

Nodir K. Jamalov,
RhD,
Tashkent State Pedagogical University n.a. Nizami

Legal Bases of Formation Tolerant Thinking of Youth

Key words: *legal education, legal culture, tolerant thinking, consciousness, religious beliefs, convention, freedom of worship, human rights, ideological threats, extremism.*

Annotation: *possession of the legal culture indicates the level of development of the individual, society and the state. In this article the questions of forming of tolerant thinking in youth in the context of legal education, identified regulatory and legislative framework governing the use of the rights and freedoms of citizens, in particular youth. Highlighted the aspect of formation of principles of tolerance in the minds of the younger generation, in the aspect of fostering respect and tolerance towards religious beliefs of the individual.*

From the first days of independence important in our Republic is paid to enhancing legal knowledge and legal culture of youth. The main purpose of legal education is to assimilate each person of legal culture. Possession of the legal culture is an indicator of the development of the individual, society and the state. The subordination specified in the society rules, the observance of laws – this is the legal culture of personality.

Increased attention to issues of legal education is associated with a deepening knowledge in this field and constant search of ways to improve them – such is the demand of time.

One of the main objectives of creation of democratic society and the state put forward a problem of formation of tolerant thinking of youth. In this aspect the major social problem is introduction in consciousness of the younger generation of ideas of tolerance at all stages of training system and education for today, namely: that there is a tolerance, basic provisions of tolerance what relations of the state to religion have to be, whether the person is obliged to have belief (belief) as relationship between faiths in the state has to be established, whether there are contradictions between religions and tens other questions which excite the population of the multinational republic and in particular youth. Therefore it is necessary to form at the studying youth, in particular, at students a complex of knowledge and skills on the basis of scientific approaches, national and universal values.

The fight of belief which became aggravated today in the world demands association of all forces – the intellectuals, youth, women, all citizens for upholding of ideas of independence, creation, creation of the democratic state on the basis of equality and tolerance.

In a difficult situation of ideological confrontation, the primary task is the formation of thinking of youth and the determination of their positions in terms of what forces to rely on, what ideas to promote, what ways and means are harmful to the mass consciousness, what it is necessary to take measures and actions for the formation of the people immune to the destructive, alien to the ideas and implementation in the minds of youth are tolerant of thinking. Every citizen should

have specific knowledge and clear concepts about the relationship of state and religion, responsibility of the citizen to the state.

In "The declaration on the principles of tolerance" the intellectual and spiritual commonwealth of the world community is approved as the basic principle. The provision on ensuring freedom of opinions, belief, religious views is fixed in the 18th article of "The world declaration of human rights". In the same document in the 26th article it is designated that in an education system of all countries of the world the mutual consent, tolerance and the friendly relations between all people, "irrespective of race and religion" have to be propagandized.

The international Covenant "On economic, social and cultural rights", the Covenant "On civil and political rights", the Vienna Declaration (1993), a program of the international summit on social development (Copenhagen, 1995), "Programme of action of the international conference on placement (migration) of the population and development processes" (Cairo, 1994), adopted on 21 June 1935 in Geneva, the 47-Convention "On the reduction of the working week to 40 hours", the Convention 'On the rights of the child" (18 December 1979), the world Declaration "On ensuring of life, protection and development of childhood" (30 September 1990), Convention "On prevention of all forms of discrimination against women" – in these and other international instruments defining the basic principles of protection and respect for human rights. They reflect the ideas of a tolerant attitude to religion (without the advantage of any of them), a categorical denial from opposing religions, respect for people with religious beliefs, the restriction of missionary activities, respect the rights of atheists (unbelievers).

Formation at youth of tolerant thinking is of great importance for safety of the state, caution of youth from an adverse effect of various alien ideas, preparation of the younger generation for life in society on the basis of the tolerant relations.

"Creation of new society in sovereign Uzbekistan is carried out on the basis of universal democratic principles. This way means formation of the real interpersonal relations, respect for spiritual religious beliefs, outlook and standards of behavior of all members of society". In this context in days of independence in the republic the scientific researches directed on studying and the analysis of all aspects of tolerance, formation at youth of tolerant thinking are developed.

Formation of tolerant thinking at student's youth has the legal bases which are reflected in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan and a number of laws: "About a freedom of worship and the religious organizations", "About fundamentals of the state youth policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan", in the National program for training, in the law "About Education", in "The civil code", "About guarantees of electoral rights of citizens", "About public organizations", "About political parties" and others.

The youth is considered one of the main social values. Therefore in the republic the complex of concepts which make essence of youth policy of the state is accepted. It includes categories: youth and democratic values, youth and national consciousness, youth and civil society, youth and stability and protection of a family, youth and ideology, youth and education, etc.

The foundation of the state youth policy is laid in numerous works, performances, reports, interview of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan in which problems of the state, families and in particular education systems on formation at youth of strong belief, strong will,

independent thinking, respect and preservation of sacred values of the fathers and grandfathers, to education of national pride and advantage are designated. "We have to raise our children, – the President, – in the spirit of love and respect for the native earth, our rich history, sacred religion of our ancestors emphasizes, to create at them healthy ideological immunity".

Formation of tolerant outlook in all its sides and introduction of tolerance in consciousness of all members of society – one of priority problems of the state. Today, in the conditions of escalating threats and calls from groups of religious extremism it is especially important to form tolerant thinking at the most socially significant and unstable part of society – the studying youth.

Student's years – the most favorable and at the same time, the crucial period for social identity formation, therefore the formation of skills of conscious confrontation of different kinds of ideological threats is an important socio-political task.

In conclusion, it should be noted formation of tolerant thinking of youth is closely linked to the enrichment of learners global knowledge, introducing into their minds the thought that every human life is sacred and that no extremist beliefs have no right to destroy it. Religious affiliation is one of the features of the world community, and this aspect is inextricably linked with the main principles of implementation of human rights.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan the issues of religion and religious organizations are considered on the basis of global and democratic principles, from the perspective of the right to freedom of conscience and religious belief. These rights in our country are implemented in full and are protected by the 1