



Formation of Competences for the Education of Students in the Spirit of Tolerance

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Abstract: This article analyzes the need, methods and tools for the formation of competencies for educating students in the spirit of tolerance.

Keywords: tolerance, education, training, competence, acmeological approach, hermeneutic approach.

INTRODUCTION

Today, Uzbekistan has created the necessary base of opportunities for the upbringing of a spiritually mature, spiritually healthy generation. The main factor in increasing the effectiveness of education is the rational use of educational technologies, which are considered to be quality, and the fruit of this is to increase the cognitive abilities of students. The advantage of educational technology is that it teaches the student to think independently, to broaden their worldview, to listen and observe, to strive and explore, to develop thinking, to work independently on themselves.

DISCUSSION

It is necessary to pay special attention to the introduction of new pedagogical technologies at all stages of education, especially the effective and rational use of information and communication technologies and the achievement of high efficiency. It is necessary to prepare competitive, qualified personnel in accordance with the world requirements, to treat the future generation with high

spirituality, changes taking place in social life, to educate harmonious persons who deeply understand the essence of our national values, the teacher should show the sake of creativity, questionability, dedication [2.4].

Competence is the ability to apply in practice the theoretical knowledge, skills and abilities acquired by a person in a particular field, using them to solve practical and theoretical problems encountered in everyday life.

At the present time, social compensation is an equality of qualifications necessary for the implementation of these tasks with the tasks that each person faces in everyday life. (Figure 1)



Figure 1. Social competencies

- **discipline** - self-organization, a sense of responsibility, a willingness to obey personal goals and social guidelines;
- **independence** - an internal position of the person, a system of knowledge, skills and competencies necessary for the improvement of activities without the help of others;
- **diligence** - to act on the basis of a clear goal in education, work and social activity, to mobilize one's strength and energy;
- **inventiveness** - the ability to put forward new ideas and proposals for success in educational and professional activities, as well as to put them into practice;
- **goal-orientation** is the ability to clearly define a life position and model ways to achieve one's goal;
- **responsibility** - a full understanding of the consequences of their actions in accordance with the norms of behavior established by society, the desire to perform assigned tasks and tasks in a timely and efficient manner;
- **eagerness** is a form of manifestation of a person's positive attitude to the process of labor activity, the integration of such qualities as desire, will and activity;
- **sociability** - readiness to work together, openness to interpersonal relationships, expression of inner feelings and aspirations on the basis of mutual respect and sincerity;
- **nobility** - a willingness to constant help, kindness and generosity, empathy for the achievements and sorrows of others;
- **perseverance** is the willful quality of a person to be diligent in finding a solution to a problem on the basis of making clear and correct decisions.

It also covers such important aspects as planning skills, harmonizing individual and team work, creating motivation, working with group activists and coordinating, controlling and accounting their activities, self-control, optimizing tasks taqsimplash and their functions between team members and on

time, which are important components of the competency towards educating student youth in the spirit of tolerance [4.1].

Training in the spirit of tolerance requires looking at the following interrelated components as a whole system:

- a sense of nurturing in the spirit of tolerance - a combination of intuition, psychological erudition and innovation;
- emotional and volitional influence - to involve the team in finding solutions to problems, to correctly assess their strengths and capabilities, to organize joint activities;
- The propensity for entrepreneurial activity is explained by emotional content, activism, the formation of a firm life position.

RESULTS

Tolerance activity is a system of interrelated actions aimed at organizing a group of learners to achieve a common goal. As a result of experimental work, the following were identified as criteria for the formation of competencies in tolerance in students:

motivation (possession of competences on tolerance, description of motivations for the implementation of tolerance activities);

cognitive (knowledge of the specifics of the individual and the community, tolerance and understanding of the goals and objectives of educational activities, the content, structure and technology of tolerance activities);

activities (work planning, coordination of individual and team work, motivation, work with group activists and coordination of their activities, control and accounting, self-monitoring);

individual (ability to influence socially, demanding, critical, ability to analyze deviations from accepted norms).

From the acmeological point of view, the speed, effectiveness, specificity of the development of the system of competencies on tolerance, as well as the ability to understand and apply the activities of educating students in the spirit of tolerance, and the

psychological mechanism of this process are the basis for describing reflection.

The system of competencies for tolerance, in turn, has a double layer: first, it has a more or less the same basis for the introduction of different qualities, and secondly, there is a temporary variable layer related to the specific situation. While the main characteristic of the first layer is that learners are able to engage in tolerant activities and self-improvement, the main aspect of the situational layer depends on individual and team characteristics and conditions, i.e. participants positive attitude to performance, acceptance of different environments.

From the hermeneutic point of view, special attention should be paid to the internal potential of personal activity in the development of tolerance, increasing the effectiveness of spiritual and educational activities in educating students in the spirit of tolerance. That is why the pedagogical influence must take into account the erratic movement of the student in the process of self-awareness, and also adapt to the high level of natural movements and activity.

Improving the effectiveness of spiritual and educational activities in educating students in the spirit of tolerance is directly related to the appeal to the manifested mental experiences, his inner world. The results of the study showed that mental experience should be mastered through reflection, and behavioral reactions should serve as the subject of developing tolerance.

In increasing the effectiveness of spiritual and educational activities in educating students in the spirit of tolerance, special attention should be paid to the use of hermeneutic educational technologies, the activation of their inner experiences, memories, imagination and dreams. In this case, it is expedient for the teacher to accept the examples of verbal creativity of students as a system of values of a person with the qualities of tolerance [3.2].

Based on the hermeneutic approach, it was concluded that in educating students in the spirit of tolerance, spiritual and educational activities should

take into account their understanding of the meaning of life, the full manifestation of individuality.

Today, the formation of the main directions of our national idea, such as social cooperation, interethnic harmony, interreligious tolerance among students, is deeply rooted in the content of spiritual work in higher education. Because every student deeply realizes that the establishment of a democratic state based on the rule of law and a free civil society is one of the main goals of the national development of the people of Uzbekistan, and puts it in their minds [5.4].

CONCLUSION

It has long been known that in any state, in any society, where the members of the community are spiritually strong, compassionate, pure in conscience, educated, compassionate, this state, this society will be rich, self-sufficient, prosperous. Therefore, any state that has embarked on the path of building a new civil society must pay serious attention to the issues of enlightenment and spirituality, in particular, spirituality, spiritual upbringing [1.15].

The main task of today's educational institutions is to educate and bring up young people who are the future of our country at the level of modern requirements, to raise them spiritually, to withstand any negative influences - only such people can build a just society in the future.

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