

THE INFLUENCE OF FAMILY UPBRINGING IN THE FORMATION OF TOLERANCE IN STUDENTS

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Abstract

In this article, the influence of family upbringing in the formation of tolerance in students is theoretically fully studied. In addition, as one of the most important educational institutions in Family - human life, the important role in the formation of the personality, values and relationships of children and young people has been scientifically analyzed.

Keywords: Family, tolerance, emotion, ability, personality, individuality.

ВЛИЯНИЕ СЕМЕЙНОГО ВОСПИТАНИЯ НА ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ ТОЛЕРАНТНОСТИ У УЧАЩИХСЯ.

Аннотация

В данной статье полностью теоретически изучено влияние семейного воспитания на формирование толерантности у учащихся. Кроме того, семья как один из важнейших образовательных институтов в жизни человека, научно проанализирована важная роль детей и молодежи в формировании их личности, ценностей и отношений.

Ключевые слова: Семья, толерантность, эмоции, способности, личность, индивидуальность.

Introduction

The family, as one of the most important educational institutions in human life, plays a crucial role in shaping the personality, values, and relationships of children and young people. Tolerance, which entails maintaining positive relations with others and respecting their opinions and beliefs, holds significant importance in today's world. The development of tolerance within the family is based on the following aspects: Social Education: The family helps children learn to live within their

environment, society, and among various cultures. This, in turn, contributes to their ability to establish proper and respectful relationships with others. Emotional Development: The family provides children with the opportunity to express their emotions and interact with others. This fosters the development of empathy, the ability to understand and share the feelings of others.

Literature Analysis

Many psychological scholars have conducted research on the influence of family upbringing in fostering tolerance among students, developing key concepts and theories. Some of these scholars include:

Erik Erikson's Developmental Theory focuses on the social and emotional changes that occur throughout a person's life. His stages, such as "social trust" and "social self-awareness," emphasize the respect and reconciliation that are cultivated within the family. Albert Bandura, in his Social Learning Theory, highlights that children learn through interaction with others. The family serves as a social model, playing a vital role in teaching and demonstrating reconciliation and understanding. Lev Vygotsky, in his Sociocultural Development Theory, discusses the influence of family and environment on a child's development. He emphasizes how the family environment impacts children's social relationships and is critical in shaping their tolerance skills. John Bowlby's Attachment Theory provides significant insights into how children's attachment to their parents affects their social development. Healthy relationships within the family enhance children's ability to demonstrate tolerance toward others.

Discussion

The influence of family upbringing on the development of tolerance among students is of great importance. Family upbringing serves as the initial environment where an individual's first steps and core values are formed. The following aspects illustrate the role of family upbringing in fostering tolerance:

1. **Teaching Values:** Families teach children values such as love, respect, and patience. These values play a crucial role in shaping how children interact with others.

2. Culture and Traditions: Within the family environment, respecting and learning about various cultures and traditions helps develop global thinking in children. This, in turn, aids in building positive relationships with others.

3. Communication and Exchange of Ideas: Open communication among family members teaches children to accept diverse opinions and perspectives, fostering the development of tolerance.

4. Social Experiences: The family environment provides children with social experiences. By forming friendships and engaging in social relationships, children develop an understanding and respect for others.

Conclusion

The influence of family upbringing is of great importance in the formation of tolerance in students. The family is an environment that shapes the basic values, moral norms and social skills of the individual. Tolerance requires building respectful, open-minded, and patient relationships with others.

Values such as affection, openness, and respect for culture taught within the family make it easier for children to communicate with others. The role model shown by parents and family members plays an important role in children's interactions.

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