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**MECHANISMS OF EDUCATIONAL STUDY OF STUDENTS ON THE BASIS OF
MODERN PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES**

Tangirov Eldor Sayfullayevich
Samarkand State Medical University

Annotation

In the article, based on a theoretical analysis of existing studies, studying the practice of organizing the work of the university, their own experience of working with students, the issue of the formation of personal tolerance is considered. The conceptual apparatus of the study is defined, problems associated with the multiculturalism of the student audience are identified, psychological and pedagogical approaches are proposed. conditions conducive to the effectiveness of the development of a tolerant personality.

Keywords: tolerance, multicultural environment, tolerance formation, student, ethnic identity.

Introduction

The phenomenon of tolerance at the present stage of development of society has become the subject of a wide range of scientific research and has acquired an interdisciplinary and intercultural character. In the scientific literature, tolerance is considered, first of all, as respect and recognition of equality, rejection of dominance and violence, recognition of the multidimensionality and diversity of human culture, norms, beliefs and refusal to reduce this diversity to uniformity or to the predominance of any one point of view.

For the formation of a civil society, it is necessary to educate a citizen - a person who has value orientations corresponding to this society. One of the most important qualities inherent in such a person is ethnocultural tolerance - the ability to be tolerant, and most importantly, to treat people of other nationalities with understanding, their customs, traditions, culture, patterns of behavior, way of life. Ethnocultural tolerance or, conversely, ethnocultural intolerance largely determines the nature of interethnic relations.

One of the factors in the formation of tolerance is the acquisition by a person of socially significant norms and rules of behavior. They were created in the course of the historical development of man and contribute to his harmonious and even progress. All over the world there is a certain system of values, enshrined in most countries at the legislative level. It includes such norms as the presumption of human rights, tolerance for the shortcomings and mistakes of other people, the value of consent and non-violent conflict resolution, following the rule of law, compassion, empathy, empathy, the value of human life and the absence of physical suffering.

Another factor in the formation of a tolerant personality is the desire of a person for self-consciousness, the expansion of his horizons, the formation of a worldview position. These qualities reinforce a person's self-image. Make them more positive and adequate. This also



includes the formation of a higher level of self-esteem in a person. As noted by S.D. Shchekoldina: “In the development of an individual’s understanding of the surrounding reality, a person, his inner world, becomes an object of deep understanding.

Materials and Methods of Research

The study of normative, scientific, psychological-pedagogical, methodical literature served as research methods; analysis and generalization of advanced pedagogical experience; observation, conversation, questioning, testing, pedagogical experiment, methods of quantitative and qualitative processing of the material.

Research Results and Discussion

In modern pedagogical science, the ideas of tolerance are found in the works of innovative teachers E.H. Ilyina, S.I. Lysenkova, Sh.A. Amonashvili, V.F. Shatalova. Sh.A. Amonashvili believes that in the management of education and upbringing, it is necessary to observe certain rules, such as accepting the personality of each child, upbringing and education from a position of respect, dignity and faith in the resources of children, taking into account individual characteristics, jointly creating an atmosphere of cooperation, co-development and co-creation, etc.

Over the millennia of its existence, humanity has achieved truly incredible success. Great scientific discoveries and accomplishments increased the possibilities of people, but at the same time, destructive wars were waged, revolutions, catastrophes, countless conflicts, which led to a clash of state, national, private interests, took place.

The main goal of upbringing is the formation of a child's moral and moral qualities of a person that are acceptable in society. In different historical periods of the life of mankind, these personality traits were different. This is due to many factors, such as the degree of development of society, geographical and climatic conditions, features of the economic and political situation, interaction with other, allied and hostile communities (tribes, peoples, nations, republics, states). As the study shows, religion and culture had the greatest influence on the qualities of a person that a person should possess. In the process of upbringing and education, the younger generations are influenced and, having given it a certain direction, it is possible, thus, to change the situation regarding the problem under consideration, forming in students tolerant qualities, spiritual connection with their small homeland, knowledge and respect for its history, culture, national traditions, adaptability to regional economic conditions, the need to be in demand in the regional labor market.

In pedagogy, several types of education are distinguished: moral, physical, aesthetic, sexual, labor. In all these types of education, it is possible, using the national component, to form in the child a positive attitude towards another culture, religion, to representatives of other nationalities, to be tolerant, tolerant

In the student environment, students can be involved in such activities that contribute to their cultural development, communication with representatives of other nations, forms a tolerant attitude towards people of another nation, religion. For example, you can create a circle of students who are leaders in their groups and involve them in educational and creative work,



based on the idea of interethnic interaction and unity. Their leadership abilities will contribute to the involvement of more peers to help, and the authority of these leaders will allow them to influence other students in an indirect way, i.e. way of education through the team. Teaching students intercultural understanding and tolerant behavior in interethnic relations will make it possible to shift the attitude towards the growth of a common moral position. The teacher, in turn, included in the process of pedagogical support for the formation of tolerance among students himself must first realize and apply the principles of a culture of tolerance.

Conclusion

Of great importance in the formation of ethno-cultural tolerance is the positive image of one's own national culture and the positive image of other national cultures. Therefore, in the process of education and upbringing, it is important to provide appropriate conditions that contribute to the acquisition and assimilation by students of knowledge and values of both their own and other peoples that differ in national characteristics through language and culture, familiarization with the national culture of other peoples in order to form students' respect for their language, customs, beliefs, the formation of a humanistic culture of interethnic communication.

To do this, it is necessary to solve organizational issues. Namely: how it is necessary to exert influence that forms tolerance. This requires the development and organization of certain methods, the purpose of which will be the formation of tolerance among students. The most difficult thing is the implementation of these methods in various educational institutions, since a long process, sometimes years, is necessary to obtain any results. Due to the fact that the issue of the formation of tolerance has become the object of research relatively recently, ideas and proposals have appeared in the pedagogical literature on the implementation of specific actions, methods of forming tolerance. However, these are the first steps, and there is still a lot of work to be done.

Thus, a special microclimate is created that allows the student to get rid of anxiety, most clearly reveal their abilities and talents.

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