

The tolerant consciousness of youth

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Abstract. The theoretical and practical analysis of a problem of tolerance as a whole and a set of tolerant consciousness of young people in the Tyumen region is presented in the article. The results of the questionnaire carried out in settlements of the Tyumen region in spring and fall of 2013 are analyzed in this article. The conclusion that the tolerance level of youth in the Tyumen region is high and promotes strengthening of tolerance in our society is drawn.

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Introduction

There is a constant interaction of various nationalities representatives which is shown not only in peace forms, but also in numerous conflicts in the modern world. The tolerance is not the standard principle of behavior

According to the majority of Russian scientists and politicians the Tyumen region is a safe region from the point of view of international and interreligious relations in Russia that has an impact on development of national and religious tolerance between young people. Despite it the part of youth demonstrates nationalist sentiments.

The main part

Now there are various approaches to tolerance determination and their analysis shows that today there is no consensus in the matter. The tolerance was the focus of attention of various historical eras researchers. So Confucius wrote: «I don't want to do anything to others that I don't want that others do to me» [1]. According to Epicurus tolerance is shown in justice: «the justice occurring naturally is the contract between useful notions –with the purpose not to harm each other and not to suffer from damage» [2]. Later on F. Bacon wrote: «if everyone in this world needs to be rewarded according to the merits so the person has to be indulgent to other people» [3].

According to G. Zimmel the internal effort for tolerance manifestation is necessary because hostility as well as sympathy is a basis for human relations. The antipathy arises because of a contradiction spirit. «Even in quite harmonious relations between pliable people this oppositional instinct acts with inevitability of reflex movement and is mixed to behavior without visible consequences as a whole» [4].

Some of the stated opinions about essential characteristics of tolerance brought the author to understanding that tolerance is defined as manifestation of tolerance and is considered as a respect of different positions in a combination with the mutual change of positions as a result of a critical dialogue. In such a context tolerance receives not only an effective social coloring but also is considered as a condition of successful socialization of the youth, consisting of ability to live in a harmony with itself and with surrounding people [5].

The results of the monitoring research conducted by the author in spring and fall of 2013 were analyzed for research of tolerant consciousness of youth in the Tyumen region [6].

More than a half of representatives of youth (65,3%) answered that they have been proud of their belonging to the nationality (tab. 1). It is more than in spring of 2013 (4,3%).

Table 1. The answers dynamics of respondents at the age of 18–29 years on the question about their feeling towards their nationality, in % to the total number of respondents

Respondents opinion	In spring of 2013	In autumn of 2013
Indifferently	30,9	30,3
Pride	61,0	65,3
I try not to speak about the national identity	4,1	2,8
No answer	4,0	1,6
Total result	100,0	100,0

The young generation representatives often try to hide and not to speak about their national identity and admit that their belonging to the nationality doesn't cause in them special feelings (tab. 2).

Table 2. Respondents answers on the question what emotions do they feel about their belonging to the nationality (depending on age), in % to the total number of respondents

Age	Respondents opinion				the Total result
	Indifferently	Pride	Try not to tell about the nationality	no answer	
18-29	30,9	61,0	4,1	4,0	100,0
30-39	28,5	62,6	3,7	5,1	100,0
40-49	37,8	55,8	3,2	3,2	100,0
50-59	24,5	69,1	1,1	5,3	100,0
60 and older	16,9	68,8	3,9	10,4	100,0

More than a half of respondents (57,8%) at the age of 18–29 years admitted that they try to follow their national traditions (in spring of 2013 — 61, % of the interrogated young people) (tab. 3). Among the adult population of the Tyumen region 64,5% of respondents try to follow traditions. The author revealed a tendency: than the respondents are older, the more they try to follow traditions of their nationalities [7].

Table 3. Judgments distribution of respondents at the age of 18-29 years about that as far as they try to follow their national traditions, in % to the total number of respondents

Respondents opinion	in spring of 2013	in autumn of 2013
Certainly I follow	28,6	28,3
I follow	32,8	29,3
It is hard to say, depends on a situation	24,0	22,3
I don't follow	6,9	12,0
I don't follow at all	3,2	4,0
There is no answer	4,4	4,0
Total result	100,0	100,0

In the first half of 2013 about a half of the interrogated young people noted that they faced cases of the international conflicts in settlements of the Tyumen region where they live (tab. 4).

Table 4. Answers distribution dynamics of respondents at the age of 18-29 years on a question about cases of international conflicts which they faced, in % to the total number of respondents

Variants of the answer	in spring of 2013	in autumn of 2013
Yes	48,9	51,0
No	40,5	35,9
There is no answer	10,6	13,1
Total result	100,0	100,0

In half a year such a version of the answer would be chosen by 2,1% of young people. The Russian and regional monitoring researches of last years fix growth dynamics of international intensity as

a whole and among young people in particular (Levashov, etc., 2012).

The situation in the sphere of religious relations in Russia was characterized as stable by 42,2% of respondents at the age of 18–29 years (half a year ago there were 44,7%). It should be noted that about a half of all respondents (43,9%) participating in a poll called a situation stable [8]. Nowadays young people characterized the situation in the religious relations in the Tyumen region more positively (51,4%) (this indicator counts 53,2% among all adult population) (tab. 5). At the same time in comparison with the first half of 2013 young respondents noting this or that degree of intensity in the sphere of religious relations in the region became 0,9% less.

Table 5. Estimates dynamics of respondents at the age of 18-29 years about the modern situation in the sphere of religious relations in the Tyumen region and in Russia as a whole, in % to the total number of respondents

An assessment of public and religious relations	in spring of 2013		in autumn of 2013	
	in Russia	In the Tyumen region	In Russia	In the Tyumen region
The situation is absolutely quiet	15,3	20,7	9,7	11,2
The situation is rather quiet	29,4	33,1	32,5	40,2
There is some tension	24,2	19,3	23,0	18,7
Intensive situation	11,4	9,1	16,7	9,8
The situation is extremely intensive	4,0	3,2	2,8	1,6
I find it difficult to answer or no answer	15,8	14,6	15,3	18,5
Total result	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Every fourth young man who has taken part in the poll noted that faced the religious conflicts (22,3% of respondents among the electoral population declared about such conflicts) (tab. 6). It is necessary to pay attention on a high conflict potential revealed among the representatives of young generation.

Table 6. Answers dynamics of respondents at the age of 18-29 years on a question about the religious conflicts which they happened to face, in % to the total number of respondents

Variants of answers	in spring of 2013	in autumn of 2013
Yes	27,4	26,1
No	58,3	58,5
There is no answer	14,3	15,4
Total result	100,0	100,0

According to the results of the poll conducted in autumn in 2013 there is a decrease in a share of young people at the age of 18–29 years feeling the from people of other religious views - 9,4% (tab. 7). 7,1% of respondents at the age of 18–29 years admitted that they have feeling of aggression to people of other religions.

Table 7. Opinions dynamics of respondents at the age of 18–29 years about hostile feelings which they have towards people of other religions, in % to the total number of respondents

Respondents opinion	in spring of 2013		in autumn of 2013.	
	Feeling of hostility from others	Feeling of hostility to others	Feeling of hostility from others	Feeling of hostility to others
Very often	3,5	1,5	3,0	2,6
Quite often	6,2	7,9	4,4	4,5
Seldom	25,2	22,7	22,8	20,4
Never / practically never	51,6	54,3	57,7	60,5
I find it difficult to answer or no answer	13,6	13,6	12,2	12,1
Total result	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

During the poll it became clear that a share of young people considering mass actions in case of a rise in prices, falling of a life standard, unemployment in the settlements as possible- is more than in total. Such a point of view is supported by about a third of young people (34,0%) at the age of 18–29 years. Thus the share of respondents at the age of 18–29 years acknowledging the possibility of mass actions in the settlements decreased in comparison with the 1st half-year 2013 [9].

At the same time the youth is ready to participate in mass actions (including in protest actions against a rise in prices, unemployment, falling of a standard of living etc.), than the electoral population as a whole: participation in it is considered by 27,6% of respondents at the age of 18–29 years; and in total - 24,2%. Thus in comparison with the 1st half-year 2013 the number of young people who confessed that they were ready to participate in mass actions was reduced by 1,8%.

Conclusion

Thus, the results of questionnaires received in 2013 testify that the political, international, public and religious situation in the Tyumen region is characterized by a rather high level of stability. The analysis of the indicators chosen by the author for the characteristic of tolerant consciousness of youth showed that level of its tolerance in the region was high and promoted strengthening of the tolerance in our society as a whole. Important social preconditions of tolerant consciousness development of youth in the region are the stable international and religious relations, the presence of pride for the national identity, aspiration to follow national traditions and customs. The following factors have a negative impact on tolerant consciousness of youth: growth of

international and interreligious intensity, aggression for people of other nationalities and religions, feeling of hostility from people of other nationalities and religions.

The hostility for people of other nationalities is directly connected with the processes of the migration which have captured the Tyumen region [10].

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