THE RATIO OF THE PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PERSONALITY OF POLITICAL ASSIMILATION

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The psychological characteristics of a person associated with the formation of a political outlook include self-esteem, personal motivation at the level of altruism-egoism, and the presence/absence of authoritarian qualities in a person. These elements according to K.K. Platonov are called the first subsystem of the personality, uniting the orientation and attitudes of the personality, which manifest themselves as its moral qualities. The elements (properties) of the individual included in this subsystem do not reflect directly innate predispositions, but the individually refracted group social consciousness. This substructure is formed through education, in the process of socialization. This can be called a socially conditioned substructure or orientation of the personality, emphasizes K.K. Platonov [1].

Orientation, in turn, when considered as a whole, includes action, desire, interest, inclination, ideal, worldview, and beliefs, "directing" its social activity, is the dominant system of human needs, motives, goals, interests, and attitudes.

Orientation reveals a person's attitude towards himself and society and is interpreted as follows: «depending on what motivates a person - motives of personal interest or motives related to the interests of other people, all other features of his personality are built: interests, character traits, aspirations and experiences» [2].

S.K. Roshchin believes that when studying personality, it is necessary to pay special attention to the characteristics that may play a role in decision-making processes. These include, for example, such qualities as authoritarianism, self-esteem, the need for success, vindictiveness, and others [3].

According to the criterion of orientation, two personality models are distinguished: 1) an altruist - a person who consciously focuses on the interests of the team, society, and other people; his meaningful life orientation is serving the good; 2) an egoist-a person who consciously focuses on satisfying his desires and ambitions, on personal success; its meaningful life value becomes the Self, the self of the individual, about which the whole system of value orientations is built.

Egoism as a negative value orientation is an extreme form of individualism. Manifested in the conscious, selfish resistance of personal interests and needs to the interests of other people and society as a whole [4]. The development of egoism and

its transformation into the dominant orientation of the personality is the result of defects in education. If the practice of family education is objectively aimed at strengthening such manifestations as high self-esteem and egocentrism, then the child may develop a stable value orientation, in which only his interests and experiences are taken into account. In adulthood, such a concentration on one's own "I" can lead to the alienation of a person as an experience of loneliness in a world opposite to him.

The opposite of selfishness is altruism. Altruism is a moral principle that defines selfless actions in the interests (satisfaction of interests) of other people [4].

Altruism involves helping when no reward or personal gain is expected. Altruism, according to S.Taylor, L.Piplo, and D. Sears, should be distinguished from social behavior, which includes any actions related to the provision or assistance to other people, regardless of the nature of their motives [4]. Most social movements are not completely disinterested.

Altruism as a requirement for relations between people is wider than the principle of respect, which prohibits looking at another person as a means to achieve one's goals, and the principle of justice, which prohibits encroaching on the interests of another person. Altruism is a special case of compassion, one of the so-called social behaviors [4].

Altruism becomes the value orientation of the individual, defining her life position as a humanistic one. The main factor of altruistic behavior is not only the desire to improve the well-being of another person but also other reasons that can be considered as the expectation of some kind of reward or selfish interest [5]. In Western sociobiological theories, the emphasis is on the fact that although most people think that there is no self-interest in the actions of an altruist it occurs in a hidden form. Altruistic behavior is seen as a strategy developed in the process of natural selection.

There are three theories of altruism. According to social exchange theory, like any other social behavior, help comes from the desire to minimize costs and optimize rewards. Other psychologists believe that genuine, selfless altruism also encourages help.

The theory of social norms proceeds from the fact that the provision of assistance is associated with the presence of certain rules in society. The norm of attitude encourages us to respond to those who come to the rescue, not with evil, but with good. The norm of social responsibility makes us care for those who need it, even if they cannot thank us enough.

Evolutionary psychology comes from the existence of two types of altruism, based on the protection of one's species, and altruism, based on interchangeability. However, most evolutionary psychologists believe that the genes of selfish individuals are more likely to survive than selfless ones, and therefore society should teach altruism [6].

In our opinion, the motivation of the individual within the framework of altruism-egoism has a significant impact on the formation of a certain type of political worldview.

This motivation for behavior always includes the goals of behavior (for example, to help or not help people), so the formed beliefs about various areas of society contribute to the achievement of personal or most important goals for a person and, in general, contribute to the acceptance or rejection of the modern structure of society. Self-esteem is an important regulator of behavior and affects relationships with others, performance efficiency, and further development of the individual. The system of personal meanings of a person serves as the main criterion for self-assessment. In domestic psychology, the influence of self-esteem on the cognitive activity of a person and its role in the system of interpersonal relations is shown. Following domestic researchers of self-esteem, we believe that the beliefs of the individual, formed in the framework of the cognitive process of thinking, gradually turn into a certain type of worldview, and self-esteem plays an important role in interpersonal relationships. certain behavior of an individual in a group.

The third psychological characteristic of a person after orientation and self-esteem is the manifestation of authoritarian qualities in a person.

Soon after the collapse of Nazism, a group of psychologists and sociologists, who gathered around T. Adorno and received the name of the Frankfurt School, introduced the concept of an authoritarian personality into science. E. Fromm stands at the origins of the concept of an authoritarian personality. T. Adorno developed this concept, generalizing in subsequent years a set of theoretical ideas about a particular type, associated not only with an upbringing in the family but also with the weakening of moral principles in society. The aim of the study led by T. Adorno [7], was the disclosure of the roots of superstition, or rather, personal factors associated with superstition. An authoritarian personality, according to the authors, is developed by parents who apply strict and strict forms of discipline to the child. The child is forced to submit to strict parental authority, but as a result, hostility arises in him, which cannot directly fall on what upsets him - on his parents, since he depends on them and is afraid of punishment. The child's need to suppress hostility towards parents leads to its identification with the irritating force, the idealization of this force, and at the same time hostility changes, as a rule, about groups with a lower status. In these

outgroups, characterized by low social status, authoritarian impulses are projected, which stem from the state of frustration in the child and are suppressed by the undesirability of their realization in the family.

The authors believe that the fear of one's impulses and the need for their rigid suppression leads to rigid self-organization of the personality and stereotypical thinking. Adorno and his co-authors created five scales to measure anti-Semitic sentiment. The next step is the F-scale created by the authors, which by design measures the propensity for fascism (hence the letter "f" in its name) [7].

At the heart of the characteristics of an authoritarian personality lies the "portrait" of the personality, formed by a cruel environment. Characteristic features of this type of personality were admiration for power, the absence of doubts about its rightness, the habit and love of submission to superiors, as well as cruelty and intolerance towards the lower. Features such as extreme conservatism, aggressiveness, hatred of representatives of the intelligentsia and other ethnic groups, lust for power, primitive stereotypes of thinking, compliance, orientation towards power and strength in interpersonal relations, non-admission of guilt, the desire to consider interpersonal relations in terms of power and status, and not friendship and love [8].

Authoritarian personality - a personality type characterized by intolerance of ambiguity, excessive respect for power and authority, and hostility to any group that can disrupt the existing order [8].

One of the first reformers of psychoanalysis at the beginning of the 20th century was A. Adler, who recognized the attraction to power as the main driving force of human behavior. In a totalitarian personality, the desire for power is imposed on the unconscious. The main advantage for such a person is modesty, and not in himself, but in his subordinates. This humility convinces the boss that the subordinate does not want to take his place and not only shows himself, but sincerely does not want to, and considers himself unworthy.

Scientists have identified several components of the authoritarian personality syndrome:

Conventionalism is following the traditions of a simple layman due to the lack of formation of values.

Authoritarian submission is a psychological need to live within a certain authority, to have a strong leader, and to obey and subdue.

Authoritarian aggressiveness - aggression caused by an unconscious, intra-group hostility to authority (primarily to parents).

Intraceptiveness - hypersensitivity, tenderness, sentimentality, its absence is manifested in tenderness, and intolerance to fantasies. This is the result of a narrow

circle of consciousness. A person is afraid of his thoughts and feelings because already weak values \u200b\u200bare disappearing.

Prejudices and stereotypes - the tendency to shift responsibility to external forces and the tendency to think hard.

"Strength" and "power" - compensate for weakness with demonstrative strength.

Destructiveness and cynicism - aggressiveness (cynicism), expressed in distrust of constructive solutions, and lack of faith in ideals.

Projection - as the main protective mechanism.

According to the results of the experiments, the following conditions of education can be distinguished:

High authoritarianism: Rough intimidating discipline; Parental love aims to demonstrate proven behavior; Hierarchical family structure; Caring for marital status; Force direction; Rigidity of personality; Unconditional admiration for parents.

Low authoritarianism: logical discipline; Unconditional love; Fair Structure real care; Emotionally Oriented; Real assessment of parents; personal mobility; Like children, authorities are often very disciplined. This will likely result in the projection of hostility and repressed impulses onto those who are not part of their group.

The insecurity of authoritarian children seems to make them prone to over-concern with issues of power and status, as well as intolerance of black-and-white thinking and uncertainty. Therefore, such people obey those who have power and punish those who are below them.

In people with an authoritarian personality type, the La Pierre phenomenon is observed - a significant discrepancy between the verbal attitude and real behavior: that is, most of them have a negative attitude towards manifestations of authoritarianism, are more prone to a democratic style of behavior, but in their behavior, these same people follow authoritarian attitudes without criticizing oneself [9]. Usually, people with an authoritarian personality type have a pronounced need for a clear definition of the norms of behavior in a group and the avoidance of personal responsibility; they are characterized by the phenomenon of conformism-critical submission to the opinion of the majority. Such people strive not to stand out from the background of others, even if their opinions, assessments, and ideas about behavior differ significantly from those that are inherent in most people. They obey the opinion of their superiors in everything and do not appreciate the brightness of fantasy, the originality of ideas, and the independence of decision-making in others. Any manifestation of emotions in other people is perceived as a weakness, people who are somehow different from others are called "eccentrics". The speech of people with an authoritarian character is dominated by statements like: "I agree with the opinion

of the majority", "we believe", and "we think". This can be viewed as an attempt to reduce personal responsibility even for one's own words, relying on some conditional generality. Authoritarian relations are most clearly manifested in the "power-submission" relationship. If we take into account that a communication partner can take one of three possible positions: "top-down", "on an equal footing" and "bottom-up", then such people often use the first and third positions, and the second - "on an equal footing". " - do not notice. Partnerships in any negotiations seem alien to them, and rivalry turns out to be the most real. For many, the standard of an authoritarian personality type is a "strong" personality, capable of suppressing others, controlling the behavior of others.

Immediately after its release, the work of T. Adorno was subjected to serious criticism in foreign literature. In particular, the methodological support of the study and the organization of data collection were criticized. From the point of view of what modern science knows about the totalitarian regimes of the West and the East, the ideas of the Frankfurt School seem insufficient. However, the main conclusion has been confirmed: authoritarian tendencies, sometimes manifested in ethnic conflicts, intensify during periods of economic recession and social change.

Thus, we believe that the psychological indicators we have chosen are most closely related to the choice of certain political beliefs and the formation of a certain direction of the political worldview.

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