

[13.01.2019 19:47] Юлия Полянская ❀●●●·'': The phenomenon of tolerance at the present stage of development of society has become the subject of a wide range of scientific research and has acquired an interdisciplinary and intercultural nature. Tolerance as a regulatory mechanism of relations in society is of particular interest, that is explained by the transformations in the political, economic, cultural life of Russia, that in turn led to the emergence of relatively new socio-psychological, moral, legal, national and religious conditions of society and interpersonal relations in it.

In psychological science, when considering complex phenomena, cognitive, emotional and behavioral components are distinguished. The analysis of the works of many authors allowed to identify the main components of tolerance: motivational-value, communicative, cognitive, affective (emotional) and behavioral (activity).

It is shown that the most fully developed theory of the communicative component of tolerance is in the works of V. V. Boyko and V. D. Mendeleovich, in their opinion, communicative tolerance is a characteristic of the relationship of the individual to people, showing the degree of tolerability of his/her unpleasant or unacceptable mental states, qualities and actions of partners in interaction. The factors of education, communication experience, culture, values, needs, interests, attitudes, character, temperament, habits, peculiarities of thinking, emotional stereotype of behavior are reflected in it. It determines the way of life and activity of the individual.

The affective component of tolerance is less investigated, which is associated with tolerance to various manifestations of other people. The sign of actualization of the affective component of tolerance is the importance, significance of differences between individuals in their communication and interaction. The intensity of response to differences is determined by the degree of their social and personal significance, which is characterized by the degree of positivity of the subject of tolerance with the bearers of differences (objects of tolerance). That is, tolerance is the ability of a person to respond positively to the social differences surrounding his or her.

A large number of specific skills and abilities manifested in the tolerant behavior of the action in relation to the partner of interpersonal communication, interaction was attributed to behavioral tolerance.

In addition to the above structure, there are psychophysiological prerequisites for the development and manifestation of tolerance, which are considered features of the course of nervous processes, speed, stability and switchability of the nervous system. This is based on the assumption that the formal-dynamic properties have an impact on the formation of emotional stability of the individual, which is one of the indicators of tolerance.

One of the main social institutions that contribute to the formation of a tolerant personality in modern society is education. Tolerance as a feature of consciousness or personality trait is not inherent in a person initially and may never appear without being formed.