

FORMING A SENSE OF TOLERANCE IN PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

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Annotation. For primary school, the problem of tolerance itself is relevant. The absence of this quality in people inevitably leads to conflicts both at the country level and in interpersonal relations. In these circumstances, it is extremely important to educate tolerance among the younger generation, since the adoption of the principles and norms of tolerance is an important condition for mutual understanding between people, interaction, harmony, and cohesion of society. Only a tolerant person can exist in modern conditions, which are characterized by constant changes associated with the need to adapt to them.

Key words: tolerance, junior schoolchild, elementary school, social environment.

Аннотация. Для начальной школы проблема толерантности сама по себе является актуальной. Отсутствие данного качества у людей неминуемо приводит к конфликтам как на уровне страны, так и в межличностных отношениях. В этих обстоятельствах чрезвычайно важно воспитывать толерантность у молодого поколения, так как принятие принципов и норм толерантности – это важное условие взаимопонимания между людьми, взаимодействия, согласия, сплочения общества. Только толерантная личность сможет существовать в современных условиях, которым характерны постоянные изменения, связанные с необходимостью приспосабливаться к ним.

Ключевые слова: толерантность, младший школьник, начальная школа, социальная среда.

Introduction. Tolerance is an active moral position and psychological readiness for tolerance in the way of mutual understanding between peoples, social groups, positive relations with people of other cultural, national, religious or social environment.

Recently, there is more talk about a tolerant world, a world free of violence and cruelty, a world where the unique and inviolable human person is the main value.



The undoubted importance of this topic is confirmed by the existence of the International Day of Tolerance, which is celebrated on November 16, and the "Declaration of Principles of Tolerance" adopted by UNESCO. These social phenomena especially affect young people, who are characterized by maximalism, a desire to solve complex social problems "simple and fast" according to their age characteristics. Recent years have been characterized by a catastrophic increase in all types of antisocial behavior among youth and teenagers. The number of radical youth anti-social organizations that recruit inexperienced youth to extremist groups is increasing.

The question arises: at what age should the formation of tolerance begin?

In our opinion, the formation of tolerance is a long and complex process, which begins from the birth of children, continues in preschool and school childhood, and to some extent continues throughout life. This process is influenced by many factors, among which family and education are crucial. And if family members do not accept tolerance as their attitude, the child entering school will not be ready to accept other people as they are. But every year, the number of children from different nationalities, families with different social status, and financial opportunities is increasing in our school. And it is important for a primary school teacher to convey to each student the idea that different individual qualities of people only complement each other and make up a colorful and therefore beautiful world.

Tolerance should be cultivated from the first days of the child's arrival at school.

The main thing should be noted: the development of the child's spiritual potential, his creative abilities directly depends on the creation of an atmosphere of tolerance in the classroom.

Cultivation of a culture of tolerance should be carried out according to the following formula: parents + children + teacher.

Many people think that parenting is a one-way process of pouring "spiritual liquid" from one vessel to another. Such a one-sided approach to the ever-important problem of personal education would be far from complete. By nurturing the feelings of kindness and sensitivity in preschool children, students, and subordinates, we ourselves become kind and sensitive, increase diligence and responsibility towards ourselves and society, and cultivate these qualities in ourselves. .

On the other hand, if we are rude, irresponsible, all this is often inadvertently passed on to our children. Many examples from life can be given to confirm what has been said, which require deep scientific research. In all life situations, of course, in order to see the personality in a person in the future, it is necessary to think about the issues of education, personal development and be especially careful.



You should always remember: to educate - to think, to think - to educate. Naturally, at the current stage of the development of our society, special attention should be paid to developing such qualities as responsibility, nobility, politeness, hard work, and honesty in children.

The effect of the work is noticeable not only for eliminating shortcomings, but also for the development of positive qualities: respect for parents, hard work, kindness, honesty, the ability to make friends, etc. are inherited from them. Students should develop a desire to learn about the life of their ancestors: what they did (often reflected in their surnames), where they lived, what traditions they followed.

In the process of educational work, I set myself the following tasks:

- educating a person who understands human dignity;
- the education of tolerance (it is necessary to understand the high and useful principle of tolerance in itself: it does not mean tolerating evil and crime);
- humanitarian education;
- formation of the ability to resolve conflicts without violence.

Forming a tolerant attitude towards others in primary school is aimed at educating a young student's self-confidence, self-respect and respect for others.

It is difficult to overestimate the importance of stories in which children learn lessons and moral conclusions. By reading them, we draw the attention of children to good deeds and good deeds.

Cultivating a good relationship with classmates is helped by participation in joint activities of the class (competitions, games, contests that develop imagination). Both boys and girls are required to participate in all activities.

There are often conflicts in the classroom. The class leader should always emphasize the idea that any problem can be solved.

Methodical and game technique.

"Morning begins with a smile"

Every day, at the beginning of the first lesson, I invite the children to look at each other, say hello and smile (a great mood charge, and work goes well with such a charge)

"writing a letter"

Children write letters to each other, twice a week the postman delivers them to the recipients (this develops the ability and desire to communicate, for shy children it is better to express their feelings and thoughts on paper than verbally) easy)

"Friendly Wash"

Children stand in two rows very far from each other. One child passes between the rows (by "washing"), other children take turns shaking his hand, patting him on the back in a friendly manner, while saying words of praise, sympathy, encouragement



(such "washing" , a bright, cheerful and happy child appears). It is recommended to "wash" 1-2 people a day.

"Anger"

Every child has the right to be sad. Together with the children, they developed the following rule (a way to get rid of frustration):

"Don't be angry, tell as soon as possible"

"Trash"

The teacher puts a small bucket in the middle of the class and invites the children to think. Why does a person need a litter box and why should it always be emptied? Then the children are invited to imagine life without a garbage can, when garbage gradually fills the rooms, it becomes difficult to breathe, move, people start to get sick. But also with emotions. Each of us accumulates emotions that often become unnecessary and useless. And some like to collect these feelings, for example, to collect their grievances or fears. I suggest children to throw unnecessary resentment, anger, fear into the "trash bin". To do this, children write down on paper the feelings they want to get rid of, for example: "I am sad ...", "I am angry with ...", "I am afraid ... ". Then they tear the leaves into pieces, throw them in the trash, and the attendant takes this bucket to the trash can (thus, children learn to cope with feelings of sadness, anger)

"Surprise for the winner"

A child who has won any competition will be doubly happy if his classmates congratulate him from the bottom of his heart. We will certainly come up with a concert number for this child and perform it.

Tolerance means caring for all life on our planet, fighting violence together, understanding each other and building a peaceful future.

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