

Social responsibility of a person

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Annotation. Important for the analysis of the problem of responsibility is social nature of a person. It is the social living conditions that impose respective responsibilities on each individual for the performance of which he is responsible. Responsibility therefore appears, because in all its manifestations – at work, at home, in multi-faceted social relations, in family, in relationship with other people – a person appears as a social creature. Responsibility is an aspect of any relationship in which people are actually present as subjects of conscious actions realize objectively implemented on them duties. Responsibility presents oneself as a philosophical and sociological category that shows objectively a necessary relationship between an individual, environment and a society, through his mutual obligations, which are implemented in a conscious and volitional behavior and activities. It is advisable to distinguish between the responsible activity and responsible behavior. Thus, the responsible activity – an activity aimed at realization of the objectively determined, socially important (socially valuable) goals. The responsible behavior – a behavior, which is formed in accordance with specific rules, regulations, attitudes of society.

Keywords: *individual, personality, the social, activity, responsibility.*

Introduction: The responsibility of the individual does not cover the whole meaning of the norms and values existing in society, but only those advancing in the mind and activity of the individual. Psychological research points on to the correlational dependence of responsibility from individual's self-determination.

The structure of social responsibility is a complex formation, has an integrative character, a close relationship with all other qualities of the personality, emotional, volitional and intellectual aspects of the individual's activity in particular. Social responsibility should be considered as one of the indicators of social and professional development of the individual, such as need of self-realization not only in the society, but also the realization of self for the society.

Overview of publications on the topic: As V.F. Safin indicates, responsibility appears as a defining and backbone feature of self-identity. He notes: "... a person who has self-determined, is a subject consciously and constantly comparing his own goal with the goal of a group, a society, is able to actively defend his ideals. Self-determination – the process, relatively independent stage of socialization, the value of which lies within the formation of an individual's sense of purpose and meaning of life, readiness to independent life activity using correlation of his desires, personal qualities, capabilities, and requirements that apply to him on the part of others and those of society" [14, p. 151].

Independence – a system-forming sign of person's self-identity. "According to any social standards, maturity means, on the one hand, social adaptation, overcoming adolescent maximalism, and on the other hand – the independence and responsibility", – says Kon [6, p. 4].

In many scientific papers, responsibility is treated as the moral quality of a person. In particular, V. F. Safin believes that: "The highest level of responsibility, as a leading moral property, is a notion that is directly related to the world outlook of the person. It has a connection with such moral concepts as humanism, patriotism, integrity, initiative, discipline, honesty, hard work, creative activity, the ability to act, reasonable self-restraint". [14]

The measure of responsibility is determined by the degree of active freedom of a person, the measure of subjective responsibility is determined by the degree of

awareness of freedom.

Responsibility is defined as a consistent quality of the person. Some researchers state that "we must distinguish between responsibility as a moral and ethical quality of the individual and a social responsibility". [9]

According to the characteristic, given by K. Muzdybaev: "Identification of factors of formation of responsibility in various kinds of activity and depending on the different types of relationships with other people has fundamental importance" [11, p. 198]. He also notes: "... social responsibility reflects a tendency of a person to stick in his behavior to generally accepted in the society social norms, to carry out role duties and his readiness to give an account for his actions" [11, p. 198.].

N. I. Koritskaya defines criteria of social maturity of a person, taking into account the social responsibility factor. Social maturity indicates individual achievement of such level of intellectual, emotional and volitional development, when he is aware of his place in life ... of society and responsibility not only for his own actions, but also for the deeds of others. [7] Other researchers also point it out, considering that the maturity of a person is determined by the degree of involvement of the person in the solution of such problems which demand responsible behavior.

A detailed analysis of the etymology of the word "responsibility" not only in the Russian but also in English, German and French languages was performed by K. Muzdybaev [11 s. 5-9]. He states that in "Dictionary of the Russian Academy Arranged in Alphabetical Order" (1822), the word "responsibility" means "the duty to be responsible for anything." In "V. I. Dahl Explanatory Dictionary of The Living Great Russian Language", responsibility is explained as the "duty to respond – in what, or for what there is obligation to give an account." Summarizing these searches K. Muzdybaeva concludes: "With the exception of the individual shades, the word "responsibility" in Russian, English, German and French is the same. In all these languages responsibility is associated with the fulfilment of the debt and the need to account for it." [11, p. 8].

Objective: We adhere to the point of view according to which the social responsibility can be logically considered as an integral quality of personality that determines the

behavior of human activity on the basis of awareness and acceptance of the necessary dependence of the activity from public goals and values. Exploring the issue of social maturity of the person, we argue that: "Having a social responsibility as the conscious need to correlate one's behavior with social norms and attitudes aimed at social progress, indicates the achievement of personal period in social maturity structure, the bringing of it into public relations as an integral self-regulating system" [12, p. 9].

A person is free as far as he is actively responsible for his life. He does not excuse his behavior by external circumstances and does not displace the blame onto others.

It is advisable to measure formation of social responsibility as a responsible activity aimed at realization of socially significant goals and emergence through the consistent implementation of a systematic approach in the educational process.

The emergence of internal accountability, turning it into a social quality of a person depends on the activity and person's self-determination, his psychological and intellectual characteristics. According to the characteristic of S. V. Kulikovskii: "As a human activity, responsibility is possible only in society, but on the objective basis of the relationship between people and therefore originally appears social in its nature" [9, p. 11].

It is logical to regard social responsibility as an integral quality of personality that determines behavior, activity of a person through awareness and acceptance of necessary dependence of the activity from public purposes and values.

Since social responsibility arises as a system-forming component of social maturity and its criterion, it is appropriate to point out the regularities of the formation and development of responsibility. According to K. Muzdybaeva's remark: "Identification of factors of responsibility formation in various activities and depending on the different types of relationships with other people has fundamental importance" [11, p. 198].

Materials and Methods: scientific sources, monographs, research papers, the results of pilot studies. We include analysis, synthesis, generalization and experiment into the methods.

Results and discussion: Social responsibility, as an inner quality of a person, presents itself as a complex structural phenomenon. According to K. Muzdybaeva "social responsibility reflects an individual tendency to stick in his behavior to the generally accepted social norms in the society, to fulfill role obligations and its willingness to be accountable for his actions" [11, p. 42].

As Ilyenkov points out, "scale" of personality is measured only by the scale of the real problems, during the solution of which it arises, and forms in its certainty and is viewed in matters that concern and interest not only himself, but also many other people. Therefore, the power of the individual - it is always the individually expressed power of "team", that "group" of individuals that is ideally presented within, the power of individualized alliance of aspirations, needs and objectives that govern it [4].

V. I. Speransky draws attention to the concept of deontic situation, which was suggested by the Bulgarian sociologist Vladimir Momov. "Deontic situation" occurs under appropriate conditions, if the person faces certain responsibilities, when responsibility arises" [16, p. 99].

Any party of responsible activity, which is involved in

the system of relationships of responsible dependence, can implement them as a conscious party, only realizing his duties in connection with the solution of socially significant goal.

Social responsibility includes not all the contents of the existing in society norms and values, but only that spectrum, which is refracted as progressive in the minds and activities individuals. Psychologists clearly indicate the dependence of the social responsibility from the social self-determination.

V. F. Safin considers responsibility to be a fundamental backbone sign of self-determination of the individual. "Personality, who is self-determined – is a subject, who consciously and constantly compares his own goal with those of the group, society, is able to actively defend his ideals. Thus, self-determination is a process, a relatively independent stage of socialization, the essence of which lies within the formation of an individual's sense of purpose and the meaning of life, readiness to independent vital activity, based on the ratio of his desires, personal qualities, capabilities and requirements that apply to him on the part of society and others" [14, p. 151].

Responsibility – is primarily a moral quality of a person. "The highest level of responsibility, – says V. F. Safin, as a leading moral property – a concept directly related to the outlook of the person. It has a connection with such moral notions as humanism, patriotism, integrity, initiative, discipline, honesty, diligence and creativity, activity, the ability to act, reasonable self-restraint" [15, p. 115].

In the study of social responsibility of the individual, we adhere to the activity approach. It should be noted that the recognition of dual determination of activity – both by subject and by his own logic has fundamental methodological importance. "Activity is such a process that never remains finished, closed, it is always" engaged in "objective world, tends to plunge deeper into it, and continue to enrich itself ... Human activity is active to such an extent as it is developed as an object, as it is enriched with objectivity" [1, p. 83].

According to the views of G. Allport, there is self-development of existence in culture, and identity appears as "an important property of the person." Everyone is a "unique creation of the forces of nature." The processes of socialization and individualization rhythmically change during the age development. Thus, identity is formed from two years, then the child "loses" itself by identifying with the environment and interiorizing family values and those of reference group of peers, but in adolescence the search for identity is restored. Scheme of the development of personality, proposed by G. Allport, is the following: social dependence – social independence – social responsibility. Responsibility - "existential ideal of maturity."

Maslow believes that "in human being lives a force that pushes him to the unity of personality, to the spontaneous expressiveness, to the total individuality". [10] This "inner human nature", to a known extent is hereditary. In the process of individualization a person must listen to it.

In the development of self-actualizing individuals predominant are socialization and individualization. Internal determination appears stronger than the outside. These individuals rely on the inner nature, their potential

and abilities, talents and hidden resources. These people are relatively independent from the outside world, they have inner freedom.

Suitable remarks are given by J. P. Sartre, who called primarily reflection and self-awareness as spiritual development mechanisms. Consciousness is the basis of responsibility. Individualization – is a self-formation [13].

Thus, student academic group is a specific kind of social groups, with inherent group relations, interaction, consciousness, thought, and interests. The basis of social cohesion of student academic group is a learning activity. The student should foremost have the responsibility for maximum absorption and quality of knowledge, which he received during education, which means he must generate a sense of cognitive responsibility.

In its structure the social responsibility is an extremely complex formation, it has an integrative character, has a close relationship with all the qualities of a teacher, his emotional and volitional and intellectual sides of activity. Social responsibility is an indication of personal development, namely, is the criterion of its social maturity, which is particularly evident in the need for self-realization, not only of itself in society but itself for society. The peculiarity of these relations are relations of responsible dependence. They realized only when played correctly in the mind of the student.

The problem of social responsibility is closely linked with the problem of freedom, because in both cases we are talking about the need to take decisions with knowledge of the matter. Responsibility appears as the reverse side of freedom. "The measure of responsibility is determined by the degree of active freedom of a person, measure subjective of responsibility is determined by the degree of awareness of freedom" [3, p. 226].

Conclusions: "Pedagogical activity is carried out as an objectively real process, which aims at transportation of social experience, production, on its basis, of social skills and socially required behavior of the person" [2, p. 82].

Personality-forming activity, which forms a specific kind of "treating people with people", is the educational and teaching activity, aimed at forming social individuals, their identity. "In different periods of person's age, one of the activities, leading at this stage of development of the person and determines his attitude towards the world acts as the main" [5, p. 24].

The emergence of internal responsibility, its transformation into a social quality of a person depends on the activity of the person, his psychological and intellectual characteristics. According to the characterization made S. B. Kulikovskii: "... as well as human activities, responsibility is possible only in society, only on the objective basis of the relationship between people and therefore is inherently social in nature" [9, p. 11].

Formation of social responsibility as one of the most important professional qualities of socially mature teacher requires targeted differentiated work with all students. The knowledge that a student gets, "has personal significance, transform into beliefs, become motives for behavior, finding its manifestation in practice" [8, p. 94].

It is logical to regard social responsibility as an integral quality of personality that determines the behavior, human activity on the basis of awareness and acceptance of the necessary dependence of the activity from public goals and values.

Since social responsibility is an integral, system-forming factor of social maturity, it is advisable to indicate the regularities of the formation and development of responsibility. According to the characteristic by K. Muzdibaeva: "Identification of factors of responsibility formation in various activities and depending on the different types of relationships with other people has fundamental importance" [11, p. 198].

Hence, the main task of the educational and pedagogical activity is to prepare the person to live in society, presupposes the individual adaptation to different kinds of activities.

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Социальная ответственность личности

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Аннотация. Важной для анализа проблемы ответственности является общественная природа человека. Именно общественные условия жизнедеятельности возлагают на каждого индивида соответствующие обязанности, за выполнение которых он отвечает. Ответственность потому и возникает, что во всех своих проявлениях – в работе, в быту, в многогранных социальных отношениях, в семье, в отношениях с другими людьми – человек предстает существом социальным. Ответственность является аспектом любых отношений, в которых реально находятся люди, как субъекты сознательных действий реализуют объективно возложенные на них обязанности. Ответственность является философско-социологической категорией, которая показывает объективно необходимые отношения между личностью, средой, обществом, через их взаимные обязательства, которые реализуются в сознательном и волевом поведении и деятельности. Целесообразно различать ответственную деятельность и ответственное поведение. Так, ответственная деятельность – это деятельность направленная на реализацию объективно обусловленной, социально значимой (социально ценностной) цели. А ответственное поведение – это поведение, которое образуется в соответствии с конкретными нормами, правилами, взглядами социума.

Ключевые слова: индивид, личность, социальное, деятельность, ответственность.