

## **SPECIFIC FEATURES OF THE SOCIALIZATION OF HEALTH WORKERS**

**Ulitina K.A.,**

*Assistant at the Department of Methods of Professional Training  
Mykolayiv National Agrarian University,  
Mykolaiv, Ukraine*

The process of socialization of students at the present stage of the development of higher education is becoming particularly relevant. This is due to constant reforms in the spheres of economics, politics and education. The student's age is sensitive for acquisition of social experience, active socially significant activity, as it is characterized by the presence of intrinsic desire of the individual to correlate own aspirations with the interests of society.

The essence of socialization of the students' youth was discussed by the following scientists: M.B. Yevtukh [2], Serdyuk [3], K.K. Krylov [4], and M.B. Krylov [5]. [2], Serdyuk O.P. [2], Sidorenko O.L. [11], Ovcharenko G.E. [7], Savchenko S.V. [10], Parsons T. [8]

M.B. TEVTUKH and O.P. Serdiuk emphasize that the aim of socialization is to help children to survive in the social flow of crises and revolutions: environmental, energy, information, computer, etc., learn the experience of the elderly, find their voice, identify their place in society, independently find ways to find the most effective self-identification in society. At this time, people strive for self-recognition, self-understanding, self-regulation, self-education, self-esteem and especially self-fulfillment[2].

G.V. Ovcharenko, in her dissertation research, considers the peculiarities of the process of socialization of students in the presence of three stages, namely: 1) adaptation; 2) value-activity, or disposition; 3) professional[11].

The notion of "socialization" has several definitions, which depend on the aspect and side of research.

Philosophy considers socialization as a process of assimilation and further development of the individual social and cultural experience - skills, knowledge, norms, values, traditions, The process of including an individual in the system of social relations and shaping his or her social qualities [13].

The term "socialization" was introduced in the mid-19th century by French social scientist Gabriel Tarde. Under the concept of socialization he understood the process of internalization (learning of experience) of social norms by means of social interaction.

V. Volovich's sociological dictionary [12] defines socialization as a process of an individual's acquiring knowledge, experience, norms and values, including him/her in the

system of social ties and relations necessary for his/her formation and life in a given society.

From the point of view of psychology, socialization is the process and result of an individual's assimilation and active creation of attitudes, values, roles, expectations, which are characteristic of a certain culture or social group. Socialization is the result of people's education and takes place in the process of their activity and interaction with other people; it is an important factor in the development of a person's personality, especially his or her awareness and self-awareness [9].

In pedagogy, socialization is the process of including an individual in the system of social relations, shaping his/her social experience, formation and development as an integral person. Socialization entails interaction between a person and a social community, which influences the formation of certain social attributes and vice versa, active assimilation of a system of social relations [1].

Today the notion of socialization means the process of formation of a person in certain social conditions, the process of assimilation of social experience by a person, The process of the person assimilating social experience into his or her own values and orientations and selectively incorporating those norms and templates accepted in society or a group into his or her system of behavior.

T. Parsons notes that "the basic structure of an individual person is formed in the process of socialization based on the basic structures of the systems of social objects with which he or she has been connected during his or her life, typically including cultural values and norms institutionalized in these systems" [8].

B. Skinner and J. Dollard support this position and believe that the formation of a personality takes place in the process of teaching people social norms.

J. Piaget and L. Kohlberg discovered the "cognitive" model of socialization, the essence of which lies in the fact that in the process of acquiring imaginative and abstract thinking, people develop intelligence and self-consciousness.

A. Maslow and K. Rogers consider the individual's desire for self-actualization to be a crucial force of socialization.

E. Erickson considers the ability of an individual to cope with critical situations in his or her life path to be important for the process of socialization.

M. Lukashevich combines the concepts of socialization and social adaptation (the process of socialization takes place throughout people's lives through adaptation to the environment (spheres of living activity), which change).

Based on the above, we can conclude that socialization of students is one of the first issues, because the formation of personality is a complex process of getting an individual to social life, i.e. his socialization.

Student's socialization is focused on his/her preparation for labor activity<sup>3</sup> and entails all social processes through which an individual acquires knowledge, values, norms, which allow him/her to be a full member of society.

A higher education institution is one of the institutions (education) of socialization, in which the student adapts to life in society through the acquisition of the rules of conduct, the acquisition of best practices and inter-community relations.

Thus, socialisation is a multifaceted process: The object of influence is society (i.e. team, group), the subject is the student himself, who acquires the experience of the older

generation by entering the social sphere (entering the university, studying) and actively establishes a system of social relations, transforming both the social sphere and himself.

A person not only accepts social experience and experiences it, but also transforms it into individual values, orientations and attitudes. As an individual, she herself creates social relations, but before she becomes an individual, she undergoes a process of socialization in different groups. In this connection S.V. Savchenko [10] distinguishes the following factors of personality socialization: macro- (caused by living in large communities - country etc.), meso- (nationality etc.). The macro-, meso- (nation, region, village or town) and micro- (small groups) factors that reflect the socio-political, economic, historical, national and other features of the personality's development. M.P. Lukashevich [4] identifies three groups of factors: mega-, macro-, meso- and micro-factors.

Socialization of a person is carried out as a result of his/her inclusion into different social groups, interaction with other people and acquisition of appropriate professional skills, personal and social formation.

The process of socialization of students undergoes several stages, the guideline for distinguishing which is the meta, the content and the results of educational and spiritual activities. Stages correspond to the requirements of the specialty, which the student is concerned, the traditions of a particular institution, prevailing in the micro-society social norms. The following stages of students' socialization are distinguished: 1) the stage of adaptation (covers the first and partly the second year) - at this stage, students master the ways of educational and professional activities, the main content - student adaptation to new conditions; 2) the value and activity or disposition phase (includes in particular the second, the third and fourth year) - this stage includes a conflict between the goals of the objective and the means to achieve them (determined by the social conditions of an individual's life); 3) the professional stage (including graduation courses) - contributes to completion of professional and personal attitude of students, transforming them into active subjects of the socialization process.

Characteristic features of students' socialization under current conditions are: 1) process of acquiring social experience is carried out by including an individual in social relations; 2) socialization is carried out in active activities (educational, post-educational) in students' environment.

The main essential characteristics of the process of socialization of students of higher educational institution are: The process of adaptation to the environment in which a person finds himself or herself; the formation of self-awareness and the system of social orientation is important for successful socialization; The higher education stage completes socialisation through the education system and lays the foundation for further socialisation in a self-determined professional activity. For successful socialisation, students need to acquire the experience of their elders, understand their inclination and identify their place in society.

#### References:

1. Гончаренко С.У. Український педагогічний словник. - К.: Либідь, 1997. - 375с.
2. Євтух М.Б, Сердюк О.П. Соціальна педагогіка: Підручник. -К.: МАУП, 2002. - 232 с. - Бібліогр.: с. 221-226.
3. Зеленько А.С. Про становлення семасіології у філософсько-психологічному осмисленні: стан і перспективи: Монографія. - Луганськ: Альма-матер, 2005. - 199 с.

4. Лукашевич М. П. Соціалізація. Виховні механізми і технології: навч.-метод. посібник. - К.: ІЗМН, 1998.
5. Мудрик А.В. Социальная педагогика. - М.: Академия, 1999.
6. Міщик Л. І. Соціальна педагогіка: навч. посібник / Інститут змісту і методів навчання. - К., 1997.
7. Овчаренко Г. Е. Педагогічні умови соціалізації студентів мистецько-педагогічних спеціальностей у позанавчальній діяльності: Автореф. дис... канд. пед. наук: 13.00.05 / Луганський національний педагогічний ун-т ім. Тараса Шевченка. - Луганськ, 2005. - 20 с.
8. Парсонс Т. Система координат действия и общая теория систем действия: культура, личность и местосоциальных систем. / Американская социологическая мысль: Тексты. / Под ред. В.И. Добренькова. – М.: Издание Международного Университета Бизнеса и Управления, 1996. – С. 462-478.
9. Приходько Ю.О., Юрченко В.І. Психологічний словник-довідник. – 2004, 192 с.
10. Савченко С.В. Науково-теоретичні засади соціалізації студентської молоді в поза навчальній діяльності в умовах регіонального освітнього простору: Автореферат дис. ... докт. пед. наук: 13.00.05 / Луганський нац. пед. ун-т ім.Т.Шевченка. – Л., 2004. – 42 с.
11. Сидоренко О. Л. Соціальна педагогіка як наука: Монографія. - Харків: ХНУ ім. В.Н.Каразіна, 2004. - 120 с.
12. Соціологія: короткий енциклопедичний словник. Уклад.: В.І.Волович, В.І.Тарасенко, М.В.Захарченко та ін. / Під заг.ред.В.І.Воловича. - 1998, 736 с. Філософський словник соціальних термінів. - Х.: "Корвін", 2002. - 672 с.
13. Циба В. Соціологія особистості: системний підхід (соціально-психологічний аналіз): навч. посібник. - К.: МАУП, 2000.
14. Якуба Е. А. Социология: учебное пособие для студентов. – Харьков: Константа, 1996.