

В статье проводится анализ социально-психологических детерминант развития профессиональной самоидентификации будущих специалистов аграрного профиля. Отмечается, что детерминантами профессионального становления будущего специалиста являются внешние и внутренние факторы, которые влияют на развитие личности в условиях учебной деятельности в вузе.

Предпосылкой формирования профессиональной самоидентификации видится в личностно-профессиональном самоопределении, которое предусматривает осознанный акт активизации внутреннего потенциала личности в профессиональном росте. Отмечается, что процесс личностно-профессионального самоопределения личности выступает трансформационным механизмом формирования профессиональной самоидентификации.

Показателями профессиональной самоидентификации заключается в усвоении студентами-аграриями всех элементов содержания образования - знаний, умений, навыков, развитию познавательной деятельности и формировании профессионального образа «Я».

Возможность развить профессионализм, достичь жизненного и профессионального успеха мы связываем с реализацией социально- психологического обеспечения профессионального обучения. Источников – 9.

Ключевые слова: профессиональная самоидентификация, личностно-профессиональное самоопределение, идентичность, идентификация, профессиональная самореализация, самоактуализация, профессиональный образ «Я» личности, конструктивная познавательная деятельность, детерминанты развития, профессиональное становление студента-агрария, психологическое обеспечение учебного процесса.

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Analysis of social and psychological determinant of professional selfidentifikation development of future agrarian specialists.

The article provides analysis of social and psychological determinant of future specialists of agrarian specialists professional selfidentifikation. It is marked, that the determinants of future specialist's professional formation are external and internal factors influencing upon personality development under higher educational process conditions.

The precondition for professional selfidentifikation forming is seen in personality and professional selfdetermination that envisages realized stirring up of internal potential in professional progress. It is marked that the process of personality and professional selfdetermination plays the role of a transformation mechanism as the professional selfdetermination formation.

The indices of professional selfdetermination are in mastering by agrarian students all the aspects of education, i. e. knowledge, abilities and skills, cognitive activity development and forming of professional «I».

The possibility to perfect professional, to achieve professional and well-being success is connected with the development and psychological ensuring of professional education. Sources – 9.

Key words: professional selfdetermination, personality and professional self-determination, identity identification, professional selfrealization, selfrealization personaliti professional «I», constructive cognitive activity, development determinants, professional formation of agrarian student, psychological ensuring of educational process.

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PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF PROFESSIONAL AND COMMUNICATIVE TOLERANCE OF THE FUTURE EXPERTS ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

The article is devoted to the analysis of psychological aspects of professional and communicative tolerance of the future experts on international relations. The analysis of empirical and theoretical scientific researches concerning tolerance problems which open orientation character and the basic forms of tolerance is presented. The interaction character of tolerant and intolerant social values, norms and behavior patterns in the process of professional development of the future experts on international relations has been considered. The analysis of scientific researches as regards factors of tolerance growth has been made. Professional and personal skills of an expert in modern system of international relations have been considered. The communicative tolerance analysis of its levels has been presented: interethnic, interconfessional and intergenerational. Sources – 10.

Key words: *tolerance, professional tolerance, communicative tolerance, valuable orientations, behavioral dispositions, professional self-determination.*

Problem definition. Tolerance according to the basic principles of the Declaration of UNESCO has its basis on respect, acceptance and appreciation of the rich cultural diversity of our world, and is of particular importance for modern Ukrainian society [7]. Tolerance is seen as tolerance for other kinds of attitudes, manners, habits, and it needed concerning peculiarities of different peoples, nations, religions, is a sign of confidence and safety awareness of their own position, a sign of an inclusive ideological current that does not fear comparison with other points of not avoiding spiritual competition.

The problem of imbuilding, socialization of future international relations specialists, diplomats in the system becomes very relevant at a critical juncture in the development of society, transforming and unstable societies. In such circumstances, similar today, the role of actors, a man growing intensified beginning in building personal adaptation strategies and achieve success in life. Numerous studies have shown that growth selfish principles, pragmatism, rationalism, in general, the formation and strengthening of individualization in behavior and mind. Students - the future of international relations specialists, diplomats, have it (according to previous studies) in the obvious advantage motive to get a well paid job after graduation (3/4) of the motive of interest to the profession (1/2) and intellectual development (1/3) [7, p 18].

Therefore, the **main problem** is the study of tolerance in students preparing to become professionals - internationals, is seen not in finding its many manifestations among future diplomats and identifying the degree of deviation from the normative model, the factors of stability, reproducibility, character and orientation of shapes, in different degrees of differentiation social groups of students.

Analysis of scientific research and publications. In the scientific literature tolerance is seen primarily as equality of respect and recognition, rejection of domination and violence, recognition of multidimensionality and diversity of human culture, behavior, rejection of the construction of this diversity to uniformity or advantage of any single point of view. In this interpretation tolerance means accepting the rights of others, the perception of the other as unmatched, claiming the understanding and compassion, willingness to accept people of other nations and cultures as they are and interact with them on the basis of consent and respect. Its practical expression it finds in endurance, self-control, the ability to tolerate long-term adverse effects.

The first international legal instrument, which reveals the essence of tolerance is proclaimed by UNESCO and signed November 16, 1995 Declaration of Principles on Tolerance.

In the empirical study is to formulate the main problems in relation to a particular situation, because the study of socio-cultural tolerance without its contents, without designation of carriers of this problem is not something positive, there are a purely formal act.

Finding optimal solutions to multi-faceted problems of tolerance should be conducted at two levels: the individual and the public on the basis of close interaction between the two factors:

- External (formal parameter tolerance) concerning the procedures and the nature of communication: technology developments tolerant behavior, development framework, etiquette, etc.;

- Internal, individual associated with the idea of intersubjectivity (material and psychological tolerance index), willingness to dialogue, openness and so on.

As noted by O. Hoffe, the principle of tolerance has two forms: tolerance as a personal position and how the socio-political and civilizational principle [8, p 27].

Many researchers distinguish different types of tolerance. Based on research carried out in the scientific literature, there are three main types of tolerance:

- The usual indifference;

- Type, which corresponds to a synonym for tolerance - tolerance (from "to suffer", "suffering"), which means to carry inakovist other - their attitudes, beliefs, manners, etc - only for reasons of principle.

- Love. To love another person - then we take it as it is and enjoy it this inakovisty. In love people understand each other in addition to the whole, as equal parts of the whole [6, p 211-212].

One of the most common types of inter-ethnic tolerance is tolerance. Interethnic Tolerance - systematic set of psychological attitudes, feelings, knowledge and a particular set of social and legal norms (expressed by law or tradition), as well as ideological and behavioral orientations that suggest tolerable or acceptable attitude of any one nationality (including the personal level) to a foreign other phenomena (language, culture, customs, behavior, etc.) [5, p 26].

In the Ukrainian inter-ethnic tolerance, understanding can not be reduced only to a single act, and only tolerable. First, inter-ethnic tolerance is a process that is constantly evolving, which actually includes emotional and psychological norms, feelings towards other nationalities, a wide range of knowledge, information perceptions of other cultures, languages, and, finally, the behavioral guidelines attitudes about a foreign. Second, inter-ethnic tolerance as a phenomenon is much broader than just tolerance. Not casually to refer to this phenomenon was elected a foreign term, in this case Latin origin. Thus, the most likely indicates that the meaning of tolerance has, along with a tolerant attitude principles of morality that manifest themselves in high esteem and mandatory compliance with the rights of all peoples of the world, in recognizing the unity and interrelation of different cultural and ethnic general, a wide knowledge of language, culture and origin of the various nations, especially those with whom there is direct contact, in the rejection of war, annexation and other forms of violence in relations between nationalities in solving international problems based on the balance of interests [2,6].

At the international level to tolerance owned mutual respect different cultures and traditions.

Numerous studies have shown that growth selfish principles, pragmatism, rationalism, in general, the formation and strengthening of individualization in behavior and mind. Students - the future of international diplomats, and it shows clearly in advantage motive to get a well paid job after graduation (3/4) of the motif of interest to the profession (1/2) and intellectual development (1/3) [7, p 12].

One of the current problems is the problem of international research-diplomat - selfish pragmatist. The most important function of diplomacy - service system, its major components: political, economic, military, and promoting mutual spiritual enrichment of peoples. In this respect, tolerance - a strengthening qualities that contribute to the identification of a diplomat and the weakening of the economic system start. Diplomat - is primarily a statesman.

The purpose of the article - revealing the nature, orientation, basic forms and degrees of deviation from tolerance as regulatory quality and value orientations of future specialists in international affairs.

Basic materials of research, study of scientific results. The main object of study is the values, collective identification, behavioral dispositions, social practices and assessment of students related to different aspects of professional self-learning process and future careers, character, form and degree of tolerance to their chosen profession, achieving life goals legitimate ways, cultural, racial, religious and ethnic pluralism, dialogue and various forms of interaction with colleagues in learning, students from other schools, teachers, parents and future employers; uncertainty in foreign policy.

One of the key objectives is to study the problems of creating *professional tolerance* of future specialists in international affairs. The basis of the problem laid in Ukraine students, higher education in general contradiction between high orientation of youth to obtain higher education and the lack of a clear social order for specialists with higher education from the state. Therefore, the problem of tolerance of professional students of international relations has common roots with the reflection of the problem in Ukrainian students in general. It begins with an examination of how the chosen profession, specialty adequate for young people or college selection and training process is a reflection of other interests (higher education is a necessary feature of modern social status and prestige, can achieve not associated with the chosen profession, to avoid call in the army, to protect themselves from market volatility, exposure to street, etc.).

The second one, equally important objective study is to examine the problem of *communicative tolerance*. Interaction between students in the everyday life of learning can be built as a partnership based on feelings and cohesion, as based on competition and isolation on different grounds. Based on the relationships it formed or not formed communicative tolerance. It is important to identify the social practices that both consist of the students are different, and sociocultural stereotypes influence the formation of tolerant (intolerant) installations. Interpersonal interaction in everyday school life can not be mediated complex in the process of learning and socialization in general political views of students, their ethnic and religious affiliation, and the associated stereotypes. Therefore, one of the main objectives of the study is to determine the value of dispositions of students ready to follow certain rules of conduct or other real or projective situation.

With the variety of shapes out of tolerance and consistently dealt with those form the core of which is the personal level of consciousness and behavior of students: professional, communicative, political, ethnic and interconfessional tolerance [1, 4].

Professional tolerance. The problem of professional tolerance of future specialists in international affairs finds its reflection in the justification motives choice of profession, the ratio of material and pragmatic and creative content values in their chosen profession. Job diplomatic officer remains one of the most prestigious. The profession diplomat will, according to no less significant portion of respondents (43%), more fully realize their personal potential and to provide the possibility of obtaining a high yield (38%) [7].

Thus, we can assert that these three values (high prestige profession to more fully realize their potential and obtain a high income) are valuable in choosing the core of international trade. At the middle level of significance for the future of international relations are values such as conformity chosen profession existing abilities and skills (37%), thanks to her ability to bring more benefits to society (30%), its creative nature (27%), due to the possibility of obtaining take high office (24%) [7].

Professional and personal qualities of employees to ensure a successful career in the modern system of international relations.

Among merit position is clearly leading language skills -79%. Two other characteristic of the majority of respondents, significantly lagging behind: -60% analytical ability and professionalism in the field of diplomacy -57% [3, 4].

Among the personal qualities, which the students can ensure career success stands out the role of sociability - 73%. Second in importance of quality - flexibility and agility (59%) can

be seen as a complement to the first. It closes the three most important personal qualities of successful international affairs - the ability to win executives - 41% [7].

Thus, a reliable means of achieving career also as to ensure good relations with colleagues and management. Significantly smaller role, according to all respondents play individual personal qualities: strong will, 40% hard work, 37%, decency and kindness -30%. Another less positive means to achieve career independence of mind can be 28%, and honesty and integrity - 27% and obviously demonstrating pragmatism-18%.

Thus, the resource potential of the modern state that is capable of ensuring a successful career, students associated primarily with business, pragmatically painted personality traits and in significantly lesser extent with the public - and significant moral [7,3,4].

So, today's enhanced role of pragmatic and business personality traits and weaken the role of the social - moral and meaningful to achieve professional success.

Communicative tolerance. It is known that the basic background of everyday academic life is communication between the students themselves, which made the resulting norms and practices. In this regard, communicative tolerance can be regarded as the most pronounced and significant for the majority of future professionals of international kind of social relations that occur in interpersonal relationships, norms and practices of everyday academic life and collective identity.

A more narrow approach, communicative tolerance is defined as a multi-interaction counterparts, each of which is, or the formation of a certain type of tolerance.

At the first level study of communicative tolerance is important to identify the main factors that hinder the optimization of interpersonal relationship, especially among fellow students.

During the daily training activities are set and fixed various practices, which are then reproduced with varying degrees of stability. The greatest support among the students get practice directly related to the performance requirements and standards of the curriculum: taking exams, writing essays and term papers, assignments in a foreign language. Such practices as the use of cribs, plagiarism online, tasks in foreign language in class at a rate of collective responsibility can circumvent the formal rules and instructions, to reach the desired result. [9]

For the understanding of the process of professional self of future specialists in international affairs is important to consider the impact of the general characteristic of the Ukrainian society factors. These primarily concern the ongoing process of "breaking" the former social institutions and structures, social norms and values. Loss maintenance or formation of new patterns of behavior manifested in the social identity of people. When asked with whom they feel more affinity to easily find common language of communication, might say: "This is - we have" and to whom, however, experiencing alienation, though can live side by side, of whom they say, "This is - they" people express the basic principles of solidarity, or the opposite, confrontational interactions [7,3,4].

Levels of communicative tolerance.

There are the five levels of communicative tolerance: tolerance, respect, empathy, kindness, communication.

1. *Tolerance*, i.e. the ability to inhibit a response to negativity respect for other people's thoughts, strange habits, traditions, patterns of behavior, the word culture in general, but without making any attempt to understand each other.

2. *Respect*, that consideration of a different opinion than fitting that takes place along with others, but without attempting to natural, relaxed interaction on a regular basis.

3. *Empathy*, that is not only respectful attitude to other opinions, but try to get on the other side and look at the actions of his position, on this basis, the willingness to interact.

4. *Compassion* is an attempt not only to understand the motives of the actions of others, but readiness in case of need to take another position. But this interaction with others is not equal, but from the standpoint of some benefits compassion as another weaker.

5. Someone that is characteristic of *communication* and interaction is generally level. Here the concept of tolerance as the problem disappears, loses its intrinsic properties and studied as a separate category of communication and problem.

In the operationalization of tolerance levels is also the notion of communication intolerance that is defending its position and negative evaluation of a different opinion [9].

Growth factors tolerance. Among controlled in the analysis of objective factors (gender, training, specialization, education) membership is sexually students was the most significant influence on the strength values of tolerance.

Students - boys sets a higher level of commitment to their chosen profession, which is complemented by a greater weight of social - significant values (knowledge and skills to protect the interests of the country, and patriotism to the family). This is combined with a higher than girls in prevalence of political and national identities, compromising on political opponents. As a result is a reduction between ethnic and confessional tolerance.

The girls are much more noticeable manifestation of the degree of agreement and disagreement with intolerant statements [3,4].

Conclusions. Tolerance in international relations is a condition of cooperation and peaceful coexistence of states regardless of their size, economic development, ethnic or religious affiliation of their population.

Ethnic tolerance is the primary means of achieving harmony ethnic relations in multinational societies, because based on the recognition that the differences lies the essential similarity.

Social tolerance, which can be defined as a non-violent, respectful attitudes towards different social groups, is to harmonize relations in society.

At the individual level tolerance is charity, that is normal behavior responsible person. Tolerance towards people who are different from us their views and habits, requires an understanding of that truth can not be simple, it is multifaceted and that there are other views that can shed some light on this or that side of it. It is this level of existence of tolerance is the foundation of any tolerance in society.

Thus, tolerance is the base value of an open society. The openness of society to its own change and innovation means both open it out, other cultural norms and principles. Therefore, tolerance, critical thinking, freedom and responsibility of the individual in an open society relate to each other, are the foundation of democracy and create conditions for the development of motion of society forward.

Job of diplomatic officer remains one of the most prestigious. Try these values (high prestige profession to more fully realize their potential and obtain a high income) are valuable in choosing the core of international trade. A reliable means of achieving career also as to ensure are good relations with colleagues and management.

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Афоніна І.Ю.

ПСИХОЛОГІЧНІ АСПЕКТИ ПРОФЕСІЙНОЇ ТА КОМУНІКАТИВНОЇ ТОЛЕРАНТНОСТІ МАЙБУТНІХ ФАХІВЦІВ МІЖНАРОДНИХ ВІДНОСИН

Стаття присвячена аналізу психологічних аспектів професійної та комунікативної толерантності майбутніх фахівців міжнародних відносин. Представлено аналіз емпіричних та теоретичних наукових досліджень з питань толерантності, які розкривають характер спрямованості та основні форми толерантності. Розглянуто характер взаємодії толерантних та інтолерантних соціальних цінностей, норм та зразків поведінки в процесі професійного становлення майбутніх фахівців-міжнародників. Зроблено аналіз наукових досліджень з питань факторів росту толерантності. Розглянуто професійні та особистісні якості фахівця у сучасній системі міжнародних відносин. Представлено аналіз рівнів комунікативної толерантності: міжетнічна, міжконфесійна та толерантність між поколіннями. Джерел – 10.

Ключові слова: толерантність, професійна толерантність, комунікативна толерантність, ціннісні орієнтації, поведінкові диспозиції, професійне самовизначення.

Афонина И.Ю.

ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ АСПЕКТЫ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ И КОМУНИКАТИВНОЙ ТОЛЕРАНТНОСТИ БУДУЩИХ СПЕЦИАЛИСТОВ МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ ОТНОШЕНИЙ

Статья посвящена анализу психологических аспектов профессиональной и коммуникативной толерантности будущих специалистов международных отношений. Представлен анализ эмпирических и теоретических научных исследований по вопросам толерантности, которые раскрывают характер направленности и основные формы толерантности. Рассмотрен характер взаимодействия толерантных и интолерантных социальных ценностей, норм и образцов поведения в процессе профессионального становления будущих специалистов-международников. Проведен анализ научных исследований по вопросам факторов роста толерантности. Рассмотрены профессиональные и личностные качества специалиста в современной системе международных отношений. Представлен анализ уровней коммуникативной толерантности: межэтническая, межконфессиональная и межпоколенческая. Источников - 10.

Ключевые слова: толерантность, профессиональная толерантность, коммуникативная толерантность, ценностные ориентации, поведенческие диспозиции, профессиональное самоопределение.

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