

ANNOTATION

Artemenko I. E. «**Use of information and communication technologies in the training future social work managers**».

The article deals with the use of ICT in training future managers of social work. The author notes a number of benefits of ICT utilization in the educational process: lesser time for searching educational and scientific information; additional time for students' self-study and teachers' improving learning activity; access to internet-connected world libraries with educational and scientific purposes; sharing information and experiences among teachers and students from different cities and countries; appearance of new flexible educational systems (educational portals, distance courses, etc.) which allows their authors to quickly respond to swift-flowing processes in science and to timely make changes in their content and by that creates conditions for individual approach to each student.

The article demonstrates possible uses of information and communication technologies: visualization of educational material in the form of diagrams, tables, drawings by presentation in Microsoft Power Point; demonstration of teaching videos dealing with specific problem situations that may occur in the social work manager's professional activity; demonstration of popular-science and feature films which reveal social problems, conducting video conferences on the student essays subject; realizing group video projects, conducting creative work in groups and analysis of how working groups tackle assigned problems; individual counseling by e-mail, as well as individual learning e-courses at remote teacher's guidance; test control of learning.

The author shows that the use of ICT promotes development of students' skills of independent work on primary sources and group work on educational material, develops students' skills in video project presentation and effective learning. The article focuses that the use of ICT in lectures, seminars and workshops is an integral part of the education system, an additional source of information resources, an obligatory component of every teacher's professional work.

The author notes that the teacher must assess the justification of using information technology in particular working aspects of social work manager professional education and successfully combine information technology with other forms of learning (training sessions, role playing, etc.).

Keywords: training manager of social work, information and communication technologies.

Babii R. O «**Analysis of approaches to the definition of the notions «media education», «media literacy» and «media pedagogy**».

Contemporary society is saturated with information and different forms of media communication that causes the development of new directions in education system. People today have to be acquainted with media, understand their meaning, peculiarities of functioning in society, power of influence on people's thoughts. In other words people today need to be intelligent in media sphere and have special new skills to be effective and successful in society. This new educational direction has been developed since the third part of the XX century and today is called either media education or media literacy or media pedagogy. These notions are usually used in the same context by the scientists in different scientific centers in different countries. It's to a certain extent determined by the historical development and depends on the level of involvement of the country in the international process of educational problems discussion. UNESCO is considered to be one of the most important agent in this discussion as it generalize the opinions of the world's most famous scientists in this field and taking into consideration the most important social, economic and technological trends produce new definitions and paves the way for new tendencies. UNESCO's experts stated media education to be connected with all kinds of media, studying and learning process to gain new skills and the development of critical understanding and active participation in society.

The notion media education is widely spread in Europe. One of the most prominent scientific school that studies media education is Great Britain's. Here such famous scientists as Len Masterman and David Buckingham have developed the theory of media education and accentuate its potential in critical thinking and new literacy formation. This is media literacy that considered as the ability to use and understand the language of sounds and images produced by media. Media literacy is also the research object in America. Here scientists, like their colleagues in Great Britain and in Canada, states the importance of development of new literacy by studying media and developing skills of communication using new means of spreading information. This educational direction they defined as media literacy education.

German scientists develop media pedagogy that is almost the same as media education and media literacy education. They consider it as an integral discipline which elements are implemented into other academic courses. In Russia the notion media education is widely used to define the process of education that aims to form new awareness, skills and abilities connected with media proliferation in modern society. Media literacy is usually understand as a result of media education.

Ukraine has three scientific centers where media education is being studied. Scientists in Lviv's center consider ecological aspect of media education, its influence on people's mind and health. There are two centers in Kyiv. Here G.Onkovich studies media didactics and L.Najdyonova developed the model of media culture considering media education as an integral process being implemented in different academic courses. Media literacy Ukrainian scientists like their Russian colleagues consider as an outcome of media education.

Keywords: educational process, media education, media literacy, media pedagogy.

Bagriy V. N. «**The moral and humanistic qualities development optimization of the future social educator**».

Nowadays professional training is at the important stage and formation and there is a need for highly skilled employees and the intensification of the professionals activity of this sphere. The social pedagogue profession establishment is not devoid of errors and contradictions. The question of social sphere professions content is the most new and challenging.

It is noted that the social pedagogues professional training system correlates with the social situation in the community. Meanwhile the main aim of the educational process is the formation of a competitive and mobile specialist in the social pedagogy field (Y. Galaguzova).

In higher education the first priority is the task to create the conditions that ensure the development of the student creative potential and his future professional personality.

From the pedagogical point of view the future social teachers professional skills formation, aimed at students practical training for future professional activity, is based on humanistic principles that provides the personal basis of human activity.

The article highlights that the future social educator moral and humanistic qualities development optimization is possible within the framework of professional training in the professional education system.

The social pedagogues professional skills formation in the process of future teaching practice will be effectively provided in case of the future social educator moral and humanistic qualities development optimization.

Justifying the teaching condition, future social teacher moral and humanistic qualities development optimization, we have based on reserches of E. Gryshyn, L. Spirin. Scientists prove that the teaching and functional skills specificity is that they are always expressing the attitude of the educational subject to the educational object (teacher to student), so they include professional and ethical side.

Pedagogical skills as subjective human factors function on the base of educational subject moral education, its worldview and character traits, because of that they show ideological, business and moral personal qualities in the sense of its actions. It leads us to the belief that only a highly moral person can do a high quality work as a professional and expert, and therefore, will strive to improve professional skills.

Preparing students to enter their practice is based on getting moral qualities such as: moral conscience, duty, honor, responsibility, selflessness, altruism, fairness, kindness.

For this purpose, you need to create this atmosphere and conditions (originally in the group, on the Faculty at the University), where the student would be able to detect these features. This can be achieved by including them directly in the moral activity. And only on the basis of the achieved moral experience the student will have the desire to acquire professional skills.

Key words: optimization, moral and humanistic qualities of future social educator, formation of professional skills.

Balashova J. V. «Corporative Culture as a Part of Professionally-Personal Characteristics of Future Border-Guard Officer».

The problem of corporative culture of future border guard officers according to social-economic transformations of economic system is revealed in the article. The analysis of the peculiarities of corporative culture formation, made by modern pedagogues and psychologists is conducted in the article. The pedagogical conditions of corporative culture formation of future border guard officers are defined. The directions of further scientific investigations in the sphere of professional preparations are worked out in the article.

On the basis of the content of professional training the main tasks of corporative culture of future border guard officers were defined. It was defined that corporative culture takes an important role as a part of professional-personal characteristics of future border guard officer.

Under the high level of corporative culture of future officers-border guards author understands the existence of necessary theoretical knowledge and practical skills connected with the realization of corporative standards which are necessary for successful professional activity. It was set in the process of research that certain agents influence greatly on the cultural level of future officers-border guards and sphere of professional interests, general erudition, professional priorities, the state of development of individual needs, feelings and value orientations; correlations of personal and corporative regulations; personal life experience.

It is stated in the article that despite of the approach which is used by pedagogues they must be aimed at the formation of corporative culture of high level in future officers-border guards.

Keywords: corporative culture, future border guard officers.

Baranyuk V. V. «The essential characteristics of professional communicative competence of future Social Work specialists».

The article deals with the basic beliefs and scientific approaches to defining the essence of the concept «the professional communicative competence of social work future professional». In order to determine the definition the analysis of the concept «communicative competence» was done that is generic regarding to the professional communicative competence.

Determined that the term «communicative competence» is the subject of study of various scientific fields: communicative linguistics, social psychology, pedagogy, sociology. As a result, there are a number of interpretations of this concept. This is primarily due to the fact that researchers from different branches of science suited to describing communicative competence from the standpoint of their own interests and emphasize exactly those features which are characteristic of a particular science. It was found that there are two basic approaches to the interpretation of the term «communicative competence». Proponents of the first approach explain it as the concept of «ability», the second one through the concept of «knowledge», «skills and abilities». Multidimensional in the study of communicative competence and the availability of various kinds of interpretations of this concept show its complexity and diversity.

The term «professional communicative competence» in comparison with «communicative competence» is narrower because the criteria activity of professional future specialist determine the presence of the addressee speech (social worker) some communication skills that is characteristic only for this type of activity.

Communicative competence is an integral and fundamental characteristics of the professional competence of the specialist social work. This statement makes it possible to consider the communicative competence as a professional. The basis for the formation of professional and communicative competence of future professional social work is the presence of a communication of knowledge, skills and abilities. It is up to the level of their formation in social

worker depends on creating a positive emotional and psychological atmosphere of his communication with clients, the nature of the relations between them and the style of interaction. Communicative competence of social work specialist also depends on his life experiences, including the experience of interpersonal communication because it takes into account the norms and values of a particular environment and at the same time based on the individual characteristics of privacy. Based on analysis of a number of views and approaches to defining the essence of «communicative competence of professional social work», his sites' content, main features and applications, professional communicative competence of professional social work is treated as a complex integrative personal formation, which is a collection sufficiently formed professional knowledge, communication skills, emotional and value orientations specialist to ensure the effectiveness of its communicative interaction with clients or other members of society.

Keywords: competence, professional competence, communicative competence, social work specialist, professional and communicative competence of future social work specialists.

Bilous O., Kravchenko Yu., Odarchenko N. **«Forms of students' classroom educational activities in studying mathematical disciplines under the present day conditions».**

Present day technologic progress and the tendencies of information technologies implementation into different spheres of human activity set the task for higher educational institutions to train high-qualified specialists. At the same time, introduction of the credit-module system into educational process of high school teaching leads to the necessity of finding the new and improving the old forms of teaching to provide good quality educational services.

The article deals with the peculiarities of teaching process organization on a quantitative basis. Such forms of training as front, collective, group and individual work are being investigated. Pros and cons of each form of mathematical disciplines organization are being studied. It has been proved that frontal form of work is relevant to the first stages of the topic or section learning. It enables the students with various levels of knowledge to master the basics of education and acquire elementary skills in doing sums or making calculations. The lack of individual approach to every student, low level of independent work organization – these are the main drawbacks of this form of work in studying a mathematical discipline.

Group work of students supplies them with experience to work on the tasks, provides them with independence in decision-making, but completely eliminates individual work of the student and the teacher. This deficiency is compensated by the individual form of learning. The article offers examples of the multilevel tasks of such work organization. As the model of modern forms of teaching organization the authors offer the implementation of the mixed forms, and namely: the differential-group form, the individual-group form etc. The peculiarities of such forms organization, their advantages and disadvantages are viewed in the article. The recommendations concerning the necessity and effectiveness of the mixed forms of training are given.

Keywords: learning, group learning form, individual form of training, frontal learning.

Blazhiyevska S. S., Volcheluk Y. I. **«Social adaptation of students-freshmen is to studies in higher educational establishment».**

The article presents a theoretical study of the features of social adaptation of first-year students to study in higher education, the problems of entering students in the social life of university staff to identify possible areas of management adaptation first-year students to study in higher education.

Students in Ukraine constitutes an important part of society, which is occupied by a specific work - teaching. In recent years there has been a significant increase in the number of young people who have received or institutions of higher education that has a positive effect not only on the economic development of our country, but also for its emergence as a democratic European state. At the same time, students do not take an independent place in the production system, its social status is temporary, though prestigious, and public and social status is determined by the level of socio-economic development. Given that young people tend to enter into higher education immediately after high school, you need to actively develop social structures that facilitate the successful socialization and professional development of students.

Often, social and psychological exclusion generates loss generated positive attitudes and relationships first-year students. Serious consequences of exclusion is a state of tension and frustration, reduced activity of students in learning, loss of interest in social work, behavioral deterioration, failure at the first session, and in some cases - the loss of faith in their capabilities, disappointment in life plans. All this leads to mental overload, which actually reduces adaptatyvni opportunities and, consequently, contributes to the psychological health of the individual. In a society increasingly raises questions about succession and continuity of learning for the individual life. The basis for such approaches is constant dynamic changes in the world that affect the realm of knowledge, information and technology. It became clear that to learn once and for all life impossible.

So, you need to tune in developing the ability to effectively adapt to the new conditions of the various schools, without expending wasted mental and physical strength. In other words, you need to master the special skills of adaptive behavior, because the latter requires much less human stress regulatory mechanisms to maintain a steady state of the body. The child, a teenager, a young man entering to another school should not only feel comfort inside, possess sufficient knowledge to successfully continue their education in the new conditions of the first day, but also to be able to operate in a wide typology of education, educational, developmental situations.

Keywords: adaptation, socialization, effective social adaptation, not social stability.

Bryzhatyi Y. I. **«Motives and motivation in professional activity of future officer».**

Current events are unfolding in the country and the world are creating conditions for viewing military education as a component of national education due process of reforming the Armed Forces of Ukraine. Innovation processes are inherent in the concept of force development needs of the educational environment of new structural patterns, forms and methods of teaching, which in turn creates conditions in rethinking current practice of training military personnel. Arises

the need for the account of numerical and qualitative changes in science, technology, manufacturing and social environment.

Path to effective vocational guidance officer future is by understanding its motivation. You must determine how there is motivation, or certain other motives for the way motifs set in motion, and what activities are most effective for vocational guidance. According to many scientists willingness to study depends not only on the personal abilities of student, and the development of motivational sphere in which they are located.

Modern events which are opened out in a country and world create pre-conditions for the revision of military education, as component national community from the review of processes of reformation of Military powers of Ukraine. Innovative processes which are stopped up in conception of development of military powers need from an educational environment in new flow diagrams, forms and methods of studies which in turn creates pre-conditions in переосмисленні of existent practice of training of soldiery personnels. A necessity appears for the account of numeral and high-quality changes in area of, production and social environment science, technique.

Keywords: reason, motivation of professional activity.

Keywords: motive, motivation profession.

Burdash M. V. «The problems of students' socio-economic competence formed of higher educational establishments».

In the article the pressing questions of socio-economic competence of students of higher educational establishment are probed in the process of educational activity in the conditions of purposeful way of Ukraine to European and world integration. The purpose of writing of the article is an analysis of formed socio-economic competence of students of higher educational establishment, and also scientific looks on this issue. The theoretical and practical aspects of problem are considered. So analysed scientific sources gave cause for integration of confessedly constituents – social and economic, because in such context this problem was not yet examined. It is offered criterion is level approach for determination of the state of formed of socio-economic competence. Experimentally – experimental work during an establishing experiment had for an object realization of task of diagnostics of the real level of formed of socio-economic competence of students of higher educational establishment.

The purpose of the diagnostic stage of research was a leadthrough of primary supervision and clarification of criteria and indexes of level of formed of socio-economic competence of students. Such methods were used in research: conversation, supervision, study of scientific-literary sources on the probed subject, and also diagnostic methods: tests, questionnaire, creative tasks, methods of mathematical korelyacii and mathematical statistics.

The base of method of experimental research was become by criterion-level approach which on the basis of criteria and indexes, allowed to select such levels of formed of socio-economic competence of students: high, sufficient, low, elementary. Diagnostics of level of formed of socio-economic competence of students which only began studies in higher educational establishment allowed to find out the accumulated socio-economic experience which is formed yet to beginning of studies in Higher Institute, that allows to estimate the certain initial level of socio-economic competence of students, as compared to such experience for the students of senior courses.

That is why, for verification of hypothesis, to the students of senior courses it was suggested to estimate for itself the level of formed of basic qualities of economic competence, which rotined a high enough level on some qualities. But however express-questioning offered farther more rotined that on some concepts of financial literacy there are problems as an insufficient understanding of some concepts (for example, differences between a socio-economic competence and socio-economic knowledge). That is why conclusions were done that the existent departmental teaching in higher educational establishments not in a sufficient degree forms the socio-economic competence of students and there is a necessity of its further improvement.

Keywords: socio-economic competence, socio-economic knowledge, financial literacy.

Gaponova V. M., Karpushyna M. G. «Pedagogical aspects of problem-solving skills development».

This investigation concerns the issues of problem-solving skills development that is an essential part of the future border-guards' professional activities. The acquisition of the problem-solving skills enhances the abilities to find solutions to the problem situations, to take decisions in non-standard situations, to develop lateral and creative thinking and to put into practice theoretical knowledge. The authors of the article analyze the concepts of «problem-based learning», «problem situation», «skills» and «research skills», synthesize their own understanding of the idea of skills concerning this research. Notion «skills» is defined as the operations that constitute the actions. On the basis of lower operations their fulfillment requires the application of prior knowledge, skills and experience, provides capability to accomplish service tasks and duties efficiently and effectively and enables to obtain new skills in the situations that change constantly. Notion «research skills» refers to combining skills that result in controlling psychological development of the cadets (students), involving into problem-solving and problem-decision search process and suggest application of the following operations: analyses, comparison, sorting, synthesis and heuristic methods. The research focuses on the complex nature of the problem-solving skills based on knowledge and a number of some simpler skills as well as some previous experience. The result of their diverse combinations in different situations is a new skill. The authors have utilized interconnection among activity structure, problem situation fulfillment and skills development framework. The article defines the interdependence between the task, knowledge necessary for its completion and practical knowledge application. Practical value of this research lies in framing problem-solving skills pattern that demonstrates the ways of the above discussed skills development.

Keywords: problem learning, problem situation, activity, actions, operation, skills, research skills, development.

Gomon'yuk O. M. «Pre-Professional Education of Social Pedagogues».

A necessity of reorientation of the studying process on the development of personality is one of the peculiarities of modern system of education. That's why there is the necessity of changing the direction of reformation of education from the informational approach to the competence one. Real organizational form of implementation of competence

approach is pre-profile, profile, university and post-graduate preparation. So, modern social pedagogue is mobile, informed, creative person with highly developed motivation to self-education and self-development.

The peculiarities of formation of professional pedagogical culture of future social pedagogues in the process of pre-professional preparation of pupils are revealed in this article.

The formation of professional pedagogical culture consists of several stages and pre-professional preparation of pupils takes an important place among them.

Specialized extra –curricular activities have the important place in the system of career guidance work as it is one of the most important forms of attraction of pupils to the pedagogical knowledge.

The creation of pedagogical classes with the aim of attraction of pupils to the pedagogical process, introduction of demands to the profession of a teacher, certain theoretical aspects of pedagogics and formation of direction on the pedagogical activity is rather perspective and fruitful. The examples of career guidance work in different educational establishments in Ukraine and abroad are given.

Pre-professional school education, professional university education and post-graduate education play the role of real organizational forms for implementing competence approach into educational process. That's why a social pedagogue is a well-informed mobile and creative person with highly developed motivation to self-education and self-development. It's pre-professional school education that provides for the development of future social pedagogues' professional and pedagogic culture. The article highlights the peculiarities of future social pedagogues' pre-professional school education.

Keywords: pedagogical culture of a teacher', professional and pedagogical culture, pedagogical activity.

Grabchak O. V. «**Planning of working hours as ponderable factor of professional success**».

In the article dependence of professional success of personality is examined on ability optimum to plan the personal and working time. Technologies of management of period, management, their conformities to law, principles, laws of the effective use of working hours, are examined.

Modern organizations use a personnel as active component everyday activity of which substantially influences on directions of organizational development and organizational efficiency.

In skilled work at the selection of personnel an accent is displaced toward advantages, which have workers, apt at self-knowledge, self-education, self-regulation of the conduct. A capacity for a management is an orientation on the maximal use of own possibilities, conscious self-management the flow of the own life.

A self-management, time-management, can be examined as such technology, which is able to promote the attractiveness of labour for the kreativnikh, professional workers gifted, and, in the end, capable to create friendly to implementation of professional tasks climate, to stabilize the collectives of organizations and rationalize their activity by optimization of labour, refuse, from bureaucratization of management.

A self-management is the successive and purposeful use of effective methods of work in everyday practice with the optimum use of own possibilities for achievement of own aims.

A self-management allows effectively to overcome all stages of successful way to the purpose, namely: to decide what you aim to attain; to create own vision of success; to believe in that success will come; concentrated on aims which conduce to success; not to lose a heart at failures.

Keywords: time-management, self-management, sentinel organization of professional, optimum use of working hours.

Ditkovska L. A. «**Information and communication technologies in training of social workers**».

The role and possibilities of using information and communication technologies in the professional training of social workers has been reviewed in the article. The theoretical aspect of ICT competencies in the modern information society has been defined. The concept of ICT competencies of social workers has been worked out. The possibility of ICT competencies formation of university students majoring in social work in the process of study of special computer science disciplines has been worked out.

Knowledge connected with the data processing, understanding the role of ICT in the development of modern society, bases of informational culture, skills in using ICT for the fulfillment of diagnostic, prognostic human rights, organizational, preventive and communicative functions of professional activity, skills of realized and rational using of informational technologies and computer for doing practical sums are formed in students in the process of studying of educational disciplines oriented on using ICT.

Thus, ICT competences of students of higher educational establishments of specialty "Social work" are formed in the process of studying of disciplines oriented on using ICT.

The system of knowledge about the abilities and peculiarities of using of the newest informational technologies in the social sphere, skills in using ICT in the process of making decisions in managing of social sphere is formed in students in the result of studying of the newest informational technologies.

Keywords: information and communication technologies, social worker, competence, ICT competencies, professional activity.

Dolynskiy E. V. «**The possibility of using education environment MOODLE while learning foreign languages and translation**».

As a result of Ukrainian educational reform and development of globalization processes the methods of teaching the foreign languages have changed.

At the present time, information technologies and distance education are particularly important. The experience of foreign countries shows the new opportunities for optimal development of skills and capacity of foreign language communication.

The article deals with peculiarities of implementing e-learning environment Moodle for improvement the language learning and translation. The benefits of this technology in the training process are identified and described.

Language learning and translation using the Moodle technology by the students is productive and efficient innovation that improves the quality of the educational process. Information resources of this type are inexhaustible and require further development of both teachers and students.

Thus, we can note that, the combination of electronic communication technologies with daily educational process generates the following benefits: simplified the process of informing students about any work-changes, attachments, correction of subject matters, increasing the possibility of active involvement and use of technical, literary base, accelerating feedback, thus it is possible to coordinate effectively, plan and adjust the independent activity of students.

Prospects for further research are the theoretical grounding and development of methods of forming informative competence of translators using Moodle technology while learning a foreign language.

Keywords: education environment Moodle, learning foreign languages and translation, information technologies.

Dunets L. M. **«Forms and methods of professional orientation work at higher educational establishment».**

The essence of forms and methods of professional orientation work at a higher educational establishment is defined in the article. The author suggests developing professional orientation work at three directions: with pedagogues, students, and their parents.

The given groups of forms and methods of профорієнтаційної work allow gradually to form active position of schoolboy in relation to the professional future and to life on the whole.

Active application of forms and methods of профорієнтаційної work in institute of higher will help the graduating students of general educational establishments in professional self-determination, and to the teachers of higher educational establishments – to prepare the professionally directed specialists. In профорієнтаційній work with schoolboys it is necessary to draw on the complex of complementary each other психолого-педагогічних forms and methods.

In the article an author marks that joint профорієнтаційна work of higher educational establishment and general educational establishments from forming of professional inclinations of schoolboys will flow more successfully, if her systematic to conduct, beginning from a 9-10 class. Most influence on the choice of university for students has an example of acquaintances which studied here. Young people it is peculiar to search example in an environment.

Key words: professional orientation, forms, methods, higher educational establishment, pedagogue, teacher, student, pupil.

Hritziv V. B. **«Teaching of the professional and ethical competence in future banking specialists in the study of humanities».**

The article defines and pedagogical conditions of formation of professional and ethical competence in future banking specialists in the study of humanities.

It was found that banking is a specific kind of financial activity that requires financiers and accountants high level training to competently perform their duties (industrial design services and investment companies and organizations control their financial activities are economists, accountants and other employees of the sectors, where the monetary, credit and other banking transactions). In this regard, in personnel work is so important direction as personnel evaluation, based on competence. Given the existing varieties of key competencies in education highlighted professional and ethical component of competence banking specialists.

Based on the analysis of scientific papers suggested that the formation of professional and ethical competence banking specialists in the study of the humanities will be more effective if you implement these pedagogical conditions: optimization methods for learning activities in the training of future banking specialists in the study of humanities; shaping vocational orientation of future banking specialists, increase scientific and pedagogical skills of teachers of higher education to meet modern requirements for banking, design models of professional and ethical qualities of future banking specialists in the study of humanities.

Based on the analysis of research and practice of formation of professional and ethical competence in upcoming banking specialists developed a model of professional skills of future professionals of banking, which is based on the following main methodological approaches: competence, systematic, cultural, activity, axiological, personal and humanistic, integration. Application of the proposed model will help to improve the content of training future specialists banking, the formation of these reflections all major aspects of their own professionalism, resulting in emerging personality of a student with a high level of professional and ethical qualities.

Keywords: professional and ethical competence, future specialists banking, professional and ethical qualities, professional orientation of individual pedagogical conditions of professional and ethical competence.

Ignatovska R. V. **«Pedagogical conditions of formation at cadets of readiness for processing of foreign language professional literature».**

Pedagogical conditions of effective preparation in higher educational establishments o cadets of internal Forces to work with foreign specialized literature including stimulation of motivation, realization of interdisciplinary connections teaching to strategies of work with foreign specialized text are proved on the basis of analysis of theoretical researches and own experience of teaching foreign language.

The concrete strategies connected with the preparation of cadets to work with foreign specialized literature, strategy of flexibility of reading, strategy of prediction on the basis of using of all linear and nonlinear information of the text, strategy of recognizing and understanding of grammar structures of the text through the using of receptive lexica.

Teaching cadets to the strategies of work with foreign specialized text improves their preparation I foreign language in general and helps the formation of readiness to work with foreign specialized literature. Formation of readiness of students to work with foreign specialized literature will be successful if such pedagogical conditions as

stimulation to motivation of cadets to work with foreign specialized literature, realization of interdisciplinary connections, teaching cadets to the strategies of work with foreign specialized text.

Key words: cadets of higher educational institutions of the Ministry of Internal affairs, foreign language professional literature, readiness for processing of foreign language professional literature, pedagogical conditions.

Kaminska A. V., Volynets N. V. «**Formation of communicative skills manager**».

The article is devoted to the results of a theoretical research problems the formation of the communicative skills of the manager.

One of the conditions of the modern manager is constant interaction with other people. Characteristic, which is necessary manager at any level – communicability. In the process of implementation of the functions a manager co-operates with colleagues, inferiors, leaders, shareholders, suppliers, users, representatives of supervisory organs and other people and organizations which are directly or mediated related to activity of the organization.

To work with people which considerably differ the status and interests, managers must have a specific set of personality characteristics, which strengthen a trust and respect from the side of those, with whom they are in contact.

Development of communicative abilities of manager is one of the head problem of psychology, the decision of which has an important value both for a concrete manager and for society in general.

In the article is represented the features of forming the communicative abilities of manager. Trade in the profession of manager is closely related to ability of artistic domain facilities and technicians of intercourse. Not a single manager will be able to attain the professional purpose without communicative competent, which is a major aspect in his work.

Communicative skills need a manager in an order correctly to understand other people and effectively to co-operate with them. A manager cannot do without these skills in most situations, as his activity is taken exactly to that, to attain concrete goals through other people.

To work with people not easy, for this purpose it is necessary to purchase the special abilities. In modern psychology scientists select such basic stages of forming of the special capabilities : inclination – appetite – inclination – ability.

Thus, the psychological characteristics of manager personality are professionally professional, administratively organizational, socially psychological, moral qualities.

A manager to carry out the professional activity must own such professional abilities: structural - qualities which provide success in transformation of the entire world, in the improvement of society and personality; intersocialitive - qualities which guarantee successful co-operation between people, understanding each other and effective co-operate, establishment of contacts, organization of common causes.

Among intersocialitive abilities important for a manager are communication, and among communication – tolerance. communicative empathy and ability to rule in communication.

Keywords: manager, communication skills, professional background, psychological professional skills and abilities of manager, communicative competence.

Kosholap O. F. «**Activity of public organizations on development of education on territory of Поділля at the beginning XX of century**».

The analysis of activities of public educational societies on Podillya on the beginning of XX centuries is done in this article. It is stated that the centres of educational activities done by teachers, by the major part of priests, by pupils of secondary schools were towns which played an important role in the development of education and culture on the territory of Podillya province.

Content, forms and methods of activity of public cultural and educational organizations on the territory of Podillya on the beginning of XX century are enlightened.

It is stated that public educational movement on Podillya is closely connected with the activity of “Society of nature researchers of Podillya”, which was organized in Kamyanets-Podilskyi.

It is determined in the article that the activity of “Vinnnytsya literature and cultural society”, “Balta music and drama society”, “Mogylyv-Podilskyi department of society of researchers of Podnistrov’ya”.

The unions of teachers had an important place in the system of organization and activity of public educational societies on the territory of Podillya. The desire to organize professional unions of teachers and activists of human education was not supported by government for a long time as it saw a big threat for the existence of monarchy in them.

The towns of Podillya province were the centres of educational activity done by teachers, by the major part of priests, by pupils of secondary and higher educational establishments. Educational establishments of different types, libraries, museums which served needs not only people from towns but from surrounding villages too were concentrated in them. Students’ youth and gymnasium pupils took active part in this process.

Keywords: public and educational activities, educational communities, Sunday schools, Parish schools, Podolia.

Kravets R. A. «**A cultural competence and cross-cultural communication in the professional training of future agrarians**».

The ways of increasing of quality of special preparation of future agrarians in higher educational establishment are described in this article. The actuality and property of providing of aimed and systemic formation of cultural competence of students and imparting of knowledge and skills of adjustment of cross-cultural communication as a guarantee of successful professional self-development and self- improvement during all life to them is proved.

The essences of such notions as “cultural competence” and “cross-cultural communication” are revealed and different approaches to their explanation and to the formation of determination of cross-cultural competence of future specialists of agrarian sphere are covered.

The author of the article admits that socio-cultural competence of future agrarians has much in common with the cross-cultural competence according to the essence and growing interest of researchers by the questions of cross-cultural competence is connected with the processes of globalization, cultural migration, business integration, expanding of the sphere of influence of mega-mediaculture and development of new informational technologies. Precondition and resource quality of successful formation of cross-cultural competence are linguistic- cultural and foreign competences.

It is underlined in the article that cross-cultural competence of future specialists of agrarian sphere is the ability of a person to do cross-cultural communication in a style of cooperation, the effectiveness of which is determined by the level of values and by the chain of personal characteristics, by opening to foreign experience, tolerance, empathy, mutual understanding and by flexibility of thoughts. This ability is based on knowledge, skills and practice of cross-cultural communication.

Keywords: culture, competence, communication, cooperation, ethnophor.

Kravchuk V. V. «Independent work as the integral and continuous factor of professional preparation of future specialists-border guards».

The analysis of independent work of cadets is done in this article, the meaning of it in the system of continuous preparation of future specialists-border guards is determined.

The level of organization of independent work influences greatly on the formation of stable interest to the educational disciplines, on the levels of cognitive activity and on the process of acquirement of special disciplines skills and techniques of students (cadets).

The effectiveness of educational process depends from the formation of motivation. Teacher must form motivation to the independent studying of educational material in a cadet. Then it is necessary to form the aim and to determine the task for students to fulfill it independently. All the tasks must correspond to the content of discipline and include different kinds of cognitive activity of cadets.

Systematic control of the quality of fulfillment of independent work of cadets is one of the important factors of effective process of this kind of work. It gives in its turn the possibility to correct the process of independent work of a cadet.

So, the structure of independent work consists of motivation, formation of the aim of independent work, setting tasks for independent work, fulfillment of independent work, control of its results, methodical providing of independent work. In conditions of credit and module technology of studying the main task of a teacher is active organization of independent work of cadets, as it helps to develop logical thinking and provides constant improvement in the chosen profession. Besides it teaches to work independently and develops creative activity.

Keywords: independent work, credit and module technologies, educational process, motivation.

Kravchuk S. J. «The legal framework for youth entrepreneurship: general problems and solution approaches».

System approaches for legislative and administrative improvement of youth entrepreneurship in Ukraine are determined in the paper. Some factors that cause employment disputes because of high corruption level, high taxation level and high inflation rate as well as decrease in demand for the results of business activity are highlighted.

Youth in our country is especial socially disadvantaged group because of lack of work experience as well as legal and professional knowledge amid tough competition in the labor market. Employers need experienced staff, therefore it's enough difficult for young person without work experience to obtain employment. So nowadays it becomes more necessary to improve social and legal protection of youth's right to work by means of change in labor character and conditions amid the new social and economic circumstances, introduction new norms of labor conditions as well as review acting ones and provision of supplementary guarantees concerning labor rights of youth.

Thus, there is a problem: young people cannot obtain employment as they have no work experience, at the same time, they cannot gain this experience as they have never been employed.

An effective way to support youth employment is to employ young unemployed citizens, providing the employers with donations from Fund of obligatory national social insurance of Ukraine on the case of unemployment. Such funding will stimulate employers to employ young person who can stay at the enterprise and really become a qualified specialist.

Young people can also deal with abovementioned matter within the framework of regulatory instruments. To do this they should unite in public association. Activity of entrepreneurs public association is a real support and development of youth entrepreneurship in Ukraine in general as well as in each region in particular. Efficiency of such support is measured not only by the quantity of business entities registered in some region, but also by how free and transparent they can do their business.

In addition to the above, for today there is the only way to ensure own entrepreneurial activities. It is to conduct mass protests to get enforcement from both central and local authorities. If not, declared by legislative and executive powers priority directions of the development of youth entrepreneurship and employment issues of young people will keep out of private business of the oligarchic structures that have direct impact on law-making activity of the current power.

Keywords: legal framework for youth entrepreneurship, socially disadvantaged group, youth entrepreneurship, public association of young entrepreneurs.

Krupa V. V. «Content and meaning of medical rehabilitation in general preparation of specialist in physical rehabilitation».

The content of medical rehabilitation as a component of physical rehabilitation in general is considered in this article. The priority of medical aspect of rehabilitation is shown as undeniable because organs of social providing, human education, public organizations take their measures of rehabilitation, taking into consideration the state of health of a certain person. It is noticed that rehabilitation will not have a desirable effect if its main principles are not followed. They are: 1. Early beginning of measures of rehabilitation. It helps to renew functions of organism more quickly, to prevent

complications in case of development of invalidness and to treat it on the first stages. 2. Continuity of measures of rehabilitation. This principle is the base of effectiveness of rehabilitation because only continuity and phasing sequence of measures of rehabilitation is the guarantee of shortening of treatment time, decreasing of level of invalidness and expenditures on renewing treatment, long-term material maintenance of invalids. 3. Complexity of measures of rehabilitation. Under the doctor's control rehabilitation is held by other specialists, such as sociologist, psychologist, pedagogue, jurist etc. 4. Individuality of measures of rehabilitation. Programs of rehabilitation are written individually for every patient or invalid taking into consideration general state, peculiarities of illness, output level of physical state, peculiarities of a patient, age, sex, profession etc.

Forms and methods of massage as important way of physical influence on the organism of a patient are revealed. Massage may be general and local. We distinguish the following kinds of massage according to the task, such as hygienic, treating, sporty and self-massage. Hygienic massage is an active way of prophylaxis of treatments and keeping of working ability. Treating massage is an effective method of treatment of traumas and illnesses. There are several kinds of it: 1) Classical massage is used without taking into consideration of reflex act and it is done not far from damaged area or directly on it. 2) Reflex massage is done with the aim of reflex influence on the functional state of the inner organs systems and tissues and special methods are used to influence on certain zones-dermatomes. 3) Connective tissue massage influences on the connective tissue and subcutaneous tissue; this massage is done with taking into consideration of directions of lines of Beningof.

1) Periosteal massage influences some points in certain sequence.

2) Spot massage influences locally on biologically active spots (stimulating or relaxing) according to the indications of illness or pain in certain part of the body.

3) Apparatus massage is done with the help of pnevmo-vibrating vacuum ultrasound ionizing and other devices.

4) Treating self-massage is done by the patient himself. It may be recommended by the treating doctor, nurse, specialist in massage, TPE. The most effective methods of influence on the certain part of the body are chosen as a rule.

The short analysis of educational process connected with the preparation of specialists in physical rehabilitation in general is done.

Keywords: medical rehabilitation, physical rehabilitation, specialist in physical rehabilitation, forms, methods and stages of medical rehabilitation, massage, types (kinds) of massage, analysis, measures of rehabilitation, organism, educational process.

Krysko V. L., Tchaikovsky M. E. «**Features of negative attitude toward people with the special necessities**».

In the article the features of attitude are examined toward people with the special necessities, the analysis of negative attitude is carried out toward this category of population and the signs of negative attitude toward people with the special necessities and variety of their display are studied in theory.

At the beginning of XXI age the problem of tolerance purchased the special actuality in connect with the process of globalization which pushes off the religious, national and ethnic identities of different cultures and people. Forming of civil society is impossible without the proper awareness of fundamental values of democracy. One of basic such values there is a value of tolerance. Problem of tolerance today - one of central problems of both global and national, order.

Phenomenon of disability or physical possibilities of man are limited does not behave to the digit only of medical problems. For understanding of this problem and overcoming of its consequences social, economic, psychological and other factors have an extraordinarily large value. In fact people with the limited possibilities experience difficulty not only as a result of disease, rejections or defects of the state but also through maladjustment of physical and social surroundings to their special necessities, understanding of society, preconceived relation, to disability.

Consequently, there is a requirement in reliable and complete information about people with the special necessities, their problems and possibilities. Mass Medias can diffuse such information. Abroad the uses of the special columns practice in magazines and newspapers, regular cycles of transmissions on radio and television, the questions of discrimination of these people and their monogynopaediums come into question in which. Gradually on changing materials which cause pity and experiencing publications come about possibilities, talents and capabilities of children are with the special necessities. Having valuable information, a man will be able adequately to estimate other, and define the attitude toward them.

Keywords: man with the special necessities, invalid, negative relation, personality, tolerance.

Kuchynska I. O. «**Becoming ideas of civic education in the context of historical and educational situation of the second half of the nineteenth century**».

This article analyzes the problems of development ideas of civic education in the context of historical and educational situation of the second half of the nineteenth century. The aim of the article is to substantiate the idea of civic education in Ukraine; coverage civic idea in education as the leading direction of theoretical development of teachers of the second half of the nineteenth century. The point is that the main historical prerequisites ideas of civic education in the national socio-educational thought at the time were: socio-political, socio-economic, educational.

The author describes various ideas for civic education: national-democratic, radical and conservative, etc. Reported that the real impetus to ideas of civic education provided labor Ushinskogo K. «On the nation in public education» (1857), Kostomarov «Права Does Our obvyntyely» (1863), P. Kulish «Viewing Ukrainian books» (1862), Drahomanov «Folk School in Ukraine among life and literature in Russia» (1877), V. Stoyunina «Russkaya Notes at School» (1881). The author emphasizes that special place in the development of ideas of civic education for students in the second half of the nineteenth century takes work Ushinskogo K. «On the nation in public education».

Keywords: formation, development, ideas, civil education.

Lisova T. V., Derkach M. V. «**Motivational aspect of professional socialization of future psychologists**».

Recently, the problem of professional socialization is increasingly attracting the attention of researchers, and all relevant aspects of the study of professional experts consciousness aspect is motivational determinants of individual professionalism.

An explanation for the scientific study of the situation serves as a systemic problem creating methodological status of the motivational sphere of professional at all stages of professional development. The problem of studying professional motivational space of future professional psychologists is one of the most popular among them. Against the background of existing scientific achievements in the study of this problem, we will try to present another empirical material that we believe will complement the specified direction. Considering the required quality professional psychologist, it is important to leave the success of his career. They define the purpose, scope, duration and form of his training. The basis of the motivational sphere of professional psychologists should be humanistic orientation of the individual. In this concept fits several personal qualities and traits, mostly motivational and ideological nature: altruistic positions, roles, attitudes in interpersonal communication, high motivation of the profession, the prevalence of cognitive, altruistic, empathic motivation at work, ready for the job and focus on positive.

Motivational psychologist provides individual substructure formed positive motivation to the profession, to provide counseling, acceptance of self and others. The basic personal quality at this level is dialogism, including the dialogical commitment, unconditional acceptance of others, personal reflection, an advanced system of personal meanings, focus on mutual understanding. As the profession of psychologist refers to the professionals such as "man – the man", then by the predominant importance of personality and attitude of the generalized system of values. Professionally important qualities for the profession is sociability, emotional stability, communication and organizational skills, fairness, distribution of attention, kindness, skill mastery, empathy and reflection. Motivational orientation in students can be varied, but the basis of the motivational sphere of professional psychologists should be humanistic orientation of the individual, the prospective professional psychologist must obtain and develop throughout their lives.

Ключові слова: соціалізація, самовизначення, особистість, мотивація, майбутні фахівці-психологи, мотиваційний сфера.

Matviychuk T. V. **«Main directions of researching of creative abilities in psychology and pedagogics».**

Fundamental researches directed on the studying of abilities, the detection of their content, structure, patterns of formation creating of conceptual system of knowledge about abilities took place in native (Russian and Ukrainian) psychology, as it was determined on the basis of hold analysis of the main directions of researching of creative abilities in psychology and pedagogics.

There is no clear imagination about the place abilities take in the system of psychic phenomena nowadays. Ability as a psychic measure, capability, quality, structure which helps personality or structure of activity with different level of success to realize this or that activity, has contradictive capabilities. There is the existence of natural (congenital, hereditary) and acquired in abilities, conditionality of effectiveness of abilities by inseparable connection of peculiarities of the brain structure, higher nervous activity of a person and by the character of socialization of personality on ontological level of analysis in psychology. As for talent, it is possible to identify potential talent (which is congenital) and actual talent (which is a product of interaction of individual with the world).

The statement that creativity is the ability to do the work which is as innovative (that is original, unexpected) as useful, that corresponds the demands of the task, is clear.

Keywords: creative abilities, creativity, creative personality, creative potential.

Melashchenko M. V. **«Modern approaches to foreign language training legal professionals profile».**

The approaches in solutions of problems of formation of foreign communicational competence of future jurists are analyzed in this article. Y. Modern educational paradigms in searching of effective approaches to the foreign professional preparation of future specialists of judicial profile in the context of their execution of middlemen function in solving of conflicts in future professional sphere are substantiated.

It is determined that the characteristic feature of searching of new pedagogic measures is the direction on the individuality and personality of a student on the possibility of providing of conditions of development and self-development of psychic and personal capabilities and qualities of a student – future specialist.

Author admits that it is necessary to check approaches, content and methodical providing of formation of foreign communicative competence, reorienting teaching the subject "foreign language" as self-aim on the development of imaginations about the world and the place of a man in it through the integration of knowledge of foreign language with the knowledge of related sciences and future professional activity. We consider the ability of students to the integration, structuration and systematization of existing knowledge and skills for the solution of real professionally oriented tasks and skills one of the criteria of achievements of high level of formation of a model of competent specialist.

Keywords: foreign language communicative competence, future lawyer, foreign language mediation activity.

Mozolev A. M. **«Development of motivation to employment in students of special medical group to a physical culture».**

The article is devoted the issue of the day is perfection of maintenance of physical education of the students of special medical group on the basis of personality valued attitude toward a health, developments of the program of the physical loading of the students of special medical group taking into account future professional activity.

By an author the conducted analysis of dissertation works, scientific publications, through question of motivational valued toward athletic activity which testifies attitude that to engaged in a physical culture the students of task medical forces did not have a problem of determination of motivation the article of the special study.

This article shows the analysis of the questioning of the students of special medical group is from the questions: common to all mankind values; personality self-appraisal; development of physical internals; knowledge of psychology and physical functional possibilities of the organism; to necessities, reasons, interests in engaging in a physical culture; physical self-education.

Discovered personality valued orientations and priorities of physical development of students. Certain necessities and reasons induce the students of the students of special medical group to independent engaged in a physical culture.

By an author the followings methods of research were applied: questionnaire, pedagogical supervision, planning of future professional activity. The novelty of theoretical results consists in that certain necessities and reasons, yaks induce forming of interest of students of task medical forces to independent engaged in a physical culture.

A practical value consists in that knowledge of reasons, it induce to forming of the students of special medical group to the independent engaging in a physical culture, will allow to build an educational-educator process more rationally, to heave up the level of individual physical and functional possibilities of the students of special medical group taking into account future professional activity.

Keywords: development motivation, questionnaire quiz, students of special medical group.

Miroshnichenko N. A. **«Professionally designed training volunteers to socio-educational integration of young people with disabilities in the social environment».**

Unwillingness healthy people to understand and accept disabled in Ukraine is one of the most serious obstacles to solving the problem. Unpreparedness business integration can not only reduce the effectiveness of the integration processes, but also cause psychological trauma as disabled and healthy people. Therefore we can say that the necessary development and testing of targeted content and form of social institutions forming adequate representations community of people with disabilities, and communication skills with this group of young people. The starting point to justify the involvement of volunteers to direct the process of integrating young people with disabilities have taking into account the fact that young people friends and peers is one of the influential sources.

That's peers is the most "readily available" source of information in poor development of information centers and anonymous advice. Given the above reasons and arguments for involving young people in the process of integration, we have been the method of "peer", the essence of which derives from the fact that the main part in the spread of knowledge is very young. Its advantages lie in the fact that adolescence and early socio-cultural environment is the natural environment, the availability of which is limited to adults age, language, communication styles and efficiency effects.

The priority in the process of integrating people with disabilities in society is the development and implementation of adequate forms of social and educational work with all stakeholders of the social environment. Summary of socio-pedagogical work is to build in adequate public attitudes towards people with disabilities. The main objective of socio-educational work with volunteers is to build a tolerant humanistic settings, which is an important characteristic of social and educational position, especially humanistic installation of future social workers. **Keywords:** volunteer, integration, social environment, the disabled.

Nagorichna O. S. **«Modern training technologies in training to customs authorities».**

The article substantiates the need for changes in the system of training of workers, in particular, the introduction of corporate training programs in a modular fashion to enhance the skills of customs officers.

The study used: Methods of theoretical generalization and comparison, analysis and synthesis to refine categorical apparatus. The basic types of training used for the training of customs officials. The essence and role of training in the formation of the modern system of education and training of customs officials, and contains a detailed description of their varieties. A critical analysis of the types of training based on the comparison of key criteria. The basic directions of perfection used learning systems to enhance its efektyvizatsiyi. The article presents a description of the main elements of the education and training of customs officers.

Summarizes recent research and publications in the field of introducing interactive teaching methods in vocational and management practices of state officials resulting in the necessity of amending the system of training of customs authorities, namely the introduction of corporate training programs in a modular fashion. In order to improve the system of education and training of the necessity of the use of interactive teaching methods, such as training technologies that will enable to reduce training costs and help increase its effectiveness.

Based on the research of the necessity of not only 3-5 – day training, but also developing a program that would be based on a modular approach and was implemented once every four months. In addition, the authors suggest another, alternative – use in practice program that includes several modules for professional purposes and general module. This training program each student shall consist of individual head of the department, which will give an opportunity to update and extend theoretical knowledge and take into account the specifics of each of customs authorities.

Keywords: customs officers advance training, technologies, corporate trainings.

Ovod U. V. **«Features of professional social workers in the social security system».**

This paper analyzes and highlights the features of professional social workers, the requirements for his personal qualities. Also describes the functions that perform the social worker and the impact of his career on social protection.

Today in Ukraine we are seeing a very bad trend. This decrease in population, the increase in divorce rates, and hence problematic families, orphans, there is an aging population, poverty, and therefore extends begging, improper medical care increases the number of disabled children, disabled, widespread disease of sexually transmitted diseases, including AIDS, which usually occurs during social problems, increasing the incidence of drug and substance abuse, crime increases.

In the social sphere affects the economic situation in the country, recession, reduced productivity, depreciation savings to inflation, lower real wages and pensions, the fall in employment and unemployment is rising. Under these conditions, the population demoralizuyetsya. Therefore, the activities of social workers today is very promising and necessary.

The character of the demands of the social worker knowledge of a wide range of subjects of the social security system as a whole, the relevant legislation, the elements of sociology and economics, specific methods of individual work with people. That implies the need for knowledge of the person in applied psychology.

The social worker must be able to identify a social problem, establish its causes, and to contribute to its solution. It helps people who find themselves in a crisis situation, feel productive members of society.

The most promising areas of social work is the prevention of negative phenomena and a healthy lifestyle, organization of private social service centers, organization of the market of social services, work in the community aimed at uniting and strengthening internal resources, the introduction of alternative forms of social care for orphans, people with disabilities. Guests, alternative forms of rehabilitation of persons with disabilities in behavior, socio-psychological work in enterprises and organizations.

Keywords: social security, social security, social worker, social services client.

Palamarchuk V. V. **«Formation of self-education competence law enforcement officers as of great importance».**

This paper presents an analysis of the problem of the formation of self-education competence law enforcement officers in educational theory and practice and definitions of basic concepts.

Found that the relevance of the formation of self-education competence law enforcement officers due to the necessity of social and personal self, increasing its role in the modern Ukrainian society. Variability technologies, species and production facilities, professional activities, responsibilities, intensive development of the spiritual aspects of life, expanding the creative work content, the rapid aging of «educational capital» principle put forward new requirements for the training of staff of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, its moral maturity, general cultural and intellectual levels. In order to successfully carry out its duty and civil liability, modern law enforcement officer must be highly educated, highly cultured man, have profound professional knowledge and skills in different areas, and have a constant desire for self education. This requires legal documents, which focused requirements for officers of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine.

The analysis of scientific sources on the study suggest that the currently studied many different aspects of the theory and practice of self-education. However, specific scientific papers on the problem of forming self-educational competence law enforcement officers were found.

Found that self-education competence of officer – is its integrative personal property that provides emotional value attitude to self-development and self education, knowledge about its planning and implementation of methods of self, subjective, personal experience of productive problem solving, development and implementation of models of training students to self education, readiness for continuous self-development as a professional, self-improvement, self-education in the future career officer. It is essential for the successful development of a modern and professional officer – a law enforcement officer.

The structure of self-educational competence is a holistic integrative construct consisting of motivation, reflective, emotional, volitional, cognitive, operational-activity components.

Keywords: self-education expertise, future law enforcement officers, self, students, law enforcement officers.

Pasichnyk O. S. **«Experience of domestic content profile differentiation school foreign language education»/**

In historical retrospective the author analyzes the main milestones in the sphere of providing differentiation of school foreign language education and its profile orientation. It is emphasized that in the Soviet period of Ukrainian history the typical feature of school education was its unified nature, whereas any attempts to provide its differentiation were deprecated. The first elements of differentiation were introduced in the 1960s: these were optional lessons and classes with advanced foreign language learning. Nevertheless this did not boost efficiency of foreign language learning. First efficient steps towards providing variability of school foreign language education and standardization of students' academic achievements were undertaken at the beginning of the 21st century. Compulsory element of profile education is level approach to learning subjects, which fosters efficient learning outcomes and makes the learning process more individual-oriented and functional.

The author states that the national model school senior profile, along with in-depth study of certain subjects (core) also requires mastery of general subjects that are mandatory, but the key for future training. This primarily refers to the so-called key competencies, one of which is a foreign language. In connection with this acquisition provides academic subjects at different levels depending on the chosen field of study. The concept of specialized education in high school identified the following three levels: standard, academic and profile. The introduction of specialized education and ensuring its rivnost is a promising path of reforming the national education system, as it helps to ensure compliance with the purposes of training demands of society and the labor market, education services provided under international standards and levels of convertibility of national education European standards.

Key words: differentiation, profile school, level learning, foreign language.

Pasichnichenko S. V. **«Direction gosudarstvennoe sotsyalnoy Policy obrazovatelnoy sphere about A reforming people with ynvalydnostyu».**

Ukraine's ratification of the UN Convention, «On the Rights of the Child», «On the rights of people with disabilities» has opened up new prospects for change in the education of persons with disabilities, which is primarily due to the rethinking of attitudes towards children with special needs. The concept of inclusive education reflects a major democratic ideas – all children are unique, valuable in the future are the active members of society and its intellectual and labor potential. Therefore, the integration and inclusion of people with disabilities in the general area is extremely actual and needs investigation.

Article focuses on the main aspects of social policy for the reform of the education system for people with disabilities, discusses the principles of the inclusive education of children with disabilities in the current conditions,

analyzed the legal acts of Ukraine in the sphere of education and the basic stages of education of people with disabilities. Fleshed out the main directions of organizational support inclusive education.

Conceptual principles of inclusive education for people with special needs, found the state to education of persons with disabilities and specific areas of social policies to improve the educational people with disabilities. Dana definitions of "early childhood education", "Secondary education", "vocational education", "higher education".

Keywords: education, education of people with disabilities, inclusive education, law acts regulations, social policy.

Polyuk V. S. «**Integrative model of future professional officers**».

Professional commitment as an object of study related to complex phenomena, because its structure is not observed empirically, and therefore difficult for the direct decomposition. However, this procedure can be carried out using theoretical modeling based on a systematic approach.

The theoretical study reveals that the fact that the structural organization of professional commitment in public manifestations invariant. The noted fact is confirmed by a set of observable facts. They testify to the impossibility of the existence of a set of different structural organization of professional commitment to provide every kind of profession. Rightly opposite – structural organization of professional readiness invariant in any form of professional activity.

The article states that the educational process of higher military educational institution includes several activities, such as educational, research, service, social activities and educational activities. Taken together, they provide effective training of future professionals. For a thorough study of the formation of professional readiness singled out two essential components that will be considered at a theoretical level the formation of professional preparedness activities with educational and psychological perspective. For this purpose competence and personal approach. It will consider the future of professional readiness officer as a result of the integration of military and special competence and psychological readiness to work in special circumstances.

Keywords: professional commitment, psychological readiness, competence, military special competence.

Poplavska O. A. «**Distance technology of training of professionals as a new form of studing process organizing**».

Today, thanks to the rapid enhancement of telecommunication systems and new information technologies emerging news habitat and behavior, is a society that aims in the era of information. Therefore, the issue of modernization of the education system, which involves the use of new programs, more effective forms and methods of training, the search for new means of forming qualified, because it affects the level of training, which is an indicator of the quality of modern higher education.

Model of education that their quality can provide the level and quality of social development of individual countries and of humanity as a whole must meet the requirements of continuity, modality, fundamental, universal. But most importantly – it must have mechanisms to dynamically self, that have the quality, innovation as this form of training, we believe there is distance learning. In this paper we review and analyze the theoretical aspects of distance learning technologies. The author emphasis on the definition of "distance learning", the purpose, objectives and functions of learning. The basic principles and technologies of distance education. The advantages and disadvantages of distance learning.

Distance learning is a promising form of learning process, which can ensure the continuous training system and maintain a high level qualification. Improves social and professional mobility, business and social activity, the level of consciousness. Technology learning can be implemented not only in distance but also in other forms of education: full-time, part-time, external, which is the prospect of our future scientific research.

Keywords: distance education, form of training, distance education technologies, informational technologies.

Primak V. P. «**Features police training personnel EU in the second half of XX – beginning of XXI century**».

The paper presents an analysis of legal and scientific sources, which exposed the police training personnel EU in the second half of XX – beginning of XXI century.

A considerable array of diverse and rıznoaspektnoho experience training for police services gained abroad. Activities for law enforcement, public security, the fight against crime in all its forms in each country has its own history, characteristics and specificity. In view of this, according to the structure, objectives, legal enforcement bodies in various countries are based and national training system.

The paper found that the integration of European countries during the second half of XX - the first decade of XXI century contributed to the education system of police varied according to changes in the political and socio-economic situation in individual EU member states and the Community in general. The system of police training itself is part of the integration process in the integration of law enforcement and policing of the EU. For all police educational institutions of the Member States is characterized by such features as a practical orientation training, its continuous nature, a close relationship with the practice. Thus its member states ambivalent about innovations offered by the Bologna Convention 1999.

States with established education system (Austria, Belgium, Britain, Germany, Denmark, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Portugal, France, Sweden) is more conservative and less likely to abandon their educational standards, unlike the countries of Eastern Europe, pursuing a policy of radical reform, including in the training of police officers. The results of scientific works of foreign scholars have concluded that the principles of training in advanced democratic foreign countries inherently meet their typological characteristics common to all these countries.

Keywords: system of training of police personnel, training, police authorities, the Ministry of Interior, police education.

Rudnicka K. V. **«Professional Training Tasks as for Professional Communicative Competence of Formation of Economics Specialists».**

The problem of professional communicative competence of economics specialists according to social-economic transformations of economic system is revealed in the article. The analysis of the peculiarities of communicative competence formation, made by modern pedagogues, psychologists and economists is conducted in the article. The pedagogical conditions of communicative competence formation of future economics specialists are defined. The directions of further scientific investigations in the sphere of professional communicative preparations are worked out in the article.

The main purpose of higher education is to prepare professionally competent specialist, combining high moral and volitional qualities of professional competence – tentnistyu. Achieving this goal provides scientific and teaching staff, which is designed to be a model business culture, professionalism and humanity. Didactic role of higher education in the formation of professional language competence is that higher professional education learning process can ensure the future professionals need solid knowledge.

On the basis of the content of professional training the main tasks of professional communicative competence of future economists were defined. Above mentioned regulations allow to state that in the process of higher education future specialists have an opportunity to get necessary knowledge and experience concerning professional language, business communication and professional communicative competence. This experience can be useful only in the system of higher education which has a great potential as to formation of professional communicative competence of future economists.

Keywords: language competence, economics specialists.

Savel'chuk I. B. **«The Innovative going near organization of practice of students after specia'nistyu «social work».**

In the article it is presented teoretiko-methodical ground of decision of problem of organization and leadthrough of practice of students of speciality «social work» on principles of the innovative oriented approach. Given description of problematiki of practical preparation of future specialists of social sphere. The special attention is spared the questions of improvement of the system of training of highly skilled personnels, where it is possible to strengthen and connect present domestic traditions and innovations of preparation with present experience of introduction of innovations in practice of social work. The update of maintenance of practical preparation of future specialists of social sphere and considerable modification is in this connection offered it integral organization taking into account innovaciynosti of social work.

A conclusion is done, that modern requirements to professional activity in the sphere of socil'noy work, submission of this activity, features and requirements to introduction of innovative technologies in work with the different categories of clients, not to a full degree taken into account in practical preparation of specialists, and not represented in the through program of practice from social work. It is rotined that account of innovative character of social work possibly on condition of development and introduction in the educational process of the integrativnoy program of practice of bachelors and master's degrees.

Certainly primary general purpose of practice as gaining experience in relation to the decision of difficult vital circumstances, personality and social problems of clients, and adaptation of future specialists to innovative practices in-process state and non-state establishments of social sphere and readiness to their application.

Essence of innovative approach, which the program of computer-integrated practice is based on consists in the selection of innovative constituent of maintenance of every educational discipline, on the basis of which kompetentnistno is developed the oriented tasks of practice. It the perebachae forming of readiness of students to introduction of innovations in the sphere of social work through combination of logical connections of innovative maintenance of educational disciplines with gradual complication of practical tasks.

A task of practice is kompetentnistno oriented. They foresee actualization of the system of jurisdictions of future social worker which will allow students to operate independently in the real work with clients.

Experience of organization and leadthrough of professional practice from social work, shows that in higher educational establishments which carry out preparation of social workers there can be the followings innovative models of organization of practice: a) one-day accompaniment – the students of the first, second and third courses, which study on the continuous program professionally oriented practices, are attracted; b) incomplete workday – the students of third kursa are attracted, which prokhodyat' organizationally educate practice in establishments of social direction; c) project practice – the students of fourth and fifth courses, which prokhodyat' production practice in establishments of social direction, are attracted; d) research practice – master's degrees are attracted within the limits of passing of perediplomnoy practice in establishments of social direction.

Grounded expedience of requirements to kompetentnistno of the oriented tasks in accordance with the level of complication for the different types of practices, maintenance of which it is desirable to give as an algorithm which provides continuity of implementation. As an example for realization of such principle of selection of information for kompetentnistno of the oriented tasks, the method of the social planning is offered taking into account the proper classification of social projects.

It is set that project activity of students comes forward a that factor which provides intercommunication and vzaemodopovnennyya of all stages and organizational elements of practice. The leading types of practices of master's degrees which will be instrumental in the improvement of its leadthrough facilities of innovative technologies are presented.

Keywords: practical preparation of students, innovaciynist', project activity.

Sytnyk N. I. **«Features Cooperation Canadian college named Grant Mack Yuena of Ukrainian educators».**

Analyzed the achievements of Canadian-Ukrainian educators to enrich directions and forms of international cooperation in education. Analysis of historical reality shows that 70-80 years of last century, marked by dynamic changes in Canadian society. Among the various segments of the Canadian population clearly increased need for self-determination. One of the political consequences of this period was the recognition of bilingualism and multiculturalism

as a national priority. In this context, the Ukrainian community saw itself as a nation-founder, who mastered Western Canada. Were introduced such innovative organizations worldwide importance as the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, Ukrainian Cultural Heritage Village. The next step was the creation of Ukrainian Resource and Development Centre.

Given the fact that the Ukrainian Resource and Development Centre is the only center of its kind that has no counterpart in any of the 160 Canadian colleges, it is safe to say that the system activity Hrenta College named Mack Yuena in Ukraine by Ukrainian Center for Resources and Development / College Board engaged in programs for Eastern Europe is unique, different from many other organizations in North America, represented in Ukraine. Its effectiveness for enriching forms of international cooperation in education is obvious. Ukrainian Resource and Development Centre contributed to the establishment of non-profit company called "Ukrainian Foundation for College" to provide interested members of the Ukrainian community mechanism to better informed about the activities of the College and zeroing in on various activities to raise funds to support individual projects.

Keywords: education, Ukrainian association, Canada.

Sobko V. G. «Detail of the model of development of the professional competence of officers-borderguards professional preparation with the use of business games».

The article highlights the structural components of the model of development of the professional competence of officers-borderguards professional preparation with the use of business games: target (goal, objectives, principles and functions of the implementation), substantial (pedagogical conditions, scope of work of the management game), scientific-methodic forms of organization activity, and methods), analytically-productive (competence, levels of constraint, the method of adjustment, the final result).

When developing the model of development of the professional competence of officers-borderguards professional preparation with the use of business games was taken into account the fact that the game simulation as a method of training involves the construction of a model possessing the necessary real signs in the conditional situation. The educational function of the game modeling helps to master scheme of action and improve the image of the concept or phenomenon that stimulates creativity, scientific-theoretical thinking, forms the professional consciousness. It provides the relevance of gaming simulation for whether any minds of the educational process.

Detail of the structure of the model of development of the professional competence of officers-borderguards professional preparation with the use of business games, shows that this process is an integral part of the educational process with the officer staff. Its implementation is aimed at achievement of certain goals of professional preparation of officers-borderguards', to encourage them to initiative of interpersonal interaction, development of professional competence.

Keywords: officers-border guards, professional competence, business game, training, model.

Sharan R. V. «Forming IT-competence of the students of humanitarian majors with the help of Microsoft Lync technology».

The article analyses the forming IT-competence of the students of humanitarian majors with the help of Microsoft Lync technology. There have been substantiated the possibilities of academic process facilitation with the help of introduction of novel network individually oriented technologies of study, directed at the development, acquiring and deepening of professional knowledge, formation of skills and habits, development of creative aptitudes of the students of humanitarian majors.

The author asserts that the introduction of information technologies into education stipulates not only the development of new technical means of study but the evolution of new teaching forms, methods and techniques. There changes the professional profile of all the participants of academic educational process and the components of their professional competence.

In the article there have been analyzed the key definitions of IT-competence in the context of training the students of humanitarian majors. The author substantiated the importance of digital literacy development in the view of the latest legal regulations and decrees in Ukraine and abroad. The article views the application of Web 2.0 technologies for the collaborative learning environments development. For the solution of the outlined methodological problems the author advises to use Webinars on the basis of Microsoft Lync technology. The synchronous means of the aforementioned technology have been analyzed. And there have been given tips for the effective use of this technology.

Keywords: informatization of education, IT-competence, facilitation of academic educational process, Webinar.

Shtyfurak A. V. «Науково-практичні витоки та особливості упровадження різних типів імерсійних програм».

Language immersion, or simply immersion, is a method of teaching a second language in which the learners' second language (L2) is the medium of classroom instruction. Through this method, learners study school subjects, such as math, science, and social studies, in their L2. The main purpose of this method is to foster bilingualism, in other words, to develop learners' communicative competence or language proficiency in their L2 in addition to their first or native language (L1). Additional goals are the cognitive advantages to bilingualism.

Immersion programs vary from one country or region to another because of language conflict, historical antecedents, language policy or public opinion. Moreover, immersion programs take on different formats based on: class time spent in L2, participation by native speaking (L1) students, learner age, school subjects taught in L2, and even the L2 itself as an additional and separate subject.

The first modern language immersion programs appeared in Canada in the 1960s. Middle-income Anglophone (English-speaking) parents there convinced educators to establish an experimental French immersion program enabling their children 'to appreciate the traditions and culture of French-speaking Canadians as well as English-speaking Canadians'.

There exist the following basic kinds of immersion programmes:

Early immersion: Students begin the second language from age 5 or 6.
Middle immersion: Students begin the second language from age 9 or 10.
Late immersion: Students begin the second language between ages 11 and 14.
Adult immersion: Students 17 or older.

In the United States, and since the 1980s, dual immersion programs have grown for a number of reasons: competition in a global economy, a growing population of second language learners, and the successes of previous programs. Language immersion classes can now be found throughout the US, in urban and suburban areas, in dual-immersion and single language immersion, and in an array of languages. As of May 2005, there were 317 dual immersion programs in US elementary schools, providing instruction in 10 languages, and 96% of programs were in Spanish.

The article deals with the birth and the developmental peculiarities of various kinds of immersion programmes, along with contemporary trends of immersion programmes. The tradition to teach a foreign language through school instruction in this language dates back to the Rome Empire. Though modern immersion programmes have little in common with teaching foreign languages in ancient times. The spring up of immersion in North America in mid – 60s and its further expansion overseas gave way to the development of a number of immersion programmes. The advent of each was brought about by such factors as culture, history, economy of the given country etc. Each programme has some unique features and progresses differently from the others. The article aims to outline the major trends in immersion education and highlight the essential events of its progress.

Keywords: immersion programmes, one-way, two-way, developmental and maintenance bilingual program.

Solovei T. V., Tchaikovsky M. E. **«Substantial components of professional competence social worker inclusive educational institution».**

After analyzing the problem of determining the degree doslidzhenosti meaningful components of professional competence social worker inclusive education institution can say the author noted that in terms of competence-based approach, the aim and the result is the formation of specialist training key competencies at various levels, which then appear in the profession as competence, ie, specialist, having a set of key competencies (professional, personal, etc.), is competent in a particular professional field. different areas of social work cover a wide range of social phenomena and activities, each of which requires its own knowledge and skills. Many aspects require professional specialization. However, regardless of specialization, for competent professional social worker must have knowledge with interdisciplinary, basic and special skills and personal qualities such as morality, orientation, motives, values, capacity for reflection.

The structure of inclusive competency we identified key substantive competence (motivational, cognitive, reflexive) and functional (operational) social worker competence inclusive education institution, which refers to the perceived and secured their experience system of knowledge and skills used in different kinds of social and educational activities in solving professional problems in inclusive education.

Consideration of the key substantive and operational competencies that fall within the competence of an inclusive system, allows you to objectively present in forming, design and implementation of social and educational work social worker inclusive education institution.

Keywords: professional competence, social worker, inclusive competence, substantive competence.

Strelchuk Y. V. **«Using Internet resources for English classes in Universities».**

Mastering communicative and intercultural competence is impossible without communication practices, and use of Internet resources in the classroom foreign language in this sense is simply irreplaceable: Internet virtual environment allows to go beyond the temporal and spatial framework, giving its users the possibility of authentic communication with the real correspondents on current for both theme. However, we must not forget that the Internet – only technical support learning tool, and for best results should be properly integrate its use in the course of employment. In considering the use of Internet resources in teaching foreign languages, are the following positive aspects of its implementation: motivating learning, perhaps even more than the audio and video material, enables the teacher to use an individual approach, promotes autonomy of students, makes use of information that directly related to their personal or professional life, increases awareness of other languages and cultures, due to the various types of texts enhances linguistic competence, provides a modern material that meets the interests and needs of students, offers authentic and relevant material.

Using the information resources of the Internet, it is possible, integrating them into the learning process more effectively address a variety of teaching tasks in class in English. Considering all the advantages and opportunities of modern information technology, we should not forget that the computer performing a number of functions of training, still can not completely replace foreign language teacher. Your computer does not need to oppose the teacher and use it as a means of maintaining his professional activity.

Keywords: online newspaper, interactivity, feedback, video conversation, differentiation of tasks, entries, teleconference.

Vasina L. S. **«Formation of professional competence – the priority task of the education reform».**

Today our state is in a reform taking place in the socio-economic branch. This is due to the entry of Ukraine into the European space, the transition to a tiered system of education. So the process of forming a competent of specialist is one of the important tasks of modern pedagogy. The importance of the competentive approach in education is grounded in the article. Under competentive approach in pedagogy means the orientation of the educational process to the formation of professional competence specialist. Competentive approach differs from the traditional approach, which is based on knowledge and skills. Quality of higher education is determined not only knowledge but the level of professional competence. The essence of the concept of «competence» is revealed in article. The contradictions and difficulties in defining the concept are demonstrated in article. For example, often concept of competence equals with the concepts «competency», «willingness», «ability», «professionalism», «knowledge» and «skills». These concepts are

very similar, but have some differences. We define competence as an integral characteristic of personality, which implies the knowledge, skills and personality traits that allow it to perform professional tasks at a high level. The concept of competence is much broader than the knowledge, abilities, skills, and includes a broad humanistic, ethical, cultural, aesthetic, motivational, and other components. The structure of the competence is: key, general scientific, competence, which refers to a specific branch of science. Analysis of scientific articles showed that components of competence are: motivation (availability motivation for holding competencies), cognitive (availability of professional knowledge); activity (availability of skills), axiological (system of values, desire to engage in professional action). The functions of competence are allocated on the basis of analysis of the scientific literature. Therefore, our research was showed that the problem of formation of a competent professional is extremely relevant and the concept of «professional competence» is a complex entity, causing controversy in the interpretation of it.

Keywords: competence approach, professional competence, key competences, the components of competence.

Vinnikova L. V. **«Problems of grant of social help to the refugees are in Ukraine and Great Britain».**

The problems and the ways of social support for refugees in Ukraine are described in comparison with the experience of social supports for this category of people in Great Britain. The definitions of «asylum», «statelessness», «internal displacement», «migration» used in both countries have been analyzed. A refugee is someone who has left his or her country of origin owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion and is unable or owing to such fear is unwilling to avail himself or herself of the protection of that country, or to return there, for fear of persecution (Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, 1951). The definition excludes those who have committed serious crimes and those involved in military activities. Asylum refers to the protection offered by a country to refugees. Asylum-seekers are those who have asked to be recognized as refugees, but whose claims have not yet been accepted or denied.

A statelessness person is someone who is not considered as a national by any state. Statelessness can occur in many contexts, for instance, when a country's nationality law excludes certain groups, or in cases of state succession, or when there are conflicts of laws between states.

The term "internal displacement" describes situations in which people are forced to leave their homes, but remain within the borders of their own countries. Unlike refugees, internally displaced persons have not crossed an international border. Internal displacement occurs typically as a result of human rights abuses, armed conflict, situations of widespread violence or natural disasters. In some cases, it also results from large-scale development projects.

Migrants normally leave their countries voluntarily and are able to return safely whenever they wish. Migrants should not be confused with refugees, who flee on account of persecution or war. The protection of refugees is realized through the Council of Europe and its Committee of Ministers. It sets standards by drawing up international treaties and by making recommendations to member states, monitors conditions and treatment of refugees in European countries. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees is mandated by the United Nations to lead and co-ordinate international action for the worldwide protection of refugees and the resolution of refugee problems.

A system approach in Great Britain to support refugees has been pointed out: different asylum programs provide asylum seekers with information, directs them to appropriate organizations for advice and helps them get by from day to day; they help them through the complicated support system and put them in touch with lawyers; they organize activities for young people, and help them with their education, also help adults with their education (it ranges from helping clients access English lessons to helping doctors and lawyers convert their qualifications so that they can work); they direct them to other agencies with expertise to help them in special areas; they visit detainees and help them to communicate with their lawyers; they are the first port of call for many arriving in Great Britain, bewildered about what to do; they offer food and personal hygiene items to the destitute on a weekly basis, and money for travel to appointments connected to their case, as well as occasional gifts or cash; they keep the local press, television and radio informed about what is actually happening on the ground, and try to dispel the myths and false reports; they keep in regular touch with the local MPs and provide the public with timely information through their website and through public events.

Keywords: refugees which need refuge, refugees without citizenship, internal moving, migration, social help, social defence, Great Britain, Ukraine.

Voytsikh I. V. **«Emotional competence of future psychologists as pedagogical phenomenon».**

This article, within the competence approach in education, considers different approaches to determination of the notion of emotional competence as one of the important components of professional competence of a future psychologist. The article deals with different interpretation of the notion «competence» provided by various authors in the field of education and psychology. It is noted that the main feature of competence as pedagogical phenomenon is the fact that competence – is not subject specific skills, abstract general thinking or logical operations (although, of course, it is based on the latter), but specific life skills needed by a person of any profession, any age.

We study the «emotional competence» as a new modern concept in areas where there is intense interaction with people. It is noted that the work of a contemporary psychologist doesn't exclude this kind of communication and requires this competency. For the «emotional competence» will ensure future psychologist effective interpersonal interaction in professional activity, and it is an indicator of mental health and social development. It is noted that the studied phenomenon includes the self-awareness, emotional self-knowledge of our own personality, knowledge and understanding of the emotional expressions of others.

Defined the most apt interpretation of the notion emotional competence of a future psychologist acting thoroughly to ensure effective interpersonal interaction of a psychologist. In the study, the author notes that «emotional competence» includes a wide range of competencies, which are its structural components. Based on the existing theory of the concept of competence, the structural components that make up emotional competence of a future psychologist were determined. These components are: cognitive, active, personal, social, motivational. However, the author has found that it has not been paid enough attention to the formation of emotional competence of psychologists during professional training. So the author suggests to include the formation of the mentioned above competence into the process of

professional training, which in turn will provide a future psychologist effective interpersonal interaction in professional activities and will help to develop personally.

Keywords: competence, emotional competence, emotional competence of a psychologist, the structural components of emotional competence of a future psychologist.

Yegorova V. V. «**Modern pedagogical technologies as a method of development the competences of teachers of the institutes of higher education (e.g. teachers of foreign languages)**».

The author has considered that there is no consensus among researchers in the classification of pedagogical technologies, but the importance and necessity of their use in the educational process is obvious to the most of contemporary leading national and foreign researchers.

Relevant modern educational technologies for the development of competencies of teachers of the institutes of higher education are proved. Analysis of formulations offered by scientists shows that the meaning of "pedagogical technology" depends on how authors represent the structure of the educational process and its elements. It was found that in the modern pedagogy there is no common definition of this concept. Based on the researches of national and foreign teachers the author defines the pedagogical technology as algorithmic, projected educational system that optimally applies the advanced methods, techniques, methods, and forms of training based on the basic principles of modern education, in order to provide indispensable result.

We believe it is appropriate to use the elements of psychodrama and sociodrama to develop competencies of teachers of the institutes of higher education in general, and foreign language teachers in particular due to a number of advantages, namely: psychodrama works with real situations of life and human activity, that is as close to reality; the process of psychodrama takes place not in reflection, and action, which, in turn, allows to use not only intelligence, memory, perception, but also emotional and sensual and body-movement components of human behavior.

The questionnaire to identify knowledge of teachers of the institutes of higher education of modern pedagogical technologies was developed and tested.

It is noted that any modern pedagogical technology of training are unable to form teachers of the institutes of higher education as professionals of high level if they professionally and personally are not ready for it.

The prospects for further research we see in the development of training and lessons with dramatic role-playing component for the development of competencies of teachers of the institutes of higher education in general and foreign language teachers of universities in particular.

Keywords: modern pedagogical technologies, competences, teachers of foreign languages, teachers of the institutes of higher education, sociodrama, psychodrama.

Zaika L. P. «**The problem of training of future social workers to activities in a multicultural environment**».

Intensive social and cultural development of modern Ukrainian society, significant changes in the country, giving rise to social, political, economic, moral and psychological problems, updating educational paradigm put forward today is fundamentally innovative requirements for training social workers. From professional competence depends impact the flow of social processes regulation public relations capacity of social institutions, the implementation of international and national social programs and projects, the willingness of young people to exercise active citizenship.

As a result of the reform of the modern high school level there was a contradiction between the traditional training of future social workers to professional and new requirements of society to graduate this profile. Such requirements are necessary due to the active use of future trainer's specialized knowledge and skills to use them to solve social and political problems. Among these challenges is to establish positive relationships between people in multicultural society, ethnic and cultural marginality prevention, prevention of interesting conflicts in education of the young generation of international communication, culture, ethnic tolerance. In this regard, there is need for special training of social work professionals to work in a multicultural environment. The content and method of preparation of such underlying multicultural education of future social workers, as in the scientific space term "multicultural education" is treated as an integral component of professional education aimed at the assimilation of cultural and educational values of other cultures on the basis of knowledge of their ethnic and cultural groups, and the interaction of all cultures on the basis of mutual understanding, tolerance, dialogue and pluralism, which are the means of confrontation discrimination, nationalism, racism.

Therefore, the question to consider the problem of training, readiness to practice future social workers in a multicultural environment. Based on theoretical analysis of students' readiness for professional activity to determine the readiness of future social workers to work in a multicultural environment as an integrated entity that provides multicultural productive activities and creative self future social worker. Expand the structure of preparedness and ways of its formation in higher education.

Keywords: training future social workers, social workers willingness to work in a multicultural environment, multicultural education in higher education.