





عام التسامح
YEAR OF TOLERANCE

How Technology and Social Media Can Be Used to Promote Tolerance

The emergence of social media has unfortunately also ushered in a new phenomenon—online hate speech. Governments and organisations around the world are fighting to address this. Without such efforts, hate speech left unchecked can lead to violence.

In 2008 Elon University in North Carolina, USA, conducted a prediction survey that asked whether people would be more tolerant in 2020 given their wider exposure to other viewpoints expressed through the internet and other information and communication technologies.

Of the 1,196 respondents, 55 percent disagreed with this prediction. The majority of respondents held the view that “while there is no doubt the internet is expanding the potential for people to come to a better understanding of one another it also expands the potential for bigotry, hate, and terrorism, thus tolerance will not see net gains.”

To deal with the threat, the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) advocates an ‘education for tolerance’ approach that seeks to counter influences that lead to fear and exclusion of others. Such an approach should help young people develop capacities for forming

independent judgement, critical thinking, and ethical reasoning.

The Declaration of Principles on Tolerance, signed in November 1995 by UNESCO member states, affirms that tolerance is neither indulgence nor indifference. It is respect and appreciation of the rich variety of our world’s cultures, our forms of expression, and ways of being human.

In an interview for *Flashes*, Dr. James Witte, a Professor in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at George Mason University, a public research university in Virginia, USA, opined that society ought not to accept acts or words that promote violence.

Dr. Witte, who is also Director of the Center for Social Science Research and Director of the Institute for Immigration Research, said: “I believe tolerance is not absolute, but nearly so. A humane society should not accept words or actions committing, promoting, or glorifying violence toward others. Revealing and recognizing such violence is acceptable if the aim is to put a halt to such violence. Apart from violence any expressions of beliefs, attitudes, and opinions ought to be tolerated so long as they respect the essential humanity of others who do not hold the same beliefs, attitudes, and opinions.”

Bringing people together, Dr Witte argued, was essential to promoting tolerance since it is through exposure and contact with others that shared humanity becomes apparent.

“Technology and social media are an appropriate means to this end as it allows exposure and contact without physical co-presence. It is my view that this is best achieved through an interactive platform that allows for give-and-take communication analogous to face-to-face interaction,” he added.

Ugandan innovator Michael Katagaya, founder of Evidence and Methods Lab, a civic technology initiative, agreed with this view.

“Social media exposes people to other world views so that they don’t have to judge others based on race, culture, religion, or other biases, and learn to co-exist with people,” Katagaya said.

Katagaya was a participant in the panel discussion, “The perspectives for digital democracy in Uganda and beyond,” at the Uganda Social Media Conference 2019 in Kampala on June 25. He argued that organisations and governments needed to think about using social media to educate people on why they must tolerate and co-exist with one another.

He cited as an example Rwanda’s online campaign spearheaded by the nongovernmental organisation Never Again using the hashtag #NeverAgain, which drew on the experiences of the 1994 genocide to teach young Rwandans about the dangers of being



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intolerant.

“Our organization, Evidence and Methods Lab, is using several approaches. For instance, focusing on land rights and family law, we use infographics to present messages in formats that people can easily understand,” Katagaya said.

Gilbert Mwambu of Kampala-based Computer Forensics Consult is working with Legal Aid Service Providers Network, a civil society organisation, to pilot an interactive App that he thinks can promote tolerance through increased interaction of citizens and government service providers.

“Through www.twogere.com, we are piloting a platform that enables face-to-face interaction between citizens and experts. We are creating a platform where anyone can access and consult any expert without necessarily having their contacts,” Mwambu said.

In an article published on the UNESCO website, Ugandan-South Sudanese journalist Poni Alice JameKolok called for the regulation of social media, a view shared by Katagaya.

“Rules that govern interactions on social media can be made in such a way that promotes tolerance. If I abused somebody because of their race, religion, gender or orientation, I should be brought to book. Facebook is currently doing it that if you posted something that is considered offensive and you get reported to Facebook, action will be taken,” Katagaya said. †

QUOTES ON TOLERANCE



Without tolerance, our world turns into hell.

Friedrich Durrenmatt, Swiss author.



What is tolerance? It is the consequence of humanity. We are all formed of frailty and error; let us pardon reciprocally each other's folly - that is the first law of nature.

Voltaire, French writer.



We - what we need is a dialogue among civilizations. And we need multiculturalism, respect for diversity, tolerance, respect for diverse faiths.

Manmohan Singh, Indian economist.



We live in a diverse society - in fact, a diverse world - and we must learn to live in peace and with respect for each other.

Stan Lee, American writer.



Real tolerance means respecting other people even when they baffle you and you have no idea why they think what they think.

G. Willow Wilson, American writer.