

VALUE OF ART IN SOCIAL STABILITY

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Introduction. Art has always performed important tasks during the process of social development. One of them is the maintenance of social stability. The suggestive and compensatory functions of art “work” for its solution.

Aim. During a brief historical perspective to see how the implementation of these functions contributes to social stability.

Results. High strata of society have always tried to use the influence of artistic works to strengthen their authority both within the country and on the international arena (for the preservation of the existing social structure). Famous pyramids for the Egyptians, temple complexes were convincing evidence of the divine nature of the pharaohs and their power over all sides of the world on which the faces of the pyramids were oriented. Bright artistic images persuaded the Egyptians in stability of social order and inspired the feeling of hopelessness of rebellion against them.

Art forms and works for the lower social strata were directed to relieve the psychological stress and in the future to remove social contradictions. This was one of the tasks for dramatists of Ancient Greece and the organizers of spectacular events in Ancient Rome.

In the modern era during periods of social instability or war, forms of artistic creativity are at the center of public attention, aimed to mobilize general population to support certain political forces and existing social and state structures. In such kind of situations, as a rule, special attention is paid to a poster art, which clearly and easily expresses the goals of a state in a war.

Mass, theatrical, brightly decorated events (demonstrations, military parades, torchlight processions) are often organized. March music, national anthems, as well as classical music often accompanies such events. It should be noted that classical music associated with universal values is sometimes used as a cover for the interests of the nationalists whose goals do not always correspond to the ideas of humanism.

Conclusions. At any stage of social development art is of great value due to the fulfillment of the hedonic function (the ability of an artwork to give pleasure), compensatory (allowing a person to get what he lacks in real life), cognitive, prognostic, etc. This value of art for general population has always been taken into account in the domestic politics of any state. During both peaceful and war periods art has always been an arsenal of instruments to reduce social instability, to strengthen existing social and state structures, thereby ensuring their survival.

SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL CONTRADICTION AND WAYS TO SOLVE IT BY STUDYING THE PARADOXES AND PRINCIPLES OF HUMAN BEHAVIOR

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Introduction. Socio-psychological contradiction is an internal conflict caused by chains of unconscious paradoxes and discrepancies between the expectations of an individual and reality surrounding him. Doubts, internal rejection and misunderstanding in the absence of proper control and understanding of the situation, begin to worsen an individual’s health. The development of social and psychological contradictions can lead to a violation of psychological and mental balance. An important task is to find ways to solve social and psychological contradictions and to prevent an internal conflict at an early stage.

Aim. To characterize the phenomenon of social and psychological contradictions. To identify the levels of emergence and development of socio-psychological contradictions. To denote the consequences

of socio-psychological contradiction progression and to bring the methods of its solution. To explore the way to solve social and psychological contradictions by an example of a paradox. To explore the way to solve social-psychological contradiction by an example of an empirical rule.

Materials and methods. The phenomenon of social and psychological contradiction is revealed. Socio-psychological contradiction is divided into three levels: relative psychological-social balance; imbalance, “slowdown” of the main activities; inability to implement any kind of “strategic” plans and desires, a kind of life crisis (a critical contradiction). The reasons for emergence of socio-psychological contradictions are described.

Rational ignorance. The essence of this phenomenon is connected with the fact that the efforts and time spent for making a right decision outweigh benefits of making the most correct decision, in comparison with the effectiveness of less successful but well-timed decisions.

Informational overload as one of the main factors of psychological state imbalance of modern man is connected with increasing amount and speed of information. Thereby, a quality of people’s demands for each other, society for an individual and an individual to society changes, that negatively affects the majority of people who are not able to manage their psychological reserves for the most optimal reaction to the changes in the world. We should take into account an inability to use skepticism, due to the lack of knowledge of empirical rules and paradoxes. The ways of suppressing the development of socio-psychological contradiction by the example of the Pareto principle and the “Ship of Theseus” paradox are characterized.

The “Ship of Theseus” is a paradox related to the paradoxes of definitions. Its formulation is: if every element of the ship was replaced at least once, can we consider the ship as the same one? The paradox in the study of socio-psychological contradiction is that some life situations reflect the essence of the paradox can negatively affect the psychological health of a person. In a case when an individual has an understanding of this paradox, his misunderstanding and internal contradiction will be minimal and a solution will be found.

The Pareto principle is an empirical law means that 20% of efforts give 80% of result, and the remaining 80% of effort is only 20% of result. Turning to such reasons for socio-psychological contradiction as rational ignorance and information overload, it can be said that with a help of this empirical law it is possible to minimize socio-psychological contradiction.

Results and discussion. Discussion of the “Ship of Theseus” paradox and the Pareto principle with analysis of other reasons of emergence and development of socio-psychological contradictions let us to suppress the internal conflict and to solve social and psychological contradiction.

Conclusions. Analysis of paradoxes, principles of human behavior, as well as knowledge about the reasons of internal conflict, let us to prevent the emergence of socio-psychological contradiction and to solve it at later stages of development. When our consciousness is not subjected to overloading with unresolved paradoxes, as well as doubts and contradictions, it becomes possible to get psychological balance. It was the main purpose of the study.