

# THE NEED FOR TOLERANCE DEVELOPMENT IN HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENTS

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## Abstract

The education system plays a special role in fostering ideas of tolerance in the minds of young people. Today, higher education curricula are focused on training professionals with qualifications in international relations, who are able to respond quickly in various situations, including global networks, and work in a team environment. They are aimed at acquainting students with the linguistic culture of other nations, intercultural, ethnic, interpersonal communications, contributing to the manifestation of tolerance among future specialists.

## Key words:

Tolerance, intercultural competence, higher education

Tolerance is a complex, multidimensional, and multi-component phenomenon that is the subject of study in the humanities and is widely covered in works of a psychological, cultural, philosophical, and sociological nature, revealing its essence, structure, and methods of formation.

In the teachings of philosophers and teachers, F.M.Voltaire, J.J.Russo, J.Locke, the humanist teacher J.A.Comenius observed that their philosophical and pedagogical ideas depended on the principles of humanity and tolerance between representatives of different countries and peoples.

Russian scientists V.A.Lektorsky, V.M.Zolotukhin, L.M.Drobizheva, N.N.Fedotova, M.L.Mkhedlov, as well as the American philosopher M.Walzer scientifically substantiates the concept of "tolerance", reveals the topic of tolerance, its subjects and objects, forms, level of formation, shows the factors influencing its development.

The works of Russian scientists S.L.Bratchenko, A.G.Asmolov, S.K.Bondyreva, as well as the American psychologist K.Rogers are devoted to the psychological aspects of tolerance.

Tolerance, interethnic harmony and religious tolerance have been studied by Uzbek researchers during the years of independence. For example, the monograph published in collaboration with O.Ata-Mirzaev, V.Gentshke, R.Murtazaeva historically reveals the role of tolerance in the multinational situation in Uzbekistan in the twentieth century, its role in building a civil society. In his book, B.R.Karimov tried to reveal such important issues as the essence of the nation, its sovereignty, nation and humanity, national consciousness, national idea. In her book, published as a textbook, Karimova reveals issues such as the universal nature of the tolerance of the Uzbek people and the socio-ethnic identity. In the monograph co-authored by Z.R.Kadyrova, A.J.Sharipov, V.A.Alimasov, E.G.Karimova, Sh.O.Madaeva, revealed a number of critical issues, such as problems like the process of manifestation of tolerance as a universal value in the activities of young people, the essence of global tolerance, interethnic tolerance.

Given the urgency of the problem of developing tolerance in the process of training a competitive specialist, local and foreign teachers emphasize the need for its formation as an integral part of intercultural competence.

However, the problem of developing tolerance, which has a theoretical basis in many scientific works of local scholars and teachers, is not yet widely and effectively implemented, especially in foreign language teaching: the introduction of developed teaching materials is carried out by a narrow range of teachers - dissertation authors; no teaching aids have been developed to develop tolerance in foreign language teaching in higher education.

The problem of developing students' tolerance in foreign language teaching requires additional study, as the content of didactic material must be carefully selected for professionally oriented foreign language teaching in higher education, which is characterized by teaching, knowledge, developing character, visualization, interdisciplinary links with other disciplines.

The analysis of the theory and practice of developing student tolerance in higher education institutions in Uzbekistan and abroad, as well as our experience in teaching foreign languages in higher education, shows the contradictions between:

- objective requirements for the value and moral potential of graduates of higher education, who should be able to communicate across cultures in the process of professional communication, and the imperfection of the scientific and methodological support of their training;

- high potential of foreign language teaching in the development of tolerance and practical manifestation of tolerance among students in higher education, which is an integral part of intercultural competence.

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