



PHILOSOPHICAL AND HISTORICAL ANALYSIS OF THE USE OF GERONTOPELAGOGICS AND GERONTOPELAGOGIC EXPERIENCE

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ABSTRACT

In this article the historical periods of the use of a sample of gerontopedagogy and the views of Eastern and Western scientists were analyzed. The practical situation of using the older generation experience has been studied.

KEYWORDS:- Gerontopedagogy, pedagogy, nationality, social environment, experience, manners, generation, upbringing, young-generation, family.

INTRODUCTION

In society, age is one of the indicators of culture and care for older generation. "An elderly person at home is like a living golden treasure", indeed there is a huge meaning in this proverb. Showing respect, kindness to the elderly has become literally an integral part of our spiritual life. Almost everyone knows that in the family where old people live there will certainly be a blessing, prosperity, harmony. Therefore, today one of the important tasks facing our society is to show respect to the elderly, to further glorify their honor and dignity, as well as to ensure that our parents and the elderly generation have a high quality service and care.

The decrease in the number of births in Europe, as well as the increase in the need for new professions in the context of the market

economy, caused a high interest in the gerontopedagogics. The need to eliminate unemployment among the older generations, training and retraining for a new, urgent profession has also went up. The pedagogical basis of the way of older generation's life in the US and Russia is based on the theoretical and practical research of Malcolm Noulza in the field of gerontopedagogy. This theory, in accordance with the phenomenon of space and time, applies not only to special theory and practice, but also to other ideas of autonomous humanism in the preparation of pedagogues. Currently, there are different approaches to the field of gerontopedagogics. In particular, in some countries, scientific potential is achieved not only on the basis of foreign experience, but also on its own practical experience. Gerontopedagogics-develops inseparably in connection with the science of population, demographic,



ethnographic sphere, which studies the lifestyles of the people around the world in a deep and comparative way from the social, psychological and cultural point of view. The approach of nationalities and peoples to national, religious, linguistic, customs and traditions is of great importance in this regard.

It is difficult to give an unambiguous answer to the status of the concept of gerontopedagogy, since there is a different view and approach to the field of gerontopedagogy, which is a specific scientific direction in the study of the "older generation". Although there are certain approaches to this issue, a clear definition of the sphere and the scope of research have not been established yet. Researcher S. A. Dudko in the scientific article "The development of neuropedagogy in modern psychology" noted that gerontopedagogy is a new direction that is being studied in pedagogy, [7; 77-B.], in the study of M. M. Smirnova "Improving neuropedagogy: social adaptation of adults", the process of adaptation of the older generation of retirement age to the requirements of society was analyzed [11; 80-B.], in the monograph of N. A. Vershinina "Pedagogical content: research methodology" it is said that gerontopedagogy is the direction of age pedagogy [4; 31.3-b.], the problems of the older generation, their social protection, as well as the rational use of the experimental school were mentioned in Delor's speech "Education: hidden treasure" in UNESCO on education in the 21st century, [6; 30-b.], N. N. Bukina said that "formal education is a factor in eliminating negative social phenomena" [3; 43-b.], as well as the researchers A.M Mitina in the scientific work "Adult education abroad: concomitant formation and development" [10; 124-b.] and the Czech scientist P. Mulpakhr in his monograph "gerontopedagogy" partially studied the meaning and role of gerontopedagogy [1; 204-b.].

Scientists have noted that subjects such as

andragogics, gerontopedagogics are sub-educational areas that have not yet found their own place in the system of Social Sciences.

Looking back to history, in the "Avesto", the "Medical Law" of Abu Ali ibn Sina [8; 253-b.] we will find that respect for the elderly, showing respect for them is an important criterion that determines the meaning and significance of human life. Abu Nasr Forabi, Rizouddin ibn Fakhriddin also paid special attention to the older generation [12; 118-b.]. Rizouddin ibn Fakhriddin wrote in the book "The Science of Morality": "Never forget your parents, no matter how much happiness and success you have achieved! Respect your parents and obey them! Listen to their advice and get their blessing!". Also, Kaikovus in "Kabusnoma" says that a person is not able to evaluate someone's goodness without fully realizing the goodness of his parents. If you want your child to respect you, you must respect your parents, because whatever you do for your parents, your children will do for you" [9; 205-b.], he said. Chapter 5 of the work is called "mention of the knowledge of the right of the father and mother", in this chapter the child is like a fruit, and the parent is like a tree. Kaykovus has always noted the role of the use of the holy Koran and hadith in the upbringing of children, about the responsibility and responsibilities of parents (mainly fathers) in this process. When a child is born in the family, it is first necessary to give him a good name, then to find a knowledgeable and loving mentor, teaching, and in adolescence to teach him the secrets of a particular profession. It also emphasizes the need to rely on the experience of ancestors in the education of the younger generation.

According to one of the greatest Eastern thinkers Imam Gazzali, the scientific activity of a person should be built on the principles of Islam. In the process, the parent takes the main place in the family. In order to properly educate children in



the family, it is important that parents have a positive attitude towards them. And this is manifested in the way in which the child lives his life, various activities, worldview, manners, dreams.

Continue his thoughts another famous thinker Abu Nasr Forabi in his work "on the attainment of happiness" considers it necessary to educate teachers (the older generation) in order to give a good education to the child and absorb positive qualities in his behavior[12; 118-b.].

Professor E.Goziev conditionally separates the elderly into two groups. These are, those who are not socially active (retired) and those who are socially active particular spheres of society. Their feelings differ from each other in terms of their occurrence: a) men and women with a stable mood, a sense of calm, maintaining their dignity, prestige; b) people whose mood is stable, calm behavior, who have become the leader of the family environment, who enjoy the beauty of nature and society, who have almost moved away from social activity, who continue to age

In conclusion, it should be noted that the consistent policy of the state in the field of gerontopedagogic education, the need to create a special infrastructure for the education of older people and the implementation of this by the Neighborhood Institute are a characteristic feature of national practice. The essence of gerontopedagogic education is that older people should also be involved in production. The practice of gerontopedagogic education not only enriches the lives of elderly people with new content, but also contributes to meeting their important personal needs. Indeed it implies a further increase in the status of older people in society and the formation of their social activity.

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