

Chapter 12

Psycho–Aspects and Self– Determination on a Uniform Commonwealth Pedagogical Platform as a Scientific Category of Research Competence

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ABSTRACT

The most important national problem of each country (or a separate ethnos) is the problem of quality management of the people of the country (members of the ethnos). The success of solving this problem is realized through the creation of appropriate training programs that are implemented in the system of education and upbringing of the country. The tasks of vocational education systems include both the professional training of members of society and the enhancement of their culture of life, including spiritual and moral education. For the success of this most important problem of society, it is first and foremost necessary to create a Uniform Commonwealth Pedagogical Platform (UCPP) for creating vocational training programs in conjunction with the tasks of spiritual and moral upbringing.

INTRODUCTION

The transition of society to innovative social-oriented type of development in the context of building of model of open economy and the creation of a new mechanism of social development are updated by the scientific and theoretical and practical problems associated with the modernization of the activities of major social institutions.

DOI: 10.4018/978-1-5225-3485-3.ch012

The modernization of the education system, based on ensuring of its transparency, design system and the information richness, makes it necessary to study the problem of self-identity, in particular, the problem of professional self-determination. The transition to a market economy requires the willingness of the person to be competitive, which implies adaptability, determination, self-development, self-determination (Mkrttchian & Aleshina, 2017).

Formation of competitive personality with willingness to self-determination, is provided by a set of innovative technologies of interaction of participants of pedagogical process.

Self-determination as a process of self-selection of a person of his career, goals, values, moral norms, future profession and the living conditions of human life is a necessary condition for determining the quality of his personal and professional maturity. The category of “self-determination” is explored in the context of different scientific approaches and schools. In the philosophy of self-determination, it was seen as a value-semantic perception of life that allows the individual to recognize the intrinsic value of committed action and define its position in the process of joining the society culture.

The common point of the philosophical, psychological and pedagogical analysis of the “self-determination” category is the disclosure of various aspects of its value-semantic content. The main differences are manifested in the performance leveled the concept of “self-determination”.

The category of “self-determination” came from German into Russian language, like many other philosophical concepts, at a time when neither psychology nor political science have not separated themselves from the philosophy in self-discipline. This allowed conceptually consider the individual occurrences of the problem into a set of existing socio-economic relations.

In philosophy, the category of “self-determination” is interpreted as a self-appointed - it is the concept of ethics, which expresses an active attitude to the situation, unselfishness and even the risk, as its aim is to protect the ethical values from the threats. Integrity the problem of the self-determination is not presented in any philosophical system, but the personality traits that make up its essence, are considered. Noteworthy that self-determination is often identified with the action in the philosophical literature: the identity of its action is based on the fact that it allows to prove its existence; by finding the meaning of life takes on a life of its supra situational integrity.

The term “self-determination” has emerged as the concept of ethics, concepts of opposite conservatism, “the inertia of the heart.” Self-determination is an active attitude to the situation, and even disinterested associated with risk, since it is aimed at protecting the ethical values on which they are threatened, and was seen as a mechanism for gaining personal freedom.

In the XIX century, scientists started to think of the relationship between internal and external determinants of the life and behavior of the person and the essence of self-determination becomes dual: on the one hand self-determination - is a natural and social restraint, on the other hand - is not only an alternative choice, but also the acquisition of new capabilities.

The significance of the external determination complemented by the necessity to be responsible for the choice and the center of regulation of life and the behavior of the person transfers to the interior.

In XX century, self-determination is seen as a solution of problem of ratio of belt responsibility and autonomy, personal freedom. It denies the importance of environment and heredity in self-determination. The essence of self-determination is associated with the choice of his career. The choice is determined by the position of the human personality: purposes, attitude to the world, to people, to you. The result of the selection becomes an act, the act is an impetus to action and as a result to the self-determination rights (Mkrttchian, 2012).

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