



## 3rd Millennium Family-Generation

2012-1-ES1-GRU06-53396

### Informing material for 3MFG Workshops

--Expression of Values for generational groups: youngs, adults and older people-  
Dimensions

of social values

The intergenerational ties that unite the family and transmit the own values, they demand an effort on the part of three generations to support these fresh, renewed ties, updated every day and agreed in three generational planes that coexist in the families. The goal is to establish more satisfactory relationships and based on the respect between the different stages of the vital cycle, managing to be able to learn and to understand each one without judging or discriminating. Benefits of the intergenerational ties:

- ☑ To construct social values of solidarity and respect towards all the ages.
- ☑ To create networks of support to accompany the groups socially excluded.
- ☑ To contribute knowledge to fight the myths and prejudices in relation to the old age.
- ☑ To support in the eldest generation in their role of cultural transmitter.

--Meaning of values for personal/group entities and social rules

The humanity has adopted criteria from which the category or the hierarchy of the values is established. Some of these criteria are:

- ☑ Durability: the values are reflected during life. There are values that are more permanent in the time those others.
- ☑ Integrity: every value is a complete abstraction in itself, it is not divisible
- ☑ Flexibility: the values change with the needs and experiences in people
- ☑ Satisfaction: the values generate satisfaction in the persons who practise them
- ☑ Polarity: all value is appeared in positive and negative sense; all values bear an exchange value.
- ☑ Hierarchy: there are values that are considered to be Superiors (dignity, freedom) and others as low (the related ones to the basic or vital needs)
- ☑ Transcendence: the values come out the concrete plane; they give sense and meaning to the human life and to the society
- ☑ Dynamism: the values are transformed with ages.
- ☑ Complexity: the values obey to diverse causes, they need complicated judgments and decisions.

--Dimensions of Human General Competences: Reflexive, creative, interactive, social and Self-managing.

There is a great relative importance of different individual competencies and their implications for later outcomes, by exploring in more detail development during adolescence and the relative importance of adolescence compared to earlier developmental periods in shaping the transition to adulthood. Human competences are influenced by a set of possible "adjectives" related directly with them such as:

- ☑ Reflexive: Personal practice to work with uncertainty and as an important feature inside generational gaps.
- ☑ Creative: Viewing creativity as socially configured, it is accepted that children's creative development is significantly influenced by adults. Is it possible to change this direction?
- ☑ Interactive: The age of participants is important to ensure that two or three separate generations are interacting.
- ☑ Social: Any social activity can suggest subjective meanings and self-feelings, as well as exchange processes influence the interaction among different generations.
- ☑ Self-managing: Trying to organize in semiautonomous small group of people from different ages.



--Inter-generational conflicts (illustrations, performances, etc.)

The conflict arises between people who belong to different generations, being the most common intergenerational conflict the one that happening between adults and adolescents. The vital moment of every part of the conflict is different, becoming in many occasions completely opposite. Where an adult sees danger, the adolescent sees risk and ventures, when an adult looks at the past with nostalgia, teenagers project their look to the future. Normally, people from older generations want to transmit behavior rules which were valid when they were in the situation in which other generation are, without bearing in mind that the circumstances, probably, have changed very much since then and these rules are not valid today. One of the keys to prevent the creation of generational conflicts is in the example. It will be easier and natural, that a person assumes and takes in consideration the advice that other one offers him if this one supposes a reference, a point of comparison.

Keys of the intergenerational conflict:

- Different vital moment = Different perspective on the same facts
- Elder generation: eager to protect so that other people do not commit the same mistakes (the proper experience can guide, but never be applied to another person)
- To give a suitable information
- It is necessary to leave autonomy to others so that they take their own decisions
- It is necessary to give example so that our advices are perceived as more valuable opposite to others.

**RESPONSIBILITY**

*SOCIABILITY*

**GOALS**

**SACRIFICE**

**COHERENCE**

**LEARNING**

*tolerance*

**RESPECT**

**HUMILITY**

**CONSTRUCTIVE CRITICISM**

**work**

**communication**