INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

PROCESS MANAGEMENT AND SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENTS

Birmingham
United Kingdom
International Conference “Process Management and Scientific Developments”

Birmingham, United Kingdom
(Novotel Birmingham Centre, February 6, 2020)
CONTENTS

JURISPRUDENCE
Features of exemption from criminal liability of individuals for tax, fees evasion and (or) an individual - a payer of insurance premiums from paying insurance premiums
Grishin Denis Aleksandrovich, Kushnarev Alexey Borisovich.......................................................8

The rights of non-residents of the European Economic Area to use bank accounts in European banks
Jilkine Vladimir Alekseevich.........................................................................................................................14

PEDAGOGICAL SCIENCES
Formation to tolerance of future teachers
Kuznetsova Lyubov Nikolaevna, Petrisheva Galina Sergeevna.................................................................23

The role of volunteerism in the professional upbringing of students
Zelko Alexandra Sergeevna........................................................................................................................27

Advanced industry technologies: theory and practice of implementation in vocational education
Popova Olga Viktorovna, Dovidova Marina Viktorovna..............................................................................33

Features of vocational training in the modernization of teacher education
Volkova Natalya Viktorovna, Manuzina Elena Borisovna,
Novolodskaya Elena Gennadievna...........................................................................................................41

The educational environment of the college as the basis for the formation of a culture of safe life of students
Blyasova Irina Yuryevna, Ponomareva Lyudmila Ivanovna,
Gan Natalia Yurievna.....................................................................................................................................48

Formation of logical skills of younger students with mental retardation in teaching mathematics: theoretical and practical aspects
Papina Marina Vladimirovna, Chichkanova Irina Nikolaevna,
Vereshchagina Nina Grigoryevna.............................................................................................................53
PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES
Speech Acts in the works of Nil Sorsky
Junussov Turgan Sadykovich.................................................................60

A comparative analysis of the game and freedom of choice in English and French postmodernism (J. Fowles and P. Modiano)
Babayeva Gulnar Arif...........................................................................66

Formative Families With Top King in the Even Language
Nesterova Elena Vasilievna.................................................................71

Even Hydronims
Sadovnikova Iya Ivanovna.................................................................75

PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCES
The Development of Emotional Intelligence, Psychological Boundaries of the Personality and Self-Attitude Among Future Psychologists
Degtyarev Artyom Viktorovich...........................................................79

HISTORICAL SCIENCES
Celtiberians in the Roman army on the Rhine-German limes
Soloviyanov Nikolay Ivanovich, Batuzov Aleksey Anatolievich.....................86

Celts and Rome: Galatians and the Roman Army
Batuzov Aleksey Anatolievich.............................................................94

The formation of the information space as a factor of scientific development (on the example of Russian historical science of the XVIII century)
Lachaeva Marina Yurievna.................................................................102

MEDICAL SCIENCES
Genetic polymorphism of some cytokines in newborns with hypoxic events
Panova Marina Sergeevna, Panchenko Aleksandra Sergeevna,
Pushkarev Boris Sergeevich...............................................................108

Methodological approaches to assessing the quality of drugs
Korshucova Olga Anatolievna, Digo Raisa Naumovna, Tynanav Alexandra Igorevna,
Shevchenko Yelena Aleksandrovna....................................................116

Features of total intravenous anesthesia in opiate-dependent patients
Kaloeva Svetlana Konstantinovna......................................................121
The beginning of the new millennium was marked by new world scientific achievements of various sciences, technology, information processes and, at the same time, complications in the field of relations between individual states, which drag into confrontation almost the entire world community and, as a result, intolerance in human relations. Such complications are evidence of insufficient development of tolerance in the modern world community.

In the Declaration of Principles of Tolerance, tolerance is defined as value and a social norm, manifested in the right of everyone to differ from others, to exist harmoniously regardless of belonging to different faiths, political, ethnic and other social groups, as well as in respect for the diversity of cultures and peoples, in readiness to cooperation, acceptance and understanding of people around us, differing in appearance, worldview, life, beliefs [1].

Based on this definition, tolerance is the path to the survival of mankind and harmonious relations in society.

Tolerant relationships can be formed at the state and interstate level through the adoption of various domestic and interstate agreements, laws requiring respect and partnerships both within the state and from different states. But the main way of creating tolerance is seen through improving the education of the world community.

At all times, the main core in educational policy was the personality of the teacher, his ideological convictions and moral character. The success of preparing the young generation for life for a future life in society depends on the personality of the teacher, worldview positions, culture and education, pedagogical skill [4].

The Law of the Russian Federation “On Education” reflects the position in relation to the content of education, which is one of the factors of the
economic and social progress of society and should be focused on ensuring self-determination of the individual, creating conditions for self-realization, development of society, strengthening and improving the rule of law. In addition, the content of education should promote mutual understanding and cooperation between people regardless of ethnic, religious and social affiliations, and take into account the diversity of worldview approaches.

The current situation in the development of the education system in the country, the Professional standard of the teacher makes demands on the specialist in the field of education, focusing on the formation of tolerance as a personal quality and social norm.

One of the important conditions for the effectiveness and quality of pedagogical activity is a respectful attitude to the child, his acceptance and understanding, regardless of his developmental features, success or failure in the activity and his psychophysical state.

A modern teacher must have social, psychological and personal tolerance, which allows him to socially interact effectively with all participants in the educational process. Social tolerance is aimed at balancing the relationship between an adult and children, respecting the interests of the latter, and psychological tolerance requires understanding, cooperation in interaction with others, based on recognition and respect, preserving one's individuality. Personal tolerance is based on a stable position of the individual, universal values, which determine its real behavior. These behaviors are integrated into pedagogical tolerance.

The tolerance of the teacher organically combines the ability to interact with students, parents, and colleagues; have an active social position; comply with ethical pedagogical standards and requirements of behavior; to have an orientation to accepting and empathic understanding of another person, to open and confidential communication [2].

The professional activity of the teacher is the most difficult in the system of professions "person-person", as it is burdened with increased responsibility and duty for the upbringing and development of the younger generation, the creation of optimal conditions for their education, which is associated with increased emotional response, which leads the teacher to burnout and, as a result, levels its tolerance. The causes of emotional burnout can be either subjective or objective: workload of the working day, emotional stress, the complex contingent of students, individual personality traits, readiness for pedagogical activity, professional experience, etc. The difficulties of pedagogical work require a stable formation of tolerance.

To identify the general level of tolerance of students of a pedagogical university, the author’s express questionnaire of G.U. Soldatova, O.A.
Kravtsova, O.E. Khukhlaeva, L.A. Shaigerova, reflecting the general attitude towards the world and people, social attitudes of the personality in various areas of interaction was used [3]. According to the diagnostic results of a group assessment, in which students from 1 to 4 years of a pedagogical university participated, 14% of respondents with a high level of tolerance were determined, which may indicate a specialist’s readiness for professional pedagogical activity. It should be noted that the authors of this methodology warn of “blurring” the boundaries of tolerance, that is, for this category of specialists indifference and liberalism in various situations of interaction with children, parents, and colleagues may be characteristic. 82% of students have an average level of tolerance, they are characterized by a combination of both tolerant and intolerant personal qualities. On the one hand, this characterizes the future specialist in the field of education as insufficiently prepared for professional activity, since in one situation of interaction in the pedagogical process their behavior, attitude is tolerant, and in the other - intolerant. Especially the intolerance of the teacher is not acceptable with respect to students of educational institutions that are especially in a particular negative development situation (aggression, untidiness, failure in educational activities, social orphanhood, disability, etc.). On the other hand, the intolerance of the future specialist to certain negative social situations (parental alcoholism, drug addiction in the family, violence, rejection, etc.) in which the children find themselves is an acceptable, normal personal manifestation and will allow the teacher to determine the optimal ways of interaction, pedagogical assistance, as far as it will allow them to do this, acquired during the training at the university professional pedagogical experience.

Subsequently, the respondent students were differentiated into two groups: senior respondents with knowledge and initial practical experience in professional activities; respondents of junior courses who are at the familiarization stage with their future professional activities. An analysis of the results of this stage of the study allowed us to state the manifestation of a low level of social tolerance among junior students (19%). This category of students shows negativity with regard to various social groups: social minorities, people with disabilities, with various forms of deviant behavior, and others. A low level of manifestation of tolerance among senior students has not been identified, but a high level of tolerance is defined in a small number of senior students (fifteen %). We believe that this situation indicates a fairly high level of theoretical training of senior students and the lack of practical readiness. The content of higher education in accordance with the Federal State Educational Standard objectively contributes to the
formation of ideas about interaction strategies, behavior and relationships in the educational environment, the development of human tolerant contacts at various levels, initiates mutually beneficial interaction, cooperation, the development of universal communicative means of human communication, etc. P. The disciplines “Tolerance in the educational space”, “Pedagogical psychology”, “Conflictology”, “Social pedagogy”, “Professional ethics in psychological and pedagogical activity”, and “Technologies for working with various categories of children and adolescents”, ”Communication with conflicting personality types”, “Culture of pedagogical communication”, ”Training of pedagogical communication”, etc. are aimed at this subject. Theoretical foundations allow students to stimulate independent mastery of variable strategies and methods of tolerant interaction at the level of testing. It is possible to test in various types of pedagogical practices. The development of variable strategies, methods of tolerant interaction and creativity in their repeated use is possible in independent pedagogical activity of a specialist in the field of education, or in the process of organizing psychological and pedagogical support of students.

As the study shows, that when forming the future teacher’s tolerance as the highest value declared by pedagogical activity and projected onto all spheres of human activity, it is necessary to take into account a certain sequence in professional training: cognition, testing (application), development (training), creativity in the variability of strategies.

References

1. Declaration of principles of tolerance. Approved by resolution 5.61 of the UNESCO General Conference of 16 November 1995

