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PEDAGOGICAL FACTORS IN DEVELOPING TOLERANCE IN PERSONAL MATURITY

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Abstract:
This article provides a scientific and theoretical analysis of pedagogical factors for developing tolerance in personal development. The content and essence of tolerance, its role in the spiritual and moral development of the individual, and its significance in the modern educational process are highlighted. The study examines the role of the educational institution, family, social environment, pedagogical communication, and peer community as the primary factors influencing the formation of tolerance. It also analyzes effective pedagogical approaches to developing a culture of tolerance, mutual respect, and cooperation among the younger generation. The results of the article contribute to the socialization of the individual and the strengthening of a stable atmosphere of solidarity in society.

Keywords:
tolerance, personal development, pedagogical factors, spiritual and moral education, culture of tolerance, pedagogical environment, family upbringing, interethnic harmony, interreligious tolerance, communicative culture, cooperation skills, universal human values, competency-based education, personal development, civic culture, social stability, moral values, empathy.

One of the important priorities of the development strategy being implemented in New Uzbekistan is to strengthen peace, stability, and social harmony. The peaceful policy pursued in our country is based on the principles of tolerance, interethnic harmony, interreligious dialogue, and mutual respect among citizens. Today, representatives of different nationalities and religious denominations in our country live in harmony and unity, like children of one family, and make a worthy contribution to the development of the country. This clearly demonstrates that the state guarantees the freedom of conscience and equal rights of citizens, regardless of their national and religious affiliation, and that the ideas of tolerance have a solid legal and moral foundation. Therefore, our country is consistently implementing large-scale reforms aimed at further strengthening solidarity among people of different nationalities and religions, developing a culture of tolerance, and strengthening an atmosphere of mutual respect.

In the 21st century, as a result of globalization, integration, and the rapid development of information and communication technologies, cultural, social, and spiritual ties between humanity are reaching a new level. In an era of increasing cooperation between people of different nationalities, religions, cultures, and worldviews, the issue of ensuring peace, stability, and harmony in society is of particular importance. In such circumstances, tolerance appears not only as a moral virtue of the individual, but also as an important factor in social progress.

Tolerance (tolerance) is an important quality that is considered the foundation of not only a personal, but also a healthy society. It serves to strengthen mutual understanding, peaceful coexistence and human relationships. Tolerance (lot. Tole-rantia-patience), tolerance – tolerance of other people's lifestyle, behavior, habits, feelings, opinions, ideas and beliefs. In today's world, tolerance is of utmost importance in everyday life, in society, in economic development, and also in the workplace [10]. Tolerance is a person's ability to respect different opinions, views, beliefs, and values, accept diversity as a natural state, and effectively communicate with different social groups. This quality is one of the important criteria that determine a person's spiritual and moral maturity, civic position, and social activity. In particular, by instilling feelings of tolerance, humanity, and mutual respect in the hearts of the younger generation, it is possible to strengthen the atmosphere of interethnic harmony and religious tolerance in society.

Today, conflicts, intolerance, the spread of extremist views, and various negative influences in the information space in some parts of the world are directly affecting the worldview and spiritual maturity of young people. Therefore, educating young people as individuals who think independently, respect universal human values, and are able to express an impartial and fair attitude towards different views is becoming one of the priority tasks of pedagogical science.

The formation and development of tolerance qualities in a person does not occur spontaneously; this process requires purposeful, consistent, and systematic pedagogical activity. The family, educational institution, social environment, the personality of the teacher, and the peer group are considered the main factors influencing the formation of tolerance. As a result of the harmonization of these factors, a person develops positive qualities, such as tolerance, ham-blindness, culture of communication, patience and mutual respect.

The modern education system faces the task of raising a generation that is not only knowledgeable, but also highly moral, tolerant, and socially responsible. The reason is that the development of society, civic solidarity, and social stability largely depend on young people having a culture of tolerance. Therefore, identifying pedagogical factors that influence the development of tolerance, scientifically substantiating their essence, and effectively applying them in practice is emerging as an urgent scientific and pedagogical problem. Because the formation of tolerance serves to prevent intolerance, stereotyped thinking, indifference, and various social conflicts that may arise among young people. It also enriches students' spiritual and moral competencies by developing their skills of cooperation, communication, empathy, and mutual respect.

The development of modern society and the development of social institutions pose the task of introducing new concepts and categories into scientific discourse. The continuous renewal of pedagogical reality requires a rethinking of the content of existing concepts and their enrichment in accordance with the requirements of the times. The concept of "tolerance", which is being shaped especially under the influence of international scientific experience and foreign pedagogical approaches, is of particular importance today.

The widespread scientific and practical use of the term "tolerance" is directly related to the acceleration of migration processes worldwide, the expansion of intercultural contacts, and the complication of relations between different ethnic and religious groups. As a result of the increasing migration of populations globally, the social composition of societies is changing, and traditional social relations are taking on new meanings. This process creates the need for people with different worldviews, value systems, customs, and behavioral norms to cooperate within the same space and society.

Thus, the relationships between individuals and groups with different views on the political, economic, social, and spiritual life of society are becoming increasingly complex. In some cases,

the risk of conflict arising from opposing worldviews, cultural differences, or religious differences is also increasing. Conflicts, especially those related to ethnic, racial, and religious factors, can have a negative impact on the stability of society. Therefore, today, the formation and development of tolerance is not only a social necessity, but also one of the important conditions for sustainable development. In this regard, educating young people in the spirit of tolerance, mutual respect, intercultural dialogue and cooperation, and forming a culture of tolerance in them is one of the most urgent tasks of pedagogical science.

One of the most effective ways to prevent conflicts that may arise between representatives of different ethnic and cultural groups is to instill in the younger generation a tolerant and tolerant attitude towards the world around them. In the development of such qualities, the educational system is of particular importance as an important social institution, since, precisely, in the process of Education, a culture of attitude of the individual to the worldview, values, etc.is formed. At the same time, there is a need to more deeply illuminate the essence of the concept of "tolerance" from a pedagogical perspective and to harmonize it with the goals and values of education. Zero, tolerance is not only a social phenomenon, but also manifests itself as an important pedagogical value that ensures the spiritual and moral perfection of the individual.

Tolerance is the ability of people to approach each other with respect, patience, and understanding. This concept is important in maintaining peace in society, ensuring social stability, and developing friendship among people [9].

Tolerance, first and foremost, means openness to different opinions, beliefs, and lifestyles. Recognizing that each person has their own unique way of thinking, respecting them, and accepting their differences is one of the fundamental principles of tolerance. This, in turn, helps reduce conflicts in social environments [7].

Tolerance also manifests itself as an important pedagogical value in the educational process. The establishment of mutual respect and tolerance between teachers and students in educational institutions creates a healthy spiritual and psychological environment. In this environment, students will have the opportunity to express freely, accept and analyze different points of view. So, important qualities are formed in them, such as independent thinking, culture of communication, skills of cooperation and respect for universal values. Therefore, the development of tolerance is one of the priority tasks of the modern education system.

On the one hand, the concept of "tolerance" was formed in Western pedagogy and the humanities, and later began to be widely used in pedagogical theory and practice, including in other countries. On the other hand, there is a need to interpret the essence of this concept based on the national values, historical experience, cultural traditions, and educational views of each people. Because any scientific category acquires specific meaning in a specific socio-cultural environment and is of practical value only when it is in harmony with the needs and values of that environment.

Adopting pedagogical concepts without taking into account national scientific culture and educational traditions can prevent a full understanding of their true essence. Therefore, it is possible that there will be a discrepancy between pedagogical theory and practice, and that there will be cases of misinterpretation of the content of concepts in the educational process. Therefore, it is of great scientific and practical importance to study the content of the concept of tolerance in harmony with the national pedagogical heritage, spiritual values, and educational experience of our people.

In pedagogical terms, tolerance is an active attitude of a person towards the world around him, based on recognizing the right of another to exist by understanding the reasons and significance of his existence for the existence of another person. Moreover, a tolerant attitude towards the

phenomena of the surrounding world has its own limits, determined by the framework of traditional values, and should not be beaten. In a multicultural society, defining the boundaries of tolerant attitudes and behavior is one of the urgent tasks of modern pedagogical research.

In conclusion, it can be said that the development of tolerance in the formation of the individual is one of the most urgent and socially significant tasks of pedagogical science in today's conditions of globalization. Tolerance is an important quality that determines the spiritual and moral maturity of an individual and serves to ensure stability and harmony in society by forming an attitude of respect, patience and understanding towards other thoughts, cultures, religions and worldviews. As determined in the research process, the formation and development of tolerance is not accidental, but the result of targeted, systemic and continuous pedagogical influence; in this, such factors as the educational institution, family, social environment, pedagogical personality and the peer community occupy an important place. In particular, in the modern educational system, approaches aimed at developing students' social and moral competencies, not just knowledge, serve as an effective tool for forming a culture of tolerance. Therefore, the implementation of pedagogical factors aimed at the development of tolerance in a person on a scientific basis is important in educating a harmonious generation, strengthening interethnic harmony and finding a climate of mutual respect and harmony in society.

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