



thermal diffusion were used for. The numerous physical methods of UV and infrared spectroscopy, nuclear magnetic resonance, mass spectrometry, differential thermal analysis, electrical methods (determination of dielectric constant, resistivity and volume resistance, dielectric losses), etc. became widespread. The computational approach determining structural-group composition, allowed a first approximation to get an idea of the composition of oil fractions was in great application as well. New methods of separation and analysis have advanced in our knowledge of composition and structure of heavy oil components and allowed to solve the technological problems of producing oil and chimnotological problems of their rational use under operation conditions.

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TOLERANCE FEATURES IN STUDENT SURROUNDING

Period during the late XX century – the beginning of the XXI century is marked by high number of social and political conflicts all over the world. Obviously, natural and environmental disasters, a wave of post-Soviet revolutions, endless wars, and terrorist actions led to the spread of ethnic conflicts [7, p. 17]. Consequently, the attention of progressive members of the scientific world, politicians, and educators focused on the problem of xenophobia as a new phenomenon for the beginning of the third millennium. This notion is associated with the unfriendly attitude to all foreign, strange and unfamiliar which at the same time is a sign of cultural limitations of a modern person. In turn it encouraged foreign and native scientists to develop and introduce new ways of tolerant coexistence of different nations and nationalities, both within one state, and on a global scale. We consider organization of educational work in this direction to be one of the best ways to overcome the ethnic conflicts.

As we see the urgency of the problem is determined by the importance of public awareness the necessity of education a tolerant personality, forming the youth culture of interethnic relations. We do not accidentally pay special attention in our research to young students, because this age group is characterized by social immaturity, the uncertainty of values and goals, and the inability to predict the full conse-



quences of their actions adequately. That's why tolerance of this particular social group is especially important against the background of global change of human psychological type itself, mental mutations, that is caused by the modern technological environment with its negative impact on societal values, formed during the Millennium history.

Due to evidence of the intensification of initiatives to prevent public displays of violence, tolerance amongst the youth is a modern European politics. In particular, the European Commission for Education and Culture adopted the youth development program of the EU policy for 2007–2013, entitled “Youth in Action”. In 2007, UNIAN agency started publishing information-analytical weekly paper “Human Rights” in order to spread social advertising materials directed to the formation of tolerance in different age groups.

Ukraine is also making some steps in this direction. Thus, the State Institute of Family and Youth in cooperation with the scientific world and representatives of various ministries and agencies draft the Concept of national revitalization program of youth participation by 2015, which provides education tolerant personality as one of the key areas of youth policy [5].

As we see, the notion of “tolerance” is in active use in connection with efforts of the international community, especially organizations such as UNO, UNESCO, for regulating international relations [1, 103–105]. The problems of tolerance as a social and political manifestation are currently studied by many recognized scientists and explorers, like V. Hamidov, S. Drozhzhinova, V. Lektorsky and S. Shendryk [2].

To understand the concept of “tolerance”, let's specify it. Thus, linguistic aspects of English tolerance means “readiness to be patient”, French tolerance – “attitude, during which a person recognizes that others may think or act differently than he does”; Ukrainian “терпіння” – is also the ability to withstand physical or mental suffering, real disagreement, without provocation, the ability to receive something is boring, unpleasant, unwanted very calmly for a long time [3]. Similarly encyclopedic definition of tolerance is a tolerance for others' opinions and beliefs [4].

The Declaration of principles of tolerance, adopted by the UNO in 1995, suggests the following formulation of “tolerance”:

1. Tolerance means respect, acceptance and appreciation of the rich diversity of our world's cultures, forms of expression and human personality.



2. Tolerance is not a concession, lenience or indulgence. Firstly, tolerance is an active position, which formulation is based on the recognition of universal human rights and fundamental freedoms.

3. Tolerance is a responsibility in promoting human rights, pluralism (including cultural pluralism), democracy and rule of law. Tolerance is a concept that means the rejection of dogmatism and absolutism, establishing norms fixed in international instruments on human rights [6, p. 265–273].

More often ethnic tolerance among young people presents itself as an active moral strength, attitude and willingness to interact with other cultures, ethnic groups, people of different nationalities. It acts as a basis for settlement of social and ethnic conflicts, relaxing and achieving mutual respect of interests and values of all peoples.

Let's note that nowadays student environment is one of the most intensive areas of inter-ethnic contacts. Overall, student's age ranges from 17 to 22 years old and is an extremely important period for the development of ethnic identity. The environment of a higher educational institution provides a young person with the opportunity to form his/her ethnic identity, develop his/her ideas of the world and learns to strengthen his/her place within that world.

At the same time, most students have difficulties communicating with other cultures because of lack of knowledge of societal norms, rules of behavior in the modern society, respect for modern cultures and their representatives, various skills to tactful interact [1, 79–85; 2; 3].

That is why, high school education should focus on forming tolerant behavior in boys and girls through education, compassion, inner peace, love, loyalty, and peacefulness.

We consider that to optimize education of tolerance and to encourage students to communicate and interact with another culture, it is necessary to:

- study and satisfy the interests of different nationalities in student groups;
- bring up the manifestations of intolerance of national nihilism, and national arrogance in students;
- form an idea about the variety of cultures in Ukraine and abroad, bring it up to the positive cultural differences in the youth;
- create the conditions for the interaction of students with other cultures;
- bring up students in the tradition of peace, tolerance, interethnic communication [2; 3; 7, 112–114].



So, based on the above considerations, conclusion can be made that brining up tolerance of the students of different ethnic groups is an important and essential condition for the effective functioning of society.

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Наталія Пилипенко

PEDAGOGICAL CULTURE OF TEACHER AS GUARANTEE OF FAIR BEHAVIOUR

In the modern psychological and pedagogical literature devoted to the problems of culture of pedagogical activity, there is no clear and unfolded conception of understanding of pedagogical activity culture and process of its forming. Category development of this concept has begun only in our days.

From the point of view of educational establishments, pedagogical culture is investigated as an essential description of environment, features of the pedagogical system, process of its motion to the new quality state (G. Zvezdunova, E. Zaharchenko, S. Chorna). In individually-personality sense, it is interpreted as a display of essential properties of the personality, professional activity and communication of a teacher (A. Barabanshchikov, T. Belousova, N. Vorobjov, T. Ivanova).