

Principles of Organizing a Pedagogical Process Aimed at Forming The Concept of Tolerance In Students

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Annotation. The article discusses the concept of tolerance, its social and pedagogical significance and its role in the development of human society. The author dwells on the meaning of the term tolerance in the scientific literature, as well as in the analysis of definitions given by UNESCO.

Keywords: tolerance, interreligious tolerance, interethnic tolerance, good neighbourly relations, personality socialization, social development, pluralism, harmony.

The notion of tolerance is articulated in the Charter of the United Nations as "...existing on the foundation of peaceful, neighbourly relations with one another." In this context, "tolerance" is seen as both a significant social phenomenon and a prerequisite for effective socialisation. The harmony of relationships must primarily be demonstrated via respect and self-esteem among individuals within the same society.

The idea of "tolerance" is defined variably across different sources, with its own synonyms and antonyms. The National Encyclopaedia of Uzbekistan characterises him as: "tolerance is the acceptance of behaviours, habits, emotions, opinions, ideas, and beliefs associated with a foreign lifestyle ." The social encyclopaedic dictionary defines tolerance as the guiding concept of social work, acknowledging cultural, racial, and other disparities across groups and communities, as well as accepting variations in appearance, character, values, and their variances. The term tolerance originates from Latin, signifying "endurance." In contemporary Uzbek, it translates to "tolerance," while in Kazakh, "tolerance – lat. tolerantia" denotes the capacity to exhibit fluency, leniency, and softness towards differing thoughts, scepticism, traditions, intuitions, and ideas. Tolerance is a fundamental democratic principle, alongside human rights, freedom, and pluralism. Tolerance serves as a measure of the overall and political culture inside a society .

The phrase "tolerance" is regarded as an international concept, perceived as a substitute for the more straightforward term "fluency." It pertains to the reciprocal concord across cultures, religious denominations, nationalities, and diverse forms of reverence, extending from typical marital neighbours to adjacent communities.

"Tolerance" originates from Latin and is interpreted in Kazakh as endurance, acceptance of differing viewpoints, behaviours, diverse personalities, habits, and acknowledgement. Regardless of nationality, heritage, or religious beliefs, one can succinctly express tolerance as the acknowledgement, comprehension, and acceptance of the attributes of others as if they were one's own.

Tolerance is evidenced by an individual's internal mental state, which encompasses consciousness, perceived reality, elevated mood, work ethic, health status, interest, trust, safety, fear, greed, responsibility, capacity for love, and the ability to communicate candidly with others. Such attributes can facilitate leadership and the capacity to harmonise one's characteristics.

The contemporary methods of comprehending and interpreting tolerance originated in the last quarter of the 20th century. On November 16, 1995, during the twenty-eighth session of UNESCO in

Paris, the "Declaration of the Principles of Tolerance" was signed in the presence of representatives from 185 countries. This declaration was ratified by resolution 5.61 of the General Assembly of UNESCO. This document assesses tolerance as a fundamental right of freedom in relation to World Colour. Since that time, November 16 has been commemorated as a World Day of Tolerance.

During the years of independence, significant focus was directed towards scientific research concerning the theoretical examination of the concept of tolerance and the development of tolerant thinking among youth. During the years of independence, notable advancements were made in the exploration of the philosophical and spiritual dimensions of tolerance. In the setting of the old Union, the ideology of religious faith denial was overshadowed by the concept of tolerance, influenced by foreign ideas. Independence allowed for the rectification of this misguided situation and a return to a scientific understanding. Tolerance, as a socio-political and philosophical notion, has re-entered ideological processes. Tolerance thinking is a complex process that underpins the initiation of scientific research and inquiry .

The educational programs and textbooks developed under the Republic of Uzbekistan's educational policy should enhance mutual understanding among students and foster solidarity, as well as promote ethnic, social, cultural, and religious connections. Conversely, a sense of tolerance ought to instruct the reader to honour the national and spiritual ideals of independent thought, self-critical awareness, and the diverse peoples, elites, and nationalities among youth.

Tolerance does not equate to endurance or perseverance. Endurance denotes the sense of the world as a cohesive, dreamlike phenomena, regarded as either an individual or societal attribute, whereas perseverance embodies the emotional and behavioural response elicited by pain or adversity. The educational process designed to cultivate the concept of tolerance in students should be structured according to the following principle. The perspective of each student, whether similar to or distinct from others, does not represent any alternative thinking in itself. The condition of students is influenced not only by the current pedagogical environment or the sequence of knowledge imparted but also by the social, economic, political, and cultural realities of a certain society. The issue of tolerance notions and their development in readers is intrinsically linked to the presence of persons, faiths, interethnic disparities, contradictions, and conflicts within social life. Tolerance is regarded as a constructive attribute aimed at conflict resolution, preventing the emergence of inequity and disagreement, which are prevalent in all societies, from manifesting through violence.

Consequently, the notion of tolerance, while sometimes synonymous with perseverance in several references, possesses a distinctly vibrant and dynamic essence. Tolerance is a spiritual foundation for proactive spiritual perspectives and resilience, facilitating beneficial collaboration among peoples, nations, social organisations, and individuals from diverse cultural, national, religious, and social backgrounds .

Tolerance is a mental condition characterised by the development of emotional intelligence, cognitive growth, and vocational skills, achieved via the transformation of personal beliefs and consciousness. One of the essential instruments that exemplify tolerance is mutual dialogue. This communication primarily occurs between two individuals: a teacher and a student. Tolerance education instructs pupils on resilience, acceptance, interpersonal relations, and social tolerance.

The preceding research indicates that tolerance was initially perceived as equality, compassion, and acceptance of others, whereas the idea of tolerance can encompass these interpretations. The concept of tolerance encompasses various characteristics; it includes these principles rather than being limited to

them, signifying the ability to recognise differing perspectives as one's own and to regard them with compassion.

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