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THE SOCIAL AND PEDAGOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF TOLERANCE IN THE FAMILY

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ABSTRACT

The article analyzes the problem of tolerance in families. This analysis addresses pedagogical and social issues

Keywords: pedagogy, development, methods, tolerance.

INTRODUCTION

Family environment has great effects on the development of ego mechanisms that crafted wide acceptance for diversity among the children while tolerance is directly related with the father passivity in the early family environment. This method helps family members and children as well to formulate their way of life with other individuals of different ethnicity and peers of different social and physical features.[1] According to Merriam Webster dictionary, tolerance is:

1. capacity to endure pain or hardship : endurance, fortitude, stamina
2. sympathy or indulgence for beliefs or practices differing from or conflicting with one's own, the act of allowing something : toleration
3. the allowable deviation from a standard *especially* : the range of variation permitted in maintaining a specified dimension in machining a piece
4. the capacity of the body to endure or become less responsive to a substance (such as a drug) or a physiological insult especially with repeated use or exposure developed a *tolerance* to painkillers *also* : the immunological state marked by unresponsiveness to a specific antigen; relative capacity of an organism to grow or thrive when subjected to an unfavorable environmental factor and the maximum amount of a pesticide residue that may lawfully remain on or in food.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

There are a number of people with their different characters. Tolerance can be mentioned as a type of character that people own as the best one. Family is also the essential part of the government. But nowadays a lot of people can’t understand or they don’t want to understand it. So, students should be taught how to act in their families correctly as they are really young and unexperienced. Actually this type of

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character can be mentioned one of the best characters of humanity; because of it one can reach his goal with colorful and intelligent life. Tolerance should be brought up by parents when a child was born till he grown up. Tolerance or toleration is the state of tolerating or putting up with conditionally. Tolerance and pedagogy should be taught together as they are connected with each other.

Pedagogy is a term that refers to the method of how teachers teach, in theory and in practice. Pedagogy is formed by an educator's teaching beliefs and concerns the interplay between culture and different ways to learn. In order to help students to build on prior learning, meaningful classroom relationships must exist. Furthermore, pedagogy refers to the study of teaching approaches and how they affect learners. A carefully considered pedagogy is essential in enabling students to learn more effectively and can help them develop high-order thinking skills. There are four common forms of pedagogy: social (education as supporting social development), critical (deconstructing normative perspectives), culturally responsive (encouraging the sharing of diverse backgrounds and experiences) and Socratic (developing intellectual and social skills to live in a democratic society). There are various pedagogies described throughout the history of educational thought. For example, the ancient Greek philosopher, Socrates, believed that his students ought to think for themselves and interacted with them, *asking them questions*, debating points, and literally arguing with them to inspire independent thought in them. Most teachers are actually only vaguely aware of the pedagogies they enact, partially because the lines between various pedagogies are rarely clear, other times because teacher education rarely addresses learning theory, but mostly because nearly all teachers lack awareness of how deeply socialized they have become regarding their beliefs about how people learn. In addition, a teacher's personal pedagogy is rarely fixed. Dynamic and constantly shaped by experience, like our learning theories, our pedagogies are constantly evolving and such evolutions are not linear.

Scholars, Henry Giroux and Philip W. Jackson, used the term "hidden curriculum" to describe the unconscious consequences of socialization and the domestication of young people, through their families, religion, schools, and other cultural institutions that reinforce social norms. The *hidden curriculum* is a powerful concept and for our purposes, it should be mentioned here about the ***hidden pedagogy.*** It is being described the phenomena where "teachers" unquestioningly, and without reflection, often unintentionally subsume the pedagogical belief system or systems that were used *to educate them* when they were students — from a very early age through adulthood. We adopt these *means* easily and naturally through repetition,

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during the years of our lives when we are dependent and impressionable children.

Pedagogy is important for teachers to consider. Without terminology that we can use to identify the various aspects of teaching and learning and how they relate to the events that occur in our teaching, we cannot reflect, analyze and discuss what we understand and believe about our behavior and the behavior of others.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

If there seems to be no difference between tolerance and pedagogical thinking, that is because tolerance plays a central role in every teacher's role identification within the student-teacher relationship, but tolerance is distinct from pedagogical thinking. Our pedagogies are more complex than our learning theories because although they subsume our beliefs about how people learn, they also include our personal understandings about authority, identity, personality, our personal histories as students and teachers, and behavior patterns that are governed by our conscious and unconscious thoughts and emotions.

The most relevant principles of modern pedagogy are universal humanism, a broad outlook, understanding and acceptance of cultural diversity, the development of humanity and the factors that shape man himself, from individualism to society, the factors that increase human social activity, leadership, developing on the basis of the development of creativity. Creating a mindset of tolerance is one of the most important tasks in these neighborhoods.

The pedagogical importance of the family in the formation of tolerance is very important, as the baby first learns other people in the family, they first encounter them in the family environment. The child first enters the process of communicating and interacting with other people in a family setting. Only then will the child develop a mindset of tolerance that is correct, proportional to the social conditions and meets the requirements of the time, so that the mindset of tolerance allows the child to grow in social life, to take its rightful and perfect place in society. The foundation will be created.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, as tolerance becomes one of the most important and pressing pedagogical issues in all countries of the world today, tolerance is also proving to be a very large and complex concept. Today, tolerance and the processes of its formation are the essence of tolerance to its content, the factors of its historical formation. In addition to its content, it also includes content that has several dozen directions. If we

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analyze the current themes of tolerance, in addition to the general concepts of tolerance, we can explain the negative moral concepts of tolerance, such as aggression, altruism, anti-Semitism, xenophobia, radicalism, discrimination, empathy, violence, starting from the family. It will be necessary to discuss the issues of negative impact. In the field of tolerance and the family, the role and place of the family in the formation of tolerance, the content of tolerance in the system of family values, the pedagogical basis of the application of tolerance in family relations are important.

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