

Proceedings of International Educators Conference

Hosted online from Rome, Italy.

Date: 25th September - 2024

ISSN: 2835-396X

Website: econferenceseries.com

THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS FOR THE REGULATION OF INTERETHNIC COMMUNICATION IN YOUNG PEOPLE

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Annotasiya:

Ushbu maqolada millatlararo muloqotni shakllanishining pedagogik xususiyatlari, globallashuv jarayonlari, bag'rikenglik, tolerantlikni rivojlantirish, o'quvchilarni o'zaro hurmat, diniy bag'rikenglik, millatlararo totuvlik ruhida tarbiyalash masalalari yoritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: millatlararo munosabat, millatlararo muloqot madaniyati, ko'p millatlilik, kompetensiya, globallashuv.

Annotation:

This article covers pedagogical features of the formation of interethnic communication, globalization processes, tolerance, tolerance development, education of students in the spirit of mutual respect, religious tolerance, interethnic harmony.

Keywords: interethnic attitude, culture of interethnic communication, multiethnic, competence, globalization.

The upbringing of the growing young generation in the spirit of humanity, the formation of human relations among people living in Uzbek society is one of the important tasks of pedagogical science today. In the implementation of this task, it is necessary to take into account secular, universal traditions, to rely on the national values of the Uzbek people, to draw on the peculiarities of the multinational Society of Uzbekistan. The democratization of the life of the Uzbek people, the humanization of the educational system and the absorption of interethnic human relations into students in the conditions of the intensification of national pressures are gaining special relevance.

The formation of human relations and ties among the community of multinational students in an educational institution is an important condition for the recovery of the life of society. Increased self-awareness in the peoples living in Uzbekistan



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makes the task of preparing students for interethnic dialogue more relevant. This is directly related to the democratization of the life of society in Uzbekistan. General secondary educational institutions have a special place in solving this problem.

It is on the basis of the achievements in the field of developing the personality of the student in the process of general secondary education that attempts are being made to prepare for microsocium by forming the moral image of the younger generation, expanding their relationship with objective existence. Because the education of highly cultured, educated and humane members of society is important in making his life healthier. Only such people will be able to successfully live and operate in a multinational society. The formation of young people who not only know their national culture, respect it, but also appreciate the culture of other peoples, can harmonize them with their national cultural assets, have internationalism skills, is becoming a need for society.

Communication means understanding each other, exchanging ideas, establishing communication, exchanging information, acting in harmony.

Interethnic communication, on the other hand, is a process in which people of different nationalities act in harmony, enter into a relationship, exchange of ideas and information. Therefore, it is necessary to prepare students for interethnic mullah from an early age. Because Uzbekistan is a multi-ethnic country, where more than 130 nationalities live.

In the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, representatives of different nationalities are legally guaranteed to live and function in harmony with each other. CHunonchi, in Article 4 of the Constitution, states that "the state language of the Republic of Uzbekistan is Uzbek.

It is noted that the Republic of Uzbekistan ensures that the languages, customs and traditions of all nationalities and elates living on its territory are respected, creating conditions for their development.

Indeed, the preparation of students for interethnic communication is an urgent issue of both political and socio-pedagogical importance.

This is what is known from historical experiences that people of different nationalities interacted with each other, for which friendly relations based on the cultures, values of each other were established.

The issue of interethnic communication has attracted the attention of the victims in recent years. The main purpose of communication is to carry out indirect cooperation



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of the subjects in a purposeful way. While preparing students for interethnic communication in the educational process requires identifying the communication content and communication model. Subjects of the communication process can be students of different nationalities, social groups, members of society as a whole. The process of preparing students for interethnic communication should be approached from three points of view: macro, midi and micro levels.

As a subject of communication in macrodaraja, social groups of students of different nationalities can participate, including children's social groups such as "Rainbow", "Rainbow".

Today, the Society of Uzbekistan develops a relationship based on values - gan. In such conditions, the possibilities of humanization and pedagogy between the life activities of students, its socialization expand.

The mididaraja of preparing students for interethnic communication consists of plowing the ways in which education allows members of the entire class community or small groups to engage in interethnic communication. Such workable and multifaceted creative communication paths expand the possibilities of students to engage in communication with people of different nationalities. In students, a wide picture is formed of the culture of nations, their essence, political-social, cultural functions. Alternatively, they will be informed about the achievements, discoveries and experiences in the field of Science in our country and abroad, cultural innovations, values.

The micro - level of preparing students for interethnic communication is manifested at the level of two subjects of different nationalities. As a result of their communication, the essence of cultures and values belonging to both nationalities is realized. In their communicative activities, Spiritual cooperation creates conditions for mutual understanding of each other.

In a communicative approach in terms of content, mutual understanding, cooperation is carried out with the help of communication, which is extremely important in the conversation between representatives of two nationalities. A high level of communicative culture decides when preparing students for interethnic communication. It becomes easier for them to understand each other. Each subject teacher must design the process of preparing students for interethnic communication based on the content of the subject of study he is teaching.



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The use of communicative cooperation models of students within the framework of such developments is also relevant to the goal. Preparing students for interethnic dialogue

monological and dialogical communication methods can be widely used.

The monological method of communication demonstrates the superiority of a single reader's opinion and will. It is known that mutual cooperation is carried out within the framework of Subject-subject relations. This model of communication is somewhat convenient in preparing students for Inter - Nations cooperation.

The dialogical model of communication consists in the joint manifestation of the thoughts of students, the harmonization of the thoughts of the subjects of the process. In this place, dialogue between people of different nationalities makes it easier for them to understand each other. In society, on the other hand, the dialogical model of communication is manifested in a democratic system associated with the expansion of the socio - communicative field, which is accompanied by the activation of the participation of ja - miyat members in various social directions through social processes, contacts and mutual cooperation.

The dialogical model of preparing students for interethnic communication in the educational process is assessed as an important manifestation of the personality - oriented approach.

As an important criterion for human development, it is seen in the development of its activity and microsocium transformation, creative possibility. As a result of preparing students for interethnic dialogue, their exchange of ideas, active assimilation of various national values is ensured.

In this, the transmission, classification, processing of information as specific knowledge and information is developed and, in particular, a new level of knowledge acquisition is achieved. Within the principle of humanity, which understands man as a supreme value, the main place is occupied by respect for the rights of the individual to freedom, independence, happiness, truthfulness, the development and manifestation of his own competence.



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