



## PEDAGOGICAL ISSUES OF FORMATION OF TOLERANCE AMONG YOUTH IN CONDITIONS OF GLOBALIZATION

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### Annotation

The article discusses the development of tolerance among young people on the basis of national traditions, reveals the main approaches to educating young people in the spirit of tolerance, humanity, the formation of high spirituality, culture and creative thinking among students.

**Keywords:** tolerance, nation, dignity, tradition, education, interethnic harmony, national traditions, high spirituality.

### Introduction

The 21st century is characterized by ever-increasing global processes, carrying both positive and frankly negative trends. Uzbekistan has always been and remains a multi-confessional, multi-cultural tolerant state. Today it is impossible to imagine a steadily developing state without a tolerant attitude and mutual understanding of all its citizens.

States in which the problems of ethnic minorities are solved by meeting their socio-cultural requirements, observing equality and democratic norms, are developing, and multinationality in them is a platform for solving national-state interests.

Since the first days of independence in the Republic of Uzbekistan, much attention has been paid to ensuring equal rights for all citizens of the country and priority has been given to maintaining interethnic harmony and interfaith tolerance. Since 1997, the Republic of Uzbekistan has annually celebrated the International Day for Tolerance, established by the UN General Assembly. All citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan, regardless of nation, nationality, social affiliation, religion and beliefs, have the same civil rights and are protected by the Constitution of the Republic and its laws.

“Peaceful life in Uzbekistan in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and consent of representatives of more than 130 nations and nationalities is one of our most important achievements over the years of independence. Strengthening interethnic harmony and friendship, to which the 137 national cultural centers operating in the country make a great contribution, continues to be one of the priority areas of state





policy. Strengthening the atmosphere of tolerance between different confessions, ensuring the equality of citizens regardless of their religion is one of the priority tasks for us," the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev .

Important indicators of the effectiveness of the national policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan are that teaching in the education system is conducted in the language of many ethnic groups, which make up the majority of the country's population.

There are 8867 Uzbek language schools, 383 Karakalpak, 739 Russian, 505 Kazakh, 267 Tajik, 62 Kyrgyz, and 50 Turkmen schools operating in the republic.

As you know, the upbringing of the younger generation has always been important and relevant. The spread of such threats as religious extremism and intolerance, terrorism, drug addiction, human trafficking, "mass culture" damages the foundations of civilization and the family values of mankind.

In the reforms of the education system being carried out in Uzbekistan, special attention is paid to the development and implementation of effective organizational pedagogical forms and means of spiritual and moral education of student youth, based on rich national cultural and historical traditions, customs of the people and universal values. The priority of education and versatile development of the personality is provided. Educational work is being improved, covering the entire population of the country with the aim of respectful attitude towards representatives of other nationalities and confessions living in Uzbekistan.

Religious education plays an important role in the formation of tolerance among the younger generation . Religious policy in the Republic of Uzbekistan is based on the principles of the secular nature of the state and its tolerance, i.e. religious tolerance and equal treatment of all religions, the desire of the state to develop healthy and constructive cooperation with religion. The basic fact is that a polyconfessional society exists and develops in Uzbekistan.

The Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan is implementing a consistent policy to ensure freedom of conscience, the revival and development of Islamic culture, the study and promotion of the rich scientific and cultural heritage of ancestors, the restoration and improvement of Islamic shrines.

The revival of Islam, as the highest manifestation of spirituality, is purposefully and energetically taking place in Uzbekistan thanks to the course of the country's leadership aimed at the spiritual improvement of the nation. The ISESCO recognition of Tashkent as the capital of Islamic culture in 2007 is evidence of Uzbekistan's merits to the Islamic civilization.

After Uzbekistan gained independence, the government of the republic lifted all restrictions related to religious education for all major confessions. Tashkent Islamic





Institute. Al - Bukhari is the only educational institution of its kind that trains highly qualified Islamic figures: ulema and imam- hatib . Its uniqueness lies in the fact that at one time it was the only higher Islamic educational institution in the entire USSR. Many well-known muftis and ulema of the post-Soviet space graduated from the Tashkent Islamic Institute. This is Ravil Gaynutdin , and Akhmad Kadyrov, Umar Idrisov, Allahshukur Pashazade and others.

In multinational Uzbekistan, representatives of all nationalities make their worthy contribution to the modernization of the country and actively participate in reforming all aspects of public life. Many of them were awarded orders and medals for selfless work for the benefit of Uzbekistan, awarded the title " Uzbekistan Kahramoni "(Hero of Uzbekistan). Today, in educating the younger generation in the spirit of tolerance, the historical experience and traditions of the Uzbek people are of great importance. A striking example of this is the tolerant attitude of the Uzbeks towards the peoples evacuated and deported to Uzbekistan during the Second World War.

In a period of global threats and the spread of religious extremism "One of the most important and urgent tasks is to educate independent-thinking... youth in the spirit of national and universal values. It is easy to understand how important this is for us, given that more than half of the country's population is young people.

The spiritual leader of youth, accumulating their life positions, as is known, is the students, which have their own psychological and age characteristics, characterized by emotional immaturity, openness, suggestibility, self-identification not on the basis of universal values, but under the influence of collisions in the sphere of ethno-social and other relations.

President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev , speaking at the opening ceremony of the 43rd session of the Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, noted that "inculcating in young people the desire for knowledge, the need for self-improvement is more important today than ever. It is enlightenment and education that is the key to the prosperity of peoples.

It is enlightenment and education that lead people to beneficence, kindness, and tolerance . Considering that student youth is one of the main resources, and at the same time, an active participant in the reform reforms in Uzbekistan, the search for the most effective ways and means of using tolerance, as an important factor and component of its development, should be carried out, first of all, in the context of educational – educational process, which is aimed at the consistent formation of a harmoniously developed generation, further strengthening of interethnic relations in the country.





As a result of ensuring freedom of conscience in the country, careful preservation of national and religious values, an atmosphere of interethnic and interfaith tolerance and mutual understanding has been formed. Despite attempts to introduce destructive ideas of interethnic intolerance and religious extremism into the minds of the youth of Uzbekistan from the outside, as a result of educating youth in tolerance and respect for universal values, it was possible to develop immunity from global threats and maintain peace. In the period of globalization, the events taking place in the world require constant attention to the issues of improving the education of tolerance among young people, especially in a multinational and multi-confessional society.

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