

## SUSTAINABILITY IS A GENERAL AND POLITICAL CULTURE LEVEL OF SOCIETY

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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 neighborly relations, personality socialization, social development, pluralism, harmony.

### АННОТАЦИЯ

В статье обсуждается концепция толерантности, её социальное и педагогическое значение и роль в развитии человеческого общества. Автор останавливается на значении термина “толерантность” в научной литературе, а также в анализе определений, данных ЮНЕСКО.

**Ключевые слова:** толерантность, межрелигиозная толерантность, межэтническая толерантность, добрососедские отношения, социализация личности, социальное развитие, плюрализм, гармония.

### INTRODUCTION

In many cultures, the term "tolerance" is synonymous with "tolerance": Latin - tolerantia; English - tolerance; nemischa - tolera, French - tolerance. Moreover, all dictionaries clearly show that tolerance is interpreted as a direct tolerance.

The word "tolerance" is present in almost all dictionaries of the Russian language. In particular, V. I. Dal's dictionary defines "tolerance" as the ability to endure something only out of compassion or kindness.

The concept of "tolerance" was introduced into scientific circulation in the 18th century. The concept of tolerance in Uzbekistan began to be used in the liberal press in the mid-1930s. It then disappeared from the political vocabulary until it reappeared in the early 1990s.

In contrast to "tolerance" (tolerance - "endurance without resistance, without complaining, disobedience, enduring something fatal, difficult, unpleasant"), tolerance (in modern language, the word is derived from English. Tolerance) - positive.

Pedagogical tolerance is one of the most important professional qualities of a teacher, which means the ability to accept another person, understand him, sympathize with him, manifested in open and confidential communication with students and colleagues.

The concept of tolerance is defined in the United Nations Charter as "... living in peaceful, good neighborly relations with one another." The word "tolerance" is recognized here not only as an influential, socially active phenomenon, but also as a condition for successful socialization. The

harmony of relations should be manifested, first of all, in the form of mutual respect of people living in a society.

Tolerance, the concept of "tolerance", is interpreted differently in the sources because it has its own synonyms and antonyms. The National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan defines it as: "Tolerance is tolerance for the behavior, habits, feelings, views, ideas and beliefs of others." The Social Encyclopedic Dictionary states: "Tolerance is a fundamental principle of social work, recognizing cultural, racial, and other differences between groups and communities, as well as human relationships, behaviors, values, and differences. In Kazakh: "Tolerance is tolerance, dependence is thinking differently, thinking differently, being able to express beliefs, traditions, feelings, tolerance of ideas, kindness. Tolerance is one of the basic democratic principles of human rights and freedoms, along with pluralism. Tolerance is an indicator of the level of general and political culture of a society.

Although the term "tolerance" is an international term, its meaning is an alternative to our usual word "tolerance". It means mutual tolerance, harmony between different cultures, religions, nations and peoples, from the tolerance of neighbors in everyday life to the harmony of neighbors.

"Tolerance" is derived from the Latin, Kazakh - tolerance, used in the sense of tolerance to other (other) views, actions, other signs, habits. In short, tolerance is a characteristic of all human beings, regardless of nationality, race or religion, and is the introduction of tolerance, understanding and accepting them as our own.

Tolerance is a person's inner state (conscience, honesty, high spirits, attitude to work, health, interest, trust, security, fear, greed, responsibility, love, ability to talk openly with people. Ability to behave, to be calm, to coordinate their actions with nature, to communicate easily, to be open-minded, etc.).

The process of modern understanding and understanding of tolerance began in the last quarter of the twentieth century. The Declaration of Principles of Tolerance was signed on November 16, 1995 at the twenty-eighth session of UNESCO in Paris with the participation of 185 countries. This Declaration is endorsed by Resolution 5.61 of the UNESCO General Assembly Conference. In this document, tolerance is assessed as a right to freedom based on the diversity of the world. Since then, November 16 has been celebrated around the world as Tolerance Day. During the years of independence, a great deal of attention has been paid to the scientific and theoretical study of the concept of tolerance, the formation of a mindset of tolerance in the minds of young people. It is during the years of independence that certain progress has been made in implementing the philosophical and spiritual aspects of tolerance. Because the ideology of denial of religion was so prevalent in the former Soviet Union, the concept of tolerance was part of a foreign ideology, and independence allowed this error to be corrected and returned to the process of scientific understanding. Tolerance as a socio-political and philosophical concept has re-entered ideological processes. Curricula and textbooks created as a result of the policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the field of education should serve to strengthen mutual understanding, solidarity, ethnic, social, cultural and religious ties between students.

Curricula and textbooks created as a result of the policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the field of education should serve to strengthen mutual understanding, solidarity, ethnic, social,

cultural and religious ties between students. At the same time, a sense of tolerance should teach students to think independently, to be self-critical, and to respect the national spiritual values of all peoples, nations, and peoples.

It should be noted that tolerance does not mean endurance or perseverance. Endurance is an emotion or action that occurs under the influence of pain or violence, and tolerance is a personal or collective trait that means perceiving the world as a holistic, multifaceted phenomenon. The pedagogical process aimed at forming students' perceptions of tolerance should be organized on the basis of the following principles. Each student's point of view is close to the other or does not include any other alternative opinion. For students, such a situation depends not only on the current pedagogical situation or the amount of knowledge imparted, but also on the product of social, economic, political, cultural reality in a particular society. In general, the concept of tolerance and the problem of their formation in students is closely related to the presence of personality, religious, ethnic differences, contradictions and contradictions in the life of society. Tolerance is an effective quality of conflict resolution that prevents inequality and violence in any society.

Thus, the concept of tolerance has a relatively bright and active meaning, although in many sources it is compared to endurance. That is, tolerance is an active spiritual relationship and spiritual preparation for stability that serves to ensure positive cooperation between peoples, nations, social groups, as well as people from different cultural, national, religious and social backgrounds.

A sense of tolerance is a state of mind that is formed as a result of emotional, mental development, mastery of work skills, and a change in one's beliefs and consciousness. One of the most important means of expressing tolerance is communication. Such communication mainly takes place between two people, i.e. the teacher and the student. Teaching tolerance teaches students resilience, tolerance, communication, and tolerance in society.

From the above analysis, it can be seen that tolerance was initially understood as equality, tolerance, and compassion for others, and this concept encompasses all these meanings. The concept of 'tolerance', which has many meanings, encompasses all of these concepts, but is not limited to them, but represents the idea of treating other people with respect for their own views.

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