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PROBLEM OF FORMATION OF POLY CULTURAL COMPETENCE OF MEDICAL STUDENTS IN MODERN PEDAGOGICAL THEORY

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Problem of Formation of Polycultural Competence of Medical Students in Modern Pedagogical Theory

The article deals with the analysis of the problem of formation of polycultural competence of medical students in modern pedagogical theory.

The author finds out that modern scientific research of the Ukrainian and foreign scholars is connected with the solution of certain isolated problems of the formation polycultural competence of future doctors such as the formation of their communicative and foreign language competence, determination of social, psychological and pedagogical conditions of adaptation of foreign students to studying in higher medical educational institutions of foreign countries, the formation of certain professional and personal qualities of future medical specialists which will ensure their efficient professional activity in the conditions of modern polycultural world. The author proved that though these works do not solve the complex problem of the formation of polycultural competence of medical students, they still serve a solid basis for the invention and implementation of corresponding pedagogical technologies into the teaching and educational process of medical higher educational establishments taking into account the changes of the character of social relations in the sphere of the professional activity of a doctor connected with the processes of globalization of the world's society, the needs of the community to have polyculturally competent specialists of medical profile with the aim to improve the polycultural training of future doctors.

Key words: polycultural competence, medical students, pedagogical theory.

The changes of nature of social relations in the sphere of professional doctor's activity, the formation of new regulatory and ethics and legal regulations and the humanization of his practice are observable in the modern global world. In this regard the problems of research of new quality of professional training of a future medical worker within the context of the formation of his professional general cultural and polycultural competence become urgent, taking into account the fact that the content

and forms of professional activity of a future medical worker are usually defined by social and cultural particularities of nations that populate this or that territory that differ with its traditions and customs. In these circumstances the polycultural aspects of cooperation with the population are updated in the professional doctor's activity.

The analysis of the theoretical sources gives an opportunity to state that modern scientific research of Ukrainian and foreign pedagogues is connected with the solution of certain partial problems of the formation of polycultural competence of future doctors such as the formation of the communicative and foreign competence of medical students (Yepifantseva G. S., Lisovy M. I., Uvarkina O. V.), the stipulation of psychological, pedagogical, and social conditions of the adaptation of foreign students to studying at higher medical educational establishment of other countries (Porokh D. O., Fomina T. K., Shestopalova S. G.), the formation of certain professional and personal qualities of future medical workers that will assure their efficient professional activity in the conditions of modern polycultural world (Andriichuk O. Ya., Kuznetsova I. V., Mazepa Kh. P., Tararyshkina M. O., Tymoshchuk I. V.).

The objective of the article lies in the analyzing of the problem of the formation of polycultural competence of medical students in modern pedagogical theory.

The Ukrainian scientist Porokh D. O. analyzing the social and pedagogical conditions of the adaptation of foreign students to the studies at higher medical educational establishment of Ukraine, points out in her work that activization of the scholars' attention to the problem of the adaptation of foreign students to the studies at Ukrainian higher school as a social institute that stipulates the adjustment and harmonization of the cooperation of a personality with the new natural, cultural, social, educational and professionally oriented environment by means of gradual decrease of disagreement grade between a person and the external environment, is conditioned upon the soaring export of Ukrainian educational services (one of the promising trend of the international activity of the Ukrainian higher educational establishments), the internationalization of education, the increase of the contingent

of foreign students in the national higher educational establishments, the mobility of students and teachers that appears within trans-European educational programs, bilateral arrangements between states about cooperation in the field of education, science and culture and interuniversity agreements about the academic exchange [1, p. 3].

The author proves the content of the adaptation of foreign students to studies at a medical higher educational establishment of Ukraine as a process of active adjustment of students to the conditions of life in another country, to its traditions, norms of social behavior, new social surrounding; educational environment that includes a proper attitude to the profession, educational standards, marks, methods and means of independent work; university group, its traditions and customs; new living conditions in students' hostels, new examples of students' culture, forms of spare time activities; acquisition and admission of values, communicative norms and requirements of new social environment by a personality [1, p. 12 – 40].

Social and pedagogical conditions of the adaptation of foreign students to the studies at higher medical establishments of Ukraine such as implementation of person-centered technologies of education as adaptation means in the educational process; organization of psychological and pedagogical follow-up of the adaptation of foreign students; formation of polycultural educational environment as special social and pedagogical environment directed to the organization of intercultural dialogue and formation of tolerant relations that were identified and proved by D. O. Porokh are of interest for our work [1, p. 201 – 202].

The conditions of students' adaptation in the educational environment of medical higher educational establishment are described in the thesis of S. G. Shestopalova [2]. The specific character of the professional education of foreign medical students in polycultural environment of a Russian higher educational establishment is proved by the author during the comparison of the peculiarities of training of Russian and foreign students that determine the pedagogical directions of professional competence formation, the methodological approach and educational technologies. S. G. Shestopalova defines “the dialogue of cultures” and the

ethnocultural component as the methodological principle that forms the basis of the education of foreign students in the conditions of Russian culture that is new for them.

We completely agree with the concept of the author that native students who study at universities together with foreign citizens take part in intercultural social processes more actively, acquire special aspects of international communication and features of national tolerance [2, p. 13].

T. K. Fomina [3], doctor of social sciences, advances the idea of the integration of medical schools to intellectual world that correspondingly stimulates the development of medical science and practice in the country.

T. K. Fomina divides the system of the conditions of foreign specialists training at a national medical higher educational establishment into two blocks – obligatory and sufficient. The obligatory conditions include all the activities connected with the educational process; the sufficient conditions include all the activities that support it, but are not the same, in other words the atmosphere of informal communication, the conditions of living, the satisfaction ways of cultural and other non-educational problems. The author concedes the existence of the feedback link between the conditions and the object of their influence for obligatory and sufficient conditions of foreign medical specialists training at a national medical higher educational establishment. This feedback link emerges in the activity that is showed up by students in the process of the internalization of occupational roles. T. K. Fomina proved by her research work that the activity of internalization has neither ethnical nor social but psychological character. It is based on the hierarchy of motives of doctor's profession acquirement [3, p. 89].

The important component of polycultural competence of medical students is the formation of their communicative (including foreign) competence that is the target of research of numerous Ukrainian and foreign researchers.

It is impossible to disagree with the idea of O. V. Uvarkina that the progress in the medical branch directly influences the professional training by the system of higher medical education, changes the requirements to the level of knowledge and

skills, their creative development, worldview and to the reliability of specialist training [4, p. 12].

The conclusion of O. V. Uvarkina that we should consider the communicative culture of future specialists in the medical branch through these indicators: the ability to listen, the existence of social and perceptual, reflexive and empathic ability, the capacity to think clearly in a stressful situation, personal perception, observation, creative inspiration, insistence in an objective fulfillment, determination of self-education, ability to pursued and natural mimic, gestures, visual appearance, general impression, ability to mutual understanding under different conditions of information exchange are important in the context of our research work. We can only add that it is difficult to overestimate the role of mutual understanding of a doctor and a patient in polycultural conditions of communication [4, p. 87].

We share the opinion of M. I. Lisovy that a doctor should master the culture of a constructive dialogue and polylogue, perceive, reproduce and prepare scientific professional texts, know the techniques of public speech writing and delivery, have an ability to conduct and keep up a business talk [5, p. 15]. The speech of a medical worker is the evidence of his mercy, sensitivity, general culture and erudition. It can help a patient renew the lost harmony with the outside world.

The scientific research of G. S. Yepifantseva proved that graduates of medical educational establishments are not very strong in foreign language and they are not able to use the knowledge of it in the professional communication, although breaking of the barriers in the international links sphere, the provision of significant autonomy to higher educational establishments with multifold possibilities of their integration to the European and world educational environment, the desire to upgrade the competitiveness of graduates on the international employment market aroused the interest to the formation of foreign communicative competence of medical students [6].

We agree with the conclusion of G. S. Yepifantseva that the formation of foreign communicative competence of a student of a medical educational establishment encourages the competitiveness of a future specialist and proper

intercultural communication in interpersonal and professional communication [6, p. 159].

Within the framework of our thesis the number of works of Ukrainian and foreign scholars who discover the problems of the formation of professional personal culture of medical students and the formation of separate professional and personal qualities of future medical workers that will help them in their professional activity in the conditions of polycultural world are of interest for us.

For instance, I. V. Kuznetsova proves in her thesis that the performance of the professional activity involves except for doctor's professional knowledge and experience, the formedness of such moral qualities as warm-heartedness and sensitivity, respect and sociability, tactfulness and politeness, honesty and faithfulness, generosity and benevolence, moral purity, mutual help and mutual respect, tolerance and insistence, determination and moderation and sympathy and compassion, in other words empathy [7, p. 29].

I. V. Tymoshchuk acknowledges the pedagogical conditions of the education of humanistic values for medical students and supports the pedagogical model of the formation of humanistic values for future medical workers. This model stipulates the offsetting of work of psychological mechanisms of the development of personality's valuation and motivational sphere, the provision of pedagogical conditions that determine the direction and intensity of the formation of students' humanistic qualities, the stages of this process and the relevant content, the forms and methods of educational activity, taking into consideration the influence of these mechanisms and social environment [8].

The following forms and methods of education suggested by the author of the thesis: modeling and analysis of the situations of professional communication; discussions oriented to the correction of students values system and affirmations; practical training in the diagnostics of the humanistic values of a personality; reading and discussing of popular scientific literature in the problems of the interpersonal and professional communication; help for students in the making up and the

implementation of programs of moral self-improvement; performance of special tasks during practice in medical institutions; trainings in groups attract our attention.

O. Ya. Andriichuk in her thesis paid exclusive attention to the settlement of questions of the medical students' humanity education [9]. According to her opinion the realization of humanistic beliefs formation of students of medical college stipulates the separation of the following basic components in the process of a personality's professional training: the formation of the spirit world of medicine specialist in the conditions of development of statehood of Ukraine; the account of the main principles of the formation and professional development of future doctors, their worldview and humanistic beliefs; the continual enlargement of professional knowledge, the creation of conscious attitude to education and self-education; the amplification of positive emotions and civil dignity; the realization of the tasks of humanistic orientation. We agree with the researcher that the professional training of students of medical educational establishment should be realized with the help of qualitative formation of their humanistic worldview and civil attitude of a personality that are effected in the process of the educational and cognitive activity taking into account the special aspects of the grade of intelligence [9, p. 149].

Organizational and pedagogical conditions of the educational work in a medical educational establishment were analyzed in the thesis of Kh. P. Mazepa [10]. The author supposes that the task of the modern educational process in medical educational establishments is the concentration of the attention on the national and civil education of students, the training of them for their active creative participation in national development, in other words the most important task is the confirmation of the state-building idea – Ukrainian national idea in consciousness of educatees. Kh. P. Mazepa supposes that the special aspects of modern specialist's education are established by the following factors: change of values system, educational ideals, transition to market relations, necessity of reinforcement of national education in conjunction with the preparation of Ukrainian integration to world cultural environment [10, p. 4].

The idea of Kh. P. Mazepa that in history of world and national medical science and practice the ideal of medical worker has been formed attracts interest in the context of our research work. The ideal should have the following moral qualities that are specific for this profession – mercy, sympathy, empathy, sensitivity, human decency, carefulness, tolerance, delicacy, sociability, ability to keep a patient confidentiality, etc. that are mostly reflected in the Asclepiades' Oath, in Ukrainian national traditions of health protection that were grounded on the ideas of truth, goodness and beauty that are common for all humanity [10, p. 39].

In the research work of M. O. Tataryshkina on the topic „The formation of professional personal culture of students in the educational process of medical school” [11] the author proves that the level of modern society's development advances high demands to education in higher medical establishments basing on the modernization of the professional education, its informatory and structural renovation in the cultural and creative aspect the performance of which is connected with new requirements of the economic development.

The appropriate psychological and pedagogical conditions of the formation of the professional and personal culture of student of higher medical school that were marked by M. O. Tataryshkina, such as: the determination of the academic professional training to use the potential of culture as an educational value in education and development of personality of a future doctor; the democratization of the educational process; the formation of the content of the high professional education paying attention to the mastering of cultural values by students; the usage of system and holistic approach in the process of students training that contributes to their professional and personal growth are important for our research work [11, p. 155].

The conducted analysis of the scientific works of the last years of Ukrainian and foreign researchers that are connected with the topic of our thesis gives evidence that despite the fact that they do not solve the complex problem of the formation of polycultural competence of medical students they make a good theoretical and methodological basis for projects and introduction of the appropriate pedagogical

technologies to the educational process of medical higher educational establishments taking into consideration the changes of character of social relations in the sphere of professional doctor's activity that are connected with the processes of globalization of modern world society, requirements of the society of polycultural competent specialists of medicine for the purpose of the improvement of polycultural training of future doctors.

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Щербакова Г. В.

Проблема формування полікультурної компетентності студентів-медиків у сучасній педагогічній теорії

У статті розглянуто проблему формування полікультурної компетентності студентів-медиків у сучасній педагогічній теорії. Проведений аналіз наукових праць останніх років українських та зарубіжних дослідників, пов'язаних з темою наукового дослідження автора, засвідчив, що, хоча вони і не вирішують комплексної проблеми формування полікультурної

компетентності студентів-медиків, проте служать гарним теоретико-методологічним підґрунтям для розробок та впровадження у навчально-виховний процес медичних ВНЗ відповідних педагогічних технологій з урахуванням змін характеру соціальних відносин у сфері професійної діяльності лікаря, які пов'язані з процесами глобалізації сучасної світової спільноти, потреб суспільства у полікультурно компетентнісних фахівцях медичного профілю з метою удосконалення полікультурної підготовки майбутніх лікарів.

Ключові слова: полікультурна компетентність, студенти-медики, педагогічна теорія.

Щербакова А. В.

Проблема формирования поликультурной компетентности студентов-медиков в современной педагогической теории

В статье проанализирована проблема формирования поликультурной компетентности студентов-медиков в современной педагогической теории. Проведенный анализ научных работ последних лет украинских и зарубежных исследователей, связанных с темой научной работы автора, показал, что, хотя они и не решают комплексно проблему формирования поликультурной компетентности студентов-медиков, зато служат прочной теоретико-методологической основой для разработок и внедрения в учебно-воспитательный процесс медицинских вузов соответствующих педагогических технологий с учетом изменений характера социальных отношений в сфере профессиональной деятельности врача, связанных с процессами глобализации мирового сообщества, потребностей общества в поликультурно компетентных специалистах медицинского профиля с целью усовершенствования поликультурной подготовки будущих врачей.

Ключевые слова: поликультурная компетентность, студенты-медики, педагогическая теория.

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