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THEORETICAL-EMPIRIC AUTHORIZING OF THE LIBRARIAN PROFESSIOGRAM

In order to investigate the impact of self-management on the performance the executives of the Scientific and Technical Library of the National Aviation University, we have developed a professionogram, which refers specifically to the profession – librarian. The profession of librarian is not very prestigious yet, but remains important enough because librarian is a navigator in the information space. Though all mankind has shifted to the Internet space during the pandemic, but the need for books, professional literature remains, because behind this need is self-development of personality. Therefore, it is important to define the principles and functions of the

modern librarian. Unfortunately, representatives of this profession, in a certain way, have not come to the attention of specialists in occupational psychology, which was the impetus for independent creation of a professionogram according to the methodical recommendations of L.V. Pomitkina.

In scientific theory, a professionogram is a document that provides a complete description of the characteristics of a particular profession and its requirements for the individual psychological characteristics of a person. A psychogram is a complete description of psychological characteristics and important professional qualities of a specialist.

Let us note that the principles of professionography were formulated by K.K. Platonov. The main ones are: complexity; purposefulness; personal approach; reliability (requirements for emotional stability of a person under conditions of noises and disturbances); differentiation; typification; perspective; reality.

The author's elaboration professionogram of the librarian is based on the theoretical study of the profession, analysis of the requirements that this profession puts forward to the professional: socio-economic, sanitary-hygienic, psychophysiological and the criteria of professional activity. Through peer review and the interview method, the latter was obtained. The official expert was the director of the Scientific and Technical Library of NAU – Vakhnovan V.Y.

Let us proceed to the first characteristic, socio-economic characteristic of the profession: branch of national economy – public education; need for personnel – permanent; geography of the profession – mainly spread in urban area; type of enterprise or organization at universities, schools (public and private); type of primary team – work in a collective.

Occupational characteristics of the profession: place of work – library, archive, museum; tools – electronic cabinet and reader's catalogue, sets of electronic textbooks on specialties, library website, interlibrary loan system, automated library information system; object of work – pupils, students, teachers; subject of work – work with readership, bibliographic work, information resources management, scientometrics; purpose of work – quality information service; professional knowledge – abilities, skills, knowledge of history of culture, Ukrainian and foreign literature, psychological and pedagogical disciplines, general course of library science, library collections and information retrieval systems, organization and management of librarianship, history of librarianship in Ukraine and abroad, history of book, basics of informatics, principles of work with readers, basic bibliography, literature for children and branch bibliographies, storage and use of scientific and technical documentation, methods of book knowledge promotion, basics of the examination and determination of the practical value of scientific and technical information, etc.

Sanitary and hygienic characteristics of the occupations: degree of work severity and intensity – mental work, auditory and visual perception load; restrictions by gender and age – predominantly female occupation; working and rest mode – working day – 8:00, holidays – 28, 30 days; shift work – work in two shifts; load of analyzers of functional systems – auditory and visual analyzers and articulation apparatus; adverse factors – work in book storerooms, physical and psychological stress; medical contraindications – mental illness, allergic persons, respiratory diseases (asthma).

The requirements of the profession to the individual-psychological features of a specialist (psychogram): memory – figurative, long-term, motor and associative memory; attention – stability, concentration, concentration of attention; thinking – visual-actual (theoretical), visual-shaped (practical), verbal-logical (creative) intellect – verbal intellect is developed; emotional-volitional sphere – emotional composure, emotional and volitional regulation; character traits – goodwill, delicacy and cordiality, poise, politeness, accuracy, observation, stress-resistance.

Personnel training: type of educational institution – higher education institution (institutes); period of education – after 11-12 grades – 5 years; knowledge on general subjects – humanities subjects; career perspectives – leading specialist, head of sector, head of department, scientific secretary, deputy director, director.

Consequently, when determining psychological aptitude for their work, it is necessary to involve specialists with extensive practical experience and qualifications for the job. Also, the individual psychological characteristics of a librarian should be taken into account for their successful employability, which is what the occupational chart does.

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AGGRESSIVENESS AND CONFLICT AS DETERMINANTS FOR CHOOSING COPING STRATEGIES IN THE MILITARY DURING DECOMPRESSION

Important parameters when you choosing coping strategies are aggression and conflict of personality. According to E.P. Ilyin and P.A. Kovalev, aggressive behavior, aggression (from the Latin aggression - attack) - is a motivated destructive behavior that contradicts the norms of human existence, causes physical or psychological harm to the object of attack.

Aggression is a type of action or condition. Aggression is a character trait, habit or tendency to react aggressively to everything. Consider positive and negative aggression in the military. Positive aggression is a persistent behavior that helps an individual achieve a goal, but at the same time causes little discomfort to others. For servicemen, such behavior is necessary during hostilities. American psychologists believe that aggression should be one of the features included in the map of professionally important qualities, because the military profession involves fighting the enemy, which is not possible without aggression. However, here an important aspect is that aggression and aggression must be controlled, dosed according to the situation.

Negative aggression is manifest through vengeance, intolerance of others. Often servicemen cannot control it, especially after losses in the unit. In such cases, aggression occupies a dominant position in behavior and displaces fear, depriving such