

SECONDARY SOCIALIZATION OF ELDERLY PEOPLE AS A SOCIAL AND PEDAGOGICAL ISSUE

The article is devoted to the analyses of the definition of secondary socialization and the essence of socialization which is revealed when the processes of adaptation and interiorization intersect. The problem of secondary socialization of the elderly is investigated as a socio-pedagogical problem for understanding the peculiarities of socio-pedagogical support which should be directed at 1) the achievement of the balance between adaptation and autonomization, 2) the formation of self-determination in choosing the positive strategy of ageing and overcoming the manifestations of the age crisis, 3) the actualization of the need for self-realization considered to be the result of an efficient secondary socialization.

Considering the problem of secondary socialization, we rely on the the assertion that it is a necessary and integral part of general socialization and correlates with the latter as a part and the whole. Making a natural part of the process of socialization of individuals, secondary socialization is a specific manifestation of the general laws and regularities of socialization in the formation and development of individual consciousness and cultural identity.

The secondary socialization, as the aggregate of social adaptation and development processes is characterized by the following:

- firstly, it characterizes the changes in the life of a previously socialized individual that is socially mature person holding formed personality structures, autonomous and responsible for decision-making;

- secondly, it takes place at a more formalized (as compared to primary socialization) institutionalized level;

- thirdly, since the transition to the elderly age is closely connected with changing social roles, acquiring new statuses, giving up former habits, environment, contacts, changing usual lifestyle, this process is divided into two stages: desocialization and resocialization.

Personality self-realisation of an elderly person is a process that consists in transforming the picture of the world, the «I-conception» and constructing optimistic life plan. The problem of self-realization in old age is not only scientifically relevant but also vitally significant because self-realisation opens for elderly people new prospects in self-actualization and self-improvement as well as in finding meaning of life.

A specific feature of the self-realisation process in the old age is that it can be blocked by the age crisis which makes the elderly people incapable of realizing their life goals, values, themselves in general. The social-pedagogical support aimed at rendering assistance in the development of social

adaptation, social autonomy and social activity is manifested in the formation of positive ageing strategy, facilitates overcoming of the obstacles and manifestations of the age crisis and actualizes the need in self-realization.