

## Current Issues of Gerontopedagogy

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### **Annotation**

*This article summarizes the theoretical insights about the spiritual maturity of the youth on the basis of gerontopsychology. Issues of rational use of the experience of the older generation, national methods of education gerontopedagogy, as an example and model of stabilization of the moral climate of the family.*

**Keywords:** *social threats, ethics, values, popular culture, pedagogy, gerontophilia, the older generation, values, pedagogy, gerontopedagogy, familial heritage, family, social environment, national education.*

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## **INTRODUCTION.**

The age of any society determines its cultural level of dignity and care for the glorious people. Showing respect to the elderly is an integral part of our spiritual life, one of our national qualities, which is reflected in our daily lives. These moral and moral qualities inherent in our people have evolved into our national values and become one of the main directions of the reforms carried out in the period of independent development. It is not surprising, of course. Being one of the main indicators of the spiritual life of our country, the age shows itself to the glory, respect and compassion of the elderly, knowing that they are the angel of bliss, a symbol of blessing at the level from the micro environment of our family to the macro environment of our society.

According to the UN, by the end of 2018, the number of people over 65 in the world exceeded the age of children under 5 years. There are currently 705 million older people over 65 years of age living on the planet. The number of children under the age of 5 is about 680 million. If this process continues today, by 2050, every child under the age of 5 will have two older adults over the age of 65. Scientists have been watching this process for a long time, and now many people live longer and the number of children is decreasing.

Psychology, geriatrics, psychology of the older generation, medical bases of the aging process, art therapy, music therapy, bibliotherapy, social treatment of the elderly, care techniques, elements of demography, psychotherapy, social pedagogy, provide knowledge on topics such as institutional forms of medical care for older people, psychopedagogical diagnosis, psychology of human development, cultural anthropology. The course achieves the following: organization of various work and leisure courses for the elderly; cooperation with institutions to support the elderly; identifying the interests of the elderly, arousing a sense of satisfaction with life and helping to meet their needs; restoration of professional activity of older people; increase cultural and educational activities; motivation for psychophysical development; adaptation to modern requirements; development and implementation of programs for the return of the elderly to social life, employment; strengthening the health of the elderly, increasing physical and mental activity, as well as teaching a rational diet. Gerontopedagogues organize courses for the elderly individually or in small groups. In addition, children, teenagers and young people are involved in the courses.

The leading countries of the world, such as France, Germany, Italy and Switzerland, have sufficient experience of working with the elderly in the field of spiritual assistance to the elderly. Representatives of the older generation living in Eastern countries, Saudi Arabia, Malaysia, Turkey, China and Japan,

differ not only financially but also spiritually. Every year on 23 April, the Republic of Turkey organizes a traditional “Parent for one day” program to help young people in need of care and support and care for families who have lost a breadwinner. This holiday dates back almost a hundred years. And in Japan, every year on May 5, under the slogan “Siebu no sekku” “no one should need love,” older people take care of young people who have lost breadwinners. This holiday is 60 years old. In Malaysia, June 1 is the international children's day, which is taken care of by the older generation. This holiday was previously held among Muslim believers, and by the 1980s it was also popular among non-believers.

Focusing on the problem of Uzbekistan and respect for the elderly, the use of their rich life and professional experience, as well as the creation of conditions for meaningful life also require achieving harmony of national and universal values and improving the criteria of a healthy moral and ethical environment. Older generations are an integral part of any society, and they play a special role in the historical process that ensures the continuous transmission of generations. Strong research, acute ideas of the older generation, efficient use of national methods of training of the older generation, gerontophilia, which is a good example, a good example for young people, important for effective work in the family.

There are different approaches to gerontopedagogics in the world of science. In particular, some countries achieve scientific potential not only from foreign experience, but also from their own experience. Gerontophilia - develops in close connection with sociology, which is deep and comparatively examines the life and lifestyle of the peoples of the world socially, psychologically and culturally. Of particular importance are national, religious, linguistic customs and traditions of the people. The exact answer to the status of the concept of gerontopedagogy is difficult because there are different approaches and approaches to the field of gerontopedagogy, a specific area of research in the study of the “older generation”.

While there are specific approaches to this issue, a clear definition of the scope and scope of research has not yet been established. In particular, according to the monograph of N. And.Vershinina “Teaching composition: research methodology” gerontophilia age is a pedagogical orientation, the article of the researcher A. S. Dudko, “Gerontophilia is a new generation of pedagogy” Research M. M. Smirnov, “Improving neuromedical pedagogy: social adaptation for adults.” The process of adaptation of the retirement age to the needs of society J. Delors in his report of the International Commission on education for the twenty-first century presented to UNESCO “learning: the treasure within”, the problems of the older generation, social protection and the rational use of the experience of schools and also as a factor of overcoming social phenomena “ and “Study of adult education abroad: conceptual

formation and development,” N.N.Bukin: “Formal education as a factor of overcoming negative social events”, A. M. Mitina and monograph Czech scientist P. Mullahy (P. Muhlpackr) “Gerontophilia” partially studied in Agrabah.

Paul Mular(Mühlpackr Pavel) suggested in their study, the study of gerontology in three main areas. Experimental gerontology (biological) is largely about the age and environment of older people; second, social gerontology concerns the socialization of the older generation, in particular, relations between the older generation and society, the role of older people in society and influence the older generation on society as a whole; Third, clinical gerontology, applies to diseases occurring in old age.

Scientists claim that andragogy and gerontopedagogy are still sub-disciplines that have not yet found their place in the social Sciences.

Of course, when it comes to gerontopedagogy, the problems and education of the older generation in retirement are related to their involvement in social life, longevity (gerontology ), health and mental health (gerontopsychology ) are studied on extended studies.

As representatives of the East, gerontophilia applies not only to their education, their involvement in public life, but also to the use of older generations of effective methods of learning, knowledge and experience of the family. It is on the basis of the experience and example of the older generation that we propose to prevent social and moral threats that negatively affect the education of young people.

Practice gerontopsychology education not only enriches the lives of older people a new meaning, but helps you to satisfy their important personal needs. In particular, raising the status of older people in society involves the formation of social activity. Community work is required, as well as cultural and educational activities involving older persons with a wide range of skills and potential in various fields of science, art, craft and other fields.

In the schools of gerontopsychology conducted lessons of psychology, of heretica, medical basis of the aging process, art therapy, music therapy, Biblio therapy, social assistance for the elderly, psychotherapy, social pedagogy, psychological-pedagogical diagnostics, psychology, human development, cultural anthropology. The course includes the following: organization of various work and entertainment courses for the elderly; Cooperation with older generation support institutions; identifying the interests of the elderly, instilling a sense of satisfaction in life and assisting them in meeting their needs; the restoration of the professional activity of older people; increased cultural and educational activities; stimulation of mental and physical development; adaptation to requirements of time; development and implementation of employment programmes for the return of older people in public life; improving the health of older people, increasing physical and mental activity, and teaching

healthy eating. Gerontophilia courses for older people, either individually or in small groups. Children, adolescents and young people also participate in the courses.

On the example of Uzbekistan, more than 70% of our older generation will be responsible for their families and will effectively use the accumulated experience in makhallas and families. In the Western world “gerontophilia” izuchaetsya as education of the elderly. In our view, this approach does not mean that older people can take full advantage of the opportunities and experiences of older generations. That is why social pedagogy of the XXI century is looking for ways to use this resource as a productive layer not only for the older generation, but also for those who have rich life experience and education. In our view, these efforts will not only sympathize with the older generation, but will also ensure their active participation in society, in the implementation of reforms, in the educational process, in strengthening new ties between generations and in improving the quality of life.

The lack of recognition of the invaluable resources and rights of the older generation, the rational use of their spiritual resources, the lack of research on how to solve the problems of young families, especially those who are associated with social threats, and to a large extent the desire of the older generation to accept existing problems in society as well as due to limited communication between national and local communities on the problems of the older generation, the organization of special courses on gerontopedagogy in makhallas and significant social activity covers the housing layer.

To sum up, the biggest threat in the modern world is the ongoing ideological struggle, social and moral threats to win hearts and minds. We are concerned about this and feel the need to protect people's hearts and minds from foreign ideological, moral and spiritual pressures. There are many ways and means to protect people from ideological and moral pressure. One such powerful teaching methods is the effective use of the experience of the older generation in the education of today's youth and the way to prevent threats it is necessary to introduce methods and tools national gerontopsychology in life.

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