

SELF-AWARENESS OF THE INDIVIDUAL IN THE INTERPRETATION OF WESTERN PSYCHOLOGISTS, ACTIVITY AND ORIENTATION

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ANNOTATION

In this article, the definition of a person's activity in a more general form, in the form of a combination, is expressed in his ideological principles, in the consistent defense of his point of view, and in the unity of his words and deeds.

Keywords: personality, self-awareness, activity, ability, socio-ethical rules, behavior, character, theories, Western psychology, life position, social environment and norms.

A person's attitude to the surrounding environment, cooperative activities and the ability to make socially significant changes manifested in the process of creative work is understood as the activity of a person. A more general, combined definition of personal activity means an active life position expressed in his ideological principle, consistent defense of his point of view, unity of words and deeds. An active life position in society requires a conscious attitude to social duty, citizenship, community, faith based on a scientific worldview, intolerance to violations of social and moral rules. A person's self-determination in the form of a team, which is contrary to both flexibility and a negative type of behavior, also indicates his active life position. Forming an active life position in young men and women is one of the most important tasks of moral education.

At present, psychoanalytic theories and views (existentialist theories of personality) of representatives of psychology called "humanistic psychology" are considered the most influential trends in Western psychology in terms of research and understanding of personality. At the beginning of our century, the Viennese psychiatrist and psychologist Z. Freud recommended a special interpretation of the source of the activity of a person's personality - character. According to the view favored by most of his followers, man is an active sucker because he has instinctive tendencies inherited from his animal ancestors, and above all, sexual and self-protective instincts. But in society, instincts cannot express themselves as they do in the animal world, because society surrounds a person with many types of restrictions, "censors" his instincts and inclinations, which forces him to limit them. Freud's desire to make the activity of the individual entirely dependent on sexual desire caused objections among the majority of psychologists.

This was one of the reasons for the origin of neo-Freudism (A. Kardiner, E. Fromm, K. Horney, etc.), which is a combination of classical Freudianism and certain deviations from it. Neo-Freudians abandon the idea of the supremacy of sexual inclinations in understanding the activity of a person and deviate from the biological existence of a person. The dependence of the person on the environment is given priority. The environment reflects the most important characteristics of the person. In contrast to psychoanalysts, "humanistic psychology", whose development is associated with the scientific work of K. Rogers, A. Maslow, G. Allport, and others, focuses on manifesting oneself to the greatest extent (activating oneself) in the future. considers aspiration to be the main factor of individual activity.

A. Maslow, K. Rogers turn self-activation into an egocentric (putting oneself above everyone else) process. Self-actualization, according to A. Maslow, is the desire to realize oneself and only oneself, which is a "self" that has such qualities as creative activity and a desire for the full manifestation of the "private self". indicates the extreme individuality of self-activating individuals. Thus, all efforts are mobilized not to change the environment in which a person lives and acts, but to change the person himself. A set of stable motives that directs a person's activity and is independent of existing situations is called the orientation of a person's personality. An internal drive that prompts a person to act is called a motive.

Perceived motives play a key role in the orientation of a person. Frustration is a state of despondency that is characteristic of a person who understands the prospect, in contrast to experiences. This happens when a person faces obstacles and pitfalls that he considers impossible to overcome in a real way, or that are perceived as such. The occurrence of frustration leads to various changes in a person's behavior and self-awareness. Curiosity is a motive that helps to get the right goal in any field, to get acquainted with new facts, to reflect reality more fully and deeply. Belief is a system of motives that encourages a person to act in accordance with his views, principles, worldview. In psychology, the guidance of a person defines the state of his readiness and inclination for activities that can help to satisfy this or that need, which is not understood by him. The image of "I" is a system of relatively stable, more or less unrealized, unique ideas about the individual, on which the individual acts in interaction with others.

Self-evaluation is a person's assessment of himself, his capabilities, his qualities and position among other people. By self-evaluation, a person's behavior is corrected and regulated. A slight overestimation of the individual's self-esteem is associated with a decrease in the expected evaluation indicators. Self-esteem is closely related to the level of aspirations of a person. The level of aspirations is the expected level of the individual's self-evaluation, which is reflected in the level of difficulty of the goals that the individual sets for himself.

In his psychological theory, the American psychologist W. James, even at the beginning of the 20th century, was completely convinced that the most important component of a person's "I" figure - self-esteem - is really determined by the relationship between what a person claims and what he intends to achieve. had expressed a wise opinion.

The concept of "protection mechanisms" close to the concept of "psychological protection" was developed by Z. Freud, the leader of the school of psychoanalysis. He interpreted this concept from the point of view of mechanistic philosophy, which considers the person as a biological being. Z. Freud assumed that a person's unconscious instincts (mainly sexual desire) collide with the conscious "self-protection mechanisms", the "internal censorship" of the person and undergo various changes as a result, leading to a misinterpretation of psychological protection had allowed. For example, one of the mechanisms of psychological protection consists of aggression, which occurs when one cannot overcome obstacles on the way to achieving one's goal and is frustrated.

It can be concluded that the issue of a person's activity and his socially significant orientation should be the focus of attention of law enforcement officers.

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