



THE FACTORS AND TRENDS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF TOLERANCE IN THE FAMILY

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ABSTRACT: The family is a sacred place, the smallest, but the most important part of society. It is important to develop tolerance in the family and form it in the minds of children from a very young age. Eventually, people try to pay attention to it more rather than other life habits and characteristics. This article provides research on important factors and principles in the development of tolerance. Moreover, it illustrates some types and factors of tolerance in the family

KEY WORDS: tolerance, family relationships, emotionality, principles, factors, subjectivity, individualization.

INTRODUCTION

The modern science of pedagogy is determined by the sharp improvement and importance of pedagogy and its role and importance in people's lives. Pedagogical importance of the family for building tolerance is very important, and the baby starts to learn about other people for the first time in the family, he encounters them for the first time in the family environment. For the first time, the child enters the process of communication and interaction with other people in the family environment. As tolerance is becoming one of the most important and urgent pedagogical problems in all countries of the world today, tolerance is showing itself to be a very large and complex concept.

Today, tolerance and the processes of its formation are the essence of tolerance to its content, the factors of its historical formation. In addition to its content, it also covers its content, which has several dozen directions. If we analyze today's relevant topics of tolerance, in addition to the general concepts of tolerance, negative moral concepts such as aggression, altruism, anti-Semitism, xenophobia, radicalism, discrimination, empathy, violence, etc., should be explained starting from the family, and they should be related to the development of today's societies.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Pedagogical research work is one of the important factors in the formation of the mindset of tolerance among young people, especially in the family. This situation is determined, on the one hand, by the changing scientific attitude to the upbringing and education processes in the family, on the other hand, by the strengthening of the family structure and its essence, and on the third hand, by the day-by-day increase in the demands placed on the family. .

In the issue of tolerance and family, issues such as the position and place of the family in the formation of tolerance, the content of tolerance in the family value system, and the pedagogical foundations of applying tolerance in family relations are important. Today, the issue of tolerance is entering all spheres of society's social life, tolerance and education, tolerance and religion, tolerance and morality, tolerance and security, tolerance and national idea, tolerance and culture, tolerance and national preservation of cultural identity, tolerance and law, tolerance and science, tolerance and gender relations, tolerance and social life, tolerance and society, tolerance and social stratification, tolerance and youth, tolerance and disabled people, tolerance and the elderly, tolerance and small nations, from a socio-political point of view, are an example of the urgency and complexity of this problem.

Today, there is a unique experience of building tolerance in the education system of the country, national historical factors. At the same time, there is a system of forming tolerance that arose spontaneously and is practiced in the country's education system. Because various characteristics of tolerance have existed in the system of national values of Uzbeks since ancient times and they have been followed. However, these values were introduced into the educational system not as part of the ideas of tolerance, but as general moral and spiritual norms. Therefore, in the matter of tolerance, it cannot be said that this spontaneously forming system can fully meet all the requirements of today's era.

Because today's era requires tolerance to be formed not spontaneously, but purposefully and programmatically. This system partially meets modern requirements, taking into account its historical roots formed in the spirituality of the Uzbek nation and the beliefs and morals of the Islamic religion, as well as its goal orientation. Family is a mini model of society. It is in the family that a person experiences socially important qualities, including spiritual, moral, communicative, and aesthetic qualities, and realizes them throughout his life.

RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION

Human civilization shows that such socially important human qualities can be formed only in family conditions. Society is interested in forming the family institution, protecting it, encouraging it in creative work, providing it in all respects, and strengthening it. Outside the family and society, a person cannot form and develop as a full-fledged person. The strength of the family naturally determines the strength of

the state and society. The first manifestations of a person's sociality are formed in the family. A person goes through the school of socialization in the family. Healthy family interpersonal relations are the basis of the construction of healthy interpersonal relations of a person in society. The mutual harmony of people in the family, good understanding of each other, the atmosphere of mutual help and support, the spiritual unity of family members, the basis of the family ideals of humanism, equal relations, respect, honor, hospitality, politeness, trust construction indicates the formation of healthy family relations. The specified features ultimately serve as the basis of family tolerance. However, such tolerant relations in the family are not an environment in which they are formed by themselves, but forming it on the basis of healthy, adequate, pedagogical knowledge is the only correct way to educate family tolerance and child tolerance. Therefore, scientific study of the issue of pedagogical content of child tolerance, its effective forms and methods in the formation of tolerance of adolescent children in the family begins to gain importance.

Teaching adolescents to be tolerant allows them to think independently, to listen carefully to the opinions of others, to be able to see the interests of others, to critically evaluate the relations between society and people, to strictly adhere to moral and spiritual requirements. teaches to do. Because a modern cultured person is not only a person who acquires cultural knowledge, but also a person who can apply this knowledge in his life, not only a person who respects himself, but also a person who can treat others with respect. is considered Tolerance is the ability to accept others as they are, without changes, and to be able to communicate with them. Therefore, the formation of the mindset of tolerance in teenage children in the family pedagogically requires the implementation of the following principles:

- reacting with openness and understanding to the thoughts, views and culture of other people, accepting the diversity of the world and cultures;

- to live without violence, oppression, pressure on others, to learn to resolve conflicts and conflicts peacefully;

- to look at others with respect and attention, to learn to live life based on the principles of cooperation, solidarity and harmony in the family and society.

So, tolerance is not only a social phenomenon, but also a pedagogical phenomenon. The issue of interaction between people is one of the ancient values of Uzbek families and the basis of national education. But a person cannot always be tolerant in dealings. Such situations as anger, aggression, bad mood, lying, indulgence in emotions, violence, and tendency to pressure destroy a person. So, learning tolerance is, on the one hand, being able to be open-minded, sincere, friendly, and on the other hand, being able to protect oneself from bad mood, bad temper, aggression and violence in one's heart. If all people can teach themselves to be tolerant, harmony among people will be built in all societies. The path to tolerance is a serious emotional and intellectual work, and it is the process of changing one's inner psychological state, reconstructing it, or creating it anew. In the pedagogical

process, a person forms a new, modern, i.e. tolerant attitude towards his own interests and the interests of others. On the one hand, the national tradition of moral norms helps him in this, and on the other hand, modern knowledge helps him. In the process of forming tolerance, factors such as the family environment, family relations, the characters of family members, and the level of their understanding of each other become important.

It was determined that the following principles are considered practical in the formation of tolerance of parents and children in the family:

1. The principle of subjectivity. In this principle, each family member is evaluated as an independent subject and their active social relationship is assumed.

2. The principle of adequate, proportionate treatment. This principle implies a balance between its content and selected pedagogical tools, forms and methods in the pedagogical process.

3. The principle of individualization. Determination of individual conditions for the formation of tolerance in the family for each family member, clarification of certain measures and tasks in the individual graph determine the content of the principle of individualization.

4. The principle of reflexive attitude. Formation of generality and similarity in the system of relations understood and fixed in relation to events and events of particular importance in the family between parents and children, creation of bases for reflexive manifestation of tolerance in the system of family relations.

5. The principle of building a tolerant environment. The principle of building a tolerant environment in the family means that all family members are ready for this pedagogical process and show activity in its formation.

CONCLUSION

All in all, the modern science of pedagogy is determined by the sharp improvement and importance of pedagogy and its role and importance in people's lives. Pedagogical importance of the family for building tolerance is very important, and the baby starts to learn about other people for the first time in the family, he encounters them for the first time in the family environment. For the first time, the child enters the process of communication and interaction with other people in the family environment.

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