



## **FORMATION OF TOLERANCE IN ADOLESCENTS (13-14 YEARS OLD) IN THE CONDITIONS OF THE MODERN EDUCATIONAL PROCESS**

Mirsidikova Aziza Mirvohidovna

Assistant Teacher of the Department "Psychology", Faculty "pedagogy", Tashkent University of Applied Sciences.

azizamirsidiqova1987@gmail.com

### **Abstract**

Important for the development of communicative tolerance in adolescents, successful communication in the social environment, working in collaboration with others and building relationships based on mutual respect.

**Keywords:** Adolescent child, tolerance, psychologist, educator, trait, development, communicative, period, ability, empathy, social, communication.

### **Introduction**

Tolerance comes from the Latin word *tolerantia* — meaning patience, tolerance—which has been defined as one of the most important social competencies<sup>1</sup>. The desire and ability to live and act constructively in the different world that arises in humans has become an important strategic goal, and this problem is gaining popularity in psychology and pedagogy. It is better to look at tolerance as a tool, not a goal. This is the minimum and necessary quality of social plans that eliminate violence and violence. Tolerance educates and aims at youth as socialization and is the most direct way to build and strengthen social values. All of humanity has been particularly tolerant of other religions and nations of our nation. Religious tolerance is also promoted in our national constitution. President Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan Sh.Mirziyoyev says about the principle of tolerance, which occupies an increasingly deep and solid place in the worldview of our people: “on our ancient and generous land for many centuries, peaceful people of different nationalities and nationalities, cultures and religions have lived. Hospitality, goodness, generosity of the heart and literal tolerance are always inherent in our people and form the basis of its mentality.”

Tolerance education is the formation of values. And the school should be a center of tolerance education, a residence that adheres to tolerance and is taught. Adolescents master a variety of social relationships and roles in the world, they are more and more aligned with their peers, friends, creating an extreme and valuable social circle for them. Parents should have reliable support to help them in order to give them a sense of confidence in difficult situations. The upbringing of tolerance in the family means the manifestation of respect, acceptance and appreciation for the diversity of cultures in our world as forms of self-expression and ways of manifestation of human individuality. Discrimination<sup>3</sup> (Latin distinction, restriction of the rights of a state, legal or natural person (in relation to the rights of another state, legal or natural person)) is a fundamental human right, expressed in the equal treatment of individuals, regardless of age, nationality, ethnicity, race, religion, language, gender, sexual orientation, disability, etc. In Bulgaria, most of these children grew up in families that did not have equal relations with their parents. Adults see children as having more potential than they are as real individuals. The child is seen as a dependent and mature being, and not a small person who has the right to own the world and Privacy. The result of this is the great influence and manipulation of children by adults during adolescence, and young people in particular can be perceived as individuals.

Psychology is the science of the psychic manifestation of reality in the process of activity and behavior of living beings, about mental processes, States, phenomena, sensations. We can include in the subject of research of psychology such psychological processes, categories as sensations and images of perception, thinking and feeling, activity and treatment. Psychological knowledge has evolved since antiquity, with the disciplines of Medicine and philosophy. At the end of the XIX — early XX centuries, general psychological scientific terms, directions began to arise. Currently, there are many Branch areas of psychology that are becoming a necessary area in all areas of society, namely, in the educational system, in the management of society, in the field of health, culture, sports and in solving important issues at public events, which is why it is still a vital area today. The science of psychology began to be taught as a science in Uzbekistan from 1928, and since 1929 the first psychology laboratory<sup>4</sup>.

Social Psychology interprets the laws of development of relations between the individual and society, relations that occur within the framework of personality and

interpersonal relations. The human personality acts as a member of society within the framework of various interactions. In addition to interpersonal relations, the process of formation of an individual is greatly influenced by the existing political circles and ideological views in society. For example, ideologies influence an individual as a system of certain ideas in society, contributing to the development of his psychology, worldview, personal and social ustanovka<sup>5</sup>. The attention given to their upbringing while adolescents are now growing up determines the way of life they will continue. Their close-knit friends around them, the activities they are engaged in, the books they are reading, the movies or advertisements they are watching, the music they are hearing or their lectures are factors that influence the level of broad control of adolescent consciousness, and parents are advised to take their psychology under radical control. Typically, parents often spend less time controlling their children's choice of films, TV shows, music, books, and internet history based on their age. This makes it possible for adolescents to live a life without any restrictions. It is not an absolute right path for adolescents to limit something, but without the advice to direct the right path, it is more likely that the period spent without the loving hands of the parents will provoke adolescents to the abyss. Psychological and pedagogical aspects of the formation of tolerance in foreign scientific research V. V. Glebkin, P. V. Reflected in the works of Stepanov . The main areas of research on interethnic relations in multiethnic societies were:

- 1) to study the theoretical foundations of international education in high school, to reveal the pedagogical component of the formation of value attitudes towards other ethnic groups;

- 2) study of certain aspects of the formation of international consciousness, taking into account the age characteristics of students of the general secondary education school;

- 3) determination of psychological tasks, content, forms and methods of interethnic communication in various spheres of youth life.

Conclusion: the development of communicative tolerance in the transition period is one of the pressing issues for modern society. This period is characterized by social, economic and cultural changes, causing the need to increase the effectiveness and tolerance of communication between different groups and individuals. Communicative tolerance is instrumental in promoting social stability, supporting cultural diversity, and improving human relations.

The results of the study show that the process of formation and development of communicative tolerance in the transition period depends on a number of factors. First, the educational system and the media play a key role in shaping a culture of tolerance in society. Secondly, the social and psychological training of people directly affects the level of communicative tolerance. Thirdly, due to globalization and technological development, the forms of communication between people are changing, requiring new approaches.

Therefore, in order to develop communicative tolerance, it is necessary to introduce methods based on humanitarian values in the educational and educational process, develop intercultural communication skills and create an atmosphere of tolerance in society. The results of the study show that the development of communicative tolerance during the transition period accelerates the processes of social integration in society and provides the basis for human understanding and respect for each other.

## References

1. Declaration of principles of tolerance / / age of tolerance: scientific-publicist notice. - M.: Moscow State University Press, 2001
2. Morozova, O. E. On the issue of the value basis of the principle of tolerance / O. E. Morozova / / current problems of modern science. – 2007. - No. 6. – B. 80– 82.
3. Mirsidikova, A. (2024). Psychological characteristics of social tolerance in adolescents. JOURNAL OF PRESCHOOL AND SCHOOL EDUCATION, 1 (8).
4. Mirsidikova, A. M. (2024). COMMUNICATIVE TOLERANCE AND FACTORS AFFECTING ITS DEVELOPMENT. Innovative Development in Educational Activities, 3(13), 27-31.
5. [PDF] COMMUNICATIVE TOLERANCE AND FACTORS AFFECTING ITS DEVELOPMENT
6. AM Mirsidikova-Innovative Development in Educational Activities, 2024 - researchweb.uz
7. Innovative Development in Educational Activities ISSN: 2181-3523 VOLUME 3 | ISSUE 13 |
8. 2024 Page 1 Innovative Development in Educational Activities ISSN: 2181-3523 VOLUME 3



9. 11.Khusanbayeva Z. (2024). PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF FATHER'S INFLUENCE ON CHILDREN'S EDUCATION IN THE FAMILY. Frontline Social Sciences and History Journal, 4(04), 32-37.
10. Tulyaganova, D. (2023). Psychological determinants of the manifestation of interpersonal relationships in students of the pedagogical direction. Evraziysky Journal akademicheskix issledovani, 3 (4), 235-244.