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Basic Features of Socialization of the Person

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the socialization characteristics of the individual. The role of the individual in society is analyzed. The individual is seen as the driving force of society.

Keywords:

Individual, Society, Social Environment, Development, Economic Factor, Globalization

In the development of personality, external contradictions arise between the organism and the environment (for example, an imbalance between them caused by various circumstances). But the external contradictions between the individual and the environment, even brought to the point of conflict, are not yet a force driving development. For the development of personality, a person's activity is necessary, prompted by his internal forces, it is necessary to transform external contradictions into internal ones.

One of the main internal contradictions, which naturally takes place at all stages of the formation of a personality, is the discrepancy between the new needs that arise in a person and the achieved level of possession of the means necessary to satisfy them. This contradiction in early childhood is manifested in the natural desire of the child to actively participate in the life around him, imitating adults (to drive cars, to be a teacher, a salesman, a doctor, a builder, etc.), and the inability to fulfill his aspirations due to insufficient level development of physical and spiritual forces. This contradiction finds its

resolution in various plot (role-playing) games, in which children, in a specific game form accessible to them, join the activities of adults and in this way, step by step, master social life experience.

Education and upbringing contribute not only to the successful overcoming of internal contradictions that arise in the life of the individual, but also to their emergence. Education sets new goals and objectives for the personality, which are recognized, accepted or rejected by it, become (or do not become) the goals and objectives of its own activity. There are discrepancies between them and the means of achieving them that have developed in the personality, prompting it to self-promotion. By creating optimal measures of these discrepancies, training and education successfully form new actions and the motives necessary for them, help the individual find forms of manifestation of his desire for independence, for self-affirmation that meet the requirements of society and his own ideals.

The problem of the relationship between the biological and the social appears under various names: the relationship between

the environment and heredity; the degree of "animality" and the degree of "humanity" in the personality; the role of "situation" and "disposition" (personality traits, past experience, inclinations) in explaining the causes of personality behavior; internal and external determination of personality development; objective and subjective factors of its development; the ratio of the public and the individual in the actions of the individual and his perception of the world, etc.

Supporters of ideas about the dominant role of the "environment", "situation", "society", "objective" I "external" determination of personality development, no matter how different their positions in the interpretation of all these concepts, find many arguments in favor of what a person represents is a product of circumstances affecting him, from the analysis of which it is possible to deduce the general patterns of a person's life. Who will deny the most common facts that the behavior of a child's personality changes in the garden, at school, on the sports ground, in the family.

Under the influence of other people, the child begins to copy their manners, learns different social roles in society, and receives a lot of new knowledge from the school "environment". People of different cultures have different customs, traditions and stereotypes of behavior. Without an analysis of all these "external", completely non-exotic factors, it is unlikely that it will be possible to predict the behavior of an individual. It is in the sphere of these facts that supporters of various theories of the "environment" draw their arguments, starting from the old positions of "empiricism", according to which a person who has come into the world is a "blank slate", on which the "environment" displays its patterns, to the concept of modern "situationism". » (V. Michel) in personality theories. In these appeared in the 70s. concepts of personality, the opinion is persistently defended that people are not initially divided into honest and dishonest, aggressive and altruistic, but become such under pressure from the "situation". The cascade of experimental studies confirming this position, varying

"independent" external variables, supports the "victorious" procession of supporters of the modern version of the "environment" theories.

However, according to the apt remark of the famous psychologist of the early XX century. V. Stern, the old nativist attitudes (native - innate) are based on no less reliable facts that support the victorious march of the concept of "heredity", which traditionally explains the development and behavior of the individual by innate inclinations, the constitution of a person and, finally, his genotype. In a more modern and not so rigidly tied to innate factors form, the theory of "heredity" appears in various "dispositional" approaches to personality, proceeding in explaining behavior from "innate" or "acquired" personality traits, characterological features, i.e. various internal factors that determine primarily individual differences in human behavior. No matter how pernicious the "environment" may be, real talents make their way, their inclinations can germinate in any, even adverse external conditions. So say the representatives of the theory of "heredity" in its traditional version. But who will deny that a person, like any other living being, has many forms of behavior common with animals: eats, drinks, sleeps, multiplies. In a letter to A. Einstein, the founder of psychoanalysis S. Freud states that aggressiveness is inherent in man by nature. The same human nature becomes a territory for searching for individual differences in human actions, their deviations from the normative typical behavior prescribed by society. One of the experts in the field of studying the motivation of personality behavior, X. Hekhauzen, identifies three parameters of the individual's individual action, which are not easy to explain with the help of external "situational" or "environmental" factors.

The first parameter is the degree to which a person's actions correspond to the actions of other people. The more an action deviates from the typical actions of most people, the more likely it is that behind it are "internal" personality factors - internal "dispositions" (predispositions to act). In the hall of the library, as a rule, everyone sits at

their places, and one person, despite the bewildered looks of others, kneels on a chair and writes. This person has a tendency to non-conformity or has an individual field-independent style of behavior. The second parameter is the degree to which a person's actions correspond to his own actions in other situations occurring in close time. The third parameter of an individual action is the degree to which it corresponds to actions that took place in the past in similar situations (stability over time).

Ideas about the "hereditary" and "environmental" determination of personality development are distinguished by amazing vitality. At the same time, the mechanistic "linear" determinism underlying them already aroused opposition from the very beginning. At the end of our century, this opposition remained in principle, and the discussion about the relationship between "environmental" and "hereditary" factors was transferred to the plane of experimental studies, in particular, studies of the problem of stability and variability of personality traits in changing situations. What did these numerous studies eventually lead to, the modern controversy between supporters of the theory of "personality traits" who are trying to predict human behavior based on a stable set of inherent predispositions to actions, and supporters of "situational" concepts of personality, who build predictions of human behavior based on varying situations. Revealing the limitations of these competing approaches, A.M. Etkind draws attention to a very eloquent result that has become the result of experimental research in this area: differences between situations, taken by themselves, and differences between people, taken by themselves, are responsible for the real variability of behavior only in 10% of cases. Such a result of research, behind which is the formulation of the problem of "environment or disposition", once again convinces that the problem was originally posed in an incorrect form. But if neither the situation per se nor the person per se determine most human actions, then what determines them? The answer to this question

in a variety of approaches to the study of the causes of individual behavior is as follows: the interaction between the individual and the situation, the interaction between the environment and heredity. A way out of the situation was found in various kinds of two-factor theories of personality development determination, which still determine the formulation of the problem of the relationship between biological and social in a person, as well as methods for studying it.

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