Psychological features of the manifestation of the poly-systemic integrity of the personality

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The article is devoted to revealing the specificity of the integrity of the personality, its poly-systemic structural organization. Thus, the poly-systemic integrity of the personality appears in the corresponding interconnected elements, the emphasis is on the internal correlation and conformity, as well as the hierarchy of the components or elements of the system. It is noted that integrity is associated with the presence of structures hierarchy. It is revealed that the hierarchy of structures is the general indication of integrity. Each component of the integrity has its own structure. In this way, the organization of integrity is the consistency of the structural formations of the particles in the general structure.

The poly-systemic integrity of the personality is interrelated with the factors that embody the integrity of the personality in the concept of L. Sondhi. So, the stimulating effect is done by factors: "factor h" (attraction to life), "factor e" + (conscientiousness, tolerance, kindness, willingness to help), "factor k" (acceptance of yourself and the world, engagement with yourself - interaction +). The following factors negatively affect the development of the integrity of the personality: "factor p" (the expansion of power over the environment, the basis for the need to transform into conscious (+) or unconscious (-) actions of the attraction), "factor e" (lack of conscience, impatience; wickedness, malice), "factor hy" (mechanisms of psychological protection by type of blocking or mimicry against danger, ambitiousness in relation to two needs: tender love or dissoluteness), "factor k" (the position that accepts or does not accept). The function is related to the opposite tendencies of the "I": involvement in oneself is interaction (+) or negativism, renunciation (-), "factor m" (aspiration to cling to life and being, dependence on parents or, conversely, desire to be free). The aforementioned factors have revealed a significant correlation with personal factors that are part of the structure of the integrity of the personality.

Key words: poly-systemic integrity of the personality, types of the poly-systemic integrity of the personality; integrity, integrity of the personality.

Introduction

The problem of personality is one of the key issues in psychological science. The concentration on the phenomenon of personality is determined by its specific status as the object of scientific research. Modern science is at the stage of combining all knowledge about the individual. The study of personality provides a system elucidation of the research object and corresponds to the tendency of holistic cognition of individual (B. Ananiev, G. Ball, L. Dorfman, Merlin).

The integrity is determined by a complex of connections between internal elements of the system and external relations, relationships and interactions. The internal and external connections of the integral system correspond with each other and are harmonized. There is always a certain inconsistency of external and internal connections of the system during the formation and existence of integrity. Therefore, integrity of the system is the result of its previous development; it is the outcome of the ability to maintain this state in the process of constant movement, change and progress.
Thus, based on the results of the psychological analysis of scientific stages, it can be noted that integrity is the fundamental property of complex formations (systems), the properties and demands of a whole act as important determinants of development, and the development of the integrity properties is a criterion for development.

Goals of article - reveal the psychological features of integrity of the personality as a specific organization of individual, its manifestations and leading types.

Proceeding from the logical features of the development of scientific knowledge from differentiation to integration (K. Nartova-Bochaver) at the beginning of knowledge, which appears in its own original integrity, somewhat naively begins to be shared, to differentiate into separate integrates, and at the stage of the humanitarian paradigm, a tendency towards the integration of individual integrates in unified integral knowledge is observed. In this way, the development, formation and arrangement of scientific knowledge about the personality integrity occur. Therefore, there is a need for the conceptualization of the personality integrity phenomenon into one organized system. The focus is directed at many separate, isolated integrity systems, which combine, integrate, and self-organize into one system. Structural properties, multidimensionality, hierarchy of unified integrity of the personality form the key positions of analysis of the personality integrity as a system that can be researched and shaped.

If the concept of integrity of the personality is considered from this position, then the personality and the world are both components and independent systems. The personality component has biochemical, physiological, and somatic properties. The component of the world has the same content, but when another person appears, then the physical, mechanical and other properties are added, if things and objects appear as the world. Integrity in this way is divided, and its components are discrete.

Consequently, a holistic world is organized in the poly-system through the interaction of the personality and his world in two positions: independent systems and subsystems of each other. This means that the whole world follows the principle of duality of high-quality certainty.

Poly-systemic interactions between the personality and his world are divided into different components. Interactions are localized in the field of the component of the personality and in the field of the component of the world. Position (system or subsystem), localization (in the component of the personality and the world), and interaction (taking into account position and localization) - key parameters of the whole world. They provide it with diversity, heterogeneity, and relativity.

It should be emphasized that poly-system is characterized by duality of high-quality certainty and relativity. Namely, the duality has such a manifestation: stability and variability, consistency and inconsistency, predisposition to planning and automatism, initiative and stereotypedness.

Method

To reveal the specifics of the manifestation of the poly-systemic integrity of the personality an empirical study was conducted.

Students of Central Ukrainian State Pedagogical University named after Volodymyr Vynnychenko in Kropyvnytskyi (areas of training: Practical Psychology, Philology, Political Science) (267 persons), as well as students of the Humanities and Pedagogical Faculty (areas of training: Philology (Ukrainian language and literature), Practical Psychology) of Khmelnytskyi National University (104 persons) took part in the research. From the sample: 110 persons (students - psychologists), 28 probationers were identified who demonstrate "adaptive" strategies for the development of the poly-systemic integrity of the personality; 102 persons (students-political scientists, philologists), 20 probationers were identified, who also identify "adaptive" strategies for the development of poly-systemic integrity of the personality.

The following psychodiagnostic techniques were used; 1) "modified method of portrait choices by L. Sondhi" (modified by L. Sobchyk); 2) modified method "coping strategies in crisis situations" (modified by S. Frolov); 3) multifactorial test (R.Kettel) for the establishment of individual personal dispositions (children’s version: 12-factor test for children 8-12 years old, adaptation by E. Aleksandrovskaya, adult variant: 17-factor test (Form C) adaptation by A. Kapustina; self - attitudes test (R. Pantelieiev, V. Stolin); methods of mathematical processing of empirical data.

Results and Discussion

Polar groups of adaptive and non-adaptive behavior strategies defined separately among students - psychologists and students of political scientists, philologists. Individuals who belonged to the group of adaptive strategies were grouped according to their psychological characteristics by cluster analysis. The clustering program formed groups of individuals which are similar to each other in terms of essential psychological peculiarities that distinguish them from other groups.

The results of the cluster analysis of polar on the success of strategies for the development of the poly-systemic integrity of the personality will be analyzed. It should be noted that, according to isolated clusters, patterns of psychological features are formed.

Groups of individuals who have a similar combination of features (patterns) form certain psychological types that occur both among adaptive and non-adaptive strategies that students-political scientists, philologists, students-psychologists choose. Note that types are empirically identified as those that exist in a particular environment (higher education institutions). However, it is intelligibly that the educational activity of students - political scientists, philologists and students - psychologists may vary, therefore, the combination of characteristic factors of the integrity of
the personality may also be different. The results of the students - political scientists, philologists and students - psychologists are presented separately.

Based on the results of cluster analysis the group of adaptive behavior strategies of students - psychologists is composed of two types - the first differs from the second with more expressed emotional stability ("C") (17 out of 28 persons), social courage ("N"), vigor and cheerfulness ("F"), practicality ("M"), and also greater sociability, focusing on group opinion ("Q")). The "factor h" is not so clearly presented within persons of this type, but "factor e" is more revealed. Title type: "Active, practical, conscientious - " tolerant ".

Individuals of the second empirically-separated type of adaptive behavior strategies of student - psychologists (11 out of 28 persons) demonstrate less social hardiness and power of the "I", they are less practical and more disquieting. Their dependence on the group is less expressed, but they rely more on the logic than feelings, disclose high conscientiousness and "factor k +". This type has received the title: "indecisive, conscientious, and interactive." Consequently, both patterns of features (adaptive type) reveal general features, the most significant of which are the lack of mimicry and dependence.

Students - psychologists, who use non-adaptive strategies in the process of developing the integrity of the personality, are divided into three types. The first type (5 out of 28 persons) is characterized by cheerfulness, vigor, low anxiety. In addition, they are characterized by reduced self-control, impulsiveness, reliance on feelings, immediacy. At the same time softness and sensitivity ("I") are expressed more than within non-adaptive, high dependence on the group opinion ("Q")", rigidity is less revealed, predisposition to postpone making the decisions and conclusions. This type is characterized by a high index of "factor m", and they also demonstrate a tendency to life. Title type: "Impulsive dependant -" sensitive ". Probably, complexity in the development of integrity of the personality is associated with difficulties in social adaptation, especially in interaction with peers, lecturers.

The second type of non-adaptive strategies in the development of the integrity of the personality of students - psychologists displays a higher anxiety (9 persons), anxiety ("F"), less emotional stability ("C"). They are characterized by social timidity ("N"), depressive trends ("O"), frustration ("Q")*, and cautious but "artificial" behavior ("H"). In comparison with other non-adaptive behavior strategies, individuals of this type are very clearly represented by the "factor k", as well as "factor m". Title type: "Unstable emotional - self-destructive".

The third type is the only non-adaptive in the development of the integrity of the personality of students - psychologists, which is characterized by a clearly expressed "factor p" (14 out of 28 persons). That is, the predisposition to material values in itself is not a factor for the successful development of the integrity of the personality. Interestingly, with a high level of communication needs, the probationers have lower level of interpersonal sensitivity, self-confidence. Presumably, all this causes difficulty in interacting with group members, and also creates barriers in the process of self-organization. Title type: "Non-empathic, self-assured, inclined to accumulation".

Among the students - political scientists, philologists, who choose adaptive strategies for the development of the integrity of the personality, two types are distinguished according to the results of the cluster analysis. The first displays "factor p" (13 out of 20 persons), emotional stability and simultaneously vigor, social courage. They have a high rate of "radicalism" ("Q1"), that is, intellectual interests dominate, the perception of the new one. In addition, they have a developed imagination, ability to abstraction, the expansion of power over the environment. Title type: "Self-sufficient, emotionally stable radical - " authoritative".

The second type of adaptive students - political scientists, philologists (7 persons) with a high level of personal anxiety, a lower level of "strength I" (but not beyond the average) ("C"). They are more timid ("H"), restrained, serious and prudent ("F"). This type demonstrates sensitivity, increased sense of guilt ("O") and frustration ("Q")*. And they are also characterized by a tendency to rely more on facts than on feelings; they tend to subordinate their own picture of the world to social reality and life and quickly make unambiguous decisions. Individuals of this type are conservative and consider it necessary to follow clear rules and values. The "factor m" indicator is average. Title type: "Sensitive conservative dependent -" timid ".

Students - political scientists, philologists who use non-adaptive strategies in the process of developing the integrity of the personality are also divided into two types. The first type represents (12 out of 20 persons), energetic, courageous, but focused on group support, conformal, rigorous. Typical for individuals of this type is that they are less guided by logic than feelings; they are inclined to unambiguous evaluations and defined, consistent picture of the world ("factor p +", "factor k -"). Title type: "Unambiguous, conformal, rigorous inclined to domination -" negativists ".

The second type of students - political scientists, philologists, who use "non-adaptive" strategies in the process of developing the integrity of the personality - are restrained, serious and tense. It should be pointed that they are more self-sufficient ("Q") than the first ones, but almost to the same extent they are guided by both logic and feelings. The tendency to unambiguous judgments, assessments, to support a simple, clear, and consistent picture of the world is even more vivid. Compared to the previous type, they are more likely to manifest "factor e", the tendency to "factor m". Title type: "Restained, tense consciences - dependent on parents.

According to the results of the analysis of cluster groups, it is worth noting that in itself the characteristics of the integrity of the personality are not prerequisites for "adaptability" or "non-adaptability" of strategies for the development of the poly-systemic integrity of the personality. They are only elements of personal patterns that contain the features of character, personal qualities of students - political scientists, philologists and students - psychologists. Information about these complex individual - psychological patterns is a more reliable basis for explaining and predicting the success of the development of the poly- systemic integrity of the personality than knowledge about the individual characteristics of the integrity or character of students - political scientists, philologists, and students - psychologists.
To sum up, it should be noted that three main characterological patterns that interfere with the success of the development of the integrity of the personality are distinguished among the students: 1) self-confident insensitivity to the assessments; 2) expressed anxiety, tension, depression; 3) dynamic, cheerful with reduced self-control and irrational for such an environment by style of behavior and thinking.

So, it is important to verify that the poly-systemic integrity of the personality interacts with the inside group factors of "individual psychological properties" (temperament-characterological properties) and "personality" (personal qualities that form the integrity of the personality by the concept of L. Sondhi).

The Dispersion analysis (the Breakdown & one-way ANOVA) was used to determine possible nonlinear relationships between the characteristics of the poly-systemic integrity of the personality and the individual- psychological properties of the personality: The emphasis in the research is on the cluster analysis of data, which makes it possible to isolate homogeneous manifestations of the poly-systemic integrity of the personality and the individual psychological characteristics of a subgroup and to identify the most significant features that make it possible to detect the differences in patterns of behavior with different psychological combinations. Contrasting groups of "integral" and "non-integral" strategies were distinguished among the probationers, since the distribution of points in some test indicators varies considerably. In addition, individuals who were included in the "integral" group, by cluster analysis ("Complete linkage" method) were grouped according to their psychological characteristics. The clustering program formed a group of individuals that are similar in a number of significant psychological properties, and the ones that are significantly different from other groups.

Groups of individuals who have similar combinations of features (patterns) should be considered as certain psychological types encountered among individuals who choose coping strategies that promote the development of "poly-systemic integrity" and "non-integrity". These types are empirically identified as being actually represented in a social environment. Life and educational activities of students of different specialties impose different requirements to the psychological characteristics of individuals.

Due to the use of cluster analysis, in order to present the results of the research, the names were given to the groups of probationers: "poly-systemic integrity, sub modality - non-integrity", "poly-systemic integrity, polar categories - non-integrity", "poly-systemic integrity, bipolar categories - non-integrity ".

In the process of analyzing the empirical data of the connection of each of the parameters of the poly-systemic integrity with the personality properties at first it is expedient to reveal them separately, and then find the integral combination of parameters. Therefore, the linear and nonlinear relationships of personality features are considered with each of the structural units of the poly-systemic integrity of the personality; namely indicators "sub modality" and "polar category", "bipolar categories ".

According to L. Sondhi’s test, the following indicators are presented: S – the vector of sexuality, P – the vector of the paroxysmal attraction, Sch – the "I" attraction, C – the vector of the contact attraction. It is worth mentioning that each vector has a dichotomous nature, divided by factors. However, additional indicators of the test factors have their own connections with the properties. It is also important to establish the limit values of the vector indicator which separate individuals with poly-systemic integrity from non-integral ones. There are significant differences in the distribution of the indicator on the sample of students: students - political scientists, philologists and students - psychologists. Thus, the average indicator of "poly-systemic integrity" of students - political scientists, philologists is 1.8; standard deviation 0.6. On a sample of students-philosophers the average indicator is 2.9; standard deviation 1.1. Consequently, it is worthwhile to attribute persons with the vector index more than 2.9 points to the "poly-systemic integrity" of students-philosophers and persons with a vector index more than 1.8 to the "poly-systemic integrity" of students-political scientists, philologists.

Therefore, with further interpretation of the results, a group of students-political scientists, philologists and students-philosophers will be considered separately, as well as an aggregate sample.

It is worth marking that poorly detected linear connections of "poly-systemic integrity-non-integrity" with characterological features (correlation coefficients are low but statistically authentic).

In the process of analysis, the correlation of the characteristics of the poly-systemic integrity with the characterological properties of the personality, as already noted, revealed differences in the sample of students: students-political scientists, philologists and students-philosophers.

Using correlation analysis, statistically significant relationships between the "poly-systemic integrity-non-integrity" parameter (vector indicator) with the following personal factors were discovered.

On a sample of students-philosophers: "O" ("tendency to feel guilty - self-confidence") - 0.64 (p <0,001); on a sample of students-political scientists, philologists I ("kindness - realism") - 0.68 (p <0.001). On the aggregate sample of students-political scientists, philologists and students-philosophers: "O" ("tendency to feel guilty - self-confidence") - 0.79 (p <0.001); I ("kindness - realism") - 0.67 (p <0.001); "Q²" ("independence - dependence on the group") - 0.69 (p <0,001); T ("Rigidity - Flexibility") - 0.61 (p <0.001).

The obtained results indicate that "self-confidence" ("O") is more inherent to the "poly-systemic integrity" of students-philosophers, and "realism" and "practicality" ("I") are inherent to "poly-systemic-integrity" of students-political scientists, philologists. By aggregate sample it was found that "poly-systemic integrity of the personality" is statistically linked to "O" ("tendency to feel guilty - self-confidence"), I ("kindness-realism"), "Q²" ("independence - dependence on the group") and T ("rigidity - flexibility ").

According to the results of the correlation analysis of the "integrity of the personality" connection with the features of the personality (test L. Sondhi) indicators: S-vector - the desire for sexual intimacy; P-vector - paroxysmal attraction; vector of demonstration; Sch-vector - 'I'-attraction, 1-
stIMuli ("to have or to be"); C-vector – social attraction
(attraction to contacts).

On a sample of students-psychologists: "Q%-" (high - low
self-control of behavior) - 0.76 (p <0.001); On a sample of
students-political scientists, philologists B ("high intelligence
- low intelligence") 0.69 (p <0.001); scale of "introversion
-0.57 (p <0.005). On aggregate sample: "Q1" ("flexibility
-rigidity") - 0.65 (p <0.005); "sensitivity" - 0.55 (p <0.005).

The obtained results indicate that "emotional" students-
psychologists have a low level of self-control ("Q%-"), and
"emotional" students-political scientists, philologists –
introverts with a high level of intellectual development.
The aggregate sample shows that a high "emotionality" in
the structure of the integrity of the personality is associated
with flexibility and sensitivity.

It should also be noted that the revealed relationship
between "emotionality" and "self-control of behavior" is
quite significant. Because it allows us to make meaningful
conclusions regarding the psychological nature of the poly-
systemic integrity of students-psychologists, namely:
the peculiarities of self-control are interrelated with the
analytical and synthetic styles of student thinking.

In addition, a significant correlation between "factor h"
the attraction to life (love, tenderness, feeling of fullness
of life) and "dependence on the group". Probably, it’s important
to take into account the professional environment, which
determines the need to combine the conformity and the
desire to live of the students - psychologists.

On the basis of the obtained data, a certain psychological
description of the correlation of "factor h" and personality
features can be made, taking into account the specificity of
the sample – students-political scientists, philologists and
students-psychologists. On the basis of statistically
significant linear correlations, it is possible to distinguish
several personality linear correlations connected with the
"factor h" poles.

Consequently, the "factor h" represented in the poly-
systemic integrity of the students' personality is as follows:
self-confidence, confidence in personal success and
opportunity, cheerfulness; practicality and realism and
greater trust in rational arguments. Responsibility,
independence, but opinion of the group is very important
and determines its behavior. That is, the "factor h" in
the structure of the poly-systemic integrity of the personality
has a manifestation in courage of the students-psychologists,
activity in combination with rigidity and social dependence.
This category of probationers respects more accepted ideas,
own thoughts, ways of realization, actions demonstrate
patience to traditional difficulties. High level of intelligence
and independence is typical for students-psychologists with
evident "factor h".

Consequently, the "factor h" as a structural component
of the poly-systemic integrity of the personality demonstrates
statistically significant but weak correlations with rigidity
and sensitivity on the aggregate sample of students-
political scientists, philologists and students-psychologists. That is, a
student-psychologist with "factor h" is characterized by
tension, and a student-political scientist, a philologist –
introverts with a high level of intelligence, responsibility.

Thus, the "factor h" is not coincidentally combined with
certain characterological features, but the nature and
density of relationships can vary in different groups
according to professional or individual-typological criteria.

According to the results of cluster analysis, it was
assumed that the characteristics of the factors may be
related to the characterological features of the personality
and to the strategy properties of self-organization of the
poly-systemic integrity of the personality nonlinear. In order
to detect possible connections of this kind, one-factor dispersion
analysis implemented in the Statistica 5.5A
(Breakdown & one-way ANOVA) statistical analysis program
was applied. The indicator of the factor is an independent
variable and the basis for the distribution of the studied
categories (students-humanitarians and students-
psychologists) into three groups: 1 – with low values of the
variable (lower quartile); 2 – with average values; 3 – with
high values (upper quartile). Also, the analysis of the
variation of all variables (personal methods) for three
groups "factor h +", was analyzed, then "factor h -" was
analyzed for three groups.

Therefore, the "factor h" on a sample of students-political
scientists, philologists reveals meaningful relationships with:
introversion; social courage; distrust; sociability; social
desirability.

Thus, students- humanitarians with the "factor h +" and
"factor h -" are more introverted than probationers with
ambivalent "h" factor. However, the average indicators show
more evident "dependence on the group" compared with
"marginal" types.

However, the "factor h +" is more trustful, focusing on
the relationship in the group than on itself. They are
characterized by social desirability when answering
questions. This tendency also has a manifestation in the
students-humanitarians with the "factor h +".

The students-political scientists, philologists with the
"factor h -" differ in self-sufficiency and less dependence on
group norms, and with the "factor h +" are more patient,
trustful and sociable.

On a sample of students-psychologists, "factor h" reveals
significant nonlinear relationships with: self-confidence;
social courage; level of intelligence; dominance;
predisposition to socially desirable actions.

Students-psychologists with evident "factor e" have a
high level of intelligence, self-confidence, social courage, and
dominance. "Factor e +" is more inclined to manifestations of
guilt, social restraint, while they are characterized by self-
sufficiency.

Consequently, the similarity of two samples (students-
political scientists, philologists and students-psychologists)
was that the "factor e +", unlike the "average" and "factor e -
", demonstrate social restraint and high social desirability of
actions.

"Factor p" on a sample of students-political scientists,
psychologists by the indicator "factor p -" reveals significant
relationships with: sensitivitiy; dreaminess.

By the indicator "factor s +" with: the level of
intelligence; kindness.

Consequently, by the "factor hy" students-psychologists,
students-political scientists, philologists were divided into
persons with "factor hy +" that manifest high level of
intelligence, less vulnerability, they are more rational,
realistic. Students with the "factor hy -" show a better...
developed imagination, along with the "factor hy +", the "imagination" indicator is much higher. On a sample of students-psychologists, "factor k -" by the indicator "factor k +" is associated with: activity; self-sufficiency; self-control; rigidity; intelligence. Thus, with the "factor k -" students-psychologists display less self-control in behavior than those that demonstrate "factor k +", and they are characterized by rationality, the predominance of logic over feelings.

Probationers with an average level of "factor k" differ in activity, cheerfulness, dependence on group norms. Marginal predominance of logic over feelings.

"Factor k +", and they are characterized by rationality, the less self

"factor e" (conscientiousness - high demands on themselves and others, purposefulness; low "conceptual differentiation").

Table 2 shows the data of correlations of personal characteristics with the factors of personality integrity of the students-political scientists, philologists, students-psychologists, promoting self-organization of the poly-systemic integrity of the personality.

According to our observations, the development of the poly-systemic integrity of the personality is preceded by: self-demanding and demanding to others, the lack of depressive tendencies, as well as self-confidence, personal competence, purposefulness, the evidence of intellectual needs. In addition, it should be noted that the prerequisite for the development of the poly-systemic integrity of students' personality is flexibility and logic.

Table 1.

Correlation of the integrity factors and structural components of the poly-systemic integrity of the personality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Integrity factors</th>
<th>Factors of the poly-systemic integrity of the personality</th>
<th>Correlation coefficient</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Factor h*&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;Poly-systemic integrity, sub modality - non-integrity&quot;</td>
<td>-0.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Factor p&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;Poly-systemic integrity, polar categories - non-integrity&quot;</td>
<td>-0.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Factor e&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;Poly-systemic integrity, bipolar categories - non-integrity&quot;</td>
<td>-0.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Factor hy&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;Poly-systemic integrity, sub modality - non-integrity&quot;</td>
<td>0.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Factor k&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;Poly-systemic integrity, bipolar categories - non-integrity&quot;</td>
<td>0.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Factor m&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;Poly-systemic integrity, polar categories - non-integrity&quot;</td>
<td>-0.45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Guided by the obtained correlations it can be concluded that the general characterological prerequisites for the formation of integrity and poly-systemic integrity of the personality are: perception of the new, the presence of intellectual interests; sensitivity, sensibility, respect for values, conformality; spontaneity and straightforwardness; seriousness, prudence; self-confidence, lack of depressive tendencies; high demands on themselves and others, purposefulness; low "conceptual differentiation".

Table 2 shows the data of correlations of personal characteristics with the factors of poly-systemic integrity of the students-political scientists, philologists, students-psychologists, promoting self-organization of the poly-systemic integrity of the personality.

Table 2.

Personal characteristics of students-political scientists, philologists, students-psychologists, which correlate with the factors of integrity and structural components of the poly-systemic integrity of the personality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category of sample collection</th>
<th>Personality indicators</th>
<th>Correlation coefficient</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Students - political scientists, philologists, psychologists</td>
<td>Flexibility Q^1 (16PF)</td>
<td>0.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Intuition S (16PF)</td>
<td>-0.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Factor h&quot; (L. Sondhi)</td>
<td>-0.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Logic T (16PF)</td>
<td>0.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Factor e&quot; (L. Sondhi)</td>
<td>0.72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

That is, the poly-systemic integrity of the personality is interrelated with the factors that embody the integrity of the personality in the concept of L. Sondhi. Consequently, "factor h" (attraction to life), "factor p" (the expansion of power over the environment, the basis for the need to transform into conscious (+) or unconscious (-) actions of attraction), "factor e" (conscientiousness - lack of conscience; tolerance - impatience, kindness - wickedness, willingness to help -
isms of psychological protection by type of blocking or mimicry against danger, ambitiveness for two needs: gentle love or dissoluteness). Factor k (position that accepts or does not accept. The function is related to the opposite tendencies of the "I": involvement in oneself is interaction (+) or negativism, renunciation (-). "Factor m" (aspiration to cling to life and being, dependence on parents or, conversely, desire to be free). The indicated factors revealed a significant correlation with personal factors, included in the structure of the integrity of the personality (according to L. Sondhi's method).

The specificity of the connection between the factors of the integrity of the personality, the structural components of the poly-systemic integrity and personal factors with a given correlation has precise qualitative and quantitative indicators. As a result of the factor analysis, it was found that for both groups the most significant spheres, with which the poly-systemic integrity of the personality is connected, are the experience of beauty as an ethical category, "love", "the presence of loyal friends", "self-confidence, freedom from internal contradictions", "cognition (education, development of culture, intelligence)"; "freedom as independence in actions ", "happy family life", "creativity". That is, the tendency toward self-realization and realization of the need for activity and academic activity of students-political scientists, philologists, and students-psychologists promotes the development of poly-systemic integrity of the personality.

Conclusions

The poly-systemic integrity of the personality is interrelated with the factors that embody the integrity of the personality in the concept of L. Sondhi. So, the stimulating effect is done by factors: "factor h" (attraction to life), "factor e" (+ (conscientiousness, tolerance, kindness, willingness to help), "factor k" (acceptance of yourself and the world, engagement with yourself - interaction +). The following factors negatively affect the development of the integrity of the personality: "factor p" (the expansion of power over the environment, the basis for the need to transform into conscious (+) or unconscious (-) actions of the attraction), "factor e" (lack of conscience, impatience; wickedness, malice), "factor hy" (mechanisms of psychological protection by type of blocking or mimicry against danger, ambitiveness in relation to two needs: tender love or dissoluteness). "Factor k" (the position that accepts or does not accept). The function is related to the opposite tendencies of the "I": involvement in oneself is interaction (+) or negativism, renunciation (-), "factor m" (aspiration to cling to life and being, dependence on parents or, conversely, desire to be free). The aforementioned factors have revealed a significant correlation with personal factors that are part of the structure of the integrity of the personality.

That is, the connection between the factors of the integrity of the personality, the structural components of the poly-systemic integrity and personal factors with a given correlation reveals precise qualitative and quantitative indicators. As a result of the factor analysis, it was found that for both groups the most significant spheres, with which the poly-systemic integrity of the personality is connected, are the experience of beauty as an ethical category, "love", "the presence of loyal friends", "self-confidence, freedom from internal contradictions", "cognition (education, development of culture, intelligence)"; "freedom as independence in actions ", "happy family life", "creativity". That is, the tendency toward self-realization and realization of the need for activity and academic activity of students-political scientists, philologists, and students-psychologists promotes the development of poly-systemic integrity of the personality.

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