

FEATURES OF THE PHENOMENON OF PSYCHOLOGICAL CULTURE

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Annotation: Individual psychological culture is defined as a set of everyday and scientific knowledge, ideas, the degree of awareness of one's own psyche and the characteristics of the psyche of another person, methods of self-control and self-control, methods of interaction and influence on another, as well as general principles and relationships of a person to himself, others and society as a whole.

Key words: culture, behavior, creativity, self-improvement, psychological culture, self-knowledge, communication, self-organization.

Not long ago, cultural psychology was studied as a separate phenomenon. Thus, the corresponding concept does not have stable content and is limited to the scientific community. More than ten relevant categories have been identified in the literature, including communication culture, communicative culture, acmeological culture, pedagogical culture, professional culture, psychological communication skills, communication skills, social and emotional intelligence and others. Professional communication between relevant specialists is complicated by such terminological diversity and causes certain difficulties in understanding scientific texts, which ultimately hinders the development of the problem. Thus, the conceptual apparatus must be somewhat structured.

The concepts of "culture of communication" and "communicative culture" are close to the concept of psychological culture [1]. In scientific literature they are often used as synonyms, although, strictly speaking, the latter is narrower. A very complete interpretation of the first concept is considered in the works of I.P. Petrov.

In his conclusions he emphasizes the following points:

- a) culture of communication as a normative act for regulating human relations, as an alternative to barbarism;
- b) as a historical type of human relations, characteristic of a certain period;
- c) as a characteristic of the level of communication quality (high, medium, low levels);
- d) as structural elements or characteristics of communication fields (cognitive culture, verbal communication, etc.);
- e) as a method of monitoring and regulating relationships [1].

All this is included in the content of the concept of psychological culture, but does not cover it completely. Communication is a process that occurs in the space of interpersonal relationships. Therefore, when they talk about a culture of communication, they mainly mean the mental processes, qualities, knowledge, practical skills and abilities involved in it: understanding a partner, the ability to choose reasonable methods of influence, the ability to listen effectively, etc. Psychological culture also presupposes a system relevant knowledge, processes, qualities, practical skills and abilities necessary for the subject to effectively deal with himself: self-awareness, mastery of methods of self-control (emotional, intellectual), etc. For example, a person who masters techniques and methods of memorization has a higher level psychological culture than a person who does not own them. Therefore, the term "culture of communication" does not allow us to cover the entire scope of the existence and activities of psychological culture.

In the psychological literature there are also terms such as “pedagogical culture”, “management culture” and “professional culture”. They include a certain synthesis of business, professional and personal qualities necessary for the effective performance of relevant professional functions. Considering that pedagogical and managerial activities belong to the humanities, these qualities include things that are part of psychological culture, important, if not superior: the ability to understand other people, master methods of influencing others, respect for others, etc.

Psychological culture is necessary for the effective performance of other types of professional activities, but not on such a scale. And the corresponding concepts in this regard are very close. In essence, we are talking about the psychological culture of a specialist, included in the context of the corresponding professional activity. Therefore, it is permissible to expand the functional area of a specialist’s psychological culture to all professions, although it occupies a dominant position among personnel in the human-human sphere. We can talk about the psychological culture of a social worker, investigator, salesperson, politician, etc.

Each profession leaves its mark in its content and other characteristics. For example, an investigator treats his “clients” completely differently than a teacher treats students or a doctor treats patients. Professional activity also has a corresponding influence on the specialist’s perception and understanding of himself as a subject. At the same time, the principle of activity-based mediation of interpersonal perception was formulated in psychology. However, the content and nature of the activity in which communication between people occurs affects not only the perceptual, but also all its other aspects: communicative and interactive, that is, methods of influence.

Therefore, the psychological culture of a specialist always has a specific feature, determined by the specifics of professional activity. This is important to take into account when psychologically training specialists. Despite the similarity of the concepts of psychological culture and the professional culture of specialists in the field of “person-to-person” (pedagogical, managerial, political, etc.), they should not be identified. In addition to psychological content, professional culture includes some subject content.

This includes a system of personal qualities, knowledge, skills and abilities necessary for the interaction of subject and object. For example, a doctor must have knowledge of anatomy, physiology, pharmacology, etc., as well as various practical and body management skills. All this forms the second side of his professional culture. The concept of “psychological culture” intersects with “psychological competence”, “communicative competence”, “communicative competence”, “autopsychological competence”, “psychological understanding”, “social competence”, “acmeological culture” and other similar concepts. .

With different terms, it should be noted that in most cases the authors include the same content in them: psychological knowledge, the ability to understand another person, self-awareness, the ability to empathize, identification, certain practical skills and abilities: the ability to listen to another, the ability to choose the right way to address , techniques of non-verbal communication, etc. The concept of psychological competence is the broadest of them. However, it also has its limitations. It works as a psychological tool to treat people humanely. However, it does not include the spiritual and moral aspects of interpersonal relationships: which subject is based on motives and values.

It can be equally successful and therefore competent in achieving human and non-human goals. We cannot deny psychological competence to thieves, scammers and sadistic maniacs. But their actions cannot be called cultural. All these concepts are characterized by a lack of spiritual and moral content. For us, the most appropriate term is “psychological culture,” which covers everything. Because it’s easier to comment on different age and gender differences. Firstly, it reflects the content side of the phenomenon - the technology of treating a person as a soul, spiritual being, subject,

personality and individuality. In this case, it does not matter whether the other individual or legal entity is the same.

Secondly, this term has the broadest content. It includes psychological knowledge, psychological thinking, practical skills and the semantic formation of personality and associated abilities. Thirdly, it includes clearly defined cultural-historical and national-ethnic aspects. This is important to take into account when assessing the level of development of the psychological culture of a particular person or an entire nation. Psychological culture is part of the universal human culture and ethnic culture of any people. It must be constantly preserved, increased and passed on to future generations as a unique heritage of humanity and each ethnic group. Fourthly, the term psychological culture has the characteristic of normativity. It is assumed that each subject must have a certain level of psychological culture corresponding to his time and age, which is one of the indicators of the norm of mental development. Fifthly, this term implies the relationship of psychological culture with the spiritual and moral values of society. This is important to consider when assessing people, certifying specialists, and developing training programs for specialists. Sixthly, the technology of transmission and acquisition of psychological culture with a pedagogical aspect is considered. And finally, seventhly, this term works well in the professional training of specialists. The proposed methodological approach is especially useful when training "person-to-person" workers, since psychological culture occupies a leading place in their professional culture.

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