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UDK 159.26 (043.2)

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EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AS A FACTOR OF SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ADAPTATION OF THE INDIVIDUAL IN PROFESSIONS OF "HUMAN-HUMAN" TYPE

The relevance of the study is due to the fact that a high level of socio-psychological adaptation affects the productivity of the specialist; his ability to perceive the new, which is an attribute of information societies; maintaining mental balance and health. During the process of socio-psychological adaptation not only the individual changes but also his environment, thus, between the specialist and the professional environment, the relationship of adaptability is established, which is especially important for professions of "human-human" type.

If a specialist cannot adapt to the activity due to lack of professional and communicative knowledge, skills, abilities, and there is no assistance from the production team to adapt to the young specialist, often because the young person cannot establish positive contacts in a new professional environment due to lack interaction experience. Tense relations are formed both with the production group, the immediate circle of colleagues, and with the administration, which, in case of neglect, lack of timely response, can contribute to the maladaptation processes. It is worth noting that maladaptation in professions of "human-human" type occurs both due to unfavorable relations with the production team and administration, and due to the personality of the young specialist. A specialist in professions of "human-human" type must have contact, flexibility in communication, the ability to understand the mood, tact, good manners, the appropriate level of culture. Obviously, all these skills have powerful emotional and intellectual components that develop the ability to build more stable interpersonal relationships, motivate yourself and others, choose the most appropriate tactics of behavior and solutions to current situations; ability to innovate, creativity, emotional stability in difficult situations, rapid adaptation to change.

The aim of our study was to examine the relationship between the degree of development of emotional intelligence and socio-psychological adaptation in professions of "human-human" type.

An applied task of the study was the empirical study of the relationship between the level of emotional intelligence and socio-psychological adaptation of students of psychology. The following methods were used to implement the task: the Rogers-Diamond method (SPA Questionnaire), which allows to diagnose not only the degree of socio-psychological adaptation, but also the personal characteristics of the respondents; N. Hall's method for determining the level of emotional intelligence.

The analysis of the obtained results showed that the degree of development of emotional intelligence differs at a statistically significant level in groups of students who have different degrees of adaptation. Students with the appropriate level of socio-psychological adaptation had the highest indicators of emotional intelligence. Students with low adaptability had low levels of emotional intelligence.

Thus, we can say with confidence that the degree of development of emotional intelligence affects the dynamics of the individual's activity and his ability to adapt. Emotional intelligence affects the system of personal factors, preferences, methods of activity and adaptation. Every specialist in professions of "human-human" type due to its uniqueness and professional requirements gradually forms its own style of interaction with the environment, due to unique experience, a set of verbal and nonverbal influences.

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UDC 159.923-055.52(043.2)

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THEORETICAL ANALYSIS OF THE PROBLEM OF PARENTHOOD AS A MULTICOMPONENT STRUCTURE

Parenthood is an important socio-psychological function of every person, a basic vocation, and at the same time, it is a long and heterogeneous process that includes stages of becoming and growth. The level of awareness of parenthood, its socio-psychological consequences are crucial for the formation of a new personality. R. Ovcharova, psychologist, researcher, author of publications on parenthood, believes that "the nature of parenthood affects the quality of offspring, ensures personal happiness. It can be argued that the future of society is the current state of parenthood." (2, p.)

However, at this stage of growth of psychological science, the phenomenon of parenthood is not thoroughly studied and the very definition of the term "parenthood" is not unambiguous in various sources. In the framework of psychoanalysis (S. Freud, A. Adler, K. Jung, E. Erickson, E. Fromm, etc.), the main task of parents is to meet the needs of the child and preserve cultural values. The importance of parental responsibility, assistance in the realization of the individual potential of the child is emphasized. From the standpoint of the humanities (A. Maslow, K. Rogers, S. Buhler,