

**Investigation peculiarities of the interconnection of self-concept, the demand level and readiness for occupational self-determination at a young age**

Subject: occupational self-determination at a young age from the perspective of conscious and reasonable choice of the future profession, the meaning of self-concept and the demand level as the major self-consciousness notions in terms of occupational determination of a person which provide representation of a subjective vision of the preferable future profession.

Purpose: the characteristic of the investigation methods of the interconnection of self-concept, the demand level and readiness of seniors for occupational self-determination at a young age that create «a triangle of the occupational determination» and enable to determine an occupational determination typology for boys and girls.

Methodology of work implementation: for the purpose of an experimental investigation of the self-concept peculiarities and the demand level formation as psychological determinant of their professional the following methods were suggested: a method of L. Kabardova modified by O Melnyk for the diagnosis of the senior's readiness level for the occupational determination (cognitive, motivational and active component); modified author methods «Incomplete sentences» to determine current, real and ideal professional determination aims; A. Mekhrabian and M. Mahomed-Eminov's inquiry test for motivation achievement in order to form the domination of success motive or to avoid failures, A. Zverkov and E. Eidman's inquiry test for willpower self-control in order to investigate persistence in terms of achieving goals; the methods "Self-concept" modified by R. Pavelkiva for the self-concept diagnosis (adequate, inadequate); V. Herbachevskyi's inquiry for the demand level determination.

Results of the work: we discovered that investigation of self-concept state, of the demand level and readiness of boys and girls for occupational determination that in their interconnection create «a triangle of the occupational determination» and form the basis of determination of their occupational determination typology should be carried out in the second semester of a school year before the graduation from a school. It enables to receive more accurate statistics and evaluate the effectiveness of psychological accompaniment of occupational self-determination under conditions of a current curriculum. In addition to this, received experimental data can be used to discover both objective and subjective factors which positively (negatively) influence the process and in such way to determine successful approaches of career guidance improvement and to select necessary psychological means of its realization depending on the chosen studying approach and connected to it sphere of occupational activity.

Conclusions: self-concept and the demand level of a senior determine his readiness for the reasonable occupational self-determination and achievement of a goal in the chosen occupation in the future. Additionally, self-concept formation and the occupational demand level of a senior determine his willingness to choose profession and to achieve aims of a certain complexity in the future. It means that occupational demands are qualitative characteristic of the effectiveness of occupational self-determination of a person at an older school age.

Key words: early adolescence, seniors, occupational determination, self-concept, demand level, occupational demands, occupational determination typology.