

**THE EFFECT OF EDUCATION ON THE CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONAL
SOCIALIZATION IN A TRANSITIONAL SOCIETY**

***O EFEITO DA EDUCAÇÃO NAS CARACTERÍSTICAS DE SOCIALIZAÇÃO PESSOAL
EM UMA SOCIEDADE EM TRANSIÇÃO***

***EL EFECTO DE LA EDUCACIÓN SOBRE LAS CARACTERÍSTICAS DE LA
SOCIALIZACIÓN PERSONAL EN UNA SOCIEDAD EN TRANSICIÓN.***

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ABSTRACT: In modern sociological science, the topic of social transition at the level of society and the individual is of great interest in the context of the influence of this process on the socialization of the individual. In this regard, researchers are conducting numerous studies on the definition of the structure of socialization of the individual and the stages of this process. Researchers are also interested in the process of personality resocialization, depending on the various states of social mobility of society and the impact of such a factor as the adaptation to life at different stages of socialization (especially in the age of education) and during resocialization. It is concluded that the success of the process of resocialization of an individual depends not only on his desire to adapt as fully as possible to change in social or other circumstances.

KEYWORDS: Socialization. Education. Resocialization. Social risks. Transitive society.

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RESUMO: Na ciência sociológica moderna, o tema da transição social ao nível da sociedade e do indivíduo é de grande interesse no contexto da influência deste processo na socialização individual. Nesse sentido, os pesquisadores estão realizando inúmeros estudos sobre a definição da estrutura de socialização do indivíduo e as etapas desse processo. Os pesquisadores também estão interessados no processo de ressocialização da personalidade, dependendo dos vários estágios de mobilidade social da sociedade e do impacto de um fator como a adaptação à vida em diferentes estágios de socialização (especialmente na idade da educação) e durante a ressocialização. Conclui-se que o sucesso do processo de ressocialização de um indivíduo não depende apenas de seu desejo de se adaptar o mais plenamente possível às mudanças sociais ou outras circunstâncias.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: Socialização. Educação. Ressocialização. Riscos sociais. Sociedade transitiva.

RESUMEN: En la ciencia sociológica moderna, el tema de la transición social a nivel de la sociedad y del individuo es de gran interés en el contexto de la influencia de este proceso en la socialización del individuo. En este sentido, los investigadores están realizando numerosos estudios sobre la definición de la estructura de socialización del individuo y las etapas de este proceso. Los investigadores también están interesados en el proceso de resocialización de la personalidad, dependiendo de los distintos estados de movilidad social de la sociedad y el impacto de un factor como la adaptación a la vida en las diferentes etapas de socialización (especialmente en la edad de la educación) y durante la resocialización. Se concluye que el éxito del proceso de resocialización de un individuo depende no solo de su deseo de adaptarse lo más plenamente posible al cambio social o de otras circunstancias.

PALABRAS CLAVE: Socialización. Educación. Resocialización. Riesgos sociales. Sociedad transitiva.

Introduction

Resocialization is a complex, but objective process, which is an integral part of the process of socialization of the individual. Its importance in human life is extremely high by virtue of the fact that, starting from early childhood, he finds himself under the influence of the social microenvironment, limited at the stage of primary socialization by the home environment, family and related environment. However, as he grows up, the boundaries of the child's social environment are steadily expanding, which makes it necessary to teach him the rules of communication and norms of behavior in society (VAKULA; ZAGUTIN, 2018).

The process of socialization of an individual stretches over a fairly long period of time and, according to the definition of representatives of the sociological community, includes two stages: primary and secondary socialization, which occupies, approximately, a third of his biological life. A number of researchers believe that a person who has reached old age is entering a period of decline in the level of social activity, in particular, in connection with the

entry into retirement age caused among other things, by the state of his physical and social health (CHIKAEVA *et al.*, 2018; VASKOV *et al.*, 2018; ROZHKOVSKY *et al.*, 2017).

Most of human life, in our view, is a multi-stage process of adaptation of the individual to new social roles and changing social reality. Periods of human life when a person, due to certain circumstances, changes his lifestyle are usually called resocialization. Its significance as a process is extremely important for representatives of various age groups in society under conditions of global changes, which, first of all, refers to societies that have undergone serious trials under the influence of the First and Second World Wars, one of the consequences of which were:

- The collapse of the Austro-Hungarian and Russian empires at the beginning of the 20th century, the emergence of a new alternative capitalist model of social development based on the idea of the dictatorship of the proletariat;

- The formation of the world socialist system and the collapse of the colonial system, as a result of which a so-called bipolar world arose on our planet.

The historical divide between the end of the 20th and the beginning of the 21st centuries was marked by a new period of global socio-political transitions that affected almost the entire world community, the collapse of the USSR and the Eastern European bloc of states, which led to the end of the era of the bipolar world and its transition to a unipolar state, when the United States for thirty years have taken the position of the undisputed world leader. However, at the beginning of the third decade of the twenty-first century, they also began to undergo revisions, thanks to progress in the social and economic development of the PRC and the revival of Russia as active subjects of world politics.

In the context of the above, we note that for more than a hundred years, representatives of many generations of peoples inhabiting our country were forced to adapt to, often, radical changes taking place in the state and private life of each person. Similar problems were experienced by the citizens of the USSR and Eastern Europe at the end of the twentieth century. In contrast to the younger generations, whose adaptation to the changes occurred in the period of their primary or secondary socialization, for older generations, these changes caused deep stress, from which not everyone managed to successfully get out. Nevertheless, most of the older generations have adapted to the changes taking place in the Russian state and society, that is, to be resocialized. Moreover, this problem of adaptation, as evidenced by historical experience, will always remain relevant in transitive societies, to which our country belongs. That is why we consider the topic of our publication to be relevant and in need of deep and systematic research.

Materials and Methods

The theoretical and methodological basis of our research is the fundamental sociological principles of the theories of transitional society, social modernization, social stratification and mobility, the criteria of "humanization", "domination of the normative order" etc. This study uses the basic theories of a transitive society and the concept of resocialization set out in the works of foreign and domestic sociologists. In particular, ideas about a transitive society formed under the influence of sociological theorists such as:

- S. Huntington on a society of post-authoritarian development, the third wave of democratization (HUNTINGTON, 2003);
- D. Bell, who argued that it should be about the transition to a post-industrial society (BELL, 1973);
- J. Galbraith and E. Masuda, who believed that this concept should be associated with the transition to a new state structure based on the power of techno structure, participatory democracy (MASUDA, 1981);
- I. Wallerstein, who believed that ideas about this type of society should be associated with the transition to a new economy and a new alignment of forces in the structure of the microsystem (WALLERSTEIN, 2003).

Regarding the process of resocialization of the individual for sociological knowledge, the methodological basis is formed by the views of:

- P. Shtompka, who interpreted socialization as a rejection of cultural patterns deeply assimilated before, and an appeal to other patterns that are opposite in character to the previous ones (SHTOMPKA, 2005).

Results and Discussion

In the course of our research, our attention was attracted by the fact that for more than one hundred and seventy years, starting from the middle of the 19th century, the Russian state was in a state of permanent transition, which was uncharacteristic for any other state on our planet. As a result, many generations of our compatriots have experienced the problems of adaptation to changing economic and socio-political conditions. Our contemporaries, who witnessed not only the disintegration of the USSR, but also the military-political (Warsaw Pact) and economic (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance) alliance of the countries of Eastern Europe, are in the same state. The same historical period was marked by the transition of our country to a new level of formational development, accompanied by the rejection of the socialist

model of society and revision of almost all of its ideological, spiritual and moral values, followed by adaptation to the new liberal model of social development, accompanied by the so-called "shock therapy", which became a serious test for representatives of all age groups of Russian society. During this period, from the second half of the 1980s to the beginning of the 2000s, a new political, legal and economic system of the state was formed in our country, different from the previous one, which had a revolutionary impact on the mass consciousness, worldview, value system and morality of the entire Russian society. If the younger generations entered it during the periods of their primary and secondary socialization, mainly under the influence of the propaganda of the Western liberal model of a democratic society, then the older generations were forced to abandon their usual way of life and, in order to survive in the new conditions, had to reduce to minimum time period of being in a state of marginality. This period in their lives is characterized by scientists as resocialization, which, as we revealed above, is interpreted in different ways. This is explained by the fact that resocialization concerns not only representatives of the older generation, but also those individuals who are forced to change or adjust their lifestyle under the influence of various circumstances, for example, in connection with reaching retirement age, moving to a new place of residence, changing social status, getting to places of deprivation of liberty or release from prison, as well as, in connection with a prolonged illness, etc.

Resocialization is, in a way, another socialization in a person's life, in particular, the assimilation of norms, values, rules of behavior that differ from those learned earlier. They also interpret it as a kind of rehabilitation process, with the help of which a mature personality restores previously interrupted connections or strengthens old ones (GAFIATULINA *et al.*, 2019; KARAPETYAN *et al.*, 2020). A. I. Kovaleva and N. A. Perinskaya interpret resocialization as a process of an individual's assimilation of social norms and cultural values that have not been mastered or insufficiently mastered earlier or updated at a new stage of social development. They note that under the conditions of cardinal social changes in Russia at the end of the twentieth century, resocialization became relevant for the older generation of Russians, when a person was forced to master norms and values and models of behavior that were radically different from the previous ones (KOVALEVA; PERINSKAYA, 2016).

Thus, from the definitions of the term "resocialization" given in this article, two approaches can be distinguished according to which this process can be presented. On the one hand, it is an integral part of the process of socialization of the individual, during which he, under the influence of various circumstances, masters new roles and models of behavior. As we believe, the first variant of resocialization goes through an evolutionary path, when a person is

not required to restructure his entire lifestyle, in contrast to the second model of resocialization, forcing him, under the influence of difficult life circumstances or for other reasons, to master previously unknown norms and rules of behavior. That is, in relation to the first case, it can be assumed that a person is in rather favorable social, moral and psychological conditions, when the influence on him, in connection with the changes occurring in society, some factors traumatizing the psyche, is minimal. If these changes lead to an increase in his social status, to an improvement in his material situation and living conditions, then in this case the resocialization of the individual takes place at a high positive emotional level, which stimulates his creative, intellectual and business abilities. That is, in this case, the process of resocialization of the individual leads to positive consequences both for him and for his immediate social environment.

On the other hand, as a result, in particular, of revolutionary changes taking place in society, or under the influence of unfavorable living conditions, a person is forced to come to a radical rejection of the previous way of life and its entire system of values, which were fundamental for him, and to master new social roles, norms of behavior that correspond to the changed conditions. In this case, the changes taking place in the transforming Russian society or in his personal life have a traumatic effect on his psyche, worldview and attitude, which may result in the threat of his transition to marginal strata of society, criminal environment, or in demonstrative behavior condemned in his social environment. A similar life situation may also be characteristic of people who have released from places of imprisonment, who participated in hostilities, who have been in closed medical institutions for a long time, as well as labor migrants. All these categories of individuals, in our deep conviction, need social, moral and psychological support from the state and civil society institutions, without which the process of their resocialization cannot lead to positive results, which contains a high risk-generating potential for the entire society. When these people, without receiving support from the above structures, find themselves under the influence of radical political and religious ideology, organized criminal communities, they begin to pose a real threat to the social, legal, and then political order in society.

Thus, the process of resocialization of a person in a transforming society can lead to both positive and unfavorable consequences for the person and the society. We believe, its results depend on how successfully a person will be able to adapt to life realities in a changed social world, that is, as in the course of primary and secondary socialization, go through the “procedure” of social adaptation, which is interpreted in scientific literature as the process and result of the inclusion of an individual and a group in the social environment through solving

problems of interaction with other people, groups and society, leading both to the development of the individual and the group, and to changes in the environment itself (LUNEVA, 2018). It is aimed at maintaining homeostasis, a mobile balance established between the subject and the environment at each given moment of their interaction, and also characterizes the subject's ability to rationally distribute social and cultural resources (property, income, influence, prestige, education, information etc.), ensuring its more effective interaction with the environment (ARTEMIEV, 2001; NIKITIN; LUGININA, 2019).

As a result of the systematization of ideas about the essence of the process of social adaptation formed in the scientific community, it is noted that it includes two interrelated processes:

- Adaptive activity (change in the behavior of the subject under the influence of a new social environment);
- adapting activity (changing environmental conditions in accordance with the needs and interests of the subject).

At the level of the individual, social adaptation contributes to the coordination of his needs and claims with real opportunities, the expectations of other participants in the interaction.

There are two opposite types of social adaptation of a person: conformity or conformism, and also - activism or non-conformism. In addition, the phenomenon of social adaptation contains such characteristics as:

- Adaptation complex (a system of real and potential adaptive capabilities of subjects in a constantly changing environment);
- Adaptation potential (a set of not disclosed and not sufficiently manifested adaptive abilities and capabilities of the subject);
- Adaptation crisis (contradictions that impede or hinder the successful implementation of adaptation of subjects in the process of institutionalization of civil society);
- "adaptation syndrome" (a situation of sharp limitation or depletion of the adaptive capabilities of subjects due to their persistent adherence to outdated patterns of behavior, stereotypes and lack of resources to adapt to new living conditions);
- "adaptation barrier" (the ultimate level of adaptive activity of a person, determined by reasons of both objective and subjective nature), etc. (POPOV, 2006).

Specific manifestations of the characteristics of social adaptation in modern society are analyzed considering the spatial and temporal parameters (situations "here and now"), their

possible variability within a given socio-cultural space (group or institutional education) and the national and cultural characteristics of a particular country (GOLENKOVA *et al.*, 2005).

It is no coincidence that we paid such close attention to the adaptation, in our opinion, the success of the process of resocialization of a person depends, first of all, on his ability to accept those rules and norms of behavior in a transforming society that will help him become a full-fledged member of a changing society, actively participating in its transformation and progressive development (LUGININA, 2020).

Summarizing the results of our study of the features of resocialization of a person in a transitive society, the question arises: If the relevance of the study of this process is beyond doubt, then how much attention should be paid to the study of resocialization of a person in a society that is in a state of equilibrium, stability, and evolutionary development, taking into account the fact that in modern humanities, there are many followers of the idea of a phased process of socialization of the individual, in which primary and secondary socialization are only part of this process, followed by subsequent stages? G. Selivan identifies six phases of personality socialization: infancy, childhood, early age, adolescence, youth, maturity (SULIVAN, 1953).

Domestic sociologists have also made a significant contribution to the theory of socialization. G.E. Zborovsky identifies the following stages of personality socialization: infancy (from birth to seven years); childhood (from 3 to 6-7 years old); from 6-7 to 13-14; from 13-14 to 20-25; from 20-25 to 35-40; from 35-40 to 55-65 years old; retirement age. His classification is based on three criteria: the time of physical and social maturation, the nature of the dominant types of activity, and the main social institutions - agents of socialization (ZBOROVSKY, 2004).

N.V. Andrienkova identifies three phases of socialization: 1) primary socialization, or socialization of the child; 2) marginal socialization - a teenager (intermediate); 3) stable, i.e., conceptual 17-18-23-35 years old (DOBRENKOV; KRAVCHENKO, 2005).

Another group of researchers also distinguishes three stages of socialization, which differ from the interpretation of previous authors: 1) pre-pubertal (up to 12 years old); 2) teenage (12-16-18 years old); 3) an adult - after 18 years (DOBRENKOV; KRAVCHENKO, 2005) 2). G. M. Andreeva also distinguishes three stages of socialization, but takes such stages as pre-labor, labor and post-labor stages as a basis (DOBRENKOV; KRAVCHENKO, 2005). Z.T. Golenkova, being an adherent of the division of personality socialization into primary and secondary, connects primary socialization (from infancy to maturity) with interpersonal relations, which is carried out by the institutions of socialization (family and education) and its

agents (those who are directly involved in the upbringing and socialization of the child). She presents secondary socialization as recommendations (socialization of mature people) and determines it by social relations, in which Z. T. Golenkova also includes institutions of socialization, but those into which a person is directly included (state, parties, army, court, etc.) In her opinion, the agents of socialization are representatives of the administrations of institutions and organizations in which the person being socialized is included (GOLENKOVA, 2005). However, the researcher notes that socialization goes through certain stages that coincide with life cycles, which she associates with the individual's change of social roles, the acquisition of a new social status, abandonment of previous habits, environment, and change of lifestyle. At the same time, Z. T. Golenkova notes that each stage of the life cycle is accompanied by two mutually exclusive processes: desocialization - the process of weaning from old values, norms, roles and rules of behavior and resocialization - the process of teaching new values, norms, roles and rules of behavior to replace the old ones (GOLENKOVA *et al.*, 2005), involuntarily entering into a discussion with A. I. Kravchenko.

Thus, despite the positions of many researchers of the theory of socialization, who interpret its stages in different ways, it should be noted that they assign a certain place to the resocialization of the individual in the conditions of a steadily developing society, at the same time, attaching particular importance to this process in a transitive and risky society. We are deeply convinced that the relevance of this particular period in a person's life disproportionately increases when he finds himself in the position of a social outcast, for example, because of a conviction for a criminal offense. When he gets to places of imprisonment, he is not only forced to change his way of life, to get into an unfamiliar social environment, but also to revise his system of values, ideological attitudes. He will be able to successfully cope with these problems only with the active assistance of the correctional officers, who must:

- provide him with moral and psychological support in the process of adaptation to the conditions of existence in social isolation;

- protect from the influence of criminally infected convicts from among the recidivists and camp "authorities";

- organize a complex of educational, social and political events that allow the convict not only to realize the degree of his guilt before society for the crime committed, but also to "charge" with positive energy aimed at forming his stable immunity to a criminal lifestyle and a steady desire for law-abiding behavior in society;

- preserve his connections with the law-abiding social environment from his previous life;

- help him restore life skills in the environment in which he was before conviction or reform them after a long stay in places of detention (ABUTALIPOV, 2019).

No less difficult for an ex-prisoner is the period of post-penitentiary resocialization, when, most often, he finds himself in an extremely difficult financial situation, without the social environment in which he was before conviction with a wary attitude towards him on the part of law-abiding citizens and, often, with a weakened health and a set of diseases, the origin of which is associated with being in places of deprivation of liberty. Moreover, if he is not provided with effective support from social and other institutions, a person with a high degree of probability has the opportunity to fall under the influence of the criminal community and join the ranks of repeat offenders (ABUTALIPOV *et al.*, 2017; ABUTALIPOV, 2019).

Conclusion

The research conducted gives us quite a lot of grounds for the assertion that resocialization is an integral part of the socialization of an individual - a process lasting for his entire life. In the conditions of a steadily developing society, a person, finding himself in a changing life situation associated with a change in social status, place of residence, type of activity, growing up and aging, is forced to evolutionarily acquire new skills, style of behavior, life strategies, to correct his value attitudes etc.

Of particular importance for the individual is the process of resocialization in a society that is in the phase of transformation, global socio-economic and political changes, in which, in particular, our country found itself at the turn of the 20th-21st centuries, when representatives of several generations were forced to go through this process at the same time, requiring from them a high concentration of will, knowledge, intelligence. Successful resocialization of the individual in these extreme conditions, as evidenced by the historical experience of our country, is possible only with the support of the state, provided the solidarity of the citizen, society and government. But even in the conditions of a steadily developing society, due to unforeseen circumstances, or criminal punishment, as well as upon release from prison or in other life situations, insurmountable obstacles arise on the path of successful resocialization of the individual, when he retains the desire to lead a law-abiding way of life, to follow the prevailing social norms of behavior in society, but does not receive support from his closest social environment, the state and society.

Thus, our research shows that one of the conditions that determine the effectiveness of the resocialization process is the synchronous interaction of the individual, the authorities and

society in adapting the object of resocialization to the changed conditions of life, regardless of the complexity of the situation in which he finds himself, in order to successfully “integrate” into the transforming society or return to it not only as a law-abiding citizen, but also as a socially active member of society. Undoubtedly, this is a complex and lengthy process that requires, firstly, from the individual the desire to be a law-abiding citizen and the concentration on his part of the necessary volitional efforts, and, secondly, from the state and society - a complex of organizational, legal, material and social resources that contribute to the successful resocialization of the individual.

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