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УДК 37.013.75

## PECULIARITIES OF MODERN PSYCHOLOGICALLY DIAGNOSTIC ACTIVITY IN GENERAL SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT

*Проблема психологической диагностики, в условиях нестабильной экономической ситуации, возникает все яснее из-за необходимости качественного управления человеческими ресурсами, но формы психодиагностической работы которыми пользуются в реальных общеобразовательных учреждениях не соответствуют современным требованиям. Обсуждение данной проблемы и собственный опыт экспериментальной работы представлены в статье.*

**Ключевые слова:** психодиагностика развития, система, мониторинг, интеллектуальные особенности ребёнка.

*The problem of psychological diagnosis in an unstable economic situation, there is more and more clearly the need for good management of human resources, but the forms of psychodiagnostic enjoyed in real educational institutions do not meet modern requirements. Discussion the problem and their own experience of experimental work presented in this paper.*

**Key words:** psychodiagnosis of development, system, monitoring, intellectual capabilities of a child.

Personal activity in modern world favours the quick coming of era of technological singularity. We can observe definite features of formation informative-knowledge society as overseas as in Ukraine. This period presupposes as a norm to use of abundant quantity of products of intellectual activity. Because of this, the research of intellectual peculiarities of gifted people became one of priority trend of psycho-pedagogical scientific work.

Many decades human society researches psychological diagnostics of intellect and personality. Psycho diagnostics can not exist separately, it performs service function. While the selection to special educational establishments is held, teachers have to examine the results of diagnostic research, and as a verdict – some children are taken under label of «gifted», but others are considered as non gifted ( not speaking loudly about this).

So, diagnostics takes two tasks: first is to find gifted children; second is to forecast their development (prognosis role of psycho diagnostics). The first task is normally to fulfill, but the problem of forecast is fairly tested. Practically, where the task to work with gifted children in the general stream of pupils «diagnostics of selection» fails before «diagnostics of development»(term of A.G.Asmolov) [ 1].

Providing scientific research we base on the principle of complex assessment, that is, inspection should be comprehensive and complex. It is necessary to research psycho-social, psycho- physiological peculiarities and

creative abilities of children besides the level of intellectual development of pupils. It's of great importance to remember about good sides of marks that is straightly refers to principles of complex assessment. We mean the reveal of correlation of levels of developing individual functions and abilities in psycho structure of a child.

Children take part in psycho diagnostic work as the objects of research. Last researches give facts on the importance of organisation of self assessment their own abilities. While providing research we need to collect as more subjective indices as possible, because they show the emotional state of pupil, his adaptivity to activities, peculiarities of informative metabolism and psycho typological indices, socio-metrical data and subject teachers' marks due to each individual, parents' marks. We also take part in work of pedagogic councils of educational establishment, experimental departments with the aim to get the results to administration, psychologists and teachers giving feed back.

We created computing system of monitoring intellectual peculiarities of children, which is successfully used in monitoring conditions in schools of Kyiv, Dnipropetrovsk, Ivano-Frankivsk region and in Klaipeda (Lithuania). The following famous tests are taken to computing system:

- colour-associative test of Lusher ( method of pair choices). The aim of the use is the assessment of the level of stress, possibility of asocial behaviour; balance of psychological qualities, indices, which are registered:



total amount deflect, coefficient of Shiposhe, the level of stress, the level of ability to work, heteronomy-autonomy, concentrating – exenterating, balance of personal qualities, balance of vegetal system;

- Definition of typology (MBTI). The aim of the use is the assessment of ability to definite types of activity and individual qualities to communicate, registered traditional indices of assessment the typology of individual under methodics of Mayers-Brigs, based on the assessment of prevailed indices in «alternative» pair from 4 double criteria: extraversion E – introversion I, mind T- feeling F, intuition – sensority S, point of view –J – perception P:

- Test on structure of intellect by R. Amthauer. The aim of the use is assessment of abilities in humanitarian and exact sciences ( ES). The 4th substest was taken away from standard methodology with the aim of rising of formalization and reliability of assessment. The following substests are used : ST1 – logical approach, ST2 – definition of main characteristics; ST3 – definition of similarity, analogies; ST4 – counting- mathematic; ST 5 – reveal of appropriateness, ST 6 - the choice of figures, SN7 – tasks with cubes, ST8 – memory, attention [ 2].

In our activity we use elements of principle of psychological monitoring research. Psychological monitoring is a system of constant selection with the help of psychological diagnostic of the process of individual psychological and pedagogical trajectory of pupils. [ 3]. Empirically proved that special meaning is given to the choice of retest interval or time that flows between the first and next experience.

Its natural that with the increase of this interval indices of correlation between research data get tendency to decrease. After flowing big time interval of retest the possibility of appearance of additional factors dramatically rises, some sequels can appear with normal age changes of psychological marks that are calculated with the help of test ; some events can appear to influence the state and peculiarities of development of the above mentioned psychological activities. While using twice the same tasks with approximately short period of retest interval children under research can form acquired habits of the work with this psycho diagnostic methodic.

The improvement of indices under the influence of results that appear with this situation will be differed by

the level of reveal with separate children under research due to their individual peculiarities. This will result in significant changes with ranging places of separate children under research, and the decrease of the coefficient of reliability. Significant influence on the analysis results of reliability causes remembering separate decisions or answers by tested children. In this case person recovers in the next test previous dividing of right and wrong decisions. [ 4]

Taking into account the above mentioned appropriateness, and checking them on practice we came to conclusion that interval of monitoring of the development of cognitive area of pupils, it is necessary to use half a year interval.

During use of the system «MIOD», its capability was checked in real conditions of secondary schools. During 2012 more than 2200 seniour pupils of different profile orientation were checked by it. Practical results are the creation of intellectual development of different age groups pupils data bank. Successful check of ability to lessons with scientific activity having the above mentioned structures of intellect. Enough checks allowed to make scientific invent due to the different tendencies of intellect development (structural components) , the influence of profile education of the development of special intellectual qualities, their age peculiarities and psyhotypological peculiarities of pupils with bright intellectual indices.

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