



The Role Of Parents And Teachers In Forming The Culture Of Tolerance In Pupils Of General Education School

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Abstract: The article is about tolerance education starting from every family and this is the main issue of today.

Key words: tolerance, family, child, school, teacher.

Umumta'lim Maktab O'Quvchilarida Tolerantlik Madaniyatini Shakllantirishda Ota-Onalar Va O'Qituvchilarning Roli

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Annotatsiya: Maqolada tolerantlik tarbiyasi har bir oiladan boshlanishi va bu bugungi kunning asosiy masalasi to'g'risida.

Kalit so'zlar: tolerantlik, oila, bola, maktab, o'qituvchi.

Аннотация: В статье говорится о том, что воспитание толерантности начинается с каждой семьи и это главный вопрос сегодняшнего дня.

Ключевые слова: толерантность, семья, ребенок, школа, учитель.

Introduction

In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoev dated May 19, 2017 "On measures to further improve inter-ethnic relations and friendly relations with foreign countries", the Republican International Cultural Center and Uzbekistan with foreign countries On the basis of the Council of Societies of Friendship and Cultural-Educational Relations, the



Committee on International Relations and Friendly Relations with Foreign Countries was established under the Cabinet of Ministers. Currently, 138 national cultural centers operate under the Committee. The main tasks of this Committee are the consistent implementation of the state policy aimed at ensuring inter-ethnic harmony and tolerance in the society, strengthening the atmosphere of friendship and the feeling of a single multi-ethnic family, educating young people in the spirit of respect for national and universal values, living in our country. preserving the unique national traditions and customs of representatives of different nationalities and peoples, the peace-loving policy of our country in foreign countries, the goals and tasks of Uzbekistan in terms of building a democratic legal state, a strong civil society, as well as all aspects of the life of the country today wide promotion of the achievements in the fields and others.

In this regard, the education of tolerance should start from every family and it should become the main issue of today. The education of tolerance begins first of all with the family. The family is the source of the formation of the young generation as a person. For a child, family is a living environment on the one hand, and an educational environment on the other.

Main part

Miscommunication in the family is a common problem that worries both teachers and parents.

The course of life proves that the wrong formation of relations in the family and its duration have a serious effect on the psyche of the child. Modern scientists consider family relations to be relations between father and mother, relations between the middle generation and older generation, and relations between parents and children.

Based on the opinion of scientists, they divide the types of relationships between parents and children in the family into 4 types: dictation, guardianship, non-interference and cooperation.

"Dictate" - attitude puts parents' demands and orders in the first place. Based on this, Makarenko warned that if the demand is not combined with respect, it will harm the education of children.

- Opeka - resisting dictation, not giving the child freedom by taking too much care, not teaching him to overcome difficulties on his own is also harmful to the upbringing of the child.

- Non-interference - this type of relationship does not create emotional warmth



between children and parents, because discipline requirements and norms are not implemented.

- Partnership - an ideal type of relationship, united by the unity of requirements, love for the child, understanding and respect for the child. Here, dictation, guardianship, non-interference are the types of relationships that show intolerance between parents and children, while cooperation, on the contrary, is the most suitable type of relationship for the education of tolerance.

The family gives the child an important experience in communicating with people, where he learns to communicate, listen to others and respect their point of view, and be patient with relatives. Parents should be an example of tolerance. Examples given by parents and relatives are of great importance in learning the experience of tolerant behavior. The most important factor in the formation of tolerance in a child is family relations, the manner of interaction between parents and relatives. [4]

The teacher cannot re-educate the parents, but he can influence the relationship between the parents and the child, and on the basis of special work, the child's attitude towards others can be corrected.

The work of teachers with parents on the formation of tolerance in children is carried out taking into account family relations and family characteristics.

Building tolerance is a complex process. The school psychologist and class leader cannot help here either. First of all, it is clear that we should seek the help of a psychologist. That is, without diagnosing the level of tolerance of a person, it is impossible to plan the work of its formation. Therefore, a psychologist should determine the level of formation of personal tolerance using various methods.

Conclusion

The consciousness of tolerance is not formed underfoot. In order to develop tolerance in a person in general, he must go through certain stages of spiritual maturity, and this is a pedagogical problem. That is why recently there is a lot of talk about tolerance in schools. Because a person is educated and formed there. Although the school is one of the main educational institutions, children have very few opportunities to develop the qualities of tolerance. We cannot say that children are treated in society. According to many researchers, adults pay little attention to children and do not fully understand them. The school should become a center of freedom and tolerance for children. A very important source of tolerance formation is the teacher's pedagogical relationship with the student. Here, the teacher ensures that this quality is visible in any situation.



In order to teach and educate students about tolerance, to form their life position, individual-oriented work should be carried out. It consists in directing educational work among students to the formation of common values for people: different ideological views, socio-economic conditions, politics, culture, religious beliefs and tolerance. In a virtuous society, the educational institution should form in the student such qualities as respect for each other, parents and others, caring for the elderly and young children, providing assistance, protecting nature and the environment. Need

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