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IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2022 Issue: 01 Volume: 105

Published: 30.01.2022 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



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THE ROLE OF TOLERANCE SKILLS IN PEDAGOGY AND EDUCATION

Abstract: *Tolerance education strives to build a peaceful and accepting culture in order to manage well-being and diversity. As a result, it's critical to design a learning atmosphere, material, and facilities that promote tolerance in education while also upholding universal ideals. However, there is little information in the literature about how tolerance education findings have been investigated and generalized. As a result, this study provides a thorough analysis on this topic, analyzing 75 papers using the components of the cultural-historical action theory (CHAT). It was stressed that future research should include more stakeholders in the discussion of loyalty education, such as parents and politicians; the object component tolerance education should focus not only on the physical but also on the virtual environment; and the instrument component's limited digital tools and technologies were used to develop tolerance education. Outside of the classroom environment, more learning from the community component, tolerance education, should be supplied; more ICT training should be provided than the Rules component. From a labor division perspective, school-family interactions are critical to risk management and diversity through tolerance education; and research on tolerance education from an outcome perspective should go beyond simply examining students' awareness and attitudes and, for example, examine changes in student behavior. Finally, each CHAT component received recommendations.*

Key words: *loyalty education, individuals' ethical standards, methods, communication, strategies, community organizations, personal, political, national, religious, moral high ground.*

Language: English

Citation: Shernazarov, Kh. S., & Qaharov, S. N. (2022). The role of tolerance skills in pedagogy and education. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science, 01 (105)*, 684-689.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-01-105-45> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2022.01.105.45>

Scopus ASCC: 3300.

Introduction

Through the teaching of ethical ideals, cultural differences, and tolerance, education can promote social life. Education plays a critical part in strengthening people's ethical standards and values in order to live a better life, according to the author. Tolerance education, in this context, is defined as the development of young people's ability to make independent decisions, think critically, and reason ethically. Tolerance education is also characterized as a type of education that promotes a peaceful culture. Tolerance education, on the other hand, is defined as the process of teaching the ideals of tolerating others'

ideas and behaviors. Tolerance allows people to manage differences by adopting a sympathetic attitude across cultures, genders, beliefs, and generations. Students who learn via education that there may be disparities between persons in terms of ethnicity, religion, and socioeconomic status are confident in their ability to accept them. As a result, tolerance education must be taught in schools from an early age. Considered schools to be institutions that may give the required skills for resolving conflicts through tolerance education, which promotes to individual and community peace. Methods, communication, techniques, and attitudes of teachers and students

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toward tolerance education have been the subject of recent studies in the literature. In order to improve students' tolerance levels, researchers found that cooperative learning is more effective than individual learning. It is critical to employ current modern educational contexts to promote future teachers' tolerance in the growth of international relations in education, according to the author. Professional competencies must be cultivated by improving tolerance for social, ethnic, confessional, and cultural differences in the workplace. Pedagogical elements and tolerance for professional development and school context were the focus of several investigations. For example, in communication, underlined the need of tolerance instruction. They looked into the relationship between teachers' communication skills growth and their communication tolerance. In addition, a survey of teachers' awareness of tolerance education was undertaken. The results provided insight into possible tactics for tolerance education. For example, developing a tolerance pedagogy in schools is challenging. As a result, through integrating cultural and intercultural education, schools should assume responsibility for educating to and through tolerance. Teachers and students discussed educational procedures and content to determine their tolerance level while dealing with challenges that happen in everyday life. The fields and practices of teacher education and work, multiculturalism, and educational management related to education policy are all studied in this study for diversity. The bidimensional psycho-pedagogical approach to tolerance teaching was discussed. The proposed strategy centered on instilling tolerance in students/potential instructors and providing teachers with tools to increase students' tolerance in the classroom and reduce the possibility of discrimination among young students. Focused on physical education to emphasize the importance of mutual respect principles, attitudes, and abilities. It has been shown that the curriculum used in educational practices plays the most important influence in instilling tolerance and universal principles. Based on children's rights and tolerance curricula in schools, we investigated the potential usefulness of arts. The study looked into how to effectively teach tolerance in a democratic society. Art efficiently improves awareness of children's rights and tolerance, according to the participants, who included teachers and students. The efficiency of an education program aimed at teaching youngster's tolerance and coexistence was investigated. This type of treatment, according to the research, can improve interpersonal connections. The research established a benchmark for analyzing the role and experiences of school leaders in promoting community fairness as the move from tolerance to participation progressed. As a result, school administrators, instructors, and families may find it useful to participate in diversity and

inclusion education and to teach pupils equally. Regarding several areas of variety such as religion, gender, peace, age, respect, attitudes, and values, it was discovered that teachers who support democracy and democratic values have opposing attitudes about political, social, and moral diversity. In this regard, it was discovered that attitudes regarding diversity in persons began at a young age in the context of tolerance instruction. Furthermore, claimed that education, religion teachings, and citizenship education may be used to impart peace, compassion, and respect in society. As a result, it is suggested that the moral development of university lecturers can guide the development of students' tolerance toward social and religious behavior in the formation of contemporary society. The association between emotional adjustment, frustration tolerance, and approval motivation among female students was investigated. They discovered that reinforcing approbation motivation and frustration tolerance in kids with high emotional flexibility could be beneficial in their schooling. Fashion design students' levels of inventiveness and tolerance for uncertainty were investigated. As a result, the group with the lowest inventiveness had the lowest tolerance for ambiguity. In a religion-based school, conducted a qualitative research to assess male and female pupils' tolerance levels for differences and analyze attitudes from a gender viewpoint. As a result, female students are more sensitive to and tolerant of environmental variation than male pupils, according to the findings. Tolerance is a key characteristic in the UAE's national identity. Historical trading voyages to neighboring nations, tribal dispute resolution customs, and the country's cohesiveness are all testaments to the emirates' long-standing tolerance. The country's founder, Sheikh Zayed, declared, "Tolerance is a responsibility. We are all brothers if God, the Almighty, the Creator, is forgiving. Our brother is the righteous, and our brother is the sinful. We must not forsake or abandon the offender; rather, we must save and encourage him until he returns to the road of righteousness." Because of the region's volatile atmosphere, it's become critical to institutionalize tolerance through various community groups. By their very essence, Islamic teachings advocate for peace, tolerance, and the preservation of human dignity. Naved Bakali and I investigated the situation of tolerance in Islamic education courses in the United Arab Emirates and came up with five essential findings that show the advantages of instilling tolerance in the younger generation via Islamic education. We've also offered some suggestions about how to accomplish these benefits. Compassion for creation is a recurring theme in the study of Islamic education. Compassion is a responsibility to the environment, plants, animals, and people. Compassion may be seen in someone's attitude and concern for others. Students were imprinted with this

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character via basic Qur'anic ideals such as acceptance, understanding, love for mankind, and respect for others, as well as numerous instances from the life of the Prophet Muhammad, his Companions, and those who followed him. Development. Modeling and storytelling can help teachers and parents instill compassion in their students. Participation in national and worldwide compassion campaigns and events, such as helping individuals worried about the environment or the poor, are additional possible strategies to develop a compassionate connection. Tolerance is gained by compassionate individuals who, by abandoning animosity and hostility, love everyone, regardless of ethnicity, religion, class, education level, or other connection. A lot of school administrators agree that tolerance must be taught and proper curriculum must be promoted. What pupils learn in the classroom must be reinforced outside of the classroom, which necessitates parental participation. Students might inform their parents if they are being treated unfairly by persons who do not share their appearance. We still need to figure out how to teach them how to respectfully disagree with their peers, family, and friends. Values, relationships, and behaviors that allow individuals to learn to live together in a world marked by variety and pluralism should also be emphasized in education. Today, educators have embraced John Dewey's views as urgently needed remedies to combat social inequities in schools and promote democratic and tolerant ideals. Tolerance teaching for young children is critical to continuing education programs and reinforcing the message over time. Educators have created age-appropriate resources to achieve this goal. The curriculum may include, for example, the study of significant books, school sessions on newsletters, and newspaper parts geared for young audiences. Short theatrical performances and role-playing exercises may be used as additional techniques. Critical thinking skills, role-playing games, and collaborative learning have all been shown to be successful teaching methods. Teachers must be explicit about how and why we make decisions, who is important and why, and the values we use to make these decisions. Laws are vital but insufficient in combating individual attitudes of intolerance. Fear of the unknown, of the other, of different cultures, nationalities, and faiths is frequently at the basis of intolerance. Exaggerated senses of self-worth and pride, whether personal, political, national, or religious, are likewise connected to intolerance. These ideas are instilled in children at a young age. As a result, a higher emphasis on education is required. Tolerance, neutrality, human rights, and other ways of life must be taught to youngsters in greater depth. Encourage open-mindedness and curiosity in your children at home and at school. Education is a lifelong process that does not begin or conclude in the classroom. Tolerance is crucial in achieving social equality in the classroom.

It teaches pupils not just how to communicate with others, but also how to learn from individuals who are different from them. Despite the necessity of tolerance education, some instructors avoid it because it is difficult, uncomfortable, or appears to be unnecessary.

Fortunately, there are several tools and resources available to help teachers and students of all ages educate and foster tolerance. Here are some ideas on how instructors might include tolerance into their teachings, literature, and activities. Tolerance is a valuable life skill that must be carefully developed via lessons and practice.

The Variety Council, a community-based organization dedicated to embracing diversity and inclusivity, is a useful resource for teaching tolerance. The Diversity Council's activities cover a wide range of subjects related to inclusion, such as ability, discrimination, human rights, gender, ethnicity, cultural diversity, and more. Lesson plans for elementary, middle, and high school students are accessible, assisting instructors of all classes in spreading tolerance in the classroom.

The Choices Program, a Brown University endeavor that develops inclusive education based on history and contemporary challenges, is another resource. Educators may encourage children to address race on a personal level while expressing their understandings of personal identity, according to the Choices Program. Instructors should do their share to identify tools and techniques that will make teaching tolerance simpler and more approachable, even if it is uncomfortable and foreign for both teachers and pupils. Tolerance is defined as the acceptance of people who are different from you in terms of color, culture, habits, and even beliefs. You were tolerant when you received your friends and played with them, and you recognized that you wanted them to respect you, listen to your thoughts, and treat you fairly, just as they wanted you to do. Furthermore, you will discover that your various pals will expose you to new concepts and enjoyable experiences as you play with them. You've embraced your buddies for who they are and would love playing with them regardless of how similar or dissimilar they are to you. This is what tolerance is all about. Many tolerance quotes, or words written and spoken by someone else, might help you better understand tolerance and enhance it in your own life. Some of the statements are from well-known Americans who have aided youngsters like you in demonstrating, learning, and expressing tolerance for others. Tolerance allows workers to develop bridges and capitalize on workplace disparities, such as those connected to ethnic origins. Tolerance is a barrier to the team's and company's progress, as well as a breeding ground for misunderstandings and unethical activity. Tolerance is a vital aspect of attaining goals and generating innovative solutions to a variety of difficulties and obstacles in the workplace for small businesses. Tolerance in the workplace necessitates

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collaboration in order to have a better knowledge of another's history, experiences, and values.

- Establish a zero-tolerance policy to instruct employees on workplace concerns including improper behavior. Acts of violence, threats, and bullying should all be addressed. Make it clear that these sorts of conduct are not tolerated in your company, and establish repercussions for violations of your zero-tolerance policy, up to and including termination. Setting expectations for all workers is necessary for creating a supportive and effective work environment. Include instructions on the sort of behavior you expect from employees in your small firm, such as appropriate etiquette with both internal and external contacts.

- Treat people with the same respect that you want to be treated with. This policy helps you to see beyond and tolerate differences in your personal and professional lives. Show generosity to others and help them when they need it. Set a high standard for other employees if you want to be a leader. To avoid being entangled in tough and risky circumstances, maintain a high moral and ethical standard.

- Make workplace communication a top focus. Encourage staff to have open discussions with coworkers in order to obtain a deeper grasp of their perspectives and ideas. Place a premium on courteous and respectful communication, whether in person, over the phone, or in writing.

- Encourage employees to seek assistance and provide assistance when needed. By reporting infractions of your company's zero-tolerance policy, encourage workers to become champions for others. Offer to assist coworkers in navigating challenging situations and resolving problems in a professional and calm way.

Tolerance is not only a good virtue to instill in your students, but it's also one of our favorite teaching blogs. This is a terrific approach to learn how to embrace greater empathy and diversity in the classroom, since it is an initiative sponsored by the Southern Poverty Law Center. We'd like to share these five recommendations for teaching tolerance in your school, which were inspired by their work. When it comes time to decorate the classroom, many instructors grumble because it appears to be such a low return on the time and effort put. Positive messaging, on the other hand, may do a lot more than boost the color palette in your classroom. You may incorporate statements that promote diversity, tolerance, acceptance, and creating a safe environment in your school. Making your classroom a welcoming and inclusive environment can benefit kids who are struggling in their personal life, particularly those who have been bullied. When important events elicit strong emotions, such as the outcome of a presidential election, the classroom may become a highly heated environment. After a huge event, one of the finest things you can do is establish a space where everyone

can express their feelings and ask questions openly while you moderate the conversation. You may also assist children develop emotional intelligence by connecting the events to literature and other books. It's easy for parents and kids to become enraged about politically heated events and arguments, and while you may not be able to speak your own political beliefs openly, you may at least clarify the definitions of certain phrases or concepts that are commonly used in the national debate. Some students nowadays, for example, may have difficulty comprehending what it means when a city is designated as a "Sanctuary City," and explaining what that means might assist the student in making an autonomous decision while still keeping conversations respectful. Even though you try to establish a safe environment in the classroom, some students may be unpleasant or harsh in return. You may increase empathy in your class by responding immediately with the student without thinking. Empathy is seen as an anti-intimidation technique by many educators, and there is evidence to back this up. Encourage critical thinking and self-reflection in your classroom to increase empathy.

Most kids, and indeed most individuals, consider themselves impoverished at some point in their life, and helping your pupils understand the nature of this vulnerability may make the classroom a safer place for them. Tolerance is defined as the acceptance and understanding of others. Different communities have found it simpler to connect, meet, and communicate as a result of globalization. Thanks to our forefathers' heroic efforts and the advent of the Internet, the globe now enjoys higher levels of tolerance and variety.

However, bigotry and prejudice still exist, and in certain areas, they have grown out of hand. Tolerance may go a long way for a country and help it in a variety of ways. Everyone can successfully use their abilities and resources to better their level of living if they are treated similarly and given equal opportunity. As a result, the middle class grows and poverty decreases. Increased expenditure leads to increased economic growth and a broader consumer base. Discrimination against certain groups reduces their capacity to contribute to the economy and leads to the formation of ghettos and disadvantaged populations in nations where they are discriminated against. Discriminatory states are at a disadvantage because they risk losing proactive members of affected groups who are prone to relocating. Hatred is bred by intolerance, hatred develops distrust, and distrust promotes divisiveness. Tolerance fosters togetherness by allowing individuals of many origins, faiths, and ethnicities to work and live together. Every person in a tolerant country is devoted to his country and prepared to make sacrifices for the sake of it. In nations where some populations are disenfranchised and persecuted, affection for the country is replaced with animosity, which can lead to the state's decline. A nation's people are its foundation, and if the foundation has cracks and

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defects, the nation becomes more prone to collapse. "A divided house cannot stand." There will be no peace when bigotry exists. As various groups employ force and aggressiveness against one other or the state, intolerance leads to internal turmoil, violence, and instability. Many recent historical events have demonstrated how unpleasant peace can be, whether individuals burn each other's shrines, indulge in ethnic cleansing, or leave entire nations in civil conflict. Only when people are free of hostility and willing to understand each other's differences will there be peace. People grow enraged and upset when they are unable to tolerate one another. A person might become stifled and sad in a hate-filled culture. Discrimination makes life difficult for everyone in society, not just those who are discriminated against. Accepting one another's differences can have a favorable impact on one's health. Tolerance permits one to think more broadly and experience better inner peace by removing self-imposed restrictions. Tolerance reduces stress and increases happiness in the community as a whole. Unfairness and prejudice have plagued humans from the start of civilization, resulting in wars, injustice, and brutality. Nothing good has ever come from intolerance, but it persists even in these enlightened days. If a nation's acceptance is replaced by bigotry, that nation will not be able to thrive. No meaningful progress can be made unless animosity and intolerance are replaced by mutual respect and empathy in a community. Tolerance is not a moral option, but a moral imperative for the Commonwealth of Nations to succeed in the twenty-first century, with 53 nations, hundreds of religions, and thousands of languages. Tolerance is about embracing others for who they are, even if they don't act like you, even if they share your values and ideas, even if they irritate and bother you. Tolerance entails treating everyone with decency and respect. You understand that others may have differing viewpoints and tastes, even if they live in a manner with which you disagree. Tolerance also entails not elevating your own viewpoint above that of others, even if you are certain you are correct. When

people can deal with a variety of beliefs and opinions, they demonstrate their strength.

The biggest gift you can offer your children is to teach them about tolerance. How do you go about doing this? The following strategies are mentioned on the Scholastic website for promoting tolerance and respect among children:

- Make them feel special, safe, and loved.
- Teach them about new places, people, and cultures.
- Use positive comments to shape and reinforce behavior.
- Model tolerance and respect.

Fear and ignorance of the unfamiliar breed intolerance, therefore the more we learn about others, even those who are different from us, the more tolerant we will become. Tolerance is the only option if we want to live in a peaceful society.

Conclusion

Finally, practical definition is beneficial for classroom instruction because it respects kids' religious education and the moral foundations established by their families. Rather than teaching students that tolerance manifests itself in the absence of the best consideration, it necessitates a tolerance judgment: first, establishing a norm, and then establishing limitations on permissible modification. Students will struggle with what they can tolerate if they are not taught to clearly establish their own standards and permissible adjustments. When they become frustrated, they may easily switch to a secondary attitude in which they must accept everything. It doesn't necessitate much thought, yet it appears to assume a moral high ground. Some may be concerned that passing judgment would just serve to confirm someone's preconceptions. There are two reasons why this isn't a good idea. To begin with, as we can see, tolerance does function that way, thus the best course of action is to encourage pupils to think critically about their values. Second, regardless of their ideals, they should treat everyone who deviates from them with kindness.

The scientific research was conducted under the guidance of the Mirzaev Timur Alfirovich, Nizami T.S.P.U., Deputy Head of the Faculty of Military Education Head of the General Training Cycle.

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