

**THE TECHNOLOGY OF DEVELOPING THE MINDSET OF TOLERANCE IN  
FUTURE SOCIAL WORKERS****Ergashev Ikhtiyar***Teacher of the Department of Pedagogical Theory and History of Namangan State  
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The uniqueness of the components of social work is that social movements aimed at eliminating the discrimination of equal rights and women have included representatives of the poor and people of color - professional social work practice and social work education. When solving problems, social workers are familiar with the racial and cultural background of their clients and help them solve their problems successfully. Through social movements, social workers try to change the attitudes of society members towards high-risk group members, change policies and practices.

In the development of the democratic process, social workers try to strengthen the fight against inequality in society by working in cooperation with leaders of high-risk groups. Social workers are responsible for measures to reduce social and economic injustice and ensure social equality in the society. Social workers should look at the concept of social justice more broadly and more carefully, not as a simple case.

Jamiyatda ijtimoiy adolatlilikka erishildi deganda insonlarni jismoniy imkoniyati, jinsi, millatga mansubligi, yoshi, aqliy imkoniyatlardan qat'iy nazar ular jamiyatdagi mavjud imkoniyatlar va holatlardan teng foydalana olish huquqi mavjudligi tushuniladi.

Ilmiy-texnika taraqqiyoti, globalizatsiya kabi jarayonlar, o'zgaruvchanlik va noaniqlilik xususiyati biz yashayotgan dunyo uchun xos bo'lib qoldi. Iste'mol bozorida yangi tovarlar ishlab chiqarishning o'ziga xos yo'nalishlari aniqlanayotgan davrda, mehnat bozorida ishchi kuchiga boigan talablar qatorida yangi bilim va ko'nikmalarga boigan talab jadal sur'atlarda o'sib bormoqda. Bu esa o'z navbatida insonlar o'rtasidagi o'zaro munosabatlarga o'z ta'sirini koisatmoqda Insonlar jamiyatning asosi hisoblanadi. Jamiyat a'zolari farovonligini ta'minlash bevosita oila ehtiyojlarini qondirish orqali amalga oshiriladi. 1960- yilga kelib esa jamiyatdagi turli ijtimoiy o'zgarishlarning vujudga kelishi va globalizatsiya jarayonlarining chuqurla Social justice has been achieved in the society, it is understood that people have the right to use the existing opportunities and situations in the society regardless of their physical capabilities, gender, nationality, age, and mental capabilities.

Processes such as scientific and technical progress, globalization, variability and uncertainty have become characteristic of the world we live in. At the time when specific trends in the production of new goods are being determined in the consumer market, the demand for new knowledge and skills is growing rapidly in the labor market along with the demands for labor force. This, in turn, has an impact on the interaction between people. People are the basis of society. Ensuring the well-being of the members of the society is carried out directly by meeting the needs of the family.

By 1960, as a result of the emergence of various social changes in society and the deepening of the processes of globalization, human obligations to the family began to decrease, and people began to prioritize their personal interests. Separation in family life has become a normal thing in society. From the above, hoi da. Such negative changes in the life of the society cause social problems in people's lives. These situations require the management of social processes in the life of society.

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Social management is influencing society for a specific purpose in order to regulate and develop certain quality aspects. The systemic nature of society, the social nature of work, the need to interact with others in life activities, and the process of exchanging the products of material and spiritual activity are related. Three subsystems of management are distinguished:

- organization of relations and relationships in a specific system that determines the structure of society (type of division of labor for society, interpersonal relations for small groups, systems of orientation to values for an individual);

- maintenance of the established order of the activity of a certain system (the task of social control, norms, social models, sanctions are its functional elements);

- implementation of a program to achieve a specific goal. Universal oriented and diffuse types of social management are distinguished. In a complex social system, directed management is organized on the basis of hierarchy.

The reason for this is that only the directed process of control ensures the delivery of the "command", while at the same time diffuse and universal channels serve for the transmission of the systematic means of control. In the industrialized society, a "multi-layered" system of social management has arisen, and it includes the following levels:

- traditional personal relationships (family);

- professional and cultural groups;

- "managerial" practical and effective relations within the enterprise,

- "market" regulatory management system;

- decision-making at the community level;

- ideological relations, influencing them, carried out through propaganda and mass communication system.

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