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**PROFESSIONAL SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS IN THE STRUCTURE OF THE PERSONALITY OF  
FUTURE ENGINEERS**

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***Анотація.** У статті пояснюється поняття самосвідомості особистості, описується структура та складові компоненти професійної самосвідомості, також аналізуються її характеристики та аспекти.*

***Ключові слова:** самосвідомість, структура особистості, професія, професійна самосвідомість, самооцінка, професійне самовизначення, професійний розвиток.*

***Аннотація.** В статье объясняется понятие самосознания личности, описывается структура и составные компоненты профессионального самосознания, также рассматриваются его характеристики и аспекты.*

***Ключевые слова:** самосознание, структура личности, профессия, профессиональное самосознание, самооценка, профессиональное самоопределение, профессиональное развитие.*

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*Annotation.* In the article the concept of consciousness is explained, the structure and basic components of professional self-consciousness are described; the characteristics and the aspects of the phenomenon are analyzed.

**Key words:** self-consciousness, the structure of a personality, profession, professional self-consciousness, self-appraisal, professional self-determination, professional development.

**Stating the problem.** The issues of professional preparation of future specialists are of great importance nowadays as society's level of development and its functioning as a whole depend on a specialist's readiness to solve problems in professional sphere, they also depend on professionally important qualities and the degree of adaptation to the requirements of the profession and working conditions. The origin and development of professional self-consciousness are closely connected to professional skill, level of professional grounding and formation of a personality. Professional self-consciousness is the key factor of development and regulation of current activity and professional level of the person in general.

**Aim.** To describe self-consciousness, to explain the phenomenon of professional self-consciousness of future engineers, to determine the structure of the phenomenon.

**The main material.** Self-consciousness of a person is complicated dynamic system with many aspects which constantly varies and develops, that is why characteristic features of this phenomenon are described from the points of view of different sciences.

According to the philosophic point of view, consciousness always exists; it can neither begin nor end as it is explained by philosophers as the condition and a way of the world's existence. Self-consciousness shows a person's own determination from the rest of the world; it is the understanding of his own actions, feelings, thoughts, interests and his place in society. In the formation of professional self-consciousness the key role belongs to a person's sensation of his own body, movements and actions [11].

In psychology self-consciousness is described as psychological phenomenon when a person realizes himself as an object of activity resulting in mental I-image. L.Mitina and A.Markova determine self-consciousness as reflective consciousness with the help of which a person realizes himself in own mental actions and conditions. Self-consciousness is the process when a person realizes himself being separated from other people and the whole world [5,6].

Professional self-consciousness may be described as a part of broad, integral and comprehensive phenomenon which is called consciousness. It is one of the key components of human consciousness. Profession and professional determination require from a person certain professional skills and qualities. To understand these phenomena and others which determine the peculiarities of new requirements to a person while performing professional duties we should refer to characteristic features of professional self-consciousness.

For understanding the phenomenon of professional self-consciousness A.Markova's research should be mentioned. According to her statements professional self-consciousness includes the next components:

a person's acceptance of norms, rules and models of the profession as the model for realizing professionally important qualities;

looking for these qualities in other people comparing himself to an abstract or certain colleague;

self-estimation of a person's own certain sides, e.g. the understanding of himself, his professional behavior, emotional attitude to himself. Professional self-consciousness is based here on four kinds of professional self-appraisal; they are retrospective, actual, potential and ideal. The scientist thinks that if actual self-appraisal is higher than retrospective and ideal is higher than actual, this fact leads to an increasing level of professional self-consciousness.

positive self-appraisal, the determination of own positive qualities and perspectives that lead to the formation of "I-conception".

The specialist who has such level of self-appraisal is more self-confident, he gets more satisfaction from work and he has stronger striving for self-improvement [5].

Professional self-consciousness changes during the process of self-realization which begins with choosing the profession and ends when the person finishes working activity [3]. Self-appraisal becomes higher and the criteria of the estimation of his professional abilities change.

Great contribution in working out the problem of professional self-consciousness was made by K.Prokopyeva [7]. According to her statement professional I-conception is a part of general I-conception of a personality tightly connected with the profession under the influence of objective and subjective factors. The scientist declares that I-conception is the whole complex of views of a professional about himself in different attitudes which can be his own characteristics, profession and professional career, professional environment including real and imagined specialists, close people, family members, life events and situations. The structural components here are the basic forms of a specialist's attitudes to various spheres of his life activity which are seen in his skills, wishes, thoughts or feelings.

K.Prokopyeva's classification of I-conception is also of great interest. It is made on the basis of different

variants of correlation of general and professional self-consciousness. The first one is when a person is “broader” than the profession; his professional I-conception draws to general I-conception. The second one is when a person is “equal” to the profession, his general I-conception is like professional I-conception. And the last variant is when a person is “narrower” than the profession and various aspects of the profession are represented in general and professional I-conception.

We support the position of S.Vaskivska who explains that professional self-consciousness is a specific phenomenon of human state of mind which determines self-regulation of a person’s actions in professional sphere on the basis of realizing professional requirements, possibilities and emotional attitude to himself as to an object of professional activity [4].

One more scientist engaged in studying professional self-consciousness is S.Druzhylov [2]. In his opinion the contents of professional self-consciousness is determined by professional I-conception and includes a person’s accepting himself as a member of professional community and a representative of professional culture who is also a bearer of professional rules, norms and traditions which characterize certain community.

The attitudes included to the structure of professional self-consciousness by S.Druzhylov are also important for us. They are the attitudes of a person to the profession, to himself as to an object of professional activity, to other people, working facilities and working conditions. The success in adaptation depends on the degree of formation of I-conception [1]. Under adaptation we understand accommodation and getting accustomed of a person to the requirements of the profession, accepting technical and social norms of behavior necessary for performing certain functions and new working conditions [7].

The position of P.Shavyr is also worth discussing [8]. To his mind professional self-consciousness is based on selective activity of consciousness which submits to the aims of professional determination, it is a person’s realizing himself as an object of professional activity. It can be declared here that all the processes of professional self-determination and formation of professional self-consciousness occur according to planned aims of the profession and under direct influence of tasks faced by a specialist.

The results of our research are four determined aspects of professional self-consciousness. The first aspect is cognitive to which self-analysis, self-perception, self-criticism, introspection and general notion about yourself belong. The second one is emotional; it includes modesty, pride and self-esteem. Self-control, self-possession and restraint belong to the third aspect which is called volitional. Reflexive aspect is based on self-appraisal.

Self-appraisal is an element of self-consciousness characterized by a person’s own emotionally colored rating of his abilities, qualities and actions. Self-appraisal determines a person’s relations with surrounding people; it also determines the attitude to own success and failures. At the same time self-appraisal influences a person’s effectiveness of activity, his personal and professional development. Adequate self-appraisal lets a person correlate his abilities with different tasks and requirements of the environment. Non-adequate self-appraisal deforms the inner world, motive and emotional spheres in such a way preventing harmonic development [10].

All the explanations of professional self-consciousness do not contradict each other; they are mutually complementary as they show various aspects of this phenomenon [6].

If we conclude everything that has been discussed in the article we can declare that the components of professional self-consciousness are a specialist’s realizing of norms, rules, models of behaviour, professionally important personal qualities, accepting himself as a specialist facing certain tasks connected with self-realization and self-improvement having high level of self-confidence.

Having determined the components of professional self-consciousness we can also say that possible pedagogical conditions of their successful formation are development of reflexion and realizing of own individuality, striving for self-knowledge and self-improvement, [9] certain level of professional self-determination, mastering of professional models and values under thy influence of professional environment.

The peculiarities and characteristic features of the profession influence greatly the formation of professional self-consciousness. Having learnt psychological peculiarities of engineers it has been discovered that these specialists should have well-developed imagination, great memory and figurative way of thinking. They must contain self-criticism and be exigent but at the same time self-confident. Head engineers must have flexibility, logicity and criticism of mind, they must be able to explain technical tasks and divide work.

**Conclusion.** On the one hand professional self-consciousness can be determined as the process containing such components as self-appraisal, self-regulation, self-knowledge and self-analysis. On the other hand it is the result of professional activity.

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