

FEATURES OF SELF-MANAGEMENT AND IMPROVEMENT OF HUMAN CAPITAL'S INDIVIDUAL COMPONENTS FOR STUDENTS WITH CHARACTER ACCENTUATION

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Key words: character accentuation, self-management system, pathology, adaptation

Introduction. The classification of character accentuation, peculiarities and patterns of its manifestation, as well as the peculiarities of self-management system manifestation have been widely studied recently in the field of psychology.

It is very important to study and identify the types of character accentuation, the self-management and its individual components, because the accentuation of the character can develop pathologically under certain conditions and under the influence of certain social-psychological factors. Harmonious development of personality psyche is the strong guarantee, which underlies the effectiveness of its activities, communication and behavior management. Therefore, the accounting of a personality's character accentuation and self-management system is very important both in the context of individual and personnel management issue.

Scientific novelty. A study of character accentuation and the system of self-management was done. The peculiarities of the manifestation of the self-management components underlying each type of character accentuation have been revealed.

Methodology. The methodological basis for the research was the systemic approach developed by L. Fon Bertalamfi, who introduced in psychology and applied B. G. Ananov, V. P. Kuzmin, B. F. Lomov, B. G. Ananov's formation and development of personality theory, P. K. Anokhin's structural-operational approach, the personality theories of G. Allport, H. Eysenck and R. Cattell, the approaches to character accentuation of A. Lichko and K. Leonhard, the general scientific principles of determinism and development.

Literature review. Scientific psychology has been involved in the study of character accentuation nature for many decades. During this period, numerous studies were carried out, numerous attempts to classify and coordinate character accentuation (A. Lichko, K. Leonhard, V. V. Ponomorenko, I. V. Vyboyschik, E. A. Alekseyeva, L. P. Parshukova, P. V. Volkov, D. Yu. Raigorodsky, Yu. B. Gippenreiter and V. Yu. Romanova, A. G. Maklakov, A. A. Rean, M. B. Korkina, etc.).

Accentuation is defined as the disproportionate development of character, the extreme production of separate lines, which is conditioned high vulnerability and difficulties in the adaptation process of personality in terms of certain effects.

The concept of "self-regulation" is interdisciplinary in nature. Self-regulation is a systemic process that provides the subject with the ability to adapt flexibly and adequately to the conditions at any level of self-regulation.

There are a number of approaches to self-regulation in the literature of psychology: self-regulation as a special type of activity (L. G. Dikaya, V. K. Kalin, V. V. Semikin), self-regulation as a psychological process (O. A. Konopkin, V. V. Zeygarkin), self-regulation as an ability (M. Lotbart).

The accentuations of the character are in a certain relationship with the general self-regulation and with its individual components. The author of a number of studies in this field is V. I. Morosanova.

V. I. Morosanova [Morosanova 1997, 32-33] studied the Features of relationship of students' character accentuations and self-regulation styles. She believed that each type of character accentuation has a certain style of self-regulation, which, in turn, has its strengths and weaknesses.

Shahinyan Z. referred to the Features of self-management of adolescents with accentuated character [Shahinyan 2011, 48-49]: She notes that each type of character accentuation is based on the low expression of one or more components of self-management, except planning component.

Analysis. In conditions of mental tension, the ability to self-management is generally in the average or below average, however, it is assumed that adolescents with different accentuation of character have different numbers of individual components of self-management (contradictions analysis, prediction, purposing, planning, quality assessment criteria, decision acceptance, self-control, correction).

The aim of the research is to reveal the features of self-management and the manifestation of its individual components which are underlying the types of character accentuation. Revelation of self-management components and number of personal qualities that underlie the formation of character accentuation can help to reduce the accentuation of students' character by developing certain personal qualities and by correcting self-management and its individual disturbed components.

The research staff included 74 ASPU students of first and second year (30 students of the Faculty of Education Psychology and Sociology, 24 students of the Faculty of Culture, 20 students of the Faculty of Mathematics, Physics and Informatics), which are grouped by the types of character accentuation.

We diagnosed the types of character accentuation according to the Shmishek Personality Test [Rogov 1999, 236-240] and the Accentuation of Personality Properties and Neuropsychological Instability Test [Arzumanyan 2002, 133]. Self-management was diagnosed by the M.N. Peysakhov's "Ability to self-manage" Test [Stolyarenko 2006, 339-347].

As a result of our research, many interesting features have been replaced:

1. Self-management of the excited type is interfered by the low expression of components of self-control, correction and quality assessment.
2. In psycho-asthenic type in the system of self-management, components of prediction, quality assessment and decision acceptance are weakly expressed.
3. In schizoid type the efficiency of the self-management hinders the low level of decision acceptance component.
4. Effective functioning of the process of self-management of the hysteroid type is interfered by the self-control and correction components.
5. In the system of self-management of overactive type, components of prediction and planning are weakly expressed.
6. Dysthymic type of self-management process is hindered by decision acceptance, quality assessment and correction components.
7. Effectiveness of the process of self-management of the cyclothymic type is disturbed through low expression of self-control and quality assessment components.
8. The low expression of the process of contradictions analysis of self-management is typical of the emotional type.
9. Poor performance component quality assessment and decision acceptance are disrupted by the effective work of self-management in the clogged type.
10. Quality assessment and planning components are poorly expressed in a system of self-management pedantic type.
11. The planning component has a weak effect on the self-management system alarming type.
12. The full-fledged functioning of self-management system of the exalted type is violated by the low expression of quality assessment component.

Conclusion. All types of character accentuation are based on self-management difficulties that hinder the process of correcting these types.

Under conditions of emotional uncontrollability, the effectiveness of various components of self-management decreases, which leads to maladaptation in most of these types.

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