



THE VALUE OF THE ELDERLY IN SOCIETY

Turgunova Aziza Tashpulatovna

International Islamic Academy of Uzbekistan

Associate Professor of the Department of Psychology and Pedagogy of

Religion, Candidate of Philosophical Sciences

E-mail: aziza.turgunova.88@mail.ru

Abstract

The development of information technologies, the development of the medical field, and the improvement of the economy in countries lead to an increase in the life expectancy of people, which leads to an increase in the number of elderly people in society. In this situation, along with their social protection, it is necessary to effectively use experimental and educational methods. The article discusses the issues of effective use of scientific and theoretical experiences of gerontology in the education of young people.

Keywords: gerontopedagogy, older generation, pedagogy, education, society, people, social environment, social status, culture, technologies, professional development.

Showing respect and kindness to the elderly has become literally an integral part of our spiritual life. What a deep meaning lies in the proverb and wise words of our nation “old people are the blessing and angel of our household”. After all, we all know perfectly well in which family there is an old grandfather or grandmother, in this family there will definitely be a blessing, prosperity, harmony.

Today, in the achievements that we achieve in various fields, there is an unforgettable and huge merit of our parents, honorable elderly people, as well as honoring the elderly, further glorifying their honor and dignity is one of the most important tasks facing our society. The study of intergenerational relations and continuity between them also requires taking into account the social characteristics of society that arise as a result of identifying the specifics of the family environment, the vision of the future of all mankind through the future of the younger generation, studying their role in the development of society, the lifestyle of the older generation and the problems of the older generation, the participation of the older generation in all spheres of public life.

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The increase in average life expectancy in the world is leading to an increase in the number of elderly people in society. According to statistics, for the first time in human history, the 21st century is expected to be the century of the elderly. In societies with a large number of elderly people, it is necessary to provide them with employment, create conditions for a good life, help them accept the physiological changes that occur in old age, maintain their health, and provide social support, as well as effectively use their experiences. In developed countries, significant research has been conducted in the field of gerontopedagogy, and a number of achievements have been made, aimed at finding common and acceptable ways to eliminate such problems, socializing the elderly, and effectively using educational and upbringing resources.

The formation, development, functions and tasks of gerontopedagogy as a science, the socio-philosophical essence of the science, theory and practice, the period of old age and the changes occurring at this age, issues of communication with the elderly, methods of their use. their upbringing, socialization, androgenic research, epistemological (theoretical knowledge) and gerontopsychological theories and worldview. A leading researcher who has consistently studied the ways of effectively using the educational tool of gerontopedagogy in centers and higher educational institutions, has analyzed the results of foreign experience in this field in a comparative and critical manner, and has been a leading researcher on a scientific basis. He paid special attention to the work of scientists from the USA, Europe and the CIS countries in the field of “gerontopedagogy”.

The term gerontopedagogy was first introduced into the discipline by the German historian A. Kapp (1799 - 1869), and the concept of "third-century generation" is used as a synonym. Gerontopedagogy refers to the field of study of adults or the study of the experience of adults. While in the Western worldview “gerontopedagogy” is the science of studying and increasing the social activity of the elderly, in our opinion, such an approach does not allow for the full use of the knowledge and experience of the older generation. Also, in the social, humanities, and philosophical sciences developed in the West, old age is studied as a separate categorical period of human life and is called the “third age”.

Gerontopedagogy is a unique scientific direction in the study of the “older generation”, which considers the status of old age, the pedagogy of the third age, professional activity, life experiences, religious knowledge, as well as the long and meaningful life of socially active representatives of the older generation for themselves and the interests of society. In some sources, the term



gerontopedagogy is defined as the pedagogy of a person of retirement age - a system of upbringing, education and development. This is a relatively new area that requires people to prepare for old age, old age, to appreciate this stage of life more, to spend it meaningfully. The older generation supports and encourages social activities. By its nature, this period of life is characterized by the occurrence of physiological changes associated with the onset of old age in a person, the maturation of mental activity as a result of a decrease in physical strength, and the transition from the sphere of work to the sphere of leisure. In short, gerontopedagogy is the study of the participation of the older generation in the educational and upbringing process, social problems, causes and consequences, their lifestyle, and the specific characteristics and determinants of their life activities.

In the writings of Oriental scholars, the older generation is described not only as an inexhaustible treasure, but also as a school of vast and rich experience. In this regard, the use of the educational values of the older generation in the education of young people by thinkers who worked in the IX – XII centuries is of great pedagogical importance. The dissertation work pays great attention to the issues of education, the role of elders in the education of young people in the scientific and theoretical teachings of the ancient thinkers Kaykovus, Imam al-Bukhari, Abu Nasr Farabi, Abu Ali Ibn Sina, Abu Rayhan Beruni and other great scientists. This value, formed on the basis of historical traditions, has been glorified in the works of great thinkers. In particular, Alisher Navoi, in his work “Khairat ul-abror”, comprehensively analyzes the relationship between father and son in the context of common traditions between generations - humanity, tolerance, love and national-enlightenment values. In particular, in his letter to Sultan Bediuzzaman, he writes: “The pleasure of Allah is connected with the pleasure of the father, the wrath of the Almighty is connected with the wrath of the father, the father is the guardian of the child. Because Allah, bringing his child from non-existence to existence, chose the father as the cause”.

In the teachings of Abu Nasr Al-Farabi, intellectual and moral education is one of the important conditions for raising a well-rounded person. He does not dwell on issues such as how to raise a well-rounded and moral person, or in particular, what qualities of a child to pay attention to, but rather advances issues related to creating the absolute image of a perfect, moral person and taking this image as an example in the field of education. In his work “On the Attainment of Happiness,” he teaches that teachers (the older generation) should educate children in order to



give them a good upbringing and instill positive virtues in their behavior, and he sees it as the duty of experienced individuals to bring up a perfect person¹.

The research paper notes that the greatest effect in organizing spirituality hours in higher educational institutions is provided by an individual approach based on the psychological characteristics of each student, the principles of mutual trust, voluntariness and independence. This requires that the learning topics be close to real life, connected with practice and be ascetic, affective in solving the problems we face in life. In the spiritual hours organized on the basis of religious beliefs and educational values of gerontopedagogy, in the conditions of today's globalization, it is necessary to prevent the involvement of students in various destructive ideas, to educate them in the spirit of patriotism, respect for parents, grandparents, mental and moral improvement, acquisition of professional knowledge, skills, and skills, as well as to create new ideas and initiatives for the future. The desire for development is emphasized.

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¹ Abu Nasr Forobiy. Fozil odamlar shahri. – T.: Yangi asr avlodi. 2016. –118 b.