

## THE NATURE OF PROFESSIOGRAPHY, HISTORY OF ITS FORMATION

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**Abstract:** *In the second half of the 1920 s, Russian psychotechnicians developed the principles and methods of professional activity in fast pictures. As a result of the generalization of the same studies, a special concomitant in psychotechnics led to the formation of a professional. The essence of this approach – the “image of professions” as a whole includes the study of professionalism, psychological description and design of the profession.*

**Key words:** *communication, speech, Russian psychotechnicians.*

**Introduction.** Professiography studies the characteristics of the objects that make up a particular labor process, the subject of labor, the tasks, means and conditions of the subject of labor. One of the main principles of professionalism is the principle of differential approach in the study of professional activity. The essence of this principle is that professionalism is committed to solving specific practical problems. For example, for professional counseling and career choice, it is important to distinguish such professionally important traits that they should be differentiated according to the professional ability of the test takers. The description of job responsibilities, professional knowledge, qualifications, skills is important to determine the level of qualification. Signs were used to study occupational fatigue, which were used to identify the causes of occupational fatigue. Thus,

Objectives can be linked to the following areas of activity:

- 1) Workers attestation.
- 2) New professions designing specialties.
- 3) Optants professional consultation and selection of specialists.
- 4) Improving vocational training and professional development.
- 5) Person professional development research.

EM Ivanova offers 4 groups of professiography: informative, diagnostic, prognostic and methodical. Informational professiography is designed for professional counseling with octants, that is, those who are faced with the need to choose a profession. These may include students, vocational school graduates, the unemployed, and those seeking a career change. Informational professiography work is carried out through the analysis of specialized professional literature and documentation.

Diagnostic professiography is carried out to determine the causes of low labor efficiency, low product quality, accident, trauma, staff turnover.

Diagnostic professiography includes the following issues.

1. Content of activity:

- 1) Labor subjects and issues.

- 2) Business requirements for the quality of the results.
2. Working tools:
  - 1) Type of work and order.
  - 2) Management authorities.
  - 3) Business to establish a place.
3. Activity of the subject of labor:
  - 1) Harakat types and their description.
  - 2) Ishni the nature of planning and execution.
  - 3) Profession factors that hinder its operation.
  - 4) Labor type of errors, defects, traumas encountered in the process.
4. Activity of the subject of labor:
  - 1) Of workers structure of interrelationships.
  - 2) Ishni planning and control.
5. Requirements to the personal psychological and psychophysiological qualities of the subject of labor of the profession.
6. Diagnosis of the causes of low efficiency of the labor entity.
7. Practical examination to improve professional activity.

Diagnostic professiography is performed using empirical data collection methods. Prognostic professiography is used to provide sound recommendations for improving professional performance.

1. General description of the profession:
  - 1) Profession history and prospects of development.
  - 2) Professional socio-economic conditions of activity.
  - 3) Professional environment.
2. Professional field and content and aspect:
  - 1) Professional field description.
  - 2) Professional knowledge determinants.
  - 3) Professional knowledge development forecast.
3. Vocational training:
  - 1) Professional education level.
  - 2) Professional preparation
  - 3) Malaka increase
4. Professional orientation of the employee:
  - 1) Specialty the width of the field.
  - 2) Basic skill level.
  - 3) Specialty and the opportunity to change careers.
5. Assessment of professional prospects:
  - 1) Of the person professional - psychological potential.
  - 2) Worker professional activity.
  - 3) Professional self-improvement career.

Pragmatic professiography uses genetic methods as well as modeling experiments. Methodological professiography allows the psychologist to develop methods for studying the status of the subject of labor and important professional qualities. The scheme of methodological professiography will also change according to the goals and objectives of the study. For example, such a scheme is used in the study of the impact of occupational work and leisure on occupational fatigue, indifference, passivity.

1. The content of the activities of the subject of labor:
  - 1) Types of actions and their description.
  - 2) Ishni the nature of planning and execution.
  - 3) Emotional views.
  - 4) Business types of on-site discomfort.
  - 5) Activity errors that occur in the process, types of brake trauma.
2. Working conditions:
  - 1) Sanitation - hygienic environment (air level, dust, humidity, etc.).
  - 2) Physical ambient lighting, noise.
  - 3) Business order.
  - 4) Right form of payment and incentive.

The following scheme of professionalization is used in the study of professional skills of the specialist.

1. Content of activity:
  - 1) Workers qualification requirements (professional knowledge, skills and abilities, as well as qualities and abilities).
  - 2) Of workers rights and obligations.
2. Labor organization:
  - 1) Malaka increase
  - 2) Professional psychological potential.
  - 3) Creative abilities.
3. Activity of the subject of labor:
  - 1) Type of action and their description.
  - 2) Ishni planning and monitoring.
  - 3) Activity characteristics of individuality.

Substantiation and description of the requirements for the profession (profession) has its own characteristics and reflects the following general and specific aspects;

1. Profession and a psychological description of his specialties;
2. Country of occupation importance to the economy;
3. Profession and the social character of the specialty;
4. Your profession social psychological significance and description;

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