**The Psychology of Intolerance: Unpacking Diverse Understandings of Intolerance**

**Summary:**

**Prejudicial intolerance** is one of three forms of intolerance. It refers to a rigid form of thinking. Psychologists equate tolerance with a mindset that is open to accepting different ideas from different people. While intolerance is compared with a mindset that does not accept the ideas of others. They oppose the ideas of others and this behavior of them causes negativity in society. A prejudiced person has a narrow and closed mindset. This kind of person feels it difficult to accept the beliefs, ideas, and ideologies of others. Contrary, nonjudgmental persons have an open mindset and are flexible towards different ideas from different groups. For example, we see intolerance in offices where people show intolerance towards their colleagues on basis of race, or religion.

**Intuitive intolerance** is inter-group intolerance. This form of understanding of intolerance is based on the classical notion of tolerance. In this form of understanding group-based intolerance is observed. Many countries imposed a ban on wearing hijab. On the other hand, if a Muslim country does such things, then they face a lot of criticism from the west. Moreover, the dominant groups are mostly intolerant towards the rights of minorities. They don’t observe their rights whether religious or cultural. People criticize a culture, religion, or ideology when it does not consider their religion, culture, or ideology respectful. According to intuitive intolerance, people can also apply a double standard by accepting the practices of any other group. Research shows that 38% of Western Europeans applied a double standard by accepting some Muslim as well as Christian practices. People who claim that they are not intolerant and are open-minded and they respect ethnic, political, or religious groups, may be intolerant towards some of these groups. Believing that all religions and groups are not equally valid leads society towards intolerance.

**Deliberative intolerance** refers to the idea that no group is tolerant of everything. A person may be intolerant of the religious practices of a particular group and may reject some beliefs in an intolerant way. For example, in the Netherlands, a group of people supports a ban on hijab and the building of mosques only on the basis of disliking Muslims, but they think that they are doing right to protect themselves from Muslims. Following the dual-process model of moral judgmentdeliberative intolerance is based on a process of reflective reasoning. This kind of reasoning supports the rejection of a religious practice rather than accepting them. For instance, we can consider the “hijab ban” which can raise gender equality issues, or we can observe in many places that Islamic school foundations are rejected just because they hate Muslims. But if we want to give equal rights to every religion and every group then all countries must show tolerance.