

PECULIARITIES OF THE IDEA OF TOLERANCE IN STABILIZING THE SOCIAL LIFE OF SOCIETY.

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Abstract:

In this article, the recognition of tolerance as a universal value and the main component of peace and harmony between religions, peoples and social groups, the opinions of foreign experts on tolerance are presented.

Keywords: the concept of tolerance, sociocentric culture, egocentric culture, tolerance, egocentric culture, culture of tolerance.

Modern philosophical ideas about tolerance were mainly developed in the 20s of the 10th century by philosophers who opposed intolerance and violence, religious conflicts. Tolerance has been recognized as a universal value and a fundamental component of peace and harmony among religions, peoples and social groups. Tolerance is not only a theoretical concept, but also an element of a certain culture. At the same time, culture is understood as a set of knowledge, values and norms that determine the life activities of society members.

The concept of tolerance formed in the minds of citizens develops through the culture of tolerance and is manifested in practice. According to many researchers, tolerance is a product of developed society "as a concept against the process of competition and struggle, isolation, division into castes." Tolerance is understood not only as respect for someone else's position, but also as a combination of this respect with the attitude to the mutual change of the position of carriers of different value systems as a result of critical dialogue. In addition, recognizing the priority of peaceful means to resolve unpleasant situations, conflicts, and disagreements that occur in society.[1,205]

Another concept that is opposite to the concept of "culture of tolerance" is the concept of "egocentric culture". Egocentric culture is characterized by a person's desire to assert himself, to dominate others. For this person, all other people are his competitors. He focuses on himself and strives to achieve his personal goals, forming egocentric views and culture. Therefore, such a person sacrifices the interests of others to achieve what he wants. In the study of this problem, a number of Russian scientists and researchers Sokolov VM, Khomyakov MB, Mitina OV, Stepanova IN,

Komogorov PF, Pobeda NA, Galkin AA, Krasin Yu.A. studied in the scientific articles of

The existence of "egocentric culture" is one of the main reasons why "intolerant" citizens cannot tolerate. The concept of tolerance is not the same in different cultures, it depends on the historical experience of the people. Linguistic analysis of the word tolerance shows that the word tolerance is interpreted differently in different languages.

In English, tolerance means "readiness and ability to perceive a person or something without resentment."

In French, tolerance means "respect for the freedom of others, their way of thinking, behavior, political and religious views."

In Chinese, tolerance means "allowing, giving permission to be generous to others".

In Arabic, tolerance means "to be forgiving, to compromise, to be gentle, to give in, to show compassion, benevolence, forbearance, to be inclined towards others".

In Persian - tolerance means showing "patience, endurance, willingness to reconcile".

In Russian, there are two words with a similar meaning - tolerance and tolerance. The term "tolerance" is commonly used in medicine and humanities and means "absence or weakening of response to any unpleasant factor as a result of decreased sensitivity to its effects".[2]

The word "tolerance" used in everyday speech means a tolerant attitude towards something or someone, including, for example, representatives of a foreign country, a citizen of a foreign country. This quality can be characteristic not only of an individual, but also of a social group and society as a whole.

According to the Russian researcher VMSokolov, it is necessary to distinguish between the concepts of "tolerance" and "patience". "Tolerance" is the level of perception of social, spiritual and other influences that are not suitable for him by a person (social strata, groups), psychological limit, he loses his psychological and volitional stability and in advance causes unspeakable actions" [3,54].

If we analyze the definitions given in the scientific literature, then tolerance can be expressed as follows:

- this is modal stoicism, recognizing that another person has many "rights";
- the existence of a moral ideal expressed in humanitarian relations;
- harmony of public interests and human rights;
- existence of balance of power between conflicting groups;
- availability of other ways to achieve peaceful living;
- indicates that the culture of tolerance of citizens has been formed in the civil society and that it has settled in the society as a social norm.[4]

In the scientific literature, tolerance is considered, first of all, as respect and recognition of equality, rejection of domination and violence, recognition of diversity and diversity of culture, norms, and beliefs of human relations.

Tolerance refers to the willingness to accept others as they are, to respect their views and opinions, and to interact with them on a consensual basis.

There is no need for indifference, conformism, or encroachment on the interests of others. First of all, tolerance presupposes the interaction and active position of all interested parties. In practice, tolerance can be conceptualized differently depending on the type of activity:

- at the level of theoretical analysis and empirical facts by researchers;
- statesmen at the level of dialogue, traditional agreement.

In the social policy of specific countries, tolerance is related to the dissemination and implementation of the ideas of pluralism, freedom of speech and human rights.

At the level of ordinary consciousness, tolerance is often understood as the ability to avoid strong influence in cases of the beliefs, feelings, customs of other cultures, tolerance of different social groups, conflicts of mentality and the realization of one's own interests.

In order to successfully shape tolerant behavior of individuals, it is necessary to understand what a true culture of tolerance is. There are several types of attitudes towards tolerance in different cultures. They are as follows:

- declares the principle of organicity, integrity and interdependence of everything in this world as the basis of human relationship with the surrounding world;
- the principle of recognizing the sovereignty of the smallest elements of the universe and respecting the rights of these elements;
- rejection of the principle of progressive development and revolutionary changes.

It is a cosmocentric culture. Within the framework of Western culture, this direction is most clearly expressed in the works of medieval European thinkers. The concept of tolerance is interpreted differently by the famous researchers of the 20th century, V. Vernadsky, A. Schweitzer, E. Fromm, Yu. Lotman.

Another type of relationship that is evident in the culture of many societies is sociocentric culture. A characteristic feature of this system of relations is that the center of the universe is a certain human community, which they consider to be the highest class.

The main feature of sociocentric culture is the distribution of personality in a certain group, "we", and the state of accepting the members of other social groups as "they", as strangers and different. Dividing people into "us" and "strangers" can happen according to various criteria, according to religious, class, national and other criteria.

Hence, class, religious or social hatred, it is not individuals who take responsibility, but the community as a whole.

Tolerance is an important component of the life position of a mature person who has special values and interests and is ready to defend them if necessary, but at the same time respects the positions and values of other people. Tolerance reflects differently from different relationships. For example: moral and spiritual, national, legal relations. According to the status of tolerance, the main types of tolerance are:

Depending on the scale of interacting subjects, the following levels of tolerance can be distinguished: self-tolerance, individual-personal level, group or social level, which is indispensable for the formation of voluntary organizations, societies and trade unions. means recognition of rights. It is followed by ethnic, national-state and socio-cultural levels.

In a particular person, tolerance is manifested at different levels - from open hostility towards others to willingness to talk and admit mistakes.

Tolerance, like any social phenomenon, is given some definitions that are contradictory to its essence. The discourse of tolerance in the scientific literature indicates that the meaningful meanings of the concept are diverse and wide, and a general conceptual approach to its definition has not yet been found.

The criteria of tolerance can be divided into the following, their formation is the most important task of modern society: equality; mutual respect of members of a group or society, goodwill and tolerance for different groups; equal opportunities for participation in the political life of all members of society; preservation and development of cultural identity and languages of national minorities; development of public events, more media coverage of national, ethnic, religious holidays; respect the traditions of other nations; freedom of religion; cooperation and solidarity in solving common problems; in the weakest areas of interethnic relations, the formation of positive relations between the sexes.

A model of tolerance and liberal pluralism. All these criteria are consistent with the model of liberal pluralism, which can be interpreted as a symbol of tolerance at the level of society as a whole. The model of liberal pluralism includes two poles. First, there are different moral and religious beliefs held by different groups in society. Second, there is an impartial state that affirms the rights of every citizen to fair treatment, including the right to develop and express their beliefs[5,54].

Interaction of tolerance and intolerance The opposite of tolerance means intolerance (intolerance) or the manifestation of intolerance. In contemporary scientific literature, intolerance is seen as an increasingly serious threat, because in a democratic society peace cannot be established with intolerance.

One of the reasons for this phenomenon is: "intolerance arises from the belief of a person or a socio-cultural group that their belief system or way of life is superior" and therefore prejudices, insults, discrimination, persecution, intimidation against "others", separation etc. is done.

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