

VIENNA, AUSTRIA

"THE UNITY OF SCIENCE"

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Austria, 2019

European Association of pedagogues, psychologists and medics “Science”



International scientific periodical journal

«THE UNITY OF SCIENCE»

Vienna, Austria, 2019

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HONESTY IN PSYCHOLOGICAL DIMENSION

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Abstract. There are not only single ideas of honesty, but any fundamental investigations of this phenomenon in psychology. The article presents approaches to honesty understanding in psychological literature. Basic personal characteristics of the honest personality are defined

Key words: morality, truth, truthfulness, honesty, honest behavior.

Modern society puts in new claims for development in young generation such qualities as humanity, honesty, diligence, business efficiency, studiousness, competitiveness, etc. However, the problem of the honest personality, which remains unresolved nowadays, is becoming actual in crisis conditions, due to the growing lack of spirituality, the leveling human life values out, the exacerbation of issues of social and family education in our country. Its solution is possible through the flexible education system establishment for children and young people, taking into account modern demands and at the same time it would satisfy society interests.

There was a gap between the state ideology and the psychology of people in our country, which was manifested in the «duality» of society members moral development. In fact, there were two systems of morality - «morality for others», which reflects the level of ideological requirements and it is sanctioned by public institutions, - and «personal morality», which is formed on the basis of life experience and exists in the form of personal mechanisms of social behavior regulation.

Nowadays human life is too controversial. On the one hand, there is a spiritual and moral values actualization in the manifestation of planetary thinking, globalization, the recognition of peace necessity, stability, human relations, tolerance, unity, mutual understanding, professional competence, ethics of responsibility. On the other hand, there is social and political, and economic situations which provoke such immoral phenomena as deliberate deceit for profit, misinformation in mass media, selfishness, consumer sentiment, unfairness, alienation, corporate raids, the priority of material over spiritual, society polarization, immorality, etc.

A qualitative change in the education system requires the development of new scientific approaches in teaching youth, moral values establishment, particularly honesty, fairness and diligence. This involves the development and the formation of educational activity new mechanisms and innovative forms of communication in the educational process at educational establishments, which will help to optimize a high moral and ethical culture development.

Tasks of determining optimized conditions for young people personal development, including the intensification of psychological mechanisms, the conscious acceptance of moral norms, their transformation into an effective regulator of behavior, interpersonal relationships with other people are set before psychological and pedagogical science.

Honesty as a moral value acquires a particular significance in the context of personal development of an individual. Unfortunately, the latter does not meet the criterion of morality, due to the fact that public consciousness of Ukrainians in modern social, economic, and political ups and downs falls under significant «social perversions». The overall level of population honesty has been steadily declining in developed countries recently, while the number of dishonest people is increasing. According to qualitative indicators of psychologists (M. Baturyn, O. Bormotov, O. Pervukhina and others), inconsistent and unproductive behavior of employees in various manufacturing organizations leads to great losses nowadays. These losses are not related with technical or economic problems, but with the actions of people who assign goods, money and time of employers, demonstrating the behavior that contradicts the spirit of cooperation, and generally not ethical and incorrect attitude towards their colleagues. Thus, the presence of such a personality trait of the employee as honesty comes to the fore in the process of professional selection and consulting companies and commercial organizations.

At the same time, changes in modern political life, social and economic development have increased contradictions between official and ethical morality. Meanwhile, public consciousness has become more open and practically «its closed pages» have remained in the past, and such moral quality of a person as «honesty» has an opportunity for the development. At that, this quality has found a favorable social and psychological basis for its formation in a growing personality.

There are not only single notions of honesty, but any fundamental investigations of this phenomenon in psychology. References to hon-

esty can be found and related to such phenomena as sincerity and falsehood, truthfulness and lies. Thus, truthfulness was grounded as a character trait that determines the desire of the subject to express only what he considers to be true in Ukrainian and Russian science. Truthfulness, according to S. Rubinstein, is not the same as sincerity, but it is related to the subject understanding of cultural, historical and socially-determined categories such as fairness and truth. The concept of honesty, as can be view from the above mentioned information, is much broader and includes a number of moral values.

Honesty is defined as a moral quality of personality (M.T. Burke-Beltran, S. Galyautdinova, P. Ekman, O. Zaporozhets, V. Znakov, E. Ilyin, L. Kolberg, N. Maksymov, M. Mei, V. Mukhina, V. Obukhov, J. Piaget, O. Filipovska, L. Filonov, N. Shevchenko, V. Schur, P. Yakobson, etc.); as a personal factor that influences the results of testing (A. Anastazi); as a correlation of verbal behavior with real behavior (E. Subotskyi); as the integral quality of the personality and the criterion of its social maturity (E. Belyakova); as a communicative phenomenon that exists in the form of some knowledge and has its subject-applicant and the subject-addressee (D. Dubrovskyi) in Ukrainian and Russian psychology.

Honesty and truthfulness are important traits of man's character. They are closely interrelated. However, honesty is a notion broader than truthfulness. It manifests itself not only in the fact that an individual is true, but also in all of his/her behavior: attitude towards duties, to people, to himself/herself and behavior.

A truly honest individual should behave actively, and to this activity it should not be inspired by the fear of condemnation, punishment and etc., but the inner need, the desire to do it exactly, and not otherwise.

An honest man is demanding to himself/herself, honest in front of himself. He has no difference between words and deeds.

Honesty is a description of the actions of an individual in relation to others, the basis is the observance of social norms and rules, so honesty is an individual manifestation of conscience in interpersonal relationships. Honesty is the basis of people's trust in each other. The opposite of honesty is deceit, lies, hypocrisy.

Honesty manifests itself in truthfulness, principledness, loyalty, commitment, sincerity to others and oneself in relation to the motives that a person is guided by.

Honesty is described as the moral quality of the individual, manifested in sincerity and decency, faithfulness to accepted duties, truthfulness and principledness in the M. I. Yenykeiev Psychological encyclopedic dictionary.

Honesty is openness and avoidance of deception in relations with other people and oneself. In comparison with the truth, the notion of honesty is emphasized by the lack of mercenary motives for misinformation and, at the same time, more reliably relates to the unintentional introduction of deception: it is believed that a person can remain honest if he tells another wrong that he believes in.

Honesty can be external - honesty with other people and inward - honesty with yourself.

At the same time, the problem of the study of honesty as a special social-moral quality of the personality is still not well-developed. In particular, the question of the principles of research and the mechanisms of the development of honesty, its role in the formation of man as a personality is not disclosed. Hence, it is particularly relevant to study the psychology of upbringing honesty in adolescence and adolescence, when there are important changes in the moral consciousness of the individual, whose essence is associated with a change in the «focus» of attention to themselves.

Thus, the high level of the social significance problem of individual's honesty, his/her insufficient scientific understanding in psychological science, the lack of diagnostic tools in Ukrainian and Russian psychology, inconsistency in the system of psychological and pedagogical support to the process of forming honesty point to the relevance of the study of the genesis of the integrity of the individual, the conditions, factors and mechanisms of its development in the period of maturation.



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