

SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL STATUS OF A TEENAGER

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Annotation: Fundamental changes in the political, economic, and spiritual spheres of our society entail radical changes in the psychology of the individual, his value orientations and actions. Today, the study of changes taking place in the consciousness of a modern teenager is becoming especially acute. The reassessment of values and the crisis of society, which is inevitable in conditions of disruption of established foundations, are most manifested in the consciousness of this social group.

Key words: Teenager, consciousness, psychology of the individual, value orientations and actions, literature, modern life.

“The study of a social group is inseparable from the study of the individual within which it operates, i.e. in the personal, the group is manifested, in the group, the personal” [Petrovsky-194].

What are the ways to solve this problem and how is personality interpreted in modern psychological science? L.S. Vygotsky believed that the concept of “personality” is a social, inverted concept, built on the basis of adaptation techniques that the child uses in relation to himself and in relation to other people [Vygotsky-49].

A.N. Leontyev noted that personality is a special quality acquired by an individual in society, in the totality of relationships; social in nature, in which the individual is involved. Thus, personality is a systemic and therefore “supersensible” quality, although the bearer of this quality is a completely sensual, bodily individual with all his innate and acquired properties. These properties constitute the conditions (prerequisites) for the formation and functioning of the personality, as well as the external conditions and life circumstances that befall the individual [Leontyev-148].

B.G. Ananyev considered personality as a social individual, an object and subject of the historical process. In the characteristics of a person, according to this scientist, the social essence of a person is most fully revealed, which determines all phenomena of human development, including natural features. He identified hierarchical subordinate levels of human organization: individual, personality, individuality - and believed that individuality is formed on the basis of the relationship between the characteristics of a person as an individual and as a subject of activity [Ananyev-6].

B.D. Parygin noted that personality can be interpreted as a set of stable traits of a person's psyche and character, determined by the social conditions of life and upbringing, and the social status of a person. Personality is both an object and a subject of social relations and represents an organic unity of the social and biological, socio-biologically universal, specific and individual unique [Parygin-193].

I.S. Kon wrote that, on the one hand, personality designates a specific individual (person) as a subject of activity, in the unity of his individual properties (individual) and social roles (general): on the other hand, personality is understood as a social property an individual, as a set of socially significant traits integrated in him, formed in the process of direct or indirect interaction of this person with other people and making him, in turn, a subject of labor, knowledge and communication [Kon-127].

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L.I. Bozhovich pointed out that a person who has reached a certain level of mental development should be called a person. This level is characterized by the fact that in the process of self-knowledge a person begins to perceive and experience himself as a single whole, different from other people and expressed in the concept of “I” [Bozhovich -29].

V.S. Mukhina emphasizes that the individual is the bearer of existing social relations and at the same time individual freedom. Individual freedom is acquired by a person as a result of his activation of his basic powers - the ability to consciously make decisions. Personality in this case is defined as “individual existence of social relations” [Mukhina-179].

L.D. Stolyarenko believes that a person is a person who is actively mastering and purposefully transforming nature, society and himself, who has a unique, dynamic correlation of spatial-temporal operations, need-volitional experiences, content orientations, levels of mastery and forms of implementation of activities that ensure freedom self-determination in actions and the degree of responsibility for their consequences before nature. Personality receives its structure from the specific structure of human activity and is therefore characterized by five potentials: cognitive, value, creative, communicative, artistic. Epistemological /cognitive/ potential is determined by the object and quality of information that a person has and includes psychological qualities associated with human cognitive activity [Stolyarenko-246].

The axiological / value / potential of an individual is defined as acquired by it in the process of socialization by a system of value orientations in the spatial, political, religious, aesthetic spheres, i.e. her ideals, life goals, beliefs, aspirations. The creative potential of an individual is determined by the skills and abilities he has received and independently developed, his abilities to be effectively creative and destructive, and the extent of their implementation in a particular area of labor, social, organizational and critical activity.

The communicative potential of an individual is determined by the extent and forms of his sociability, the nature and strength of contacts he establishes with other people. In its content, interpersonal communication is expressed in a system of social roles. The artistic potential of a person is determined by the level, content, intensity of her artistic needs and how she satisfies them [Stolyarenko-246].

Analysis of the above formulations of personality allows us to see various dominants and shifts in emphasis in the definition of this phenomenon. If in the definitions of L.S. Vygotsky, B.G. Ananyev, L.N. Leontiev, coming from the well-known thesis that “the essence of man... is the totality of all social relations,” we are talking only about the social aspect personality, then L.I. Bozhovich, V.S. Mukhina, L.D. Stolyarenko emphasize the role of the individual aspect of personality, the basis of which is a person’s awareness of his own freedom. There is no generally accepted definition of the concept of “personal development” in Russian psychological science. It is possible to identify a number of points of view on this issue, each of which will probably be related to the other according to the principle of complementarity.

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