

Education of Tolerant Personality of a Future Specialist as the Social-Pedagogical Phenomenon

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Abstract: The article raises the problem of education of tolerance in students as a social and pedagogical phenomenon and stresses the importance and urgency of this problem at the present stage of society development. The author examines the theoretical basis and the possibility of development of tolerant relations in vocational education as a special value of human rights, which states respect for the opinions of others, to various forms of self-expression and human individuality. The definition of "tolerance" offers diversified understanding of the content and the value of this characteristic. The study of the theoretical sources allowed the authors to outline the objectives and activities to promote tolerance. Solutions for selected tasks considered arsenal of interactive approaches in educational work. Analysis of the available resources and opportunities of higher education has led the authors to the idea of independent structural unit in the structure of university that encourages tolerance, high morality, which would be, according to the authors, the quality indicators of education.

Key words: Education of tolerance • Human rights • Self-expression

INTRODUCTION

Sustainable development of society and the level of its civilization depend directly on creation and successful implementation of a new paradigm of education. This is the paradigm of cultural-historical and personal-semantic formation of personality.

Cultural heritage, its popularization and study, wide application of fundamental social and human sciences of Kazakhstan within the educational space for education of the modern youth will be the guarantor for this new generation of professionals, which will have a high level of national consciousness, personal and professional qualities and universal values.

Formation of society with a high level of citizen participation and social solidarity is possible under the condition that the major priority of the state policy in the field of education will be education of socially responsible persons with the sense of patriotism, who understands their role in sustainable economic development and stability of Kazakhstan society.

Today's student is a unique, integral person, developing and self-actualizing in the process of personal and professional formation. Today among the universal values are information, education and self-education, whose interconnection will help the rising generation to make successfully their own active life decisions under the modern complex social conditions. Hence, attitude development is a priority of modern education.

Updating the education process of a new generation of citizens, both in substantial and operational aspects, will enable young people to solve the personal and social problems through the development of their own potential, co-existing in a team and with a team and communicating with others.

The recent educational and social-psychological research, outlining all the main levels and ranges of personal orientation of the rising generation, reveal the need to form their readiness to carry out the public duties and use their civil rights. Only a person with the developed self-consciousness, who has a high capacity for self-reflection, who has mastered the social laws, shows a sense of civic duty and responsibility.

The problem of effectiveness of interpersonal communication in the context of understanding and implementation of their rights and responsibilities is especially important. It is important to create the conditions for education of young people, which would help them to take a conscious position of the citizen of their state [1].

Improvement of cross-cultural communicative competence of future specialists is achieved through the integrated approach to the social order of society, purposeful process of formation and improvement of skills of future professionals for intercultural communicative-professional competence [2].

The problems is how we can semantically and methodically improve the education of a young person, facilitate his mastering the laws of social space and necessity of normative behavior, develop self-reflection, thus realizing his personal capacity in accordance with the achievement of generally useful goals.

The Main Part: Learning at higher schools is not only the process of acquisition of knowledge and skills required for mastering the future profession, but also the formation of civic position of a young professional.

Training the human rights and education of tolerance, as a part of citizenship education is the interlinked process because tolerance is the special value of human rights; it maintains the respect for the opinion of others and various forms of self-expression of human individuality.

Tolerance results from the fact of respecting the rights of other people. It grows out of the belief that all are free to have their own opinion and faith, free from prejudice; everyone has the right to criticize the thoughts and actions of other people and the government and to listen carefully to criticism. It is inseparable from the recognition of the right of everyone for art, cultural identity, free choice of morality, right to have an individual look and own way of life.

In psychology, the concept of "tolerance" is defined as the property of individual to evaluate impartially people, events and phenomena with different, including, contradictory traits; it is characterized by the ability to observe both positive and negative traits simultaneously, relating one's own views to all available information, do not giving preferences in final evaluation to one's own attitude.

Tolerance is characteristic of the human mind culture; it is expressed in respect for other people's opinions and beliefs. As a complex ability of a person, tolerance is formed and developed over many years under the

influence of the nearest human environment, social conditions, prevailing social situation and traditions. All people should be tolerant to each other, regardless of gender, race, age, political beliefs and sexual orientation.

Tolerance is the desire to establish and maintain positive interactions with people who differ from us by some characteristics or do not adhere to generally accepted opinions. Tolerance is shown by the active moral position and tendency to dialogue and understanding with representatives of different cultural, national, ethnic, religious, or social environment; by the ability to establish the relationship that does not cause harm to other individuals at implementation of one's own freedom; by understanding and acceptance of diversity of other people's personality as the 'self-sufficient and self-worth' persons [3].

As the quality of a person tolerance is an integral characteristic of three components: cognitive (knowledge about tolerance, traits of tolerant person), behavioral (coming into the dialogue, cooperation at interaction) and emotional-evaluative (empathy, ability to assess people objectively).

According to results of the current research it was found out that interpersonal tolerance as a holistic social-psychological phenomenon in its specific displays has significant positive links with the statuses of students, acting as the significant others in group interactions. The higher the intensity of positive components of interpersonal tolerance, the higher the status of a student in the group as a significant other.

Among the main criteria and indicators of psychological tolerance are:

- Social activity-readiness to work together in various social and ethnic situations in order to achieve the assigned goals and build the constructive relationships in society;
- Behavior divergence-the ability to solve unconventionally the common problems and challenges;
- Mobility-the ability to change quickly the strategy and tactics;
- Empathy-a way of understanding the other person, based not on comprehension of the problems of another person, but on the effort to respond emotionally to the problem of this person;
- Personal stability-the formation of social-moral motives of the individual in the process of interaction with people from different ethnic and social groups [4].

Tolerance is understood as respectful and proper comprehension of rich diversity of our world's cultures, forms and ways of expression of human personality. It is fostered by knowledge, openness, communication and freedom of thoughts, conscience and beliefs. The process of tolerance education presupposes the ability of one or both parties to compromise and still maintain the respect for each other, which, of course, does not mean indifference, permissive attitude to the inhuman, illegal actions in the behavior and deeds of any participant of the dialogue, regardless of ethnicity.

One of the major social institutions that promote formation of a tolerant person in the modern society is education. Tolerance as a personal trait is not inherent in a man originally and it may never be shown, if it is not trained and formed specially. The social-pedagogical goal of tolerance education is aimed at development of recognition of the view point, diversity of cultural differences within the framework of universal human rights and freedoms and thus it ensures the development of independent thinking, critical interpretation and making opinions based on moral values [5].

Education of tolerant personality of a future specialist is one of the priorities in the social-pedagogical work. Updating the content of educational process should be based on the qualitatively new idea of the status of tolerant education, which takes into account national-regional features of local traditions, activates stimulation of educational methods diversity, improves the effectiveness of university mechanisms and establishes and maintains the balance between the state, family and social education.

Education as a process of interaction, but not an impact is associated with tolerance (patience and indulgence). This is training such behaviors and responses that do not harm other person and take into account characteristics and attitudes of this person. The process of education is based on the idea of voluntarily and consciously chosen attitude to the behavior and actions of others, i.e., tolerance. In this case, tolerance involves patience of the stronger and more experienced person (teacher) to the weaker one (pupil), which includes the ability to manage your own behavior and educate a pupil through the "image" or "behavior pattern" [6].

Education of the tolerance personality traits is the purposeful organization of positive experience of tolerance, including the creation of conditions that require interaction with others, "different from us". Teaching and learning become the main factors of this education.

Teaching assumes acquaintance with the variety and originality of ethnic cultures of those, who live nearby. Education of tolerance is the development of tolerant behavior skills and, first of all, the development of ability of young people to see the conflict, identify the reasons for it and ways of solution.

Youth education should be directed to formation of a humane person with inherent combination of personality expressions and tolerant orientation, characterized by comprehension of the civic duty, diligence, responsibility, professional and human culture and culture of interaction with other people [7].

The following activities can facilitate the solution of these tasks:

- Combination of universal, national, cultural and ethno-specific values, covering the main aspects of social and cultural life and self-determination in the education system, what forms the basis for tolerance education;
- Education of a Kazakhstan citizen through the study of history, traditions, culture, life and work of outstanding individuals;
- Combination of socially significant and individually acceptable component of the content, methods and forms of educational activity, its openness, diversity of the forms and methods of training and self-study, which increases the social and cultural competence of student personality [8].

Modern social-pedagogical science and practice pay a lot of attention to the interactive methods of work. They are the specific type of learning activity, aimed not so much at reinforcement and replication of existing ideas, beliefs, prejudices, skills and abilities, but on learning and getting new information. There is a large arsenal of interactive approaches in the educational work, which help to awaken the interest to the new through "immersion" into the situation, emotional empathy with what is going on. These are creative tasks and work in small groups, learning games, the use of public resources (invitation of experts, excursions), social projects, including contests, shows, exhibitions, performances, concerts, multimedia presentations, press conferences, discussion clubs and etc.

Great opportunities in formation of tolerant personality of students are presented in such forms of activity as business and role-playing, debates, conferences, seminars, pan, etc.

The student with his interests, level of tolerant self-awareness, tolerant attitude to others, tolerant behavior and tolerant culture should be in the focus of attention.

Relative to the students the teacher acts as a kind of “bandmaster” in this complicated process, directing and organizing the training activities aimed at expansion of students' knowledge about the principles of tolerance, the necessity to be ready for active creative activity in the modern, multicultural and multinational environment [9].

In this regard, there is a need for relevant educational supplies, which will help us to systematize the knowledge of tolerance in its broad concept on the basis of scientific evidences.

All the abovementioned lead to the idea of creating the independent educational department in the structure of high schools with the following functions [10]:

The Scientific-methodological Function Is Aimed At:

- Complex *regulatory-technological support to the educational process* by means of the purposeful work on creation of the regulatory base as well as the bank of educational technologies, their systematization and implementation at institutions of higher education;
- Scientific development of the programs for *sociological and psychological diagnostics*, which allow qualified monitoring of the personal state of students and social-cultural environment of their interaction;
- Development of *performance criteria for the educational work* of the university as a variety of educational standards aimed at real assessment of educational work in a particular institution and comparative analysis of its performance in the Republic.

Educational Function: Development of *educational and planning documentation* for educational aspects of psychological and educational training and retraining of teachers of higher education and direct participation in organization and performance of these trainings.

Information Function: *Promotion of conceptual ideas, trends and technologies of educational work with students* through conferences, seminars, round tables as well as reviewing and preparation of publications about high school education.

To determine the correct strategy of educational influence the university teaching staff must understand clearly the spectrum of actual problems that exist among the students.

The most important tasks of education at universities include raising the authority of curators and improvement of their psychological and educational training aimed at the influence on formation of students' personality.

The citizenship should be formed in the process of mastering the basic disciplines of curriculum and implemented during the extracurricular activities of students. It is important to determine not only the content, but also the form of information because the old system of argumentation in favor of the “friendship of peoples” does not work anymore.

Education of tolerance is a very special discipline that goes beyond the framework of traditional curriculum of the high school. The high degree of tolerance will embody the ideals of real respect for the individual with available merits and it will be associated with practical humanism.

The problem of tolerance education should unite different people, first of all, the specialists in different areas and levels-psychologists, teachers, educators, managers, leaders and ordinary employees as well as representatives of different age groups (children and adolescents, adults and youth). Analysis of the tolerance phenomenon allows the conclusion about its increasing role as a factor of harmonious development of society and requires further research for identification of the most effective mechanisms for its formation.

CONCLUSION

Thus, the use of educational opportunities of academic and extracurricular time of university students in formation of their tolerant personality will help to determine their future orientation, their choice of peaceful coexistence and mutual understanding, but not the conflicts, as a priority. Culture of dialogue, tolerance and high level of morality determine the manners of any person and for the modern institution it should be one of the qualitative characteristics of education development.

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