

SCIENTIFIC APPROACHES TO THE STUDY OF THE PROBLEM OF TOLERANCE

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Abstract: In the article, historical approaches to the study of the problem of tolerance, how educational programs can help to improve mutual understanding, solidarity and affection in relations between individuals and ethnic, social, cultural, religious and linguistic groups, as well as between nations. it is considered that it should help to strengthen the economy.

Keywords: tolerance, moral values, solidarity, etiquette, culture, educational programs, tolerance, empathy, respect, sociology, independent thinking, redegia, intolerance, worldview

In 1995, UNESCO adopted the "Declaration of Principles of Tolerance" in which it is necessary to strengthen the spirit of tolerance and foster an attitude of openness, respect and proper understanding of the rich diversity of cultures, forms of self-expression and expression. found its expression. Every year, November 16 is celebrated as the International Day of Tolerance. As defined in the "Declaration of Principles of Tolerance", tolerance means "respecting, accepting and understanding the rich diversity of our world's cultures, our forms of self-expression and ways of expressing human individuality" [6, p. 2].

This definition means to be tolerant towards other people, their nationality, race, skin color, language, religion, place of residence. In our opinion, a more complete definition revealing the essence of tolerance is given in the work of V. N. Gurov: "Tolerance is a moral quality that describes the attitude to the interests, beliefs, beliefs, customs and behavior of other people. It is a form of showing respect to another person and recognizing his right to his own belief. [7, p. 41].

The issue of tolerance has become a topic of study in many social and humanitarian sciences. For the first time, the concept of "tolerance" was introduced by the English immunologist P. Medovar, who explained that it means the reduction or complete absence of a normal reaction to any drug or other substance that causes the manifestation of certain symptoms in the body. Therefore, to achieve a therapeutic effect, the patient must constantly increase the dose of the drug taken. Tolerance is also observed in the immune system, that is, the synthesis of antibodies in response to the introduction of a specific antigen while maintaining immune reactivity against other antigens, which is important in transplantology when transplanting organs and tissues. is a state of the body that cannot. In addition to medical justification, there is also biological confirmation of the important role of tolerance in the life of the human body.

From a biological point of view, tolerance ensures the body's resistance to external influences, which is manifested as a result of the organism's adaptation and resistance to stress factors, in other words, tolerance is the tolerance of the body to the negative effects of one or another environmental factors is the ability to do. From a psychological point of view, the concept of tolerance is interpreted as the absence or weakening of the response to an unfavorable factor as a result of a decrease in sensitivity to its effects. [2, p. 431]

Also, the desire and ability to establish and maintain a community with people who are somewhat different from the dominant species or do not adhere to generally accepted views is considered tolerance.

Within the framework of the sociological paradigm, tolerance is considered as a system of values, norms and patterns of behavior united around **"the willingness to accept others as they are and to interact with them on the basis of consent"** [2]. Tolerance is a sign of a person's confidence in the reliability of their positions, not being afraid to compare and compete with other views, fear of losing their own differences. Considering that the main factor in establishing tolerance is the objective external conditions of existence of a person or social group, individual psychological characteristics of a person in each individual case, his natural inclination to tolerance and consent also play their role. [32].

Thus, from the analysis of the definitions of tolerance given from the point of view of several scientific disciplines, we can conclude that, despite the differences, they all have something in common, which defines tolerance as the ability of a person to adequately respond to external stimuli. To be tolerant towards people, processes and events (value orientations, attitudes, lifestyle, religion, appearance, culture, language, etc.) it is necessary to understand that it cannot be reduced, to understand that it is the worldview of a certain person. Based on the content of Article 4 of the "Declaration of Principles of Tolerance", "Education is the most effective means of preventing intolerance." The education of tolerance begins with teaching people what their general rights and freedoms are, ensuring the implementation of these rights and encouraging them to protect the rights of others.

Tolerance education should be seen as an urgent imperative. In this regard, it is necessary to encourage systematic and rational methods of teaching tolerance, to reveal the cultural, social, economic, political and religious sources of intolerance that lie at the root of violence and exclusion. Education policies and programs should promote better understanding, solidarity and tolerance among people, between ethnic, social, cultural, religious and linguistic groups and nations. Education in the spirit of tolerance should be aimed at countering influences that create feelings of fear and alienation towards others. It should help young people to develop the skills of independent thinking, critical thinking and reasoning based on moral values" [1].

Conclusion.

Thus, in the formation of a tolerant outlook on the personality of the student, it is assumed that he will develop real technologies of conflict resolution using non-violent methods, the ability to discuss with tolerance and the ability to empathize. Based on this, taking into account inter-ethnic and inter-confessional relations, forming a new tolerant attitude and behavior that includes tolerance and mutual respect, sympathy, willingness to compromise, non-conflict behavior skills in difficult situations the need arises. , and cross-cultural differences.

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