

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SYSTEM OF VALUES IN OLD AGE

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Annotation. *This article describes the concept of value, features of the formation and manifestation of personal values, the value system of older people, changes in the system of value orientations throughout a person's life, including in old age, and its socio-psychological factors. In order to determine the uniqueness of the value orientation in older people, studies conducted using the method of diagnosing value orientations by S. Schwartz and their results are described.*

Key words. *Personality, values, old age, value system, value orientations, social activity, family, family relationships.*

Introduction The changes taking place in the political and socio-economic spheres in our country are making serious changes in the character of relations and communication between people. The social situation of our time is significantly reflected in the attitude of the middle and young generation to the elderly and their relationship. Man's mistrust of man, human disunity distances us from the older generation, from accepting and understanding the elderly not only their problems and difficulties, but also their experience and wisdom.

Values are the expression of a person's basic life principles, his interests, actions, intentions, and the ideological and moral direction of interpersonal relations. A person's value system can be considered, as a rule, individual. However, these systems are individual only to the extent that individual consciousness reflects social consciousness. From this point of view, two main parameters should be taken into account in the process of determining a person's value directions as an indicator of a certain level of development of a person: the level of hierarchy of the structure of value directions and their content and directions.

The system of value orientations changes throughout a person's life, including old age. The dynamics of the value system in old age, rather than the term "formation" implying a specific end result, but rather the term "development" with a broader meaning is adequate in our opinion. In our opinion, in relation to adults, whose value system has already been formed, perhaps it is necessary to talk about the individual level of its development, and not about clearly defined stages of formation.

Research object and used methods. The values accumulated by all previous generations become cultural experiences and traditions. For a particular individual, these values are initially external and function as alienated cultural "meanings". A person can understand that cultural achievements are important to someone else, but this will not be enough to accept their values. In order to study the value system of elderly people, we used Sh. Shvarts's

method of diagnosing the value direction in our research work. This method makes it possible to diagnose the structure of value orientations of a person or a group through the average indicators of the group.

By values, Shalom Shvarts's meant the "recognized" needs directly related to the culture, environment and mentality of a certain society. Sh.Shvarts's questionnaire is based on the theory of social and individual division of all values. This methodology was developed by Shalom Shvarts in 1992. In developing the methodology, the author used the Rokich methodology, qualitatively changed, expanded and improved its conceptual basis.

The obtained results and their analysis.

When evaluating the results of Sh. Shvarts's methodology, it is based on the results of 9 scales. These are as follows:

1. Government. The functioning of social institutions requires some degree of status differentiation, and in most interpersonal relationships in different cultures, a combination of dominance and subordination indicators has been identified. The central goal of this type of values is to achieve social status or prestige, to control or dominate people and means (power, wealth, social power, maintaining one's public image, public recognition).

2. Success. The clear purpose of this type of value is to achieve personal success by demonstrating competence in accordance with social standards.⁴

3. Encouragement. It is a product of the body's need for variety and depth of experience to maintain optimal levels of activity. Biologically based variations in the need for stimulation due to social experience may lead to individual differences in the importance of this value.

4. Independence. The clear goal of this type of values is independence of thought and choice of actions, creativity and research activities. Independence derives from the organism's need for control and management, as well as the interacting demands of autonomy and independence.

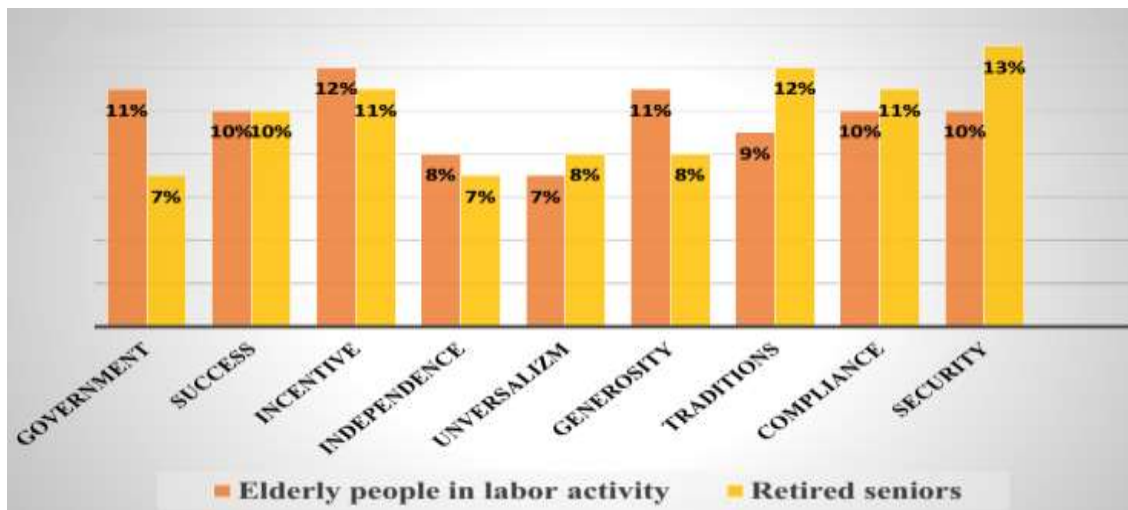
5. Universalism. The motivational goal of these types of values is understanding, tolerance, and protecting the well-being of all people and nature. The motivational goals of value universalism may arise from the survival needs of groups and

individuals, which become apparent when people interact with someone outside the environment or extend the core group.

6. Generosity. It is a more narrow "prosocial" type of value than universalism. Goodness focuses on well-being in close, everyday communication. This type is thought to stem from the need for positive interactions, the need for affiliation, and the need for the well-being of the group. This type of motivational goal is to maintain the well-being of people with whom a person often has personal relationships (help, loyalty, tolerance, honesty, responsibility, friendship, mature love).

7. Traditions. Any groups develop their own symbols and rituals, their behavior is determined by the group's experience and they are reinforced as traditions and customs. Traditional behavior becomes a symbol of group solidarity, an expression of common values and a guarantee of survival. 8. Compliance. The defining motivational goal of this type is to limit and suppress actions, inclinations and impulses that may harm others or do not conform to social expectations.

9. Security. This type of motivational goal is security, harmony, community stability, relationships, self, which is a derivative of basic individual and group needs.



1-picture. "Analysis of priority values in the elderly in terms of social status"

Summary. In conclusion, it can be said that the important motives for older people are, first of all, a sense of security and stability, the need for encouragement from others, especially (help, loyalty, tolerance, honesty, responsibility, friendship, trust, etc. The main differences in their values are that the "Working Elderly" prioritizes encouragement, dominance, and generosity, while the "Retired Elderly" prioritizes tradition, security, and hedonism..

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