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THE PHENOMENON OF SOCIAL MATURITY OF PERSONALITY: THE CONCEPT, COMPONENTS AND CONDITIONS OF FORMATION

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This article is devoted to current issues of native and foreign psychology, particularly the psychology of the individual maturity in relation to adequate psychic status and full perception of themselves, their "I" in the light of the social. Within the article there is presented a detailed analysis of scientific literature devoted to the outlined problems including systematized existing scientific views. The article presents the study of the social maturity phenomenon at an angle of subjective and objective foundations, individual and psychological maturity measures. There are characterized components and conditions of the social maturity of the individual, further "development vector" of the individual in the social space. Given the structure of socio-psychological maturity of personality, allocated separate the typical displays of insufficient maturity. The results of the study made relevant conclusions and made recommendations for further research.

Key words: maturity, social maturity, social environment, social-psychological maturity, personal component, interpersonal component, psychoanalysis, reflexion, social infantilism.

Статья посвящена актуальным вопросам отечественной и зарубежной психологической науки, в частности психологии зрелости личности, которая рассматривается во взаимосвязи адекватного психического состояния и полноценного восприятия себя, своего «Я» через призму социального. Проведен обстоятельный анализ научной литературы, которая посвящена очерченной проблематике, в частности систематизированы существующие научные взгляды. Представлено изучение феномена социальной зрелости под углом субъективных и объективных основ. Подробно описана множественность определений феномена зрелости. На основе изучения этимологии понятия «зрелость» рассмотрена взаимосвязь понятий «зрелость психического развития» и «социальная зрелость личности». Охарактеризованы компоненты и условия формирования социальной зрелости личности, дальнейший «вектор развития» личности в социальном пространстве. Приведенные факты позволяют утверждать, что истоки становления социальной зрелости необходимо искать в более раннем возрасте, чем в том, к которому мы привыкли. По результатам проведенного исследования сделаны соответствующие выводы и выработаны перспективы дальнейших исследований.

Ключевые слова: зрелость, социальная зрелость, социально-психологическая зрелость, социальное пространство, личностный компонент, межличностный компонент, психоанализ, рефлексия, социальный инфантилизм.

Пустовойт М. ФЕНОМЕН СОЦІАЛЬНОЇ ЗРІЛОСТІ ОСОБИСТОСТІ: ПОНЯТТЯ, КОМПОНЕНТИ ТА УМОВИ ФОРМУВАННЯ

Стаття присвячена актуальним питанням вітчизняної та зарубіжної психологічної науки, зокрема психології зрілості особистості, яка розглядається у взаємозв'язку адекватного психічного стану та повноцінного сприйняття себе, свого «Я» через призму соціального. Проведено ґрунтовний аналіз наукової літератури, яка присвячена окресленій проблематиці, зокрема систематизовано наявні наукові погляди. Представлено вивчення феномену соціальної зрілості під кутом суб'єктивних та об'єктивних основ. Детально описано множинність визначень феномена зрілості. На основі вивчення етимології поняття «зрілість» розглянуто взаємозв'язок понять «зрілість психічного розвитку» та «соціальна зрілість особистості». Охарактеризовано компоненти та умови формування соціальної зрілості особистості, подальший «вектор розвитку» особистості в соціальному просторі. Наведено факти, які дають підстави стверджувати, що витoki становлення соціальної зрілості необхідно шукати в більш ранньому віці, аніж у тому, до якого ми звикли. За результатами проведеного дослідження зроблено відповідні висновки та вироблено перспективи подальших досліджень.

Ключові слова: зрілість, соціальна зрілість, соціально-психологічна зрілість, соціальний простір, особистісний компонент, міжособистісний компонент, психоаналіз, рефлексія, соціальний інфантилізм.

Rationale of the topic of research. Today in the conditions of the inert and sometimes unexpected social space, the phenomenon of "social maturity of a personality" acquires particular sense and value. It is well-known factor that human psyche belongs equally to both individual and social component. Due to

it in the modern native and foreign psychology a personality's maturity is considered in connection with the adequate psychic state and full-value perception of oneself, own "Ego" through the prism of sociality.

In its turn, it is important to research not the changes of the individual components of

social maturity, but their interaction, effect on integration of some psychological processes, which are able to cause the rise of the new qualitative integrative characteristics, serving as preconditions for the further development of a personality's maturity. The existence of many determinations for the phenomenon of maturity anyway leads to their interchangeability. Frequently the concepts "individual maturity" and "socially psychological maturity" are identified. That is the reason why it is important to research the integration of the social and psychological personality's maturity indicators, and study the factors effecting on the development of certain social-psychological behavioural model on the way to full-value personality's social maturity. Also it is important to understand the essential phenomena, in which the life position of an adult person, which accumulate the important individual-personal displays. In our view, such concept as comprehensive personal maturity fixes this phenomenon as the phenomenon of social maturity.

Analysis of the recent researches and publications. The etymology of the concept "maturity" is varied, because it is used not only in philosophy, psychology, pedagogy, sociology, but also in the other adjacent socio-humanitarian branches. Within the frameworks of the psychological-pedagogical researches the personal maturity has been studied by V.D. Bakumenko, L.S. Vygotskiy, V.N. Druzhynin, D.B. Elkonin, L.F. Obuhova, S.L. Rubinstein, A.V. Tkachenko, V.D. Shadrikov etc. From the aspect of psychological-sociological researches and philosophical-sociological beliefs, a personality's maturity has been studied in the works of Zh.V. Piaget, G.S. Sullivan, L. Colberg, O.O. Rean, P. Heymans, E.S. Fromm and others.

If deep into some detailed elaboration of the available research on the problems of social maturity, then in the scientific works the concept of social maturity covers different spheres of existence, namely it is frequently examined through the prism of correlations of such concepts as individualization – socialization (I.A. Ziazyun, O.V. Kryukova, V.I. Slobodchikov, E.M. Isaev, B.A. Shcherbatyuk), socialization – formation of the social purposes (T.Yu. Gushchina, I.S. Kon, N.V. Naumchik), social maturity – psychological health of a personality (A.G. Asmolov, O.I. Vlasova, H.Yu. Shishkina), social deformation, social immaturity as "social infancy" (M. Platt, V. Osheroва) and others.

The aim of research is a structural-logical analysis of configuration of the theory of personality, the research of integration of the individual and psychological maturity indicators,

and also detailed elaboration of the components and conditions of formation of the socially mature personality.

Statement of the basic material. The study of the phenomenon of social maturity from the aspect of subjective grounds namely unfold the scientific search towards to the inventions of sources of social maturity, conditions of its formation and further development.

The famous psychologists of the world, such as Zh.V. Piaget (a founder of the cognitive development theory), G. S. Sullivan (a founder of interpersonal psychoanalysis), L. Colberg (a founder of cognitivism theory) and others acknowledge certain ability to chaotic character and spontaneity of a human psyche development, especially in the profile of his intellect. The basic stages of intellect maturing are connected with teenage-youth age. The scientists connect the active process of the development of personality's self-consciousness, and also the most important qualities, which characterize the level of its development, – ability to reflection with this age.

On view that all further new formation of a personality and specificity of all displays in the adult age are connected with this quality, there are grounds to consider that this feature is a key one in the human development of personality and individuality. Studying the human psychological processes, in particular the psyche of an adult person, O.P. Sergeenkova confirms it with the results of different researches [7, p. 199]. Probably, it determined the deep interest to the problem of reflection of the varied profile specialists, and, first of all, pedagogues, sociologists and andragogists in the part of theory and practice of researches of adults. After all, it is well known that adult people are able to qualitative self-recognition, and analysis of own emotions, feelings, and states of behaviour etc.

The scientists (E.I. Stepanova, A.I. Kanatov, L.N. Fomenko etc.) combine the concept "personality's maturity" with the concept "maturity of human psychic development" that found its experimental confirmation in the research of psycho-physiological functions of adult humans. After all, psychically healthy personality is capable to feel comfortable in the society, and doesn't threaten to the people around. O.V. Kryukova also emphasize that a personality's social maturity, first of all, depends on their psychological indicators [6, p. 345], while H.Yu. Shishkina states that the social maturity is a factor of psychological health of a personality, because only in "morally" full-value personality the level of mental and intellectual qualities would be on the certain level as well [9, p. 192].



If appeal to interpretation, which the sociologist and anthropologist I.S. Kon offer, “social maturity of a personality” is the collective concept, which combines all the stuff in it, beginning from education and upbringing, which is conducted by the family, school, social surrounding, society wholly till the moment, when a human is capable to study anything, and take over some experience on own (ability to study and self-improvement) [4, p. 177].

Continuing the direction of the scientist’s thoughts, we can state that the social maturity should be considered as the stable state of a personality, for which such qualities as integrity, predictability, harmony, social direction of behaviour in all spheres of life activity, and, first of all, maturity of personal “Ego” are typical.

As a result of it, the regular question appears that demonstrate the difference in using the concept “maturity” in psychology and in the social sciences, and if it would be appropriate to use the term “maturity of human social-psychological development” as fixing stage of human achievements in the development, in its organic unity as both individual and social qualities. We shall appeal to the works of famous scientists for this.

The results of researches of B.G. Anan’yev, L.S. Vygotskiy, S.L. Rubinstein and others evidence that at the different extent of formation of each one from such components, as the mechanism and content of human self-realization, they are always united in their display. The other question is the process of formation of social-psychological maturity in human ontogenesis. Undoubtedly, it is confirmed by the factor that the essence of all innovations is outgoing individual-psychological bases (intellect structure, development of willed and emotional sphere and etc.), over which the new types of social behaviour of a personality are constantly “overbuilt”. In order to confirm this thesis Zh.V. Piaget, G.S. Sullivan and L. Colberg proved that in teenage and youth age the fundamental bases of social and psychological maturity are laid, which serve as a foundation of full-value personal maturity. This position has been supported earlier by O.I. Vlasova, who substantiated the appropriateness of more detailed study of the period of “prematuring”, emphasizing the psychological peculiarities of teenage and youth age, which are the factor of formation of the mature “Ego” as psychological innovation of the mature period of human life [1, p. 55].

In the age-related psychology the range of factors regarding to the social maturing formation has been specified and properly analysed. In some researches (A.I. Lipkina, N.I. Nepomniashchii, S.G. Yakobson) the data

evidencing about the relative independence of such lines of child’s psychological and personal development have been obtained. The facts stated allow saying that it is necessary to search the sources of formation of the social maturity in much earlier age, than in the age we accustomed to. Consequently, the age of 6-7 years, for example, is characterized as sensitive one for formation of such displays of personality, as valuable purposes, moral judgments and social direction. Combining all available thoughts of the scientists, we can state that in the human life (period from 11-19 years old) the hidden (latent) phase of formation of the personal maturity is laid, which can be the culmination, a certain type of final point (boundary) of its social maturity. Even in the adult age a personality in its further social-psychological development can stop dead. Although, it would be wrong to throw off the thesis about that formation of social maturity is an uninterrupted process that begins from the human birth and can continue the whole life.

As we can certain the present-day society (represented by the different organization and companies, which a human join during the life) is interested in the direction, in which a personality develops. However, in this situation it doesn’t deal with so-called re-education of persons, specified as “socially infant persons”. As the practice evidence, if re-education and teaching result to the human development, then the global problems of society would be solved. In this context it goes about such necessary ability of a human, as “self-standing” in the life, when it doesn’t require “support” and “helping hands” from the part of others, who would maintain its life balance and resist difficulties.

Achievement of certain stage of social and psychic development maturity does not mean that a human already doesn’t require support, care and requirement in communication and self-improvement. During the whole life a human continues to estimate own experience, makes prognoses for future, evaluates own behaviour and society, comparing with real or expected estimations and experience of the other people. However, in V. Frankle’s opinion, “the advisors, arbitraries, and opponents play the important role for full-value personality in those life situations, in which a human didn’t reach “boundary maximum” [8, p. 266]. Obviously, a human individually takes vital decisions based on the own “senses of life”, but “thoughts from outside” sometimes play the fatal role and are filled with completely other qualitative content. We shall not be wrong, if we assert that this new content is sometimes a new “vector of per-

sonality's development", a certain type of "an anger of refraction" from own trajectory positions. Undoubtedly, the ability to take such decisions and their accomplishment is a sign of psychic development maturity, and the criteria, on the basis of which a human executes them, points on social maturity. The new counting of such social maturity level as free of will (will of a human in the society) begins exactly from this maturity stage of human social and psychic development.

It would be useful to state that each one of the life stages, passed by a human, fixes the certain level of achievements in the aspect of comprehensive development of a human. At that the famous researchers in this sphere of knowledge specify growing the subjectivity with each year gone (in this case the subjectivity is based on the developed reflection, appealed to oneself and others). Consequently, describing the displays of growing the subjectivity E.H. Erikson separates such qualities of personality, as display of care, mercy and wisdom (it comes when old age is close). At that each further stage doesn't conceal the previous ones; instead it looks as if it grows the new level of subjectivity, first of all, as socially mature personality [3, p. 166]. Characterizing the displays of social "new formations" of a human, V.I. Slobodchikov and E.I. Isaev describe even their stages: personalization – individualization – universalization. Personalization is a transition stage to the youth; individualization lies in the overrun to adult age; universalization is a final stage, or a stage of transition to the old age [5, p. 198].

It will not be superfluous to state that frequently andragogists limit themselves in their understanding of an adult person maturity, fairly emphasizing on his freedom of choice, the right of a human for information requests and own estimations. However, in reality the phenomenon of "personality's social maturity" is considerably more complex and understanding of the processing of overrunning of the social maturity on some correct stage of human life requires more profound interpretation. After all, the social maturity in the old age can be considerably low, than in the young person, that rejects suggestion in relation to the proportional dependency between human age and intent of the social maturity. From here it would be appropriate to speak about the importance and usefulness of the andragogic model of adults' teaching.

Relying ourselves on the fact that the basis of the social maturity development, first of all, makes psychological character maturity, we shall formulate the most important, in our view, components of the individual-psycho-

logical maturity in the system of coordinates of a personality's social maturity.

Based on the analysis of certain special literature on these issues, and also our own perceptions, we shall state the following abilities: 1) independent prognostication of own behaviour; 2) mobilization of own "Ego" and oneself for implementation of certain purposes; 3) independent tracing of overrun of the process of own actions execution; 4) display of the evaluative reflection; 5) mastering of own lessons for oneself, and ability to the new "vector" (positive changes) in dependence on the situation.

Appealing to the detailed elaboration of the criteria specified, we shall state that the ability of a personality to the independent prognostication of own behaviour in any life situations is based on the grounds of developed abilities both to use the required information and analyse it in accordance with the aims, connected with solving the concrete and non-standard situation in all spheres of life activity (display of this ability frequently can be inhibited because of the absence and low effectiveness of the formed individual "Ego" and underdevelopment of some psychic processes).

The ability to own mobilization, re-formatting of own "Ego" for execution of the required tasks regardless of the different circumstances and internal socially non-motivated desires ("senseless", "don't want to slave", "perceive with difficulty" etc.) also has the important meaning and is an essential component of the individual-psychological maturity. It is also necessary to emphasize the ability to the independent tracing of the course of execution of own actions and their results (that includes readiness of a personality to "the imaginary splitting" for "Ego-executor" and "Ego-controller").

The display of the evaluative reflection based on the formed level of self-consciousness and objective unprejudiced character of estimation of the own thoughts, actions, and deeds is a precondition of transition to the following stage – "learn on lessons" from own behaviour in the different situations, growing the quality of prognostication, and execution of the planned deed and objectivity of estimation. We completely agree with the position of B.A. Shcherbatyuk in relation to that the responsibility is one of the important signs of a personality social maturity [10, p. 291].

Consequently, in the structure of social-psychological maturity of a personality the socially oriented indicators ("Ego-others", "Ego-Society" through the prism of surrounding ones) and individually oriented indicators (autonomy, responsibility, mobility, trust and respect) are laid.



On the level with parameters, which characterize the psychic maturity development, it is necessary to separate the typical displays of insufficient maturity. It is about underdevelopment of the abilities to the substantial prognostication and planning of own behaviour, and taking of well-thought decisions and skill to correlate them with own possibilities and bear responsibility for them before own face. Here we should always remember that the insufficient maturity is always capable to generate the social deformation, social maturity or "social infancy".

Consequently, if all components are realized in a personality, then the ability to the new "vector" (positive changes) will always be perceived properly, as if speak globally then globalization in XXI cent. is a catalyst of social transformation. The requirements to the level of a personality's social maturity in XXI century have been somehow transformed. The insufficient individual maturity with immature psychological character will not "write into" the globalized social space. It is the reason why a personality, who completely shares the social values can adjust oneself in dependence on the situation and realize them in own behaviour, can be thought as socially mature. Undoubtedly, this problem is enough complex, because each adult human is a formed personality and by own social status has the right of voice before the society, and take active part in this complicated dialogue.

Conclusions and perspectives of further researches. The social maturity of a personality is, first of all, the certain level of the personal development of an individual, the result of a personality socialization in the process of which a human internalizes (master external structure, as a result of which they acquire features of the internal regulators) the society, values and models of behaviour and adequately executes the member of this society.

The phenomenon of "social maturity" contains the complex of personal qualities of an individual, and also certain knowledge, skills, preferences and other formed ethical qualities, which allow a human qualitatively, interact with the other participants of the society due to the achievement of certain aims.

Thus, the complex approach to the stages of the human development, in particular, from the beginning of birth to the teenage age, then youth-adult age and adult-old age in their qualitative "changes-development" give possibility not only to understand the es-

sential mechanism of the social-psychological movement, but allows speaking about inadmissibility of the projection of own age and world outlook for younger audience. It is still more correct to speak about the movement to the full-value social maturity and formation of own "vector of development" by means of social-personal development in the outgoing direction, acquiring own experience and taking only positive from the society.

The further researches in this tendency can be directed on studying the external structures-factors, as a result of which they acquire features of internal regulator for the individual behaviour in the society, and change of a human's "picture of the world".

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