

on the needs of a future specialist, his abilities and capabilities. The formation of a professional «I-concept» depends on the mechanisms, factors and conditions of professional development. The mechanisms for developing a professional I-concept for a future specialist in the pharmaceutical industry are: self-determination (orientation in the system of professional relations); self-identification (identification with future professional activities), self-realization (performance of professional duties).

The success of professional development of an individual depends both on internal psychological conditions and on external influences. The internal conditions should include the potential with which a student comes to a higher education institution and which manifests itself in his activity, orientation and interests. In the future, this potential is fixed in the professional «I-concept», knowledge and skills acquired during the process of professional development in a higher educational institution. Internal conditions include satisfaction of students with a professional choice, the presence of their professional goals and positive expectations regarding professional self-realization, the need for achievement and self-improvement, the desire to work in a specialty and the desire to perform professional activities. External influences include the peculiarities of studying at a higher educational institution, the specifics of professional activity, the presence of examples for imitation, the peculiarities of professional self-realization, etc.

Conclusions. Therefore, the «I-concept» is important for the development of each person. Professional "I-concept" allows a specialist to build a strategy for their professional implementation, professional growth and improvement. Professional «I-concept» is formed gradually, changing in the process of professionalism and has the features associated with the specifics of professional activity.

A STUDY OF THE STUDENTS TOLERANCE LEVEL

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Introduction. At present, the problems of people tolerance towards each other, including situation in Ukraine, are very acute all over the world. In our country, the tension in the society has been growing in recent years. The armed conflict at Donbass region, the difficult social-economic situation, the foreign policy of neighbouring States, the language issue manipulation of politicians, etc., has contributed this situation. Students are the future of the country. Their values, views and ideals today are the values, views and ideals of tomorrow's society. Therefore, the study of tolerance and the ways of its formation among the young generation is the topical issue.

Aim. The purpose of the study is to determine the level of ethnic, social and individual tolerance of students.

Materials and methods. We used methods of The standardization of the survey «Index of Tolerance» by G. Soldatova, O. Kravtsova, O. Khukhlaeva, L. Shaigerova.

Result and discussion. We consider tolerance as tolerance towards dissent, views, beliefs, behaviour, criticism of ideas, positions and actions by others, etc. Our research involved 50 students from the 1st year of Pharmacy. The average age is 18.3 years.

Behind the scale of «ethnic tolerance», which demonstrates the placement and installation of the individual to the representatives of other ethnic groups, the average point is 26.5 out of a maximum 42, to compare the average level of development of this tolerance type in the fed students. We found that only 2% of students have a high level of ethnic tolerance, while the remaining 98% showed an average level.

Students placement to different social groups was set through the scale of «social tolerance». The average score for the scale is 30.0 out of 48 customs officers. 96% of students have an average level of social tolerance, and 4% – a high level.

The average score for the «tolerance as individual rice» scale – is 25.1 (from the maximum 42). Only 2% of students have a high level of tolerance as a character trait, the average level – 96% and low – 2%.

The level of nutrition tolerance among students is 81.6 points, which is related to the presence of students as tolerant and intolerant risks; there are situations in which their behavior would be tolerant, and that is, in which students would show some signs of intolerance.

Conclusions. In this study, we discovered that the majority of students have an average level of all tolerance types. To increase the level of ethnic tolerance, it is recommended to conduct more extracurricular activities with students of other nationalities and religions. Volunteers work with people of different ages and social categories will contribute to the development of social tolerance. Tolerance as a personality trait develops through the deep psychological training.

STUDY OF STUDENT'S CONTROL STRATEGIES IN THE CONFLICT

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Introduction. In our life we can come into conflicts everywhere starting from the banal quarrels in transport and to armed clashes. All these conflicts and various types of conflicts become more and more frequent, as the development of society causes new interests and values appearance. Conflicts have both positive influence and negative one. The influence depends on the choice of the parties to the conflict either constructive or destructive strategies of behavior in a conflict situation.

Aim. The goal of our research is to establish the dominant conflict resolution strategies of students.

Materials and methods. The study was conducted with using K. Thomas's test questionnaire on the behavior in a conflict situation. 50 1st year students of «Pharmacy» speciality were questioned.

Results and discussion. Conflict is a collision of oppositely directed goals, interests, attitudes, arising in the process of interaction, and accompanied by conflict behavior. The conflict is ambiguous in nature, because it is something bad and unpleasant, but sometimes leading to something good and effective. Sometimes conflicts are very useful, even necessary, because they are sources of progress and can cause the improvement of the organization. But there are destructive consequences. Of course, it is impossible to build your life in such a way as to completely prevent yourself from participating in conflicts, because they can arise anywhere and at any time. The main thing in a conflict situation is not to launch it. It is necessary as soon as possible to deal with the object, the object, as well as with the parties of the conflict, so that the conflict does not become long-term. Properly chosen behavior strategy can help the parties not only eliminate the conflict, but also turn its consequences in its direction.

According to the results of testing, you can see that 40% of students choose the strategy of "avoidance" that leads to a prolonged conflict. This strategy is not effective, because unresolved conflicts lead to loss of self-esteem, deepen the old conflict, give rise to a new one. Deviationist tactics often breeds tensions.

34% of students try to find a compromise in conflict resolution as an agreement on the basis of mutual concessions, the proposal of a variant that removes the contradiction that has arisen. In a conflict situation, 18% of students resort to a cooperation strategy that satisfies the interests of both parties: «you are not against me, but we are together against the problem».

The rivalry strategy is characteristic of 4% of the students surveyed who defend their point of view. Those who seek to preserve their interests to the detriment of others choose this way of behavior. Only 4% of students try to adapt to any situation in order not to cause conflict, and make all sorts of concessions. With this strategy, there is no satisfaction of the interests of the one who adapts.

Conclusions. Thus, only 52% of the students surveyed choose constructive strategies of «compromise» and «cooperation» behavior in conflict situations. This necessitates the development of the skills of effective conflict resolution, constructive communication, and the conflictological competence of students in the process of teaching in a higher educational institution.