PSYCHOLOGICAL DETERMINANTS OF ERRORS IN SOLVING POLITICAL TASKS

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Abstract
This article is devoted to the problem of rational orientation of actors in the political reality and the influence of political thinking on this process. The main objective of the study is the analysis of political errors made by the actors during the solution of political problems, and identification of the main factors that cause them. The following actors participated in the study: a group of deputies of different district and local councils of Ukraine, as well as students involved to a different extent into political activities, namely: a) students-political scientists; b) students having non-political and non-humanitarian profile (specialty: mechanical engineering, mathematics); c) Students specialized in psychology, religion, philosophy; g) students participating in political events on the Maidan during autumn 2013 - winter 2014. The participants had to solve four types of political information problems aimed at the analysis, forecasting, decision making, management. The study found that the errors of political thinking were determined by the following factors: 1) the extent, quality of the functioning and the ratio of political thinking components (cognitive, operational, regulative and personal); 2) properties of political thinking (objectivity, notion-based thinking, practicality, creativity); 3) mental actions that provided staging and integrity of the search process (preparation, planning, evaluation, implementing, testing); 4) using mechanisms of solving the political problems, in particular strategic organization, particularly, the strategies of combination, analogy, reconstruction, universal or mixed, and the random act strategy; 5) the type of political problem. The study of this topic is highly relevant as political actors have great impact on the formation of the state and public policy in different areas. This study is especially relevant keeping in mind active political transformations in the Ukrainian politics, which directly influence the formation of the country’s development strategies. The study results showed numerous errors made by the participants during the solution of problems. Thus we can conclude that preparation of strong and active political actors requires more thorough training, quality control of tasks which, in turn, will significantly reduce and prevent errors in the interpretation political reality by the actor.

Keywords: tasks solving; actors; political thinking

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