics and artificial intelligence are rapidly developing, which will affect the future of students. And inherent human skills like creativity and timeless learning will be even more important. Technology is good at solving programmed tasks. Therefore, it is the skills of creative thinking, interaction with people, the ability to collaborate and innovate that will be in great demand in the future. The industries and purposes in which these skills are deployed provide exciting opportunities for school leavers today [2].

An entrepreneurial mindset and independent thinking will be key. This may include not only the competencies and skills needed for a future profession, but also character traits such as resilience, resilience and a good work ethic. All this will also be in demand among modern school graduates.

## CONCLUSION

**Fundamental Findings :** The study highlights the evolving educational landscape in Uzbekistan, influenced by generational shifts and global challenges. Generations Z, Alpha, and Beta exhibit distinct characteristics shaped by technological advancements, economic shifts, and global events. The findings emphasize the need for an education

system that integrates innovation, digital tools, and entrepreneurial skills to prepare students for a future shaped by artificial intelligence, automation, and social transformation. **Implications** : The generational differences and rapid technological advancements necessitate a rethinking of educational strategies in Uzbekistan. Policymakers, educators, and institutions must focus on fostering creativity, resilience, and independent thinking in students. The inclusion of professional training, digital literacy, and entrepreneurial workshops in school curricula can help align education with future societal and economic demands. **Limitations** : This research primarily focuses on generational traits and trends without extensive empirical data specific to Uzbekistan. Additionally, the rapid pace of technological and societal changes may introduce unforeseen variables, making long-term predictions about generational behaviors and educational needs less precise. **Future Research** : Future studies should incorporate empirical data from diverse educational institutions across Uzbekistan to validate the findings and refine generational theories in this context. Research could also explore the impact of emerging technologies and global crises on educational systems, focusing on adaptive strategies to prepare future generations for unprecedented challenges.

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