

THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS FOR DEVELOPING A CULTURE OF TOLERANCE IN STUDENTS

Shopulatova Z.N.

Bukhara International University.

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada bugungi kunda yurtimizda tolerantlik madaniyatini shakllantirishga qaratilayotgan chora tadbirlar to'g'risida, tolerantlik madaniyatining ahamiyati haqida ma'lumotlar berib o'tilgan.

Annotation. This article provides information about the measures aimed at the formation of the culture of tolerance in our country today, and the importance of the culture of tolerance.

Annotatsiya. В данной статье представлена информация о мерах, направленных на формирование культуры толерантности в нашей стране на сегодняшний день, и значении культуры толерантности.

In a period when the processes of globalization and integration are rapidly accelerating worldwide, the influence of forces that threaten the independence of countries has not diminished. Only their forms and methods have changed. Today, such forces seek to achieve their goals by undermining the spiritual wealth and long-standing values of nations. This, in turn, creates a need to further develop and strengthen the spiritual values of society. In organizing the education of young people on the basis of spiritual values, conducting scientific research aimed at developing programs for fostering a culture of tolerance is of particular importance.

Currently, research is being conducted around the world to improve the scientific and methodological foundations for developing the professional knowledge and practical skills of specialists, enhancing their qualifications, and expanding their professional experience. These studies mainly focus on increasing the intellectual potential of youth and achieving economic development. However, the number of studies aimed at examining the processes that lead to alienation and distancing in human relationships is decreasing. As a result, it has become necessary to utilize all possible means to ensure social stability, particularly by organizing research focused on safeguarding the spiritual and physical well-being of young people. This indicates the emergence of a one-sided approach in training specialists and enhancing their professional capacity.

In our country, research has been conducted on studying spiritual values, utilizing them in educating young people, and improving the theoretical and practical content of students' knowledge through higher education institutions. These studies also address the formation of professional knowledge, skills, and competencies necessary for pedagogical activity. Among these efforts, the upbringing of a harmoniously developed generation remains one of the key priorities. The use of spiritual values in raising a healthy, knowledgeable, and strong generation, as well as fostering such values among youth, is becoming increasingly important. In this regard, it is essential to study and effectively apply all factors in educating young people on the basis of spiritual values, including the development of a culture of tolerance.

The progress of society depends on educated and enlightened individuals who properly understand universal values and possess a culture of tolerance. In any multiethnic country, including Uzbekistan, the mobilization of the intellectual, cultural, and economic potential of different nations and ethnic groups for national development is closely linked to ensuring interethnic harmony.

This is because interethnic harmony is a universal value that determines the development of regions and states where diverse peoples coexist and serves as a guarantee of peace and stability. The article discusses the family as a sacred social institution, emphasizing that its strength is aligned with the strength of society. It also highlights the importance of raising children with a culture of tolerance, describes the dominant tolerant and intolerant traits in children raised within families, and examines the significance of forming tolerant behavior among learners.

Interethnic harmony is an essential foundation that ensures the development of multiculturalism. In his Address to the Oliy Majlis and the people of Uzbekistan, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, particularly emphasized the idea that "...we will bring our efforts aimed at strengthening the atmosphere of interethnic harmony and tolerance in society to a qualitatively new level." It is well known that, in terms of its national composition, Uzbekistan is among the countries with a multiethnic population. Currently, representatives of 136 nations and ethnic groups live in Uzbekistan. In particular, the provision in the Constitution stating that "regardless of nationality, the people of Uzbekistan consist of citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan" has significant importance. This expression is important not only because it affirms the equality of representatives of various nations and ethnic groups, but also because it legally introduced the concept of the "people of Uzbekistan," which is fundamentally different from the notion of the "Uzbek people." The legalization of the concept of the "people of Uzbekistan" reflects that interethnic harmony and solidarity among nations and ethnic groups are essential attributes of the country.

Article 4 of the Constitution states that the Republic of Uzbekistan ensures respect for the languages, customs, and traditions of all nations and ethnic groups residing within its territory and creates conditions for their development. The state policy in this important sphere is defined in the fifth priority area of the Action Strategy for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, entitled "Ensuring security, interethnic harmony, and religious tolerance, as well as pursuing a well-thought-out, mutually beneficial, and practical foreign policy." In accordance with the Presidential Decree of May 19, 2017, "On Measures to Further Improve Interethnic Relations and Friendly Ties with Foreign Countries," the Committee on Interethnic Relations and Friendly Ties with Foreign Countries under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan was established on the basis of the Republican International Cultural Center and the Council of Societies for Friendship and Cultural-Educational Relations with Foreign Countries.

As a result of a well-considered policy aimed at ensuring tolerance in our country, mutual harmony among citizens has been further strengthened, the mechanisms of interethnic and interfaith dialogue have been improved, and the legal and organizational foundations for expanding citizens' freedoms are being reinforced. In particular, in order to further enhance cooperation between state bodies and civil society institutions in the field of interethnic relations, the Concept of the State Policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the Sphere of Interethnic Relations has been approved. As a result of ongoing reforms in the field of interethnic harmony and solidarity, a new model of interethnic and interreligious relations has been created. By the end of 2021, the number of friendship societies reached 38, and the number of national cultural centers reached 150. At present, education in both public and non-governmental educational institutions in the country is conducted in seven languages. The National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan broadcasts its programs in 12 languages, and newspapers and journals are published in more than ten languages.

Alongside common national interests, each nation also possesses its own unique values.

In a multiethnic country like Uzbekistan, harmonizing the interests of different nations and ensuring harmony among them is one of the decisive factors of development. The idea of religious tolerance implies that people with diverse religious beliefs live together on one land, in one homeland, in cooperation and solidarity for noble goals and aspirations. Article 31 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states that “freedom of conscience is guaranteed to everyone. Everyone has the right to profess any religion or not to profess any religion.”

In recent years, Uzbekistan had been included by the international community in the list of “countries under special watch” in the field of religious freedom. However, as a result of fundamentally new approaches to ensuring religious tolerance, not only national policies but also initiatives promoted by the country in the international arena in this field have been supported by the global community. In particular, in 2018, Uzbekistan was removed from the list of “countries of particular concern” in the International Religious Freedom Report. Furthermore, as a result of consistent positive changes, Uzbekistan was also removed from the list of “countries under special watch” in the field of religious freedom starting from 2021, which became a recognition of the country’s democratic reforms.

In addition, in recent years, approaches to implementing measures to combat religious extremism and terrorism in the country have been conceptually revised. The main focus has been placed on actively carrying out preventive and awareness-raising activities among the population, with efforts based on the principle of “enlightenment against ignorance.” For multiethnic countries, tolerance toward different languages, customs, cultures, and beliefs is of great importance. As philosopher Abdurahim Erkaev notes, “Tolerance is the primary condition for the interaction of nations and national cultures, their mutual learning, and enrichment.”

Tolerance, as a universal value, is one of the most important attributes of a modern state.

In the context of a multiethnic society, it serves as a crucial factor in ensuring interethnic harmony and promoting national development.

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