



ACADEMICIA
**An International
 Multidisciplinary
 Research Journal**
 (Double Blind Refereed & Peer Reviewed Journal)



DOI: 10.5958/2249-7137.2021.01254.4

THE ROLE OF THE SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT IN THE FORMATION OF PERSONALITY

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the role of the social environment in personality formation. The author analyzed the social environment separately from the factors influencing the individual in the process of self-awareness. According to the definition widespread in psychology, a role is a program that meets the expected behavior of a person in the structure of a particular social group; it is a given, non-free way of his participation in the life of society.

KEYWORDS: *Personality, Identification, Society, Social Groups, Sociology*

INTRODUCTION

The formation of personality occurs in the process of assimilation by people of the experience and value orientations of a given society, which is called socialization. A person learns to fulfill special social roles, i.e. learns to behave in accordance with the role of a child, student, employee, spouse, parent, etc.

The social personality develops in the communication of people, starting with the primary forms of communication between the mother and the child. The child is constantly involved in some form of social practice; and if there is no special organization for it, then the child's upbringing effect is exerted by its traditional forms, the result of which may be in conflict with the goals of upbringing. The formation of a person as a person requires from society a constant and consciously organized improvement of the system of social education, overcoming stagnant, traditional, spontaneously formed forms.

Personality is a system of socially significant qualities of an individual, a measure of his mastery of social values and his ability to realize these values.

As a person, a person is characterized by the level of development of his consciousness, the correlation of his consciousness with social consciousness, which, in turn, is determined by the level of development of a given society.

An essential aspect of the personality is its relation to society, to individuals, to oneself and to one's social and labor duties.

A human being becomes a human only thanks to social heredity - thanks to the assimilation of the experience of previous generations, enshrined in knowledge, traditions, objects of material and spiritual culture, in the system of social relations.

But the formation of a person as a person occurs only in specific social conditions. The requirements of society determine both the models of people's behavior and the criteria for assessing their behavior.

As the starting point for understanding the nature of personality, one can take the statement of A. N. Leont'ev. Describing the subject of personality psychology, he wrote: "Personality is an individual; this is a special quality that is acquired by an individual in society, in the totality of relations that are social in nature, in which the individual is involved.

Personality is a systemic and therefore "supersensible" quality, although the bearer of this quality is a completely sensible, bodily individual with all his and acquired properties".

The essence of the personality is manifested in the study of the position, the position of a person in his relationship with other people, is revealed in his life goals and the motives behind them, in methods of behavior and means of action in relation to his general goals and objectives. The concept of personality is closely related to the concept of position and related concepts of social role and social status.

According to the definition widespread in psychology, a role is a program that meets the expected behavior of a person in the structure of a particular social group; it is a given, non-free way of his participation in the life of society. Status determines the behavior of a person included in the system of established social relations, where the place and mode of action, the type of normative behavior, are given for him. In the status system, there are always norms that govern our relations, our actions.

The concepts of status and role are related to the definition of personality. It is no coincidence that in everyday consciousness, a person's personality is identified with his social position, social status; a person is judged by his social actions, by his social role.

The place of a person in social life can be assigned, prescribed to him by chance, birth, circumstances. A person's place in life can be chosen, found, conquered by him, by his own will and free, conscious choice. In this case, they talk about the subject's choice of a position in life, about his personal self-determination. Position is the most integral characteristic of a person as a person. Personality is a person who freely, independently and responsibly determines his place in life, in society, in culture. Therefore, the personality is an entirely socio-cultural formation. You can also find such a definition: personality is a subject, freely defined, developed its position in the space of culture and time of history.

The social environment is, first of all, people united in various groups with which each individual has a specific relationship, in a complex and varied communication system. The social environment surrounding the person is active, affects a person, exerts pressure, regulates, subordinates to social control, carries away, “infects with the corresponding“ models”of behavior, encourages, and often compels, a certain direction of social behavior.

A person draws a complex of scientific knowledge, rich life experience, motives of his actions from a direct source, which is the social environment. In the foreground are those opportunities that objectively exist in society that allow an individual to express himself as a person. The content of this impact lies in the fact that the realization of the rights, freedoms and duties of an individual should take place on the basis of a combination of the interests of the whole society as a whole and of each individual individually. This is possible only in a society where the free development of everyone is a condition for the free development of all. In addition to the state-social environment, social in the broadest sense of the word, one should also highlight the microenvironment, which includes relations that arise in a small social group, in a work collective, of which a person is a member, a set of interpersonal relations.

It cannot be assumed that, under the influence of the social environment in the broad sense of the word, representatives are unified, that they all become completely identical. Each personality has its own specific features that distinguish it.

A specifically human form of interactions and relationships is created by interconnections between people. Another person has a very peculiar effect on the individual. On the basis of a number of experimental studies, it is known that the presence of another person in a situation has a specific effect on the behavior of an individual. In social psychology, the effects of “coexistence”, “cooperation”, “social reinforcement”, “co-activity”, etc. have been noted. They cannot be explained in one way, only by the peculiarities of the subject-object relationship. Personal interactions are of a much more complex nature. Some of their features can be identified by analyzing social expectations.

Human activity involves the use of complex mental mechanisms. In the theory of the installation, some of their aspects have been studied experimentally. The analysis of experimental data showed that when “constructing behavior” by means of the setting mechanism, not only the needs of the individual and the corresponding situation are taken into account, but also those possible transformations that are expected with high probability. This feature of attitudinal activity was investigated from the physiological point of view by I.M. Feigenberg, and was designated by him as the ability of the brain to make probabilistic prediction.

Setting forecasting as a primitive form of expectation is one of the manifestations of the specificity of a person's attitude to reality (its reflection). Such expectations can act completely unconsciously. Moreover, as experimental studies show, the maturation of the abilities of objectification and awareness is not enough for the formation of social expectations. Their formation begins only at a transitional age, and only at the last stage of human socialization do they become determinants of behavior. It should also be noted that their formation requires the participation of consciousness and objectification, however, once formed, they can function at an unconscious level.

Although a person is born with many biological inclinations, the formation of his personal properties is determined by social interactions and patterns. As the classics of Marxism point out, the essence of man is created by the totality of social relations. Human needs, his conscious and unconscious relationship to reality, personal relationships should be considered as phenomena that are the result of differentiation and concretization of an integral system of socio-cultural values. When studying the patterns of formation and action of social orientations of people, the principle of “differentiation - concretization of primary wholes” was used as a methodological principle, as opposed to the principle of “integration - linking of elements”, which is characteristic of associationist and behaviorist theories.

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