



## **TECHNOLOGIES FOR IMPROVING THE MORAL QUALITIES OF CITIZENS OF ANDRAGOGIC AGE FORMED IN SOCIETY**

Shaximardonova Baxtigul Xo'shboqovna

Denau Institute of Entrepreneurship and Pedagogy,  
Teacher of Pedagogy and Psychology in Preschool

Abdiraimova Iroda

Denau Institute of Entrepreneurship and Pedagogy,  
Student of Pedagogy and Psychology in Preschool

<b>ABSTRACT</b>	<b>KEY WORDS</b>
Society is a set of historically determined collaborative activities of people. Everything in society (material and spiritual wealth, the creation of the necessary conditions for human life, etc.) takes place in the course of a certain activity. The development of society has a direct impact on the development and progress of representatives of different social strata. The social sphere of society harmonizes social groups, strata, categories and their lives. Therefore, improving the qualities in the moral education of citizens of the andragogic age formed in society is a prerequisite for a free and prosperous lifestyle.	Society, moral qualities, help, care, andragogic age citizens, social intellect, life experience, attitude, behavior, culture.

### **Introduction**

In the hearts of everyone living in our country, there are positive qualities such as humanity, kindness, tolerance. One of the great values of our people is to show respect to the elderly, to enjoy their valuable advice and prayers based on their many years of life and work experience. After all, our people have such wise sayings as "The old man has an angel in the house", "The old man has a fairy in the house", "Old age is adorned with wisdom". This is not in vain, of course. It is commendable that this noble value and quality is reflected in the policy of our state today. "Advisory groups for the elderly" were established by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 2, 2019 No PF-5700 "On measures to radically increase the role of the mahalla institute in dealing with the problems of the population." The role of the elderly in the development of the economic potential of our country is invaluable. For many years, like our elders, he has served faithfully and selflessly in the interests of the people, tasted the bitterness of life, educating the younger generation in the spirit of devotion to the motherland and guiding them to the right path. You will once again feel that the more we value them, the less we can see the expressions of contentment on their faces, the hands that open their hands in prayer, which have made a great contribution to our peaceful, radiant days. The integration of our country into the world

community, the rapid development of science and technology require excellent knowledge of foreign languages by specialists engaged in scientific and scientific-pedagogical activities. Successful solution of this task requires that in the teaching of andragogy in teaching foreign languages should be based on a clear methodological framework. Because the main goal of andragogic education is to develop an individual not only professionally, but also economically, socially and personally. This type of education is a process based on the interests and needs of the subjects of the pedagogical process, in which the primary criterion is to take into account the specific level of educational goals and practical aspects of knowledge acquisition. There are a number of factors that determine the success of foreign language teaching in andragogic education, which the facilitator should pay special attention to:

1. Practical life experience. Adult learners have a rich life experience, and this aspect serves to enrich the entire course practice in the classroom. Practitioners say that it is useful to have older learners in the classroom, as they are not afraid to talk about their rich experiences in the classroom and are free to express their opinions on a variety of topics.

2. High motivational orientation. It should be noted that interest in learning foreign languages is common in older learners.

he certificate is not directly related to obtaining a diploma, it occurs through their internal initiative. The motivational orientation of older learners to learning foreign languages is stronger than that of younger learners. It is the high level of motivation that is reflected in the fact that they do not miss classes, are always active in the classroom and in the process of completing homework.

3. Sustainability of social intelligence. In the process of teaching an intensive course of practical foreign language in retraining and advanced training courses, one can be sure that older learners have strong social characteristics. Social intelligence develops depending on personality types, personality traits, and cognitive emotional and behavioral components that have a specific psychological structure. It is the social interaction of older learners, their ability to communicate quickly and easily with other listeners, and the organization of social events together in their free time, which have a positive impact on this process. The results of the study showed that the difficulties faced by older learners in the learning process can be overcome on the basis of the learning environment, the combination of learning materials with the characteristics of the age, the development of effective teaching methods. Research by researchers C. Keillor and J. Littlefield suggests that the following criteria should be considered to prepare older listeners to learn foreign languages:

1. Create a calm, peaceful and friendly environment.

2. Decide on a culture of naturalness, tolerance, respect and like-mindedness.

3. Collaborate on diagnostics of knowledge and skills to be learned.

4. Develop a plan for learning a foreign language in collaboration.

Aesthetic Education is an important element that helps to create a spiritual environment in society, it is a force that shapes and develops the human taste, and thus brings a person closer to social relations. Tasks of aesthetic education:

- Improving people's ability to not only actively master the works of art, works of art, but also to understand and appreciate their aesthetic essence;
- Demonstrate the creative potential of community members and inspire confidence in their ability to use them;
- To develop the ability to treat the social processes of nature and society with a pure sense of humor and to work diligently for

their development;• To inspire respect for our past spiritual heritage, to create a basis for the formation of feelings of national pride, national pride;• To face the world by developing all forms of creativity and to encourage them to promote those aspects that benefit the nation.

Caring for the elderly is a habit that has sparked important debate in recent decades. This is because in the context of social change and recent economic crises, aging has come to be recognized around the world as one of the stages facing various vulnerability conditions. Therefore, political and theoretical discussions on care practices have been important in creating strategies to reduce the vulnerability of older people and strengthen support networks and social policies. The term caring is derived from the Latin *cogitare*, meaning to think; so it can be understood as “thinking” but “worrying”. So, what it means is that it can turn into a worry that something unwanted will happen, a concern that becomes a kind of practice: protecting someone from an unwanted event because it’s hard for someone to do it on their own. Service is a rational activity that connects with the emotional dimension (Izquierdo, 2003): a question that focuses on fear by realizing the weakness of the other, a question that satisfies people through interpersonal relationships. Therefore, care is one of the key issues in the development of our societies today. For example, much of social and health policy is organized around asking who is being cared for, who can or should meet that need, and what opportunities are available for that. With this in mind, many problems have been identified. Among others, there is a question that worries the people of the world recently, especially those who experienced the “child boom” after World War II: Old age is often understood as a problem, or at best, a hardship or hardship. Because old age does not have its own set of contradictory qualities, it is a specific problem of social and economic change that often leaves some people on the sidelines of strategies designed to meet basic needs; this, in turn, creates passive positions and less participation in social work. Caring for the elderly, especially the bedridden elderly, is often a very delicate topic. There comes a time when parents need attention, support, and care for themselves while raising their children. Older people are suffering from the disease, making it increasingly difficult for them to take care of themselves, cook, buy food and clean. Needless to say, sometimes they don’t dress without help. In conclusion, the positive moral qualities of the elderly are the formation and enrichment of the spiritual world of the younger generation, their upbringing on the basis of independence, the rich cultural and spiritual heritage, values, traditions and it is no exaggeration to say that the elderly have always been respected and honored in our country.

## References

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