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ROLE OF LAW IN THE SOCIALIZATION OF PERSONALITY

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The article discusses and analyzes the social life of the individual as part of a social space which expands its social activities.

Keywords*: philosophy of law, individual, society, social norms, legal socialization of the individual.*

Understanding the law in the paradigm of intersubjectivity should attempt to take into account the characteristics and overcome the limitations of other models of law. It is no longer limited to the review of law „outside" on its external characteristics (positivism) or „bottom" as a way out of the depths of social relationships (objectivism). or the „top" from the standpoint of the idea of law (subjectivism) – is an attempt to consider the rights of „inside" as way of being a man in his dealings with others [11, p. 45].

The purpose of its article is to study in the philosophy of law. society as a system established. repetitive. hierarchic social relations of the person.

The phenomenon of law is closely related to the rights of man. his essence. the content of the human being. The answers to all the philosophical questions of law – says the legal representative of existentialism E. Fechner – determined the answer to the question about the meaning of human existence. In its statement is expressed anthropological position about law. The essence of the last one consists in the idea of law as a phenomenon. without which one can not exist. on the one hand. and the identification of the structure of human existence such moments that give rise to legal relations [11. p. 220].

Social area of a person's life – is part of the social space assigned to the individual, the space in which unfolds his social activity. This system is well-established, repetitive, hierarchic social relations (economic, political, cultural, spiritual, formal and informal, formal or not, everyday and special). Thus, the area of social life of the individual - it is a social order of deployment of his life in the social space, delineated by certain social boundaries. It is defined by his social status, which defines the scope of the social space of personality, it occupies in society. An essential determinant of the social life of the area of personality is her inner world, the subjective realm. Social area of a person's life is determined not only objectively existing social relations, but also the prevailing socio-cultural identity in it, does not always correspond to its actual social relationships [14, p. 22].

Society as a system of the same order as that of a man is the subject of values too. But becoming self-sufficient personality is impossible without the fulfillment of the most common values such as the meaning of life, beauty, truth, freedom, justice, which in turn have a huge impact on the socialization of the individual. Due to the value consciousness of people, not only provides personal dimension of society, but also „to satisfy the spiritual needs of his moral being, contributes to a person in the discharge of her self-realization" [12, p. 61]. Value – a concept that indicates the cultural, social or personal importance of phenomena and facts of reality. The whole world of objects can be viewed and assessed in terms of good and evil, beauty and ugliness. It objects of material and spiritual human activities, public relations, and natural phenomena that can meet the needs of society. Setting, evaluation, prohibitions, requirements, that is, social norms are the guidelines and criteria of the people are subjective values. Value relation of man to the world in the process of forming compounds such subject and subjective values. Values are always social in nature. They are formed in the process of socialization on the basis of social practice of individual human activities within certain specific historical social relations and forms of human communication.

On the value orientation affect all factors of human existence. Universal factors' shaping individual values is both, depending on the scale of the individual and the degree of maturity. Values and its hierarchical structure have concrete historical and personal character. The system of values that is defined as a set of the most important qualities of the internal structure of the individual is the foundation of consciousness and behavior and has a direct impact on its development. Thus, the specific system values and its hierarchy is a regulator of personality development. Being in your own inner world, people are always looking for support for external reality. Deploying a custom world, it looks for (and finds the value-sense sphere) stage for combination with other individual worlds [8, p. 62].

M. Scheler sees the possibility of preserving the relationship between universalism and individualism's value when each individual subject finds its values without losing sight of the landmarks of moral and cultural development, as well as universally valid values. Only interpenetration universally and individually significant values subject (society) reaches the point where individual personal benefit not only contrary to the public, but also causes it. Personality as an active social life defines itself, embodies the same universal values that govern society. Improving their roles combines with increased individual responsibility for what happens in the world, and thus, „... individual can make impact on the world that surrounds it, determining the direction in which society is moving" [13, p. 19].

As you know, the line of interaction of politics and religion, order and law always cross to the person. And from a person depends how to be the social order that includes all those aspects – humane, democratic or otherwise – narrow group, clan. After all, in the inner world of man living

viable impulses of humanity, humanity and justice. No wonder the developed world is now engaged in the transition to a new type of public relations, where the top priorities in the coming social personality development of its potency.

In jurisprudence there are different approaches to content, roles and functions in the system of legal socialization socio-cultural adaptation to the changing conditions of the individual development. Some believe that the legal socialization – a comprehensive (targeted and spontaneous) process of educating individuals in a broad sense, others are considering legal socialization as a process of samples lawful conduct of members of society, others focus on assimilation (internalization) individual legal knowledge, norms and values. Holistic view of man as a subject of social relations leads to the conclusion that the separation of the aspect of the process of legal socialization is rather artificial [4, p. 110]. Individual consciousness is indivisible in nature. Various areas and levels it is not just related, but also constantly passing one another.

Therefore, according to S. Zhevakin, legal socialization – is due to the influence of a broad set of social and cultural factors of the formation of a full-fledged member of society that meets the specific historical type of social expectations, able to navigate the legal environment and act, realizing mutual responsibility for social actors their decisions and actions [5, p. 220].

Assessing the society, its members and myself, mutual requirements, norms of behavior and communication, the declared ideals and moral principles, a man guided by the principles and concepts of real active in the community legal system and related subjective expectations. Constant comparison of expected, actual and real provokes ambiguity of human existence, it makes conflict and dysfunction. Man tries to streamline existing around the world of economics, politics and law in accordance with its regulations visions. Thus, during the legal interaction between macro and micro system society affects the person and the person – the society. Law defines the object of the regulation, which is the aspect ratio of the subjective and the objective can be represented as a semantic field: interaction of actors, the implementation of each subject's own social functions, subject to choice of behaviors, self-entity; mastering critical component of accumulated social experience [10, p. 221].

Law defines the object of the regulation, which is the aspect ratio of the subjective and the objective can be represented as a semantic field: interaction of subjects, the implementation of each subject's own social functions, subject to choice of behaviors, self-entity; mastering critical component of accumulated social experience [10, p. 221].

Law defines the structure of the mutual influence of the subjects. Each action can be represented in the system of subject and object, objective and subjective side action. A display in law of an element of legally significant performance materiality means the element to society and vice versa. Law determines the means of influence on public relations, adjusting the conditions and dynamics of social change. As the tool used by legal incentives and penalties. Varying severity degree of legal liability is generally associated with different social values protected social interests. Effect of conscience and the right to freedom of individuals has several aspects. Firstly, all the things that set forth in regulation, and appeals to the consciousness of the individual. Influence through direct representation rules in verbal formulation is the most important channel of socialization and entry into knowledge rules [2, p. 156].

Second, a focus on the implementation of certain actions or refrain from them. As rightly argued S. Rubinstein, „the effect that modifies an existing being, the objective situation, at the same time implementing something new in the man himself, that it is precisely this action in this situation. Repeat certain actions subject turns to setting individual consciousness"[9, p.345].

Thirdly, regulating social relations and the changing conditions of life of the subject, law affects its social and legal status, social circle and other social functions. By focusing on the law as the objectified, institutional formation (its quality, structure, patterns), in that it acts as a „force" regulatory control, we can not forget that positive law has yet „another dimension", being the spiritual phenomenon society. It contains criteria for behavior, their judgments about values in this context can be described as spiritual and intellectual factors. It was on this side of positive law, all the while remaining a powerful „force" tool somehow perceived value and achieve cultural, humanitarian ideals and moral criteria. High and very significant legal ideology is a form of legal philosophy. Until recently, the Soviet legal science, based on a number of statements by Friedrich Engels showed persistent negative attitude to this kind of legal ideology. Meanwhile legal ideology, adequate this law, which takes a high place in society, that is, the law of civil society, and can only be considered as having occurred when ideology takes as a legal philosophy - belief systems constructed on the course - and in words and in fact - the recognition of higher importance in the legal affairs of life values and ideals [1, p. 269].

As you know, society is made up of individuals, individual personalities, and personality before becoming a full member of society, is a necessary process of socialization. The problem of socialization is closely related to the pace of development and change in society. Since the inception of the society the child is feeling inside length of time (events, processes and relations). One of the first knowledge that he receive, is knowledge of the usual course of things. Usually, this knowledge comes informally, and at the same time - unconsciously. No particular set of socio-appropriate expectations, hopes and duration of normal existence in society is impossible. But it should be noted that during the transition period the pace of life is somewhat different. According to E. Toflera [10, p. 55–56], discussing the processes of socialization in modern Western society, the behavior of an adult almost all of the breaking of certain expressed or unexpressed provisions on duration. But in „transition" this expectancy becomes impossible due to a number of factors, among which the first place is the general instability and wild dynamic of social transformation. A man, who is trying to find a connected and coherent structure, inevitably faces the mistakes and disappointments. In the process of socialization it becomes certain habits and skills. If they suggest the need to find logical structures, and correcting their behavior depending on the location of these, it is almost impossible to avoid inadequate perception of social reality.

One of the essential characteristics of the society and that is at a certain stage of transformation is the lack of a sustainable system of values and norms, that kind of „rating scales", through which setting out the limits permitted. Therefore, success in life in terms of „transition" depends on the rate of discarding old habits and skills while acquiring new constant. There deregulation processes of identity formation, denial of authority, dispersion of existing values and norms, and the process kind of „fragmentation of life" in the personal consciousness [6, p. 160]. That is, the disintegration time fragments.

Life events from an early age, through which a person, acquiring the character episodes combined into one who is only possible when life is ended. Z. Bauman says in this regard, the role of „tertiary education"[6, p. 160]. The fact that the preparation for life in a „transition" means primarily the development of skills exist in the social space with constant ambiguity and uncertainty, improving the ability to change the „frame" and the terms of, and ability to adapt quickly to dynamic social processes. These aspects of socialization in the context of transitive society are no less important than a profession or acquaintance with the general rules of communication and existence within society. Thus, the socialization of the individual in transition social development related to the

problem of the analysis of the process of identity formation, which initially is focused on a single goal and have no clear vision simulation model (it only clears the end). That is a „transition" process of socialization - is primarily an open process that allows the individual the possibility of rapid adaptation to the social environment, but is focused on creating a certain frozen product, which is associated with increased dynamics and instability of the existence of social norms, values and attitudes.

Talking about the problem of identity in the context of transitional type of society, it is necessary to define its role in the historical and cultural process in its transition. The problem as human beings is a central aspect in understanding social processes and historical development of society. Personality and improving society as a unified system of direct existence. During the historical, cultural and social process of growing interest in the disclosure of its direct human aspect. Personality - is an individual that has characteristics of both subject and object of social activities. Transformational mind plays a very important role in all historical and social development of mankind and especially important this statement is about the so-called transition periods. Transformational consciousness is always characterized by two opposing trends in their vectors. On the one hand, the desire to protect themselves from the society of the total weight, fully realized, based on their capabilities and needs. On the other hand, there is a desire to „merge with the crowd", dissolve in the total mass [3, p. 32].

In the context of transition periods conflicting nature of personal consciousness deepens. The desire to protect themselves from the society through various social compromises may lead resulting in narrowing or even complete leveling areas and display of individuality, to unindividualization. But the rebellious individualism that seems to be aimed at the destruction of all social boundaries for the free development of individuality can also switch to its opposite, the „law of force" that makes another invaluable as individuality, the usual way to achieve certain goals.

Personality – is not just vehicle specific historical and social relations, but one that actively affects them, based on their individual capabilities, consciousness, organization, employment and social and political activism. Individual autonomy is not to say that this position must be the opposite of the majority or the interests of social development in general. It says that regardless of a person to join the majority opinion or go their own way, in each case a personal item associated with the consciousness of the individual. But, as already noted, in the context of transition is often a problem of lack of the required majority of [7, p. 75], so the personal factor of particular importance.

Thus, the identity plays an important role in transition historical and cultural process, primarily because embodies the most active trends and the ability to maximize creativity on the transformations of social reality. Thus, identity is dynamic socio-cultural phenomenon that plays an important role in the development of society transitive type. A person while acting as object and subject of social processes. On the one hand, it is a factor of social transformation, on the other – their outcome. In studying the problems of society and related processes (anomie, marginalization, etc.) it is important to approach it from a position of personal factors of social change. This allows you to more fully understand the problem, and opens up new ways of finding the optimal self-society [1, p. 269].

So law as link all complex controls, that determine human behavior, is in a complex interaction with other social controls. Foremost among them is the philosophy and morality of the individual and the state, social orientation which establishes and regulates and supports the existing social order it.

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