

# The Social Educational Constant Notion “Living Self- Determination” of a Personality

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## **Abstract**

The article reviews the questions of the living self-identity as the basis of the social life. In the process of interaction between a personality and public space are formed through the value orientation of public interest, which include public opinions, attitudes, and ideals. The need for a living self-identity the social processes, modifies, enhances contradiction between the value orientations of the young generation and public processes is what causes differences in value orientations and living self-identity of every generation.

**Keywords:** self-identity, ideal and personal meaning, social groups, social processes, modifies, behavior, interests, needs, beliefs, values and motives, social existence, living self-determination.

**Actuality.** The living self-identity problem in the Ukrainian today is one of the leading places in the activation of the meaningful search of its social life, forming clear ideas about the meaning of ensuring their future in all spheres of the life. The question of the living self-identity has always been in view of philosophers, teachers and psychologists, so it is not new, but still remains actual.

The concept of «living self-determination», «value orientations», «life plans» of a person was examined both by domestic and by foreign philosophers, teachers, psychologists:

K. Abulkhanova-Slavskaya, A. Agafonov, A. Adler, G. Andreeva, A. Asmolov, G. Ball, J. Bech, A. Baytynher, V. Bekhterev, L. Bozovich, M. Boryshevskyy, A. Breusenko, B. Bratus, A. Brushlynskyy, F. Vasilyuk, T. Vilyuzhanina, J. True, L. Vygotsky, A. Golovakha, I. Dubrovin, B. Zeigarnik, S. Karpenko, K. Klakhon, A. Kolesnik, D. Leontiev, O. Leontiev, S. Maksimenko, V. Moskalets, O. Musika, A. Mudrik, G. Radchuk, M. Rokych, V. Romenets, S. Rubinstein, M. Glow, E. Subbotskyy, T. Titarenko, V. Frankl, V. Chudnovsky, R. Shakurov, I. Shapenkova, S. Schwartz, Shendryk, L. Shumilin and others. However, the question of value orientations role in the life of self-identity is important for each generation.

Given the urgency of the problem for the modern Ukrainian community, the aim of this article is to study the role of value orientations of the individual in the process of life self-determination. Therefore it is appropriate to consider the scientific interpretation of the

concept of «value», that P. Gornostay determines as actual need of man, his ideal and personal meaning. Values - are not just a facility needs, and mediated culture reference in achieving them having transcendental nature [7, p. 146].

In terms of the philosophers values are the spiritual formation that exists because of the moral and aesthetic categories utopian images, social ideals and acts criterion for evaluating human affairs [24, p. 651]; According to V. Shynkaruk values are positive and a negative understanding of things, events, social or spiritual works of the individual [25, p. 569]; a term that indicates the human, social and cultural significance of certain phenomena of the world [26, p. 732].

According to C. Husakivska, value is the significance that a person gives to certain things and phenomena which is the basis of human relationship to them [9] I. Diakonov notes that the concept of «value» means quality and property of objectively existing objects and phenomena that have positive significance for society as a whole and the individual in particular its system-inherent element. The value is determined by a complex internal structure, as it includes a substantive, logical, ethical and aesthetic manifestations; a set of formal characteristics that vary as absolute and relative, objective and subjective; ... they reflect in concentrated form the features of socio-cultural environment. Values ... create a hierarchy of human values [13, p. 5].

A. Bagnyuk and B. Starodubets consider value as «exactly that part of life that permeates its ... at all stages, from ideal start to real completeness ... and reveals the significance of the object for the subject, because of which the subject seeks to achieve the object» [1, p. 357]. Scientists say that the main groups of values are universal, manifested in all spheres of life; they are beyond time and space and they do not recognize the limitations inherent in all times and all social groups [1, p. 379]. It means that values are the factors that are necessary for each individual to his life of self-determination.

Thus, the values, according to N. Yukhimenko – are important self-creative factors that are involved in determining the purpose and means consistent with that or other values; serve as a basis for decision-making resistance in individual behavior and its social life. They are source of standards and are put in a value-regulatory system of the individual, whose behavior depends on which system it prefers and major settling place or another value in this hierarchical system [31, p. 18].

Modern philosophers in the structure of personality and its life, along with the concept of values, work with value orientations. In particular, L. Panchenko notes that the value orientations underlie philosophy of man, his moral, political and aesthetic convictions and tastes, defining and promoting behavior. They are the element of the internal structure of the individual enshrined backgrounds and experiences. Formed value orientations are considered to be some kind of "axis" of consciousness that provides stability and personality reflected in the types of behavior, interests, needs, beliefs upon which a hierarchy of values of the individual is built [19].

Consequently, most scientists associate values with vital needs of mankind, vital interests, aspirations and satisfaction favorites. Values are dimensions of human spirituality. They arise from objective human needs, consciously formed and transformed its interests and aspirations.

According to N. Khudyakov, values are characterized by systematic formation: «individually important values», «socially important values»; «personally important values», «family important values» etc. [27, p. 37].

Therefore, the value is one of the leading places in the development and formation of personality, because in the course of life exactly values determine which means you can reach the goal, allow it to self-determination. In general, values form value-semantic sphere of personality, creating a functional system which creates its sense of social existence.

Psychologists interpret values in different means: for example, S. Rubinstein considers them to be as the significance of something [22, p. 7]; M. Rokych - as abstract ideas which are not associated with the corresponding object or situation, expressing thoughts about human behavior and their beliefs [33, p. 5]; M. Boryshevskyy calls them as regulator individual's behavior [3, p. 216]; M. Glow – «spiritual meal man» [16, p. 327];

B. Moskalets interpreted as something important, which is the subject of dreams, aspirations and sense of life [18, p. 9]; A. Dubasenyuk – as a synthesis of knowledge, feelings, instincts and actions [12, p. 357].

Exactly values and motives, as S. Maksimenko notes, make life structured, ordered, and – they are important components of personality orientation [16]. S. Rubinstein, justifying the methodological basis of the research life of self-determination, examined it in the context of its determination – external factors act through internal conditions or motifs that define the

individual rules of behavior in different situations [23, p. 293]. L.V.Pet'ko grounds a necessity of teaching the youth in professionally oriented environment what will promote their self-determination in future activity [32].

As the person is the subject of life, builds his own life, it creates significant value for their own life of self-realization in the social life. According to L. Bozovic, the problem of life is an important factor in the determination of mental development of the individual, because it occupies a prominent place in the process of semantic systems and proved meaning of his own existence [2, p. 23-34].

L. Vygotsky notes that vital self-determination and life plans weight gain in adolescence, when there is formation of identity and sustainable image «I» and the feasibility of their own future and their inner resources – skills, aptitudes, knowledge and skills are analyzed [5].

I. Shendryk compares process of self-determination with a hierarchy of values of a number of qualities that are formed in the process of assimilation by the individual at different stages of ontogeny relevant significant action [28]. During ontogenesis the importance of actions and activity are changed, creating a foundation for change in the nature of personal meanings of the individual [15, p. 153]. For the life self-determination content is very important because it involves two parts: the object-oriented and public focused on the development of interaction with others, learning socially meaningful and acceptable behaviors [30, p. 79-96].

Thus, according to psychologists, values form a multilevel hierarchical system that helps people to make vital elections to self-determination. So A. Drobnytskyi examines value orientations in the structure of the individual in relation to its needs, interests, ideals, affecting the overall content of social life [11]. As the basis of dominant, fundamental values, from point of I. Popova's view, is considered to be universal and public values, which must include the cultural and historical values [20, p. 23-55].

According to Y. Mikova all these concepts should determine the «purpose of life», «meaning of life» of every individual. The author notes that in this process exactly those values occupy a prominent place that guide the person about choosing life, the definition of «fields» of life and social status. Every person is not only guided by universal and social

values, but also relies on them in further submissions about the future and will realize the meaning of his own life [17].

A. Hrybakyna believes that the definition of fundamental personal values are affected both mega- and macro particles, in particular, the impact of social environment, social institutions, social norms, the level of socio-economic development of society, a set of stable material conditions and social relations, social status, residence, education and occupation of parents, social contacts family circle nearest interpersonal communication [8].

L. Kogan points out that the fundamental values must be conscious of every person within the meaning of their life: from general ideas («benefit society») to a clear understanding of the specific challenges of their daily existence, the individual awareness of their own life goals to detailed justify their own life plans and programs [14, p. 226-227].

Thus, the fundamental values are formed in the personal development, have a significant impact on the life of self-determination as it applies to every individual and social lives of other members of the community.

A. Holobchikov claims that the personal self-determination is productive for (openness to different trends) and reproductive type (based on existing and accepted traditions. [6] B. Shnyakyna believes that a prominent place in the life of young people self-determination occupied by internal factors caused by internal the world of the individual, his consciousness and identity. The author singles out a number of components inside the system of determination, motivational, spiritual, and moral and space-time [29].

As we see in the life of the individual self-determination there is a spiritual and moral component, which includes the values, ideals, knowledge, beliefs and worldview. Motivational component plays the perception and experience different life events that occur sequentially in time and space.

A. Danilyan and V. Taryanenko define common values vectors of life, provide «social and spiritual progress of man, establish its more worthy of humane sense of life» [10, p. 216]. However, the meanings of each individual are unique, and people can deal through them with the help of self-determination, responsibility, reconciliation universal existential values of individual life situations. After all, every person is a creation of itself and its own life world - including, values and meanings that are contradictory in their combined form and its continuing incomplete.

**Conclusion.** The living self-determination is concerning social relations, social roles and sphere of its realization. The personality self-identity process under the influence of fundamental values is formed in the social space and is subject to its requirements. The living self-determination offers individual self-confidence and awareness of their own position in the society. In addition, the living self-determination is based on a voluntary individual choice through the fundamental values of social and educational information and the development of its and life experiences under the influence of the social institutions, education and educational space.

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