

Mayorova-Scheglova S. N., Kolosova E. A., Gubanova A. Yu. THE EVENTFULNESS OF CHILDHOOD: THE QUESTION OF EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE OF THE THEORY OF GENERATIONS

. Abstract. The article describes the features of the childhood events of two conditional generations of young people – Y and Z. In methodological terms, the novelty lies in the substantiation of the new concept “event of a child’s life” – an event in everyday life that stands out in the stream of life as a necessary means of growing up, and is performed by the child, and not by adults towards him/her. The rationale for the new concept /notion of “an event of child’s life” is given – the event of everyday life, which is highlighted in the stream of life as a necessary means of growing up, and is committed by the child, and not by adults. The article reveals the methodological possibilities of studying the eventfulness of growing up with the help of the author’s “Event-Generation Z” method. Limited application of the modern theory of XYZ generation is proved: the difficulty of a clear boundary between the generations at the turn of the century. The use of a new Russian conditional generation Z in childhood has been established to use a different format for the practices used in information and communication technologies, bodily practices, social activity. It has been proved that the age of adulthood events is related to the place of residence, the socio-economic situation of the family, and composition of the family. The coincidence of the chronology of events and the average age of the subjective termination of childhood is recorded. Noted are the facts of narrowing the space of children’s self-dependence and the “extension of childhood” of separate groups, the paradoxes of the events of childhood as not consistent, not logical from the point of view of the development and upbringing of children.

Mayorova-Shcheglova S. N., Mitrofanova S. Yu. Early maturation or infantilization: The paradox of modern childhood events. Vestnik of Saint Petersburg University. Sociology, 2020, vol. 13, issue 1, pp. 25–39. <https://doi.org/10.21638/spbu12.2020.102> (In Russian)

The article claims the relevance of the study of boundaries and events at the end of childhood based on autobiographical memory. The authors analyze the concepts of childhood sociality, childhood events, early maturation, and infantilization, based on the ideas of E.E. Sapogova about the units of analysis of the autobiographical narrative as well as P. Shtompka concerning events as components of the agent-structural reality of society, through which the latter is not only organized, but also disclosed. They consider the traditions of studying the events of childhood related to the identification of important episodes or processes of childhood based on the analysis of publications in foreign journals, as well as in Russian socio-psychological literature. The article discusses the results of an empirical study conducted by online survey in 2018 (N = 774). The study revealed that modern children have a paradoxical phenomenon of simultaneous early maturation and prolonged childhood in the youth age. One of the key findings of the research is that childhood events are characterized by eclecticism. Another finding is that there are groups with accelerated maturation (poor children, children from single-parent families, and children in urban areas). The factors influencing the lag behind the typical situation are gender, family composition, socio-economic situation, and territory of residence. On the basis of comparing the conventional generations Y and Z, it was determined that the growth of contradictions and accumulation of three groups of explanatory models reveal the essence of elicited paradoxes in the development of childhood. The deconstruction of the problematic approach to understanding the eventful childhood of boys and girls who do not desire to mature is substantiated. The authors demonstrate the necessity of such research oriented on identifying actual generational differences in concrete societal patterns of childhood, which determine the sociability of childhood for a certain period as well as the reconsideration of current traditional models of the periodization of childhood.

Mayorova-Scheglova S. N., Kolosova E. A., Gubanova A. Yu. Routes of offline and online childhood life: event analysis // Ojkumena. Regional researches. 2020. № 3. P. 21–34. DOI: 10.24866/1998-6785/2020-3/21-34

The article substantiates the expansion of factors of children's mobility and the inclusion of a temporal factor associated with the characteristics of time: age-related debuts of movements, the transformation of individual episodes of activity into group routes, the sequence of development of environmental objects, the influence of the specific historical situation of residence. There are three areas of movements in independent mobility – intrafamily, extrafamily, and virtual mobility. Based on the author's study in 2018, the temporal characteristics of many events of modern childhood are presented and some forecasts and hypotheses of the relationship between mobility and growing up are described.

Mayorova-Scheglova S. N. INNOVATIONS AND TRADITIONS IN THE SPACE OF CHILDHOOD IN THE SITUATION OF CRISIS AND PANDEMIA

The article fixes the main new buildings in the childhood space during the crisis and pandemic of March-June 2020, describes the revival or consolidation of some traditions regarding childhood. The conclusion is made about 4 main states of interaction between innovations and traditions: opposition/ compatibility/ balance of simultaneous preservation/ convergence