

FROM OUTSIDERHOOD TO SUCCESSFULNESS: DEVELOPMENT ISSUES (TEACHERS' COMMUNITY POINT OF VIEW)

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Abstract: The article reflects and interprets the results of the survey of 300 teachers of different specialties organized to clarify the typology of outsiders. The questionnaire, which contains 148 psychological parameters typical for outsiders, was designed to be interpreted according to a five-point system. As a result of the factor analysis of 32 parameters, it was possible to develop seven types. With the help of these parameters, the potential for positive promotion from outsiderhood to successfulness was revealed, being considered a logical path for people to act in the process of self-improvement of the identified respondents. It has been concerned that the "Outsiderhood-Successfulness" continuum contains a subconscious reflection of the psychology state of the community, the pedagogical one in particular. The possibility of a social and psychological improvement is reflected in this way. It can be used to significantly improve one's life, improve the situation by working hard for the purpose of self-improvement. The negative features of the process have been revealed, such as a tendency to tantrums, feelings of resentment, isolation, individualization of life, inability to finish tasks, a tendency to blame, mistrust, self-absorption, lack of initiative, silence, restlessness, self-doubt, procrastination, a tendency to take offense and not to admit mistakes. The best socio-psychological parameters of this process are such traits as sociability, diligence, sense of self-worth, painful experience of defeats, intelligence.

Keywords: cognitive process; continuum "Outsiderhood-Successfulness"; opposite poles of life; socio-psychological parameters; socio-psychological improvement; social exclusion.

1 Introduction

Outsiderhood and successfulness of the personality belong to the most widely spread phenomena that function in society. Overcoming the outsiderhood of a personality in society by means of identifying and activating the hidden possibilities of a socially rejected personality, that allows increasing his/her life needs, improve quality of life, realize his/her potential, and thus achieve successfulness is the most urgent and, at the same time, complex social and psychological problem. Outsiderhood and successfulness can be considered to be opposite poles of human life. Theoretically, there should be a path between them, that can be represented on a certain continuum, in which the intermediate links between the extreme points will be displayed. The authors successfully observed similarities in a teachers' survey, conducted on the topic. If we manage to depict outsider's movement toward successful society member, then this will suggest a deeper understanding of the features of the transition from one extreme point to another, which is observed in the survey data of pedagogical workers.

2 Literature Review

It is recognized in sociological research that factors similar to those described will form a system of parameters, that, as a result of the mechanisms' of social influence action, can spread to wide sections of the population and change the political vectors of states, their stratification and have influence on the deepening of social alienation, changes in social systems and configurations, provoke significant social changes (Giddens, Luhmann, Shtompka) [4, 11, 24], deepen social anomie, the feeling of being outside the process, in a state of loneliness and despair in one's strength (Schwalb) [23], psychological consequences of neglect on the side of both individuals and the society

(Tomchuk, Yakubina) [26, 28], feeling of rejection as a result of social exclusion together with the exclusion outside the society (Oksamytna, Libanova, Levitas, Silver) [7-9, 16, 24]. However, the studies mentioned above seem to conduct the analysis of the outsiderhood's components and reflect them rather than the phenomenon itself.

The aim of this type of social and psychological research is to reveal the essence of the phenomenon of the components of outsiderhood as a result of social exclusion, one may even say "rejection". The interpretation of data suggests that these people were left alone with their problems by society and were pushed out of its borders [17]. A detailed description of inactivity states and their differentiation with similar social and psychological phenomena has been considered in the works of such researchers as T. Artiomova, V. Larionova [2, 6]. More specifically, revealing the cause-and-effect social exclusion project, the concerted action phenomenon of outsiderhood factors has been observed in the scientific works of the following researchers: Likhonosova, O. Makarova, S. Oksamytna [10, 12, 16]. It is noteworthy, that in the literature, attention is paid not only to the description of the social outsiderhood problem, but also to the reverse phenomenon that has been interpreted as a social inclusion process, including social education [3, 5].

The personality problem in the context of its successfulness has been studied from the philosophical, pedagogical, and psychological points of view by S. Maksymenko, H. Mykhailishyn, V. Rybalka, T. Tytarenko, and others.

3 Materials and Methods

A survey for 300 teachers who teach different subjects was conducted in order to observe the development from outsider status to successfulness. A questionnaire was compiled containing 148 parameters that are typical for the above mentioned "outsiders" which were supposed to be evaluated according to a five-point system (Appendix A).

It is important to mention that teachers as specialists of psychological and pedagogical direction and active members of their communities acted as experts who are able to assess the character and behavior of the persons which, with a high level of probability, can be recognized as outsiders.

According to survey data, 32 features were selected, the probability of which in evaluated people's character was determined by more than 3 points. A factor analysis was conducted in the frameworks of these features, which led to the identification of seven factors with a total contribution to the variance of 51.4%. The content of the factors reflects the main types of outsiders from the point of view of the respondents.

Table 1: Factor selection method

| Component | Initial values | | |
|-----------|----------------|--------------|---------|
| | Total | % dispersion | Total % |
| 1 | 5.072 | 15.849 | 15.849 |
| 2 | 3.069 | 9.592 | 25.440 |
| 3 | 2.330 | 7.280 | 32.720 |
| 4 | 1.774 | 5.545 | 38.265 |
| 5 | 1.579 | 4.933 | 43.198 |
| 6 | 1.402 | 4.382 | 47.580 |
| 7 | 1.226 | 3.831 | 51.410 |

The authors studied the phenomenon of outsider types occurrence in the process of evaluation of people with passive consciousness, as if they still have effective mechanisms of a certain system, which is a specific for society.

"The functioning of any socio-economic system is carried out in the conditions of a complex interaction of a set of internal and external factors. Since a factor is the cause, the driving force of some process or phenomenon, which determines its nature, the

identification, evaluation and forecasting of their influence on the results change ... is the essence of any research. However, factor analysis makes sense only if these factors can be controlled, at least partially" [19].

The seven factors, identified among the 32 traits outlined by the teachers, have the following structure. The first type, characterized by a combination of such traits as tending to hysteria (.599), an inherent sense of resentment (.592), living own individual life (.584), not always finishing tasks (.529), tending to accusations (.527), mistrustfulness (.526), self-absorption (.516), lack of initiative (.510), silentness (.481), restlessness (.477), self-doubt (.460), proneness to procrastinate (.459), trends to taking offense (.455), not always admitting mistakes (.453), we called an "Offended Hysteric". The second type is a "Company Worker", who has the following traits: sociable (.610), hardworking (.604), benevolent (.600), with a sense of self-worth (.575), painfully experiencing defeats (.483), intelligent (.463). The third type is "Insolent Extortionist", who is convinced of his rightness (.655), shy (-.549), tends to accusations (.530). The fourth type is "Simple-Minded Luxury Lover", who loves free time (.554), does not judge himself and others (.546), vulnerable (.492), tends to accept life as it is. The fifth type is an "Anxious Egoist", who is anxious (.460), with a sense of self-worth, mistrustful (.342). The sixth one is a "Undemanding Idler", who is satisfied with the existing situation (.460), intelligent (-.347), deliberately avoids certain types of activities. The seventh type is a "Stubborn Egoist", who is stubborn (.483), has a sense of guilt (-.372), is quickly disappointed (-.326). The continuum "Outsiderhood-Successfulness" is presented in Figure 1 below.

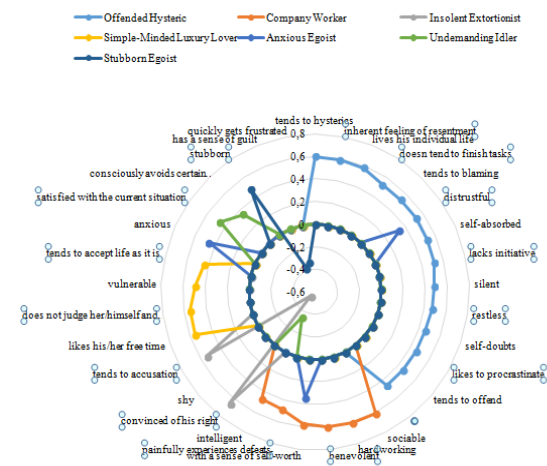


Figure 1. Continuum "Outsiderhood-Successfulness"

4 Results and Discussion

If we organize this list in the order based upon data analysis, it may seem that the characteristics of outsiders have little order. It may appear that there are no trends, but the survey results demonstrate the following order: 1) Offended Hysteric; 2) Insolent Extortionist; 3) Simple-Minded Luxury Lover; 4) Anxious Egoist; 5) Stubborn Egoist; 6) Undemanding Idler; 7) Company Worker; thus, a general picture emerges. In the process of ordering, we tried to reflect a not entirely clear, but still perceptible tendency to improve the psychological parameters.

The original type "Offended hysteric" has retained its primary position, because in the new list it can be interpreted as the most negative character of the list. This is because it is characterized by traits that data analysis displayed as the ones forming a clear negative gradation. The most negative parameter of the outsider type is a tendency to hysteria, which strengthens the phenomenon of passivity and adds the pathos of awareness to one's inferiority to it, especially in social terms; it can also turn into neuroticism and aggression. Such a person often takes

offense at the whole world, as it doesn't correspond to his/her ideas and needs, which have a character of a simulacrum. The phenomenon of outsiderhood is significantly strengthened by such an insult, as well as by the fact that such a person lives his/her individual, one might say, isolated life, very often doesn't finish the tasks he has started and blames others, but not himself, for this. As a rule, such a person is distrustful, since this trait is reinforced by his/her resentment on the environment. Social exclusion is strengthened and aggravated by such features as self-absorption, lack of initiative, silence, restlessness, the ability to doubt oneself, the tendency to procrastination, to not always motivated offences, and not admitting own mistakes. We suppose that this type is endowed with quite problematic features and therefore is the most vivid example of negative passivity in the social plan.

The second type of the list that has been compiled by us - "Insolent Extortionist" - can be distinguished by certain positive features, he is convinced that he is right, which is important for successful activity; he has moderate shyness, which makes him more acceptable to the environment and more sociable. However, this type has a penchant for accusations, which harms him socially and crosses the positive value of other traits.

The third type, "Simple-Minded Luxury Lover", likes to have free time that shows that a certain amount of his/her time is devoted to certain activities, he/she is not used to judging either himself/herself or others, perhaps he/she is inclined to empathy, caring, which makes him more socially attractive; he tends to take a realistic philosophical position and accepts life as it is, which can encourage him/her to defend his/her social position. Thus, this type becomes more attractive than the previous one.

The fourth type according to our classification - "Anxious Egoist" - is generally characterized by a sense of self-worth, which makes him an indifferent and even active character. He doesn't show passivity so often, tends to defend his position and does quite a lot for this, since he trusts few people and cannot be stopped by the negative efforts of the ones around him. In this case, this activity can be considered as a means of preserving self-worth.

The next type, "Stubborn Egoist", is characterized by stubbornness, which is far from always being intelligent, but such a person can always demonstrate the manifestation of will in a certain direction. The traits of this type can significantly increase the individual's social activity and lead him to achieving social success, that is why this type can be considered as a turning point between outsiderhood and successfulness towards the latter phenomenon.

After that, in our classification comes the type "Undemanding Idler". First of all, it is a combination of, one might say, very eloquent philosophical positions: this type tends to be satisfied with the existing situation (this could be considered as a negative trait) and at the same time possesses such a trait as intelligence, which is a set of positive parameters, including a high intellectual level, the ability to correctly assess the situation and make the right decision about it. This type also tends to avoid certain types of activities, which is also a characteristic of an intelligent person, because he tends not to do what he considers unacceptable for various reasons; this person may refuse a certain type of activity because he considers it unacceptable in moral plan. Such a person cannot be regarded as an outsider due to his intelligence and realistic approaches to social life. A personality type that has the above mentioned orientations and possesses such a large number of positive traits is simply predestined to social success.

And, finally, at the top of the pyramid, which reflects progress towards successfulness, there is the type "Company Worker", that, due to a big number of positive traits he possesses, can be considered to be very successful. Such traits as sociability, hard work, sense of self-worth, painful experience of defeats and intelligence can be considered to be a kind of pinnacle of a personality's successfulness.

The survey of teachers showed that they clearly see the structure of the transition process from purely outsider forms of human behavior to more viable and expedient ones. This process is gradual and has the character of an improvement, which was observed by the teachers during the survey. The factor analysis of their answers showed that an optimistic vision of a person's transition to higher and more effective forms of behavior exists in the teachers' collective consciousness.

5 Conclusion

- 1) The continuum "Outsiderhood-Successfulness" has a subconscious reflection in the psychological community, in particular, the pedagogical one. In such a way, the potential possibility of a social and psychological improvement is observed, with the help of which one can significantly improve own life, improve the situation by working hard for the purpose of self-improvement.
- 2) The pedagogical community, acting as experts, reveals its optimistic view of the potential opportunity of each person to move to a higher level, to make himself/herself better and more effective in the social dimension.
- 3) As a result of the factor analysis of 32 parameters, seven types were identified, with the help of which the possibility of advancement from outsider status to successfulness was indicated as a logical path of a person's progress in the process of self-improvement.
- 4) The worst socio-psychological traits for the process of self-improvement are a tendency to hysterics, a sense of resentment, isolation, isolated individual life, the inability to finish tasks, a tendency to blame, mistrust, self-absorption, lack of initiative, silence, restlessness, self-doubt, procrastination, a tendency to take offense, a tendency not to admit own mistakes.
- 5) The best socio-psychological parameters of this process are such traits as sociability, diligence, benevolence, a sense of self-worth, painful experience of defeats, intelligence.

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Primary Paper Section: A

Secondary Paper Section: AM

Appendix A (Questionnaire)

Dear colleague!

There are people around us that could be called outsiders – people, whose **behavior and consciousness are based on the feelings of loss, passivity, identifying their own place in the society as an outsider, disbelief in their own capabilities, pessimistic expectations.** Please identify a person from your surrounding (not mentioning his/her name and surname), who, in your opinion, best of all corresponds to the following characteristic.

Estimate the degree of expression of the below listed features by cycling one of the numbers:

1 – the trait is not typical, 2 – the trait is partly typical, 3 – the trait is more or less typical, 4 – the trait is quite strongly typical, 5 – the trait is very typical

| | | | | | |
|-----|--|-----------|------|---|-----------|
| 1. | Introverted | 1 2 3 4 5 | 75. | Stubborn | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 2. | Touchy | 1 2 3 4 5 | 76. | Intended | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 3. | Inclined to transfer responsibility to others | 1 2 3 4 5 | 77. | Unrealized | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 4. | Inclined to make accusations | 1 2 3 4 5 | 78. | Able to defend his/her position | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 5. | A constant feeling of resentment is inherent | 1 2 3 4 5 | 79. | Cannot obey | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 6. | Inert | 1 2 3 4 5 | 80. | Trying to face the situation | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 7. | Careless | 1 2 3 4 5 | 81. | Anxious | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 8. | Reserved | 1 2 3 4 5 | 82. | Does not always finish tasks | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 9. | Faint | 1 2 3 4 5 | 83. | Apolitical | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 10. | Feeble | 1 2 3 4 5 | 84. | Benevolent | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 11. | Realistic | 1 2 3 4 5 | 85. | Persistent | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 12. | Self-absorbed | 1 2 3 4 5 | 86. | Consciously avoids certain activities | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 13. | Unwilling | 1 2 3 4 5 | 87. | Purposeful | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 14. | Weak-spirited | 1 2 3 4 5 | 88. | Hardworking | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 15. | Spiritless | 1 2 3 4 5 | 89. | Inclined to introspection | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 16. | Silent | 1 2 3 4 5 | 90. | Feeble | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 17. | Self-sufficient | 1 2 3 4 5 | 91. | Modest | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 18. | Inherent egocentrism | 1 2 3 4 5 | 92. | Satisfied with the current situation | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 19. | Arguing with others | 1 2 3 4 5 | 93. | Shows incompetence | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 20. | Vindictive | 1 2 3 4 5 | 94. | Inclined to accept life as it is | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 21. | Tries to finish tasks | 1 2 3 4 5 | 95. | Conflicting | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 22. | Unscrupulous | 1 2 3 4 5 | 96. | Indifferent | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 23. | Restless | 1 2 3 4 5 | 97. | Stingy | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 24. | Ideological | 1 2 3 4 5 | 98. | Aggressive | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 25. | Talkative | 1 2 3 4 5 | 99. | Inconsistent | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 26. | Predicted | 1 2 3 4 5 | 100. | Sets himself/herself goals that he/she cannot achieve | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 27. | Fighting for the truth | 1 2 3 4 5 | 101. | Abrupt | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 28. | Implacable | 1 2 3 4 5 | 102. | Intolerant of accusations | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 29. | Makes fun of himself/herself and others | 1 2 3 4 5 | 103. | Capable of actions and acts of protest | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 30. | Sociable | 1 2 3 4 5 | 104. | Envious | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 31. | Able to defend his/her rights | 1 2 3 4 5 | 105. | Complains about failure | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 32. | Avoids certain activities | 1 2 3 4 5 | 106. | Attentive | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 33. | Gets frustrated quickly | 1 2 3 4 5 | 107. | Squealer | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 34. | Thoughtless | 1 2 3 4 5 | 108. | Sincere | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 35. | Dependent | 1 2 3 4 5 | 109. | Pays little attention to others | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 36. | Uncommunicative | 1 2 3 4 5 | 110. | Stale | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 37. | Satisfied with his/her position | 1 2 3 4 5 | 111. | Hard | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 38. | Denies authorities | 1 2 3 4 5 | 112. | Likes to procrastinate | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 39. | Confused | 1 2 3 4 5 | 113. | Can settle for the smallest | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 40. | Has achievements in the areas of activity | 1 2 3 4 5 | 114. | Unambitious | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 41. | Convinced of his/her rightness | 1 2 3 4 5 | 115. | Shy | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 42. | Cunning | 1 2 3 4 5 | 116. | Painfully experiences defeats | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 43. | With a sense of self-worth | 1 2 3 4 5 | 117. | Feels guilty | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 44. | Used to losing | 1 2 3 4 5 | 118. | Negatively disposed | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 45. | Compliant | 1 2 3 4 5 | 119. | Inclined to take offence | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 46. | Not satisfied with the existing state of affairs | 1 2 3 4 5 | 120. | Inclined to tantrum | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 47. | Indifferent | 1 2 3 4 5 | 121. | Does not always admit mistakes | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 48. | Considerate | 1 2 3 4 5 | 122. | Inclined to remorse | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 49. | Agrees with everything | 1 2 3 4 5 | 123. | Open | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 50. | Selfish person | 1 2 3 4 5 | 124. | Impulsive | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 51. | Sad | 1 2 3 4 5 | 125. | Secretive | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 52. | Not inclined to make an effort | 1 2 3 4 5 | 126. | Angry | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 53. | Does not set goals | 1 2 3 4 5 | 127. | Impatient | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 54. | Satisfied with his/her life | 1 2 3 4 5 | 128. | Phlegmatic | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 55. | Well-balanced | 1 2 3 4 5 | 129. | Helpless | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 56. | Defenseless | 1 2 3 4 5 | 130. | Unkind | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 57. | Has no sense of self-worth | 1 2 3 4 5 | 131. | Tends to complain about life | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 58. | Unscrupulous | 1 2 3 4 5 | 132. | Direct | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 59. | Willing to discuss his/her problems | 1 2 3 4 5 | 133. | Tends to blame everyone | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 60. | Likes to have free time | 1 2 3 4 5 | 134. | Is ashamed of failure | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 61. | Doesn't judge himself/herself and other people | 1 2 3 4 5 | 135. | Has no friends | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 62. | Suffers humiliation | 1 2 3 4 5 | 136. | Lives his individual life | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 63. | Depressed | 1 2 3 4 5 | 137. | Critical | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 64. | Has some achievements | 1 2 3 4 5 | 138. | Trying to avoid failure | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 65. | Pessimist | 1 2 3 4 5 | 139. | Does not hide failure | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 66. | Shows selective activity | 1 2 3 4 5 | 140. | Passive | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 67. | Relaxed | 1 2 3 4 5 | 141. | Does not obey the authorities | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 68. | Has doubts about himself/herself | 1 2 3 4 5 | 142. | Dependent | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 69. | Unrealistic | 1 2 3 4 5 | 143. | Fights for himself/herself | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 70. | Impatient | 1 2 3 4 5 | 144. | Capricious | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 71. | Apathetic | 1 2 3 4 5 | 145. | Intelligent | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 72. | Bad-tempered | 1 2 3 4 5 | 146. | Unstable | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 73. | Skeptical | 1 2 3 4 5 | 147. | Cannot think logically | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 74. | Distrustful | 1 2 3 4 5 | 148. | Calm | 1 2 3 4 5 |