

UDC 377.1:316.61
doi: 10.15330/jpnu.1.2,3.166-170

SOCIALIZATION OF A PERSONALITY IN RURAL AND MOUNTAINOUS CONDITIONS IN THE CONTEXT OF PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

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Abstract. The article discusses the features of socialization in education and educational environment in rural and mountain schools. The author analyzes the characteristics of vocational guidance for adolescents; components of career guidance in schools in rural and mountainous areas. The author believes that the need to create and implement proactive forms and technologies to learn. It is primarily about school degree, since it is in the high school age formed the basis of social identity formation. This motivated the study of the methodological aspects of the education of pupils in schools in rural and mountainous areas. Targeting high school students for professional work in general secondary education system needs rethinking science, the result of which should be the introduction of educational practice new meaning of educational work, new forms of career guidance. Before modern rural and mountain schools acute problem enhance career guidance activities. The main content of professional orientation of young people in rural areas is to cultivate students' professional interests to sustainable agriculture in the daily academic and extracurricular activities. In this connection it is necessary to start adequate training for innovative development of rural and mountainous areas in need of systematic approach to training process that involves complex requirements, which form a system of nature.

Keywords: vocational guidance, professional orientation, socialization.

The dynamism of modern life "personal orientation of the process of modernization of education" (S. Maksymenko) puts high demands to professional and personal qualities. Currently, we find urgent the statement by academician S. Goncharenko that actually protected socially can only be a broadly educated person who is also fundamentally capable of flexibly reconstruct the direction and content of professional activities due to changes in production technology or labor market requirements⁶.

As the analysis of psychological and educational theory and practical experience state, career guidance center for generation which grows up, is school. The main purpose of professional orientation in schools is to prepare students for responsible career choices, planning the work should guide the students, above all, to achieve the stated goal. Activities to prepare students for responsible career choices is made by the previously developed plan⁴.

Education by its nature is directed to the future, that is unknown, unfamiliar. Preparing growing generations to live in the society of the future is becoming increasingly difficult due to the fast pace of scientific and technological progress and public opinion. Since school, which focuses its attention only on the present moment actually prepares young people to life, unfortunately in the society of

yesterday. Therefore, "it is important not to adapt training and education to the dying society, but pull them out of society, creating and applying in practice the form of advanced technology and the educational process"⁹.

For Ukrainian education the most burning issue is the work of schools in rural and mountainous areas. Their problem is, without exaggeration, can be called national, because of the further development of such schools is largely dependent on the rate and quality of social change in rural areas. Therefore, one of the theoretical and methodological problems of pedagogical science is to create effective conditions for social development and selfrealization of rural and mountain youth. This in turn requires reforming the content, forms and methods of educational work with students of these schools. It is primarily about comprehensive school, since it is in the high school age the basis of social identity is formed. This motivated the study of the methodological aspects of high school education: problems of socialization (A. Anischenko, I. Zvereva, M. Lukaszewicz, E. Monoszon, I. Migovich, S. Savchenko, S. Kharchenko etc.), identifying the psychological and pedagogical foundations of personality (L. Bozovic, V. Rybalka, G. Kostyuk, N. Kuzmin, S. Sysoev etc.), peculiarities of the social and educational activities for children and youth (V. Bocharov, G. Vaynola, N. Zaveryko, A. Cape, Mischyk L., G. Buchanan and others)¹. Also it is important to pay attention to the works of such scientists as B. Hershunskoho, N. Kuzmina, J. Neymatovoho, P. Pidkasystoho, L. Puhovskoyi, V. Slastoninoho, V. Shadrykovoho and others, which investigate theoretical, methodological and applied issues of education, modernization of educational policy, educational and pedagogical prognostics, conceptual ideas of a new strategy of professional training. Identifying the main components, goals, levels, methods and forms of professional orientation of young people in rural and mountainous areas.

Professional orientation according to the "Concept of the professional orientation of the population" is scientifically sound system of interrelated economic, social, medical, psychological and educational events aimed at boosting professional self-realization and the ability to work of a certain person, revealing her abilities, interests, opportunities and other factors that influence career choices or replacement the type of work¹⁰.

Professional orientation, as evidenced by the analysis of various research sources, is scientific system of training of the individual to a free and conscious choice of a profession. The main object of this system is the individuality of a student in different age periods of his development from junior to senior school age⁴.

Recently, the number of specialties has increased enormously, leading to attempts to create a typology of professions. Thus, the common concept of professional typology includes five types of professions: "Man - Equipment", "Man - Man", "Man - Nature", "Man - Sign" and "Man - Artistic image." This division is based on distinguishing basic human qualities according to their psychophysiological and psychic significance. A characteristic feature of this concept is the only component composition structure of any profession and types of psychological actions that are specific for various professional tasks¹².

Orientation of high school students on professional work in secondary education system needs scientific thinking, the result of which should be the introduction into educational practice a new meaning of educational work, new forms of career guidance. Together with the acquisition of knowledge is an urgent need to consistently prepare young people to the profession that meets their personal qualities, and simultaneously supported by state socio-economic programs¹⁰, and will also be taken into account the specificity and uniqueness of rural schools and schools of mountainous terrain. The main thing in the content of professional orientation of young people in rural areas is the education of the students in the everyday educational and extracurricular activities of the sustainable professional interests to agriculture, to its scientific fundamentals and prospects, love of the land, the nature of his native land, respect for agricultural labor, feeling responsibility for their daily work, assigned work. Without that mentioned it is impossible to psychologically prepare a boy or girl for the right career choice. Interest in agriculture is an important stimulus of early career choices, the key to its rapid development, and later - productive work in agriculture⁵.

The professional development of the student mountainous region resulting in identity and the fact that highlanders and their settlements are located in remote mountain areas. This complicates the traditional organization of school education. The features of mountainous region are worse soils, smaller areas of land suitable for cultivation, the mountains are covered with forests. Highlanders differ from the inhabitants of neighboring lands by occupations and lifestyles. Congenital aesthetic taste, delight in the beauty together with natural and economic conditions lead to the formation of specific professional orientation of young people, the formation of individual style.

It was found that the components of professional orientation work in rural and mountain schools are:

1. Formation of professional experience and professional orientation of students in the educational process, which is realized through the introduction of professions, professional education (professional information) and the formation of students' motives choice of profession, organization of practice in accordance with the characteristics of students with the requirements of their chosen profession (professional activation).

2. Advisory assistance to students in professional selfidentification through the study of individual student motivation and management of occupational choice.

3. The work of teachers, class teachers, psychologists, social workers, professional consultants with students aims to check student progress in their chosen profession and to assist students to enroll in universities, vocational schools².

Important meaning for determining the content of career guidance has a level of professional orientation of students to determine which questioning is conducted¹¹. Professional orientation is characterized as a complex of psychological entity that influences the choice of profession and is the effective force that motivates a person to look for this kind of activity in which most fully are embodied personal creative possibilities, interests and inclinations, ideals, spiritual desires and needs⁹. In this context we can identify high, medium and low levels of professional training of students:

- High level of professional orientation - general and professional interests are broad, meaningful and sustained, the system produces significant values, which are characterized by deep understanding of the value of the profession for the individual and for society as a whole;

- Average - general and professional interests are consistent, but not always, combined with an interest in future careers, other interests are limited, valuable orientations express a positive attitude toward a professional capacity;

- Low - general and professional interests are not clearly defined, there is no connection of interest with future career¹¹.

High level of readiness of schoolchildren for professional selfidentification is regarded by scientists as the formation of students' independent approach to solving problems of choice of profession and a positive attitude to work, an appropriate level of awareness of the world of professions and the chosen profession in particular, of ways of professionalization, the students' skills and abilities to work with professional materials, the ability to compare their individual psychological characteristics required by professions to develop a professionally important qualities, matching the chosen profession with students' interests, abilities and social needs⁷.

In this connection it is necessary to start adequate training for innovative development of rural and mountainous areas which needs systematic approach to training process that involves complex requirements, which form a certain system, namely:

- cycles is one of the most important methodological requirements for learning process, consistency and consistency in mastery of knowledge, the formation of stable knowledge and skills during training. In the concept of modern education this requirement is organically linked to the two types of self-actualization of the individual: social and personal. Continuity of education provides the creation of social conditions in which a person should have the opportunity and develop personal skills throughout life;

- methodological process of learning and orderliness of their practical application - is primarily creation of such conditions in a society in which individual learners would feel an internal need for self-

development and self-education, not only during training but also afterwards. So methodology is directly related to the practical application of knowledge in the learning process, based on the experiences and needs of society;

- professional and targeted provision of knowledge is a complex relationship of general subjects in-depth study of special training courses which in the future can ensure the effectiveness of their application in practice. In particular, one of the basic principles of program planning and management is "necessity and sufficiency" that could be the basis for a new model of construction and operation of professional training of young people in rural and mountainous areas;

- complex nature of relationships of traditionally formed and innovative approaches to the organization of knowledge system is confirmed by analysis of changes in the global and national systems of education, which, in turn, can be divided into two main areas of the process. The first is to ensure interconnection of traditionally formed systems of granting knowledge with world systems which are oriented on three-stage model of education. The second is characterized by the establishment of schools of a new type of more flexible approach to career counseling that would quickly respond to changes in the needs of the economy and society as a whole;

- deep character of specialization of knowledge as the basis for their next capitalization is directly related to the fundamental nature and professionalization of knowledge that is acquired. Analysis of existing approaches makes it possible to consider such fundamental and professional education, which resulted in a person interacting with intelligent environment that can enrich and create a personal capacity, which in turn is a determinant factor in the effective implementation of professional functions³.

Modern rural and mountain schools face the problem of actualization of professional orientation activities. For example, the main methods and forms of demonstrations of such work should be talks, lectures, debates, meetings with professionals, excursions, participations in forums, drafting essays etc. Also it is important to keep in mind the specificity and methods of organizing and conducting career guidance games and training in rural and mountain schools. They help to demonstrate the psychological qualities or skills of the individual, the identification and development of professional aptitudes and help to shape the personal skills for self-determination of the individual components of professional psychological choice. The common thing on career guidance workshops is to teach self-examination (to look inside oneself and see the essence), decision making (to make an informed choice of future profession). Trainings are held in the form of a game, in the form of dialogues, discussions, observing the behavior of other group members. We recommend to elaborate scenarios and outline career guidance sessions, educational classes, interviews, parent evenings, trips etc. Taking into account the characteristic features and problems of rural and mountain areas is urgent.

Professional development of a future professional is based on his social and personal experience. Therefore, mastering the profession and the development of professional skills, in addition to the assimilation of certain cognitive schemes, formation of skills, integrated systems of values and special means of thinking involves a profound transformation of the structure of a teacher's individuality itself as a result of its entry into professional competence. Thus, "the professional development of young professionals, according to a statement by I.S. Alexeeva is a continuous process of acquiring individual professional competence, which is expressed in self-development and self-realization in work"⁸.

Thus, the choice of future profession - is the very first important life problem faced by teenagers. With the reduction of orders for graduates of different fields it is advisable to keep the volume of state orders for training specialists in agriculture for both rural educational institutions, healthcare facilities - training specialists of other professions that are in demand in the rural labor market, as well as in mountainous areas. The way this problem is solved, will result in the welfare and comfort of the young generation in the emotional and personal terms.

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Received: 04.09.2014; **revised:** 04.11.2014.