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MAIN INDICATORS OF POLITICAL SUBJECTIVITY OF THE STUDENTS

Statement of the problem. Civic and political participation, as a manifestation of self-organization and autonomy in making social and political decisions today are increasingly manifests itself as an effective factor in determining the growth and subjective human capabilities, in transforming reality and it yourself ("self-realization"). It therefore seems important allocation of political subjectivity as a specific piece of research, knowledge and understanding. Universal and necessary basis of political subjectivity, as well as power relations are human individuals who have not only some natural potential, but specifically human bodily, mental, spiritual, social, proprietary, economic, and at a certain stage of its historical and individual development – political potential.

Construction of civil society, the analysis of actual social processes involves the study of factors that explain instances of political activism, the formation of citizens, particularly young people, an adequate level of social interaction skills and capacity for active citizenship. Purposeful formation and skills of political participation requires scientifically based technologies. Therefore, there is need for an integrated holistic examination of all personality constructs that are responsible for the formation of political subjectivity young man.

Judging analysis of theoretical approaches in psychology, most researchers distinguish the following constructs subjectivity as competence, rationality, conflict, tolerance, resistance, aggression, activity, consistency, rehlamentovanosti, spontaneity, interaction, autonomy, identity. In our research, we settled on the rationale for the most important ones. Therefore, the purpose of the article was

based on a theoretical analysis of the problem of subjectivity in psychology, the study of key indicators of political subjectivity students.

Analysis of research and publications. In recent years there has been many approaches to the description of human activity, its activity as well enjoy the deeply intertwined concepts and phenomena as "active", "subject". It turns out two important points. First, the introduction into circulation of concepts "subject of life", "subject life", "an objective activity", "subject knowledge", "the subject of creativity", "subject of consciousness" , "an identity", "an education" is associated with the development of new lines of human psychological knowledge (K.O. Abulkhanova-Slavskaya, O.H. Asmolov, A.V. Brushlinskii, A.M. Matyushkin, V.V. Rubtsov, V.I. Slobodchikov, D.C. Tikhomirov, D.I. Feldstein, B.D. El'konin). Second, the fact of its distribution allows to draw attention to the differentiation of definition and understanding of the subject as a whole, which to some extent indicates uncertainty "dilution" of the relation of psycho-pedagogical science to its subject. It is clear that the specific person (child, adolescent, boy, girl, adult) does not explain the numerous definitions. Understanding this fact encourages psychologists to find common definitions and in this way one of the objectives of our study was to actively study the relationship between diverse definitions of "entity" in the understanding of the possibilities for the use of "meta-features" in the construction of an integrated tier theory (A.V. Petrovsky, D.A. Leontiev, V.I. Slobodchikov), connective 'vertical' which best match up to properly interpreting psychological texts of different schools.

Subject-activity approach in psychology, which views a person as the subject of their own activities, activity, represented by a number of scientists, B.G. Anan'ev, K.O. Abulkhanova-Slavskaya, L.I. Anciferova, G.A. Ball, I.D. Bech, O.F. Bondarenko, A.V. Brushlinskyy, A.O. Derkach, Z.S. Karpenko, S.L. Rubinstein, V.A. Tatenko, T.M. Titarenko, D.M. Uznadze etc.

The fundamental definition of the subject gives Encyclopedia of Philosophy: "The subject (from the Latin. Subjects – while lying down, which is at the base, from sub – under, jack – throw, lay the foundation) – subject-media practices and

knowledge (individual or social group), the source of activity aimed at the object" [14].

K.O. Abulkhanova-Slavskaya when the subject understands the individual who has the ability to self-regulation and self-conscious at work. Man as an entity – an active creator of his own history, his career in some socio-economic conditions. In this subjectivity can be understood as the human capacity to produce inter-change the world and himself [1].

The concept was an interesting development in the works of A.V. Brushlinskii, indicating that the subject – a person / people at the top of each of these levels of activity, integrity, autonomy, etc. [4]. This, at first glance, the contrast difference between the above definition of "entity", there is no inconsistency, and it becomes clear if the "transpersonal", "hyperactive", "highest" existence and identify the individual in its different life plans we defined as disclosed by the same entity "platform" social property. It is defined as a person's potential (in its historical and cultural sense, where a chain of transformations can be distributed also at the level of individual biographies), for which, by M.O. Berdyaev, climbing path to individual development is primarily the unity of spiritual and practical properties [14].

Today, considering the subjectivity in two ways: as a capacity for autonomous, independent, proactive, and in every historical period and in every society asserts its own type of entity (K.O. Abulkhanova-Slavskaya, B.G. Ananiev, L.I. Antsyferova, O.H. Asmolov, A.V. Brushlinskyy, A.N. Volkov, A.A. Konopkina, A.N. Leontiev, D.C. Osnytskiy, V.A. Petrovsky, S.L. Rubinstein, D.M. Uznadze, B.D. El'konin et al.), and how to construct the integral properties of the integral structure of personality. In particular, local researchers (Z.M. Adamska, O.F. Bondarenko, Z.S. Karpenko, G.K. Radchuk, V.A. Tatenko, T.M. Titarenko) define subjectivity as an integral feature of personality. Sharing this view, in this study we will operate the following definition: subjectivity – is an integral property of the individual, which is the result of self lies in the sense of authorship of their lives and awareness of the responsibility for its implementation,

the ability to reflexivity, positive selfattitude , self-understanding , meaningfulness of life in the pursuit of fulfilling itself own capacity for self-development, for professional growth and self-actualization [2].

Considerable attention of scientists (Z.M. Adamska, O.H. Asmolov, K.O. Abulkhanova-Slavskaya, L.I. Bozovic, A.V. Zavgorodnyaya, Z.S. Karpenko, V.I. Slobodchikov, V.A. Tatenko, T.M. Tytyrenko, I.S. Yakymanska etc.) attract subjective quality, which, in turn, determine the position of subjective rights. Accordingly, a person builds an image to the world, "quasi-dimension in which she called objective world. This – the semantic field, the system of values "[13]. We hypothesized that the formation of the political image of the world is one aspect of the formation of political subjectivity. By definition I.V. Samarkina, the world political – one aspect of political subjectivity, which is a dynamic system of ideas about the political system, power mechanisms of policy, models of political behavior and so on. The main elements of the political world view are:

- basic conceptual and symbolic concepts of social and political system (especially for key policy concept of "power" and its symbolic component);
- images of important social and political actors: institutions and persons, event number;
- urgent problems of social and political spheres and their solutions;
- geopolitical component;
- the image of "I" in politics. [18]

A. Osion add to these items are common in the community definition, explanation and ideology, as well as understanding of the structure and the structure of the modern political world, it adopted norms, rules and values [21].

The term "world view" is often used as a synonym for "image of the world" (S.L. Rubinstein, A.N. Leontiev, S.D. Smirnov, V.V. Petukhov, K.B. Sokolov), or "world model" (V.V. Abramenkova, V.A. Vasyutinskii, N.F. Kalina) or "semiotic field" (T. Nelson, A.E. Sapogova) and others.

According to S.D. Smirnov, the picture of the world as a multilevel system of ideas about the world, about the place of the subject in it "mediates, refracts

through itself any external action" [20, p. 142]. According to V.A. Vasyutinskii "object, which directed the general attention of the interaction is presented for each of them in the discourse of his subjective interpretation, but also in the discourse inter subjective exchanges ..." [5, p. 94], that is the basic idea of the meaning and value of economic discourse of political engagement can make based on an analysis of the political world view of one of the actors.

Thus, discourse interaction of political socialization can be studied through the prism of ideas, concepts and meanings represented in the world political student youth and comparative analysis of nuclear structures worldview of young people with peripheral structures, as well as to the underlying values and semantic constructs presented in the rhetoric, policies and political practices of other participants interactions, will enable us to identify the particular structuring of the world political youth and contradictions field of political socialization, contributing to the development of the political culture of student youth or inhibit it.

A.G. Zuckerman and A.V. Brushlinsky propose to investigate factors such as competence, rationality, conflict, tolerance, resistance, aggression, activity, consistency, regulations, spontaneity interaction will reveal features as a process of interaction, and subjective expressions of the participants. Monitoring of these factors is not only diagnostic but also prognostic value [21, 15].

It is also important to analyze the strategies that young people use to construct a political world view, because of how methodical, rational, logical analysis of the subject topics and offer political discourse, largely depends on the closeness of the political world view to one or other of the extreme points of the continuum "naive" – "special."

The study of the political world view takes into consideration its features such as agility, integrity, multilevel, tsentrovanist on the "I" of the subject, emotive, historical dependency, symbolic potentiality (the variety of deployment possibilities) Contextually, openness, incompleteness [21].

The development of political subjectivity of youth people should be considered as a path to personal autonomy, emphasizing authorship in the creation

itself, as a subject of his own life and development. In particular, F. Rice notes to the young man took a variety of social roles and responsibilities of an adult, you need a certain autonomy, identity. The researcher considers two types of autonomy: behavioral and normative.

Behavioral autonomy is understood as independence, freedom of action, actions [21]. The results of studies of M. Cle shown that teenagers and young adulthood pursuit of behavioral autonomy increases dramatically [10]. However, the achievement of economic independence, young people show less dissatisfaction with the level of personal freedom than students who are economically dependent on their parents. Conflicts of students with family can be interpreted as an expression of the desire to be independent, while remaining economically dependent on their parents. The process of emancipation, as an expression of autonomy, including emotional, shows how boys emotional contact with their parents, compared with the attitude to others (love, friendship). However, I.S. Cohn notes that after the critical period when the ends emotional contact is restored at a higher conscious level.

As for the regulatory autonomy, it shows whether youth oriented the same standards, values, and parents or others [12]. H. Remshmydt argues that the process of separation from parents includes dimensions or components' interaction in the field of communication, regulatory control of parents over children, emotional connection and solidarity, economic dependence (or independence) "[17, p. 138].

In sum, we conclude that the development of autonomy as independence, freedom, independence and, consequently, the development of political subjectivity, depends not only on the young, but also their parents, significant people, environment.

According to V.A. Chernobrovkina, the capacity for autonomy characterizes man as the subject, the author of his life, allowing him to build his own choice to be open solid, unfinished system capable of change, improvement and

development [22]. Therefore, in the forefront the issue of creation itself, the planned implementation of a plan of life, self-realization.

Based on the semantic analysis of a large German-Russian Dictionary, New Encyclopedia of Philosophy, we have found that self-realization – is both a process (the movement to its intrinsic, true principles) and the result (being the truth, and the truth of being) [3, 14]. According to O.V. Selezniova self-realization suggests that active in the movement goes to the essence of the person, that can only make himself the man himself, self-realization as articulated as a goal-ideal result makes for self-development rights in general [19].

By K.G. Jung, the essence of self-realization is to bring together opposing attitudes and mutually compensatory consciousness and the unconscious. In the first stage of self-realization is the unconscious leading installation: there is a deliberate weakening of installation and dive into the depths of the unconscious, the contents of which are unknown to consciousness, the second – in the foreground installation conscious and unconscious material processing is done to enrich the mind and expands its boundaries, on third – mutually revised and altered conscious and unconscious elements of the subject are synthesized and create a new wholeness – Self [7].

By V.I. Kolyada expression of self-realization is the integrity of the person in philosophical studies associated primarily with its uniqueness and originality. Under this condition, the integrity of the person in favor of its autonomy. [11]

A large number of domestic research is devoted to finding the factors that determine civic and political participation, political behavior, political choices of young people (M.V. Bilyk, I.I. Bilous, M.J. Boryshevskyy, V.M. Duhnevych, L.A. Kiyashko, A.O. Lisnevskaya).

Well-known Ukrainian psychologist M.J. Boryshevskyy found that the mental mechanisms of personality can actively operate "in the presence of conscious and unconscious person integrating and stimulating principles or factors, which acts as some vital idea. If this idea is defined socially positive content is

morally valuable load, it causes effects in the Developing awareness and can also affect the system as a whole personality "[5, p. 69].

Conclusions. Today it is extremely urgent to build a civil society and an analysis of actual social processes. Therefore, there is need for the study of factors that explain the cases of political activism, the formation of citizens, particularly young people, an adequate level of social interaction skills and capacity for active citizenship.

Civic and political participation, as a manifestation of self-organization and autonomy in decision-making is increasingly becoming today an effective factor in determining and increase in subjective human capabilities, transforming it into reality and himself. It therefore seems important allocation of political subjectivity, the formation of a certain political image of the world as a special subject of study. We consider the development of political subjectivity boys as a way to personal autonomy, emphasizing authorship in the creation itself, as a subject of his own life and development.

The the world political – one aspect of political subjectivity, which is a dynamic system of ideas about the political system, power mechanisms of policy, models of political behavior and so on.

It is also important to explore how such personal constructs of autonomy, freedom, emotional self-regulation, the intelligence, the process of political decision-making, honesty, integrity. This will allow carrying out a holistic study of all personal factors that are responsible for the development of political subjectivity students.

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