

**SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS OF THE STUDENTS  
PROFESSIONAL VALUES SYSTEM FUNCTIONING**

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The personality is the person who has achieved a sufficiently high level of his mental development. Often a personality is considered a person with a strong visions, goals that define all of her behavior and actions, regardless of the content of these views and goals. The formation of the personality begins early and continues throughout life [2, c.58].

L.S. Vygotsky argued that the distinguishing feature of the mental development of the individual is that at the end of this process the person must actually be formed that from the outset exists in the form of some ideal form in the environment, primarily social, and to the embodiment which is directed to all human development. This occurs during language acquisition, thinking, logical forms of memory, different ways of self-regulation and so on, is no exception to this rule and moral formation. It also involves the assimilation of social norms and moral principles, are presented not only in the form of verbal requirements, but also in the traditions prevailing in a particular environment, the behavior of other people, their personalities, characters, artworks, etc. Thus, mental development, the formation of student's personality may be understood only in the context of socialization, learning they gained people's social experience.

Youth age is sensitive in regard to moral self-determination - the person becomes aware of their own values, to think critically about public moral standards. Therefore it is lawful to say that the moral formation in this period is conscious in nature.

Socialization of the young man is not a reflection of reality, a mirror of social conditions and social impacts. Because this understanding of the role of youth was limited only to the adaptation mechanism, conformism, the repetition of the same qualities. The relevance is the notion of "jovencitas", introduced in the scientific use of the Bulgarian sociologist P. Mitin [7]. Content - this kind of creativity generated by the impact of youth on social, political and value system of the society. On the one

hand - socialization as a form of adoption of social relations, on the other hand, jovencitas as a form of social renewal associated with inclusion in his lives of youth. The best way ratio jovencitas and socialization is a social initiative, when students do not just learn and adapt to life in society, but also become the subjects of social action. Here an important social values are self-esteem, independence and originality of solutions, responsibility, discipline as a condition of inner freedom [1].

Socialization of the student, the whole process of turning it into a mature psychologically and morally valuable member of society, should be under the control of education. It is an active, purposeful leadership, the formation of the human personality. Education is not the amount of the special measures, and the corresponding organization of life and activity of man, his relationship with others, the whole system of its relation to reality. Education plays the role of a guiding force.

Index of personal maturity is the proper value hierarchy, the leading place which is occupied by spiritual and moral values. Personal values are the main konstatujuci units of personality. They directly determine the main relationship of man to the world, to others, to myself. The value of the individual is conscious and adopted by the common man the meaning of his life (B. S. Bratus [6]). The dominance of hedonistic, material and pragmatic values, not subordinates moral, is a sign of destructive personal character.

The problem of values is one of the main in the system of education and upbringing. The education of the younger generation has always been one of the priority tasks of any public education, no matter what values and ideological imperatives it is not confessed. State educational policy of the modern Ukrainian society is designed to solve a threefold purpose: 1) to form the value orientations and behaviors, appropriate to the challenges of the time; 2) to facilitate the adaptation of individuals to the conditions of market relations; 3) to ensure the development of the personality, its competitiveness on the labour market, achieve success in life.

Values are central regulatory element life prospects and express a conscious attitude to reality. "It's perceived personality of the subject in its dominant needs, determining the order of selection of certain spheres of life, areas of life, they provide the stability of personality in uncertain or crisis conditions" [2].

The value of the phenomenon (conscious learning, use, and operation) define psychological culture of a person. Constant re-evaluation of values acts as a natural result of the life path, personality, rebuilding his relationship with other people and society.

Values different for each individual. I. I. Dubrovna believes that formedness of personality can be assessed by the way in the consciousness of the personality differentiated certain values as the content of value orientations, specific age period of a person's life, in the interests of society [3]. In sociological research the specifics of the structure of values of different social groups of young people. A number of studies discuss the study of value orientations of young workers (A. A. Aza, C. A. Poddubny, A. A. Handle, Century, Alexa and others). Problems of value orientations of students are considered in the works of C. S. Bakirov, A. N. Balakireva, A. I. Kogan, I. I. Sheremet, etc. the Structure and dynamics of moral value orientations of students investigated century A. Vasilenko, V. N. Vdovin, A. I. Levitskaya. The problem of value orientations in the field of leisure devoted to the work of the Imperial family are. The value orientation of young people in relation to employment, researched S. A. Voitovich, I. E. Golovakha, M. D. Mishchenko, N. N. Churilova, etc.

Man has a complex hierarchy of values system. The basis of the value of consciousness are the core values, which are formed during the period of primary socialization subject to 18 years, and then become relatively stable and change significantly during the crisis periods of the subject and the social environment. The changes affect not so much the composition as their hierarchical relationships with each other in individual, group, and public consciousness.

In the works of A. C. Petrovsky found that in the team there is a certain correlation between the value orientations of the person and its status in the group. As a result of joint activities in the team formed the group the value of relationships, some new properties of the collective. In the academic group values become important norms of behavior. The value unity student groups is characterized by a gradual increase until the third year and by a gradual decline until the fourth. The study of structural and dynamic and meaningful characteristics of the value

system of students was devoted to scientific work N. N. Majorova. Human values have been presented by the author as an integrated system in the form field values, which are different spheres of human life: the life spheres, the sphere of relations, material and spiritual, field goals and achievements and so on, "Value field for us is a combination of real and ideal concepts, expressing subjects, objects, or ideas, needs and goals are for the individual life value" [8, S. 75-76].

On the development of value-sense sphere of a specific subject influence his professional development. "The main social determinant, which determines the moral and spiritual growth of a young man, is its professionally-cognitive activity. It should be a source of development of the moral perfection of the individual. Professional activities should be considered as one of the main ways of making life and personal self-realization, the search for vocation and life purpose" [7, S. 245].

Professionalism, reflecting the essence, principles, patterns of socialization, in a broad sense can be interpreted as the process of inclusion of the individual in a professional environment, the acquisition of knowledge, skills, professional relationships, the adoption of values and active realization, self-expression through professional activities.

S. A. Belicheva believes that "the content of the socialization process includes the formation of professional intent, knowledge, skills, allowing the person to be engaged in a system of labor production public relations; then the formation of a system of regulatory mechanisms social behavior of the individual, his system of values and norms, legal, ethical, social, political beliefs, value orientations, attitudes, beliefs, and so on, as well as the formation mechanisms of self-regulation, the ability to self-esteem, self-criticism, emotional and volitional personality characteristics" [3].

Training in a higher educational institution is not limited by the transferring of a certain amount of knowledge and skills. It has a close relationship with the professional orientation of the personality, with the formation of a certain system of values characteristic for representatives of the profession. There are the following types of values-norms of professional activity: 1) the prestige of the profession, its appeal; 2) the objectives of this profession as an expression of its social function, place in society; 3) the content and conditions of professional employment; 4) social

position of the profession against other social groups; 5) personal representative sample of the profession; 6) professional ethics and traditions typical of the profession, regulating the professional activities and the lifestyle of its representatives. The prestige of a profession among young people is influenced not only by its popularity in society, but also the system of values adopted by the social and professional groups, the family and the individual.

Research interest of scientists focused on the problem of value consciousness of students. This is due to several reasons. First, the fact that this social group by the nature of their activities, attitudes, value orientations and another very close to the intelligentsia, the so-called intellectual elite that plays an important role in the production and broadcast normative structures of a society. It is important to investigate the students as a reserve formation of the intellectual elite, and high school be regarded as the main channel of the formation and, therefore, as a subject of socio-cultural transformation. The main function of education is the preservation of society through the transfer of experience of generations. Its goal is to form a human personality, the creator himself and the surrounding conditions. It is in the education system is purposeful socialization of youth. "The students are mobile social group, the purpose of which is organized according to a certain program preparing for implementation of high professional and social roles in the material and spiritual production" [4]. A. B. Tolstyh notes that in the modern era, when increased life expectancy and increased time vocational training, youth has become the most valuable age, affecting their tastes, values, habits and other things on the tastes, values and habits of society" [5].

According to the periodization of the development in ontogenesis, developed by C.I.Slobodchikov [4], the ages of 17 to 25 years is defined as the beginning of the active stage of individualization. This period in the spiritual development of man marks its entry into a new dimension of life, personal attraction to the profession, the formation of ideology as belief systems and value orientations. I.Cohn [4], revealing the psychology of adolescence, notes that during this period, mature cognitive and emotional-personal prerequisites of the formation of the worldview of the young man. At the same time "values personality at this age tend to frequent fluctuations,

changes are not endowed with completely developed personal sense, does not have a strong ideological basis" [7, p. 23]. Therefore, an important task of work with students is the formation of ideological values of the structures of consciousness. Features of this process can be represented in the form of three interrelated stages: 1) at the first stage, the revaluation of values and ideals that guided the personality for it, but because their own experience of life is an important source of value orientations; 2) the second step in the assimilation of values passes through the mass media; 3) the basis of the third stage is the activity.

Understanding their place in the future, their life prospects is the central tumor mental and personal development of this age. Characteristics of adolescence are uncompromising estimates and judgments, increased sensitivity, emotional sensitivity, romantic orientation. Adolescence is the time of life, social role, professional, personal, moral self-determination and individualization.

In the process of implementing plans youth are faced certain difficulties and its value orientation are formed under the controversial influence of various factors: education, activities of political organizations, labor collective, mass media, ideals, place of residence, level of political knowledge, professional interest, works of art and literature, the psychological characteristics of the individual, family, television, radio, cinema, the study of social science disciplines, selfeducation.

The result of successful moral formation is personal maturity, what constitutes mental health. The main determinant and indicator of personal maturity of the student is accurately value-sense sphere, because moral formation begins with the awareness and learning of moral values and build a clear value system dominated in the higher hierarchical clusters existential values (spirituality, morality, self-development, creativity, and others).

Values do not arise suddenly, but formed gradually, throughout the process of socialization of the individual. In his youth is more intense formation, a preliminary determination of personality, theoretical understanding of the values of society.

The value system is not stable and unchanging. Dynamics of value priorities consistent and intense change this phenomenon of social consciousness under the

influence of socio-economic, political and cultural environments.

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