

The Phenomena of "Psychological Inheritance" and "Generational Inheritance" In the Context of Psychological Research

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The human factor and the problem of its origin have been of scientific interest to thinkers since ancient times. Until recently, religious approaches provided the most reliable explanation of the nature of this problem for the majority of human society. Today, few people take seriously the idea of a divine origin of goodness. Goodness is transmitted from generation to generation in social continuity by ancestors through spiritual, educational and moral principles in the process of education.

As a result of the reforms implemented in our society within the framework of the **"2022-2026 Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan"** within the framework of the "Year of Attention to Humanity and Quality Education" state program, our country is developing more rapidly, and our people the inner desire to achieve the noble and noble goals is increasing.[1] In order to achieve our goals, we are relying on the rich life experience, religious, moral, scientific and literary views of our ancestors, cultural wealth, and scientific and creative discoveries. The more we let our young people enjoy such a priceless heritage, especially the experience of dynastic families, the more we will have a powerful educational potential in raising our national spirituality and perfecting noble human qualities in our society. These will help our youth to become mature people and professional specialists who understand their national identity, who have studied the world in depth, and keep pace with the times.

In fact, independence gave the right to realize the ethnic and national identity to the various peoples and peoples living in our country, in turn, it put the study of "family genealogy" and its progress to the agenda of a number of experts in the field.

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V.A. According to the Geodakian concept, "sex is more of a method of evolution. The stability of a gradually developing system is ensured, on the one hand, by storing useful information collected, and on the other hand, by obtaining new information in order to adapt to the changing requirements of the environment. Thus, one of the genders should be conservative, representing the "core" of the system, and the other should be operative, that is, the changing "shell"

S.A. According to Borinskaya, "Two genders are two channels of information, one (female) stores information from ancestors, and the other (male) stores information from the environment and transmits it to future generations. Their mutual cooperation ensures the successful functioning of the evolutionary developing system. Evolutionary "innovations" are first tested in the male sex and only then transferred to the female. Thus, the main task of the male person is to

search and test, and although he is considered the operational part of the system that makes inventions, he inevitably makes mistakes often. Only then, findings from the environment should be assimilated by the conservative, that is, the female part of the system. Because the task of the female gender is to preserve, strengthen and pass on the discoveries handed down by men from around. In stable conditions of the external environment, V.A. According to the Geodakian theory, the differences between the sexes are decreasing. The reason is that the need to acquire new qualities that help to adapt to environmental conditions decreases" [2; 12-18].

The author of the "Evolutionary theory of gender", "... if the concept is found to be biologically valid, it is also considered significant at the social level and can be interpreted from both a psychological and a sociological point of view" [2; 30], believes.

In his research, Lomakina tried to "solve the issue of psychological and socio-psychological inheritance of personal characteristics from ancestors in the context of the formation of male and female leaders, and V.A. He tested the correctness of the Geodakian theory at the socio-psychological level" [4;211]

In our opinion, after the above research, there are reasons to talk about the importance of "family heritage" in the professional formation of a person.

In our research work, if we approach from these two aspects, we considered it appropriate to conditionally interpret the concepts of "generational heritage" and "social-psychological heritage" with the concept of "family heritage" in relation to representatives of dynastic families.[5;50] In particular, we put forward the opinion that the term "family heritage" means that priority personal characteristics of parents, especially competences related to "parental profession" are passed on to children "nongenetically" based on the mechanisms of imitation and (or) identification. In his research, Lomakina tried to solve the dilemma of social and biological relations before dealing with the research of existing views on the psychological phenomenon of "inheritance". According to him, a person is a complex, self-organizing, living system, which applies to both biological and social contexts, and his individuality is formed in the field of complex and multi-scale interaction, and "socio-biological" makes it difficult to solve the dilemma problem. Therefore, it is important to apply an interdisciplinary approach to the problem, which in turn creates the need to revise the views explaining the relationship between biological and social in human (personal) development" [5; 31].

David Dj. According to Myers, "Genes influence many of our characteristics. For example, how tall we are, the shape of our face, the bones of our legs are all affected by different genes interacting with our environment. Complex traits such as intelligence, happiness, and aggression are influenced by another set of genes. Whereas our genetic predispositions are our genetically influenced genetic traits, which ultimately help to explain not only the nature of humans, but also the diversity within them" [3;131].

From this point of view, we will first systematically study the dilemma of social and biological relations while conducting the analysis of existing views on the phenomenon of "family inheritance". And this, just such an approach creates the ground for replacing the principle of "Eternal opposition coevolutionary idea" with the principle of "Inseparable unity of naturalness and sociality". After all, the system (genotype) is the child's family historical past (family heritage, i.e. the professional activities, achievements and acmeotechnologies of the ancestors) of the child, which makes it important in the program of individual development, which is adapted to specific social conditions. It is embodied as a holistic platform that leads to the mastery.

In foreign (including Russian) psychology, one of the traditional phenomena is the scientific research of the ideas that the child's mental development is directly dependent on socio-historical conditions in many ways. According to him, education and training is the main driving force for the development of personal psychology

V.M. Bekhterev believed that "from a physical point of view, the role of the concept of "generational heritage" in human society has been exaggerated for a long time. It is now

necessary to reconsider the hereditary determination of temperament, as well as the possible degree of mental development, and the susceptibility to certain painful deviations arising from abnormal constitutional structure. The reason is that the development of higher, combined reflexes, in a word, the relationship of a person's personality with existence, is already indirectly dependent on the education acquired by him"

It is noted in scientific sources that the process of biological maturation created the necessary morphophysiological conditions for the formation of new types of mental activity. However, B.F. Lomov, "Psychic development involves interaction. As links of systematic determination in human development, biological and social characteristics of a person require interactions" he believes.

During the research, an attempt was made to study the role of the phenomenon of psychological characteristics in the influence of "family tree" and "family heritage", in particular, "psychological heritage" on the professional growth of a person. Today, in genetics and psychogenetics, the concept of "heredity" is used in a comparative context, and in psychology, it is studied as a separate aspect of various concepts proposed or developed by a number of specialists, that is, as a question of "family inheritance".

According to biological studies, if "genetic information is passed from one generation to another and their development occurs" (for example, I.V. Ravich-Shcherbo [6;65] the genetic essence of "family inheritance" is the inheritance worthy of ancestors. we can understand the continuity of dynasties of chosen professionals. In this regard, within the framework of the research, we used the term "heritage" as a comparative concept in explaining family genealogies and professional teacher, doctor, artist and leadership dynasties, without affecting the concept of "biological heritage" of a person.

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