Generation Gap Between Children and Parents
A Case Study of Pashtun Community Khyber District, KPK

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Abstract

The study has been conducted in the FATA area of Khyber, now a newly combined district in Pakistan's Khyber Pakhtunkhwa region. Before 2018, when Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and FATA were combined, it was a department of the Federally Administered Tribal Areas. It extends all the way from Peshawar to the Tirah valley. In Pakistan's evolving society, the generation gap between parents and children could be a significant and contentious negative. It has to do with people's or elders' divergent perspectives, deeds, convictions, andideals as well as politics, close proximity, modern technologies, cultural shifts, and communication. It also makes references to disagreements, paradoxes, and conflicts in a number of other contexts. The current study set out to investigate the causes and consequences of the generational rift in the Pashtun community. 400 randomly chosen samples from the present population were chosen using a quantitative analytic method, anddata were collected using a well-designed form. Cronbach's Alpha for the data is.932. SPSS has been utilized to examine the data for victimization. The outcomes were listed along with a distribution table and kind. The results show relationships between a number of variables, including technological advancement, way of life, behavior, social norms, communication gaps, state, poverty, socioeconomic status, and religiosity, that were statistically significant (0.05). Although, it frequently can be reduced by compassion, love, understanding, giving, and other deeds of kindness, the generation difference is a challenge that both adults and children must deal with.

Keywords: Generation Gap of Parents and Children, Actions, Beliefs, Values, Politics, Proximity

Introduction

In Pakistan's recently combined KP and Khyber areas, the generation gap is a pressing and difficult problem for the developing community. Differences in attitude, behavior, values, ethics, correspondence, proximity, modern innovation,

social shifts, and communication between younger and older generations (Martens, 2016).

In this case, the supplementary definition is different from the original definition of 4 generations because it talks about ownership of data rather than a relationship to data. According to (Crindle, 2006), the innovation could be divided into five groups based primarily on the year of birth: the Conventional and Quiet Generation (Before 1946), Children of Post-War America (1946–1964), Generation X (1965–1979), Millennial Generation Y (1980–1994), and Generation Z, which includes all of the designers (1995-2009) as shown by (Freire et al., 2020). Beliefs, practices, and progress may vary through time. A generational need and a method that is consistent across time are what create an opening for innovation. It might become the norm to change these to fit a representative's or employee's job or career stage (Martens, 2016).

In the 1960s, the younger generation, now known as the children of post-war America, showed a big difference in what they believed and how they saw their people in everyday life. This showed that there was a humanistic design to the generation gap (Hämäläinen & Tanskanen, 2019). Several studies since then have concluded that the mental separation of people is a major component of disengaging generations; that is, you may normally witness either no contact or contact barriers over time (Beaujouan & Solaz, 2019). This divide used to be visible at generational gaps of ten years or more; now, however, we can detect it even at gaps of three years or less. As a matter of fact, the complexities caused by issues like poor communication, inappropriate use of gift-giving technologies, and social barriers have broken down even the possibility of the belief that this is a difficult link to break. A review of the extensive research into the generation gap reveals that there are various beliefs about how big the chasm really is. According to several assessments, there appears to be an overwhelming chasm in competence between the sexes. Discoveries from numerous fields point to a lack of significant distinctions between these time periods. What is informed is only a small part of timeless truths that can be applied to any generation. Diverse pieces of dataunambiguously attest to the fact that there are generational disparities (Beaujouan & Solaz, 2019). As a result, we can see that there are studies that are critical of the generation gap as well as others that are complimentary of it. According to limited

analyses, character emergencies are explained by person contrasts, but the blurring

of traditional links is explained by faith, education, or culture (Vaizey, 2011).

It is widely acknowledged that global issues are linked to the generational divide in the generation of information and communication technologies (ICTs). Focus groups say that generation gaps could be a problem for the development of native spaces through the use of ICTs because if adults and children went to events in native spaces, it would be impossible for them to be there at the same time(Vaizey, 2011). Although analysts have also found non-heritable gains from intergenerational contacts due to technology developments, such as the commoditization of information and heightened awareness of interpersonal interactions. A generation is described as "a recognized gathering that shares birth between the years, generation, and tough daily living circumstances at crucial developmental stages (Vaizey, 2011).

Furthermore, "discussions of members from completely different generations and affiliations between them" are how intergenerational ties are defined. According to Herring's 2008 research, 77 young people use the internet. Younger generations continue to be more open to information and communication technology and appear to have similar traits to older generations from different parts of the world. Numerous tests are conducted to determine the gaps between generations in order to best understand the characteristics, character traits, and assumptions of young people in these economies (Freire et al., 2018). The younger generations in Pakistan also had to deal with a range of issues that were directly related to their future, such as unemployment, poverty, political unrest, social diversity, and technological advancement (Nelson, 2016). Sadly, the current administration's lackof planning and irresponsibility lead to prolonged periods of unemployment that weaken people of younger generations (Holm et al., 2022).

Therefore, this article aims to identify the factors that led to and affected the generation gap that has existed in the Pashtun population during the past five years (Jan 2017-Jan 2022). The present article was written in a battle-torn area of Pakistan's Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Territory along the border with Afghanistan. It was recently combined there. The elements behind the generation gap are:

To find the present-day innovation, conduct, character attributes and way

of life.

- To find the customary worth frameworks, normal practices, joblessness, destitution, unfortunate relational abilities, and legalism
- To find the conventional esteem frameworks and normal practices (among generations)
- To find social orders

Study Approach

The current review will intend to break down the causes and results of the generation gap among the Pashtun ethnicity of newly merged district Khyber (past Khyber generationncy). A quantitative exploration technique will be utilized to choose 100 examples of the ongoing population and gather information through all around planned poll. The legitimacy and dependability of the poll will assess and analyze by 20 PhD researchers from various colleges/university in KP.

Statistical Tools

The Cronbach's Alpha test will be found out from the information which is a measure of internal consistency that is, how closely related a set of items are as a group. It is considered to be a measure of scale reliability. The information will be seen and dissected utilizing SPSS. The outcomes will be displayed as a one-way ANOVA and a recurrence conveyance table. One-way analysis of variance is a technique that can be used to compare whether two samples' means are significantly different or not.

Result and Data Analysis

The current approach to research involves conversing with individuals to get a better sense of how they feel about the generational divide between their parents and their kids. According to the study's method, the size of the sample was based on how often mistreatment happened.

The Taro Yamane methodology for sample size calculation have been used which was developed by the statistician Tara Yamane in 1967 to work out the sample size from a given population. Considered a variant of purposive sampling, population sampling involves selecting a specific subset of a population to examine (e.g.,

certain qualities, experience, knowledge, abilities, exposure to generation gaps between parents and children, etc.). Study in a testing procedure known as "Probability sampling," choose tests from a larger population using a methodbased on the likely hypothesis. This inspecting approach takes into account every member of the population and arranges tests based on a good cycle.

The mathematical illustration for the Taro Yamane method:

n= N/ (1+N (e) 2)

 Where: n signifies the sample size. A ninety fifth confidence level and .05% margin of error. The full population of this study is **984,246**individuals from District Khyber were considered in line with the population census of 2017.

n= N/ (1+N (e) ^{2})

n = **984,246**/ [1 + **984,246** (.05)^2]

n= **984,246**/ {(1+**984,246** (0.5)^2}

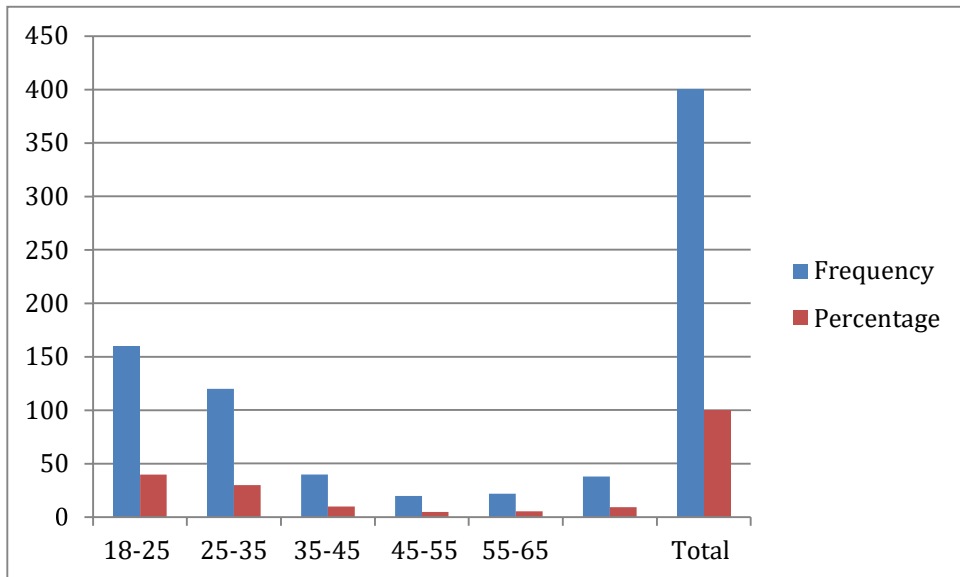n= **984,246**/ {(1+**984,246** (0.0025000000005)}

n= **984,246**/ 2461

= 400

Table 1: Generation

Information Source collected Primary data

Generation category	Frequency	Percent generation
18-25	160	40
25-35	120	30
35-45	40	10
45-55	20	5
55-65	22	5.5
	38	9.5
Total	**400**	**100**

Graph 1

Cronbach's alpha quantifies the degree of interrelationship present in a set of data. It's used as a measurement of how trustworthy a scale is. It's possible that the measure is multidimensional even if alpha is quite large.

Table 2: Questionnaire (Validity and Reliability through Cronbach's Alpha)

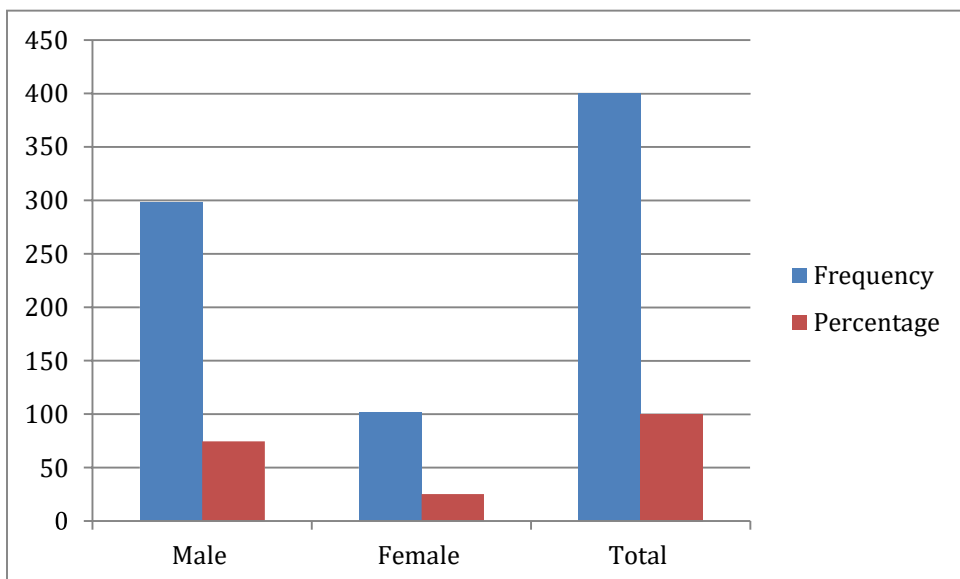Information Source collected Primary data

No.	Questions	Cronbach's Alpha
1	Social class, religion, and intellectual capacity	0.732
2	Poverty	0.191
3	communication problems	0.631
4	Technology sciences ethics	0.891
5	Communication gap with elders	0.917
6	social customs and beliefs that are traditional	0.67
7	Unemployment	0.98
8	Self-associations	0.76
9	Socio-economic status	0.932
10	Religion and level of understanding	0.95
	Total	10

Pivot Table 2 demonstrates the survey's credibility and validity. Cronbach's Alpha indicates a 95% confidence interval of .932 for the above 10-question survey's

reliability. Therefore, it demonstrates how expertly the data and questionnaire were analyzed (Nelson, 2016). Cronbach's alpha is a popular reliability indicator used in the behavioral and social sciences. Cronbach's Alpha is the standard for calculating the reliability of survey and test items (on average). Internal consistency and reliability can be assessed using Cronbach's alpha.

Table 3: Gender

Information Source collected Primary data

Gender	Frequency	Percent generation
Male	298	74.500
Female	102	25.500
Total	**400**	**100.00**

Graph 2

The following table 3 of the study displays the responses from all respondents broken down by gender. Men accounted for nearly three-quarters (74.5%) of those who responded, while women made up just over a quarter (25.5%). Percentagewise, male participants are older than female participants of the same generation within the same demographic. In Pashtun culture, men hold the majority of roles, especially in more remote rural areas. Cultural norms, traditional beliefs, and

spiritual ties all contribute to a male-dominated culture, which makes it hard to become more feminine.

Coercing Assessment is a numerical method for assessing a standard's ability to identify forces of transient changes across categories. Classes and advancements both make use of capacity investigation.

Table 4: Analysis of intensity

No.	Questions of survey	Intense	Moderate	Low	Total
1	Social class, religion, and intellectual capacity	300	45	55	400
2	Poverty	35	65	300	400
3	communication problems	270	95	35	400
4	Technology sciences ethics	350	40	10	400
5	Communication gap with elders	290	100	10	400
6	social customs and beliefs that are traditional	280	25	95	400
7	Unemployment	390	7	3	400
8	Self-associations	390	7	3	400
9	Socio-economic status	236	75	89	400
10	Religion and level of understanding	370	25	5	400

Table 4 demonstrates the solid pace of invention and the societal progress that cuts across generations. In the past, the pace of change was painfully sluggish. For several generations afterward, the weather and way of life were similar. Thanks to recent innovations, the globe is further along in development than at any time in history. Parents and grandparents of today's youth sometimes lack an understanding of the value and utility of technological breakthroughs. Recent technological developments have effectively supported genuine growth across all

fields, and in a relatively short amount of time, what was once deemed impossible is now recognized as usual. Our forebears evolved and thrived in a far more sedate setting. It may seem like the force is undergoing a dramatic change right now, but in reality, they are only exhibiting some new behaviors. In today's modern world, components that were once considered luxuries are now a must-have.

Adjusting to new circumstances and needs can be challenging for people who are used to a specific way of life. Occasionally frustrating for their elders, younger generations are rising to meet the challenges presented by a dynamic and unpredictable world. Methods of operation, degrees of activity, and real-world instances of people's lives are all very different. The scientist acknowledges that it is impossible for older generations to accept the new social norms and technological progress and that it is equally challenging for younger generations to help them understand. Historical evidence lends credence to the idea that most individuals lead hectic, full lives. In some cases, the generation of cell phones and other modern advancements has made their already hectic schedules even moreso. In contrast, our senior citizens move at a glacial pace and rarely make decisions. Since guardians are in a more authoritative position, they should make an effort to keep up with current events. Most importantly, parents should think about what their kids need and take away obstacles, even if their kids don't actively want or accept new things.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The further detailed findings provide a qualitative justification, and the researcher also determined that the most significant contributors to the generation gap of Parents and children are technical development and a lack of technological understanding (Nelson, 2016). The younger generation relies on digital devices as a distraction, and as a result, they pay less attention to their elderly and other relatives. A major source of discontent is the decision-making process, which places a premium on intergenerational dynamics. Parents often arrange marriages for their children, especially daughters. Many religions and cultures around the world have become more connected to the way people live in the West today (Helicobacter pylori infection in parents and their children, 2021).

The social science of religion mostly focuses on the sociocultural and married lives of men and women. Married couples who share a religious faith are more likely to be devoted to raising a happy, healthy family together. Many writers have pointed

out the potential benefits of spiritual practices for couples in their explorations of what makes a happy marriage. Happiness in marriage is on the rise, and religious beliefs play a significant role in this trend. A person's religious beliefs significantly affect both the likelihood of a successful wedding and their attitude toward overcoming adversity. There is a definite association between one's level of spirituality and marital contentment, and research has shown that extremely spiritual married couples have longer, happier marriage generations than other couples. According to Pashtun norms and beliefs, the family is the most fundamental and vital social unit. The home is where children learn the basics of life, form their first political beliefs, and become molded and influenced by their parents' ever-changing perspectives and actions. The family also plays a crucial role in perpetuating social mores, religious practices, and cultural traditions. The researcher has done extensive research and has come to the conclusion that the gap in worldviews between the young and the old is to blame for any communication or interpersonal problems that may arise. Understand that not every family will have a generation gap. It's not always a bad thing when adults and kids have different thoughts and perspectives. Parents and other adults should be patient with children as they acquire new skills.

The findings indicate that there is a vast chasm of difference between young and old as a result of religious influence, misunderstanding, and ignorance. The Pashtun social structure is based on the joint family, which influences the marital generation of its members. Each individual in the blended family has their constitutional protections violated. The majority of elderly people in shared family systems do not involve their children, especially their daughters, in significant decisions. The family patriarch makes all the decisions and never brings up the subject of marriage, despite it being a basic human right. However, awareness of the generational gap is crucial to the effectiveness of a counseling program designed for either children or adults. Key political figures can help bridge the gap between generations by setting up seminars and other programs that help seniors.

Both groups assume that people from other generations will behave in the same way. The elderly are increasingly venting their frustrations towards the younger generation, but this has the opposite effect: the youth are less willing to listen to their complaints. There is generational bias due to the difference in the levels of expectation. Long-lasting coronavirus outbreaks and the resulting lockdowns and constraints, such as social isolation, have widened the distance between parents and their children, according to a recent survey. According to the poll results, 86.6% of the senior population believes that the younger generation has had a major effect on their freedoms, perspectives, lifestyle choices, and personal space. Enhance women's and girls' health and the environment in which their children are born; prioritize girls' and boys' early childhood development and education; create equitable working and living conditions; ensure that social protection policies are fair to all; and set the stage for a happy and fulfilling retirement. Civil society, government, and international organizations can all help make policies that will help reach these goals.

Solve the Problem of Power, Money, and Resource Misallocation Health inequalities and unequal living conditions, particularly those between men and women throughout generations, must be addressed by altering the structure of society. A strong public sector that is committed, knowledgeable, and well- supported is necessary for this. For the type of improved governance that is needed, strengthened governance itself is a precondition. Included in this are measures to encourage responsible private sector participation; provide civil society with the legitimacy, space, and support it needs; and open the door for people from all walks of life to work out their differences, identify shared values, and pool their resources to advance those values through collective action. There needs to be a dedication to promoting fairness at every level of governance in today's highly globalized society, from small communities to international agencies. Take stock of the circumstance, assess your understanding of it, and figure out how your proposed course of action will impact the problem. It may be necessary to begin by acknowledging the problem and then by establishing national and international mechanisms for monitoring health disparities. National and international organizations should be familiar with national and worldwide health equity police investigation systems, backed by generationncies, to routinely observe social responses, education, and health disparities, and therefore the social

determinants of health. These groups will evaluate the impact of policies and programs on health equity. In order to equip organizations with the infrastructure and expertise to address health disparities, it is vital to invest in educating policymakers, healthcare professionals, and the general public on social determinants of health. Also, the economic and social factors that affect public health should get more attention. As soon as they become aware of the urgency of the situation, the younger generation should abandon the practice of ignoring their obligations to the elderly. Let's think about how modern people are different from their ancestors. While it's important for young people to focus on their own development (personal, professional, etc.), they should also have a positive outlook and respect for their elders.

Work ethics, social consideration, political awareness, racial prejudice, and secular values are all examples. Both generations bring their own unique viewpoints to the table due to the generational divide in preferences, attitudes, and thought patterns. The elderly enjoy quiet activities like reading, listening to music, taking long walks, and reusing vintage items. But today's youth are more likely to spend their downtime on their smartphones, at concert halls, at after-hours parties, etc. Music, fashion, generational marriage, diet, cultural practices, political beliefs, and more all reflect an individual's unique sense of style. The older generation isprobably aware of these generational gaps improve people's living and working conditions as well as their birth and childhood environments. Make an effort to deal with the structural causes of these circumstances of living, which include the unequal distribution of income, power, and resources on a global, national, and regional scale. Experience the problem firsthand, figure out what to do about it, evaluate how well the proposed solution works, learn more about the topic, teach the public, and give training on social determinants of health to socially responsible men.

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