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## SOCIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DETERMINATION OF PERSONAL SENSE OF OWNERSHIP FORMATION IN ONTOGENESIS

The paper deals with the phenomenon of sense of ownership as a socially determined entity, which appears on the basis of an instinctive need for ownership. Sense of ownership is defined as an emotional state of an individual, reflecting subjective evaluative attitudes towards real or abstract ownership targets. Sense of ownership has a number of levels, ranging from feelings to a particular object to more advanced social forms related to social values, ideals and personal attitudes. Sense of ownership is formed, actualized or deactivated during a human life under the influence of various social and psychological factors. The peculiarities of manifestation and stages of sense of ownership formation at different age periods are described in the article. Socio-psychological and political and psychological determinants of formation, actualization or deactivation, leveling or weakening of sense of ownership in ontogenesis are determined. They are motivation of psychological appropriation, group attitude towards ownership, group social and economic identity, development of value-semantic sphere of personality, as well as group values and meanings, collective emotional states, feeling of domination or dependence, intergroup and ingroup comparison, threat of loss of ownership, self-investing, psychological legitimization of ownership possession, and social competition. Sense of ownership can vary phenomenologically depending on the impact of various social and psychological factors, and can play both stimulating and hindering roles in individual identity formation. It can have different modalities, intensity, duration, depth, level of awareness, complexity, substantive content, and various conditions of occurrence, functions performed depending on the situation, different influence on a person, forms and conditions of its development. These determinants can operate in different ways and cause sense of ownership actualization or deactivation depending on the circumstances and stage of life, individual psychological features and his/her social environment. The influence of social and political conflicts on sense of ownership actualization/deactivation is analyzed using the example of internally displaced persons.

**Key words:** sense of ownership, psychological ownership, social and psychological determination, sense of ownership formation, ontogenesis.

**Formulation of the problem.** The basis of social relations, which determines their features, is psychological ownership (according to J. L. Pierce, T. Kostova, & K. T. Dirks, 2002). It conditions the human economic subjectivity formation, its experiences, and values. Property is in fact a continuation of a person, and a sense of ownership becomes part of the person's identity. In turn

it determines the social and psychological context of the subjects of ownership interaction, which is realized in their social practices. The scholars continue discussing the nature of sense of ownership, whether it has an instinctive nature or, whether it is determined by the individual social environment and is formed in the process of socialization. Nevertheless, they agree that sense of ownership formation takes place throughout human life. Sense of ownership like any feeling is a lasting emotional experience of a person and community. It arises in the process of their relations with the out world. It is formed and manifested in the course of human development.

Socio-economic and political and legal conditions affect people and are perceived by them ambiguously, differentially and selectively, because they are mediated and transformed through a number of social and psychological phenomena. However, the problem of sense of ownership emergence and formation in ontogenesis still needs to be studied in details.

At the same time, sense of ownership transformation of internally displaced persons, which is particularly acutely affected not only material assets, but also the break of close relations and the actual loss of most spheres of psychological ownership, becomes relevant.

**Analysis of the recent research and publications, determination of unresolved issues of the general problem.** The analysis of psychological literature has shown that sense of ownership is traditionally considered by scientists as a social and psychological phenomenon based on the main instinctive need for property, whose satisfaction is closely related to the person's group consciousness formation and functioning. It is a psychological attribute of personality that distinguishes it from others and forms the basis for categorization and differentiation, which is possible only in the process of social interaction (Beaglehole, 1931; Бурменко, & Карнышев, 2003; Джеймс, 1991; Хазратова, & Луценко, 2011; Пайпс, 2008; Хазратова, 2009).

Sense of ownership is defined as a specifically subjective form of the need for property existence which is based on the experience of belonging to a person certain attributes of property (targets, things or objects), i.e. the experience of ownership. It is based on the peculiarities of an individual to extend their Selves to all that at least belong to them, what he has the right on, and may say "mine" (Хазратова, & Луценко, 2011).

As a construct of person's self-awareness sense of ownership is realized in social practices and acts simultaneously as a factor and result, or consequence of interpersonal interaction is a multidimensional entity. Its specificity is determined by the organization of its constituents and heterogeneity of its manifestations.

Sense of ownership has a meaningful character. Ownership is like a basis of human being, where things and relations become a symbol of human stability in the social and cultural space. That is, ownership is a certain bound

which separates the Self from all others' Selves. Property is a place of their own world and power, talent and freedom (Рычков, p. 114).

Ownership, as N. Khazratova and M. Lutsenko rightly observe, gives man not only material resources for life and development, but also, through experience sense of ownership, belonging certain thing to him, contributes to an individual's inner world formation, his/her system of values and self-esteem, faith in own forces, in the ability to achieve a certain result. It helps a person to manifest him/herself in the outside world, self-identify him/herself in relationships with others. Therefore, ownership is an important source of psychological resources for individual formation and development (Хазратова, & Луценко, 2011).

In general, scholars agree on the instinctive, innate nature of the need for property (Beaglehole, 1931; Джеймс, 1991; Пайпс, 2008; Хазратова, & Луценко, 2011, etc.). But sense of ownership is already formed on its basis, and depending on various social psychological factors can vary in levels, forms and methods of manifestation at various stages of human ontogenesis.

Belonging something to the person are experienced subjective significant connection with the target, the ability to control and influence on it. This target bears an imprint of our own Self, and its loss or damage will be equally harm to our Self. Property plays an important role in everyday life, in ways of perceiving and evaluating a person himself and others, forming a complex system of social symbols bearing information about their owners. For example, property symbolizes not only personal qualities of the individual, but also the group to which it belongs, its general social and economic status. People not only express their personal and social qualities through ownership, but also make conclusions about the identity of other people based on their one.

However, unexamined remains an issue of sense of ownership formation, as well as possibility for its modification or transformation in ontogenesis. It is important to determine the regularities of this process, as well as the possibilities for influence on lifestyle quality of people who have insufficient or vice versa overestimated sense of ownership.

The purpose of the paper is to define the main determinants of individual's sense of ownership formation during his/her lifetime.

**Presentation of the main research material.** Sense of ownership we understand as an emotional state of an individual, reflecting subjective evaluative attitudes towards real or abstract ownership targets. These are the processes of internal regulation of human activity, reflecting the content and meaning which they have real or abstract, concrete or generalized targets of ownership, or, in other words, the attitude of a subject towards them. Like any feeling, it must have a conscious component in the form of subjective experience.

Feelings reflect not objective, but subjective, usually unconscious estimation of a target. Emergence and development of sense of ownership leads to

the formation of stable emotional connections. It is based on the experience of interaction with a target of ownership. Due to the fact that this experience may be controversial, to have both positive and negative episodes, feelings in relation to many targets of ownership have an ambivalent nature.

Depending on the stage of individual development, sense of ownership may vary in the form of generalization of a target of feelings, and therefore may have different levels of concreteness – from feelings on a real object to feelings relating on social values and ideals. So, it's important for a preschooler to own specific things, toys and identify themselves in a group through them. But it is important for an adult person to have their own guides and value judgments.

A working algorithm for sense of ownership forming is to compare a person with ones who have succeeded in the domains and values (material or spiritual) subjectively important for him/her, the desire to be in their place. However, one and the same feeling can reside and manifest in different ways, depending on what emotional state the person is at the moment. So, sense of ownership can accompany the emotions of joy, interest, envy, insults, shame, and anger at different times.

Undoubtedly, every person has sense of ownership in their own way, because they have own set of individual traits and personal qualities that influence the formation and manifestation of this feeling.

One of the features of sense of ownership is that it has a number of levels of manifestation, ranging from direct feelings to a particular object and more advanced social forms related to social values, ideals and personality guides. Social institutions, in particular, social symbols supporting their resilience, some traditions, norms and social practices, play an essential role in sense of ownership formation and development as one of the highest human feelings. As an emotional process, sense of ownership develops and, although it has its own biologically deterministic grounds, is the product of individual's life in society, their communication and education.

Experience of privacy is genetically associated with such an ancient, basic form of emotional sphere as the need for property. Possessive aspirations have a deep, instinctive nature. However, under the influence of education and social influence, they are transformed into sense of ownership, are modified in ontogenesis, acquire prosocial forms, but do not disappear, changing only their intensity.

The trait to appropriation, according to R. Pipes, is inherent in everything and means much more than just the desire to possess physically perceptible objects, since it is firmly connected with the personality, and develops one's sense of dignity and self-confidence (Пайпс, 2008).

At the same time, it should be emphasized that sense of ownership cannot be concentrated exclusively on the economic-material objects of ownership, such as money, property, expensive things, etc. It applies to the entire psycho-

logical space of individuals (Нартова-Бочавер, 2008), which combines a complex of physical, social and purely psychological phenomena which people identify themselves with (body, territory, private things, time planning, social relations, attitudes). These phenomena can be especially significant in accordance with the psychological situation, gaining for the subject a personal meaning, and begins to be protected by all physical and psychological means.

Sense of ownership begins to originate very early and psychologists believe that its first signs in ontogenesis can be recorded already in 2-3 months, due to the experience of their own corporeality (Кенпапу, 1992; Хазратова, 2009). Newborn children gradually begin to realize that parts of their body belong to them. They are an organic extension of their own, and therefore only they can manage them. Gradual study and discovery of their body as a target of ownership begin from this moment. Children firstly start to separate themselves from others.

The next stage in forming sense of ownership is transfer of children' attention to toys and certain things. Babies often draw all the things that they are interested in, in the mouth, thus trying not only to know a subject, but also to psychologically appropriate it. Kids consider everything they can afford, including their mother. Children of early age still do not differentiate where they are, and where "they are not". They do not separate themselves from mother, and therefore frequent displays of jealousy to her are also a sign of sense of ownership emergence towards social relationships. And parents are the first and most important targets of ownership.

Representatives of psychoanalysis believe that feeling of ownership arises as a consequence of unknown processes of accumulation, which begin at the same stage of development. Later feeling changes to more socio-significant objects: sand, pebbles, toys, and significant adults. Children, starting from a year and a half, fall asleep easier, if their favorite toy or coverlets are next to them. At this period the threat of ownership loss as one of the key determinants of sense of ownership is already actualized.

Awareness of boundaries of the Self occurs gradually and begins at about three years. By this age children can consider everything that falls into their eyeshot, and it is almost impossible to convince them in opposite. This phenomenon in psychology is known as egocentrism, which prevents children from understanding that others may also have their own feelings, desires and needs. This means that it's difficult for child to understand that not everything is around him/her. There are toys and things that have other owners, and some of them belong to several people. This is clearly expressed in the notion of indivisibility of the world and his/her own self. Later, egocentrism is being overcome by the socialization of child and the acquisition of social experience by him/her (Губеладзе, 2013).

It should be emphasized that in the preschool age the relations of affiliation relate, first of all, to inanimate, material targets (“my toy”), which are often transferred to living targets (“my mother”). At the same time possession of intangible objects is not typical for preschoolers. The visual, effective and visual-figurative thinking of preschool children does not make it possible to feel ownership of intangible objects. All that they define as “theirs” can be felt, it can be touched.

Other researchers point out that sense of ownership arises along with the emergence and development of self-consciousness that is formed at the age of 1-2 years (Пайпс, 2008; Bettelheim, 1969; Furby, 1980).

The child becomes cumbersome and demanding in defending his right to property. No one has no right to touch his/her mom or take his/her toy. According to R. Pipes, 1,5-2 years children are characterized by a high level of aggression against other children in the struggle for the right to own certain things. At the same time, there are not only possessive aspirations for the desired subjects, but also envious attitude towards the peers’ affairs (Пайпс, 2009). It is the period when the possession of the subject emerges as a criterion for categorization, differentiation and self-affirmation of the child in the social world.

According to B. Bethelheim, M. Spiro, and L. Furby, individual sense of ownership is inextricably linked with his/her personal feelings (Bettelheim, 1969; Furby, 1980; Spiro, 1958). Common using of some things, absence of personal targets of ownership contributes to sense of general unity, indivisibility formation, but emotional connection is lost. It leads to the emergence of intimacy feelings, experience of their features and peculiarities, uniqueness, focus only on one thing.

Researchers on the problems of economic socialization determine that awareness of property takes place at the boundary between early and pre-school age (Дембицька, 2008; Москаленко, 2013; Фенько, 2000). Children change the concept of “mine” from material things to social objects, which are often considered parents and the closest environment. Behavior of a small owner in communicating with peers acquires social characteristics, including interpersonal control of ownership. At this stage, one of the key factors in sense of ownership forming is group attitudes towards ownership, as well as intergroup and in-group comparison.

So sense of ownership is one of the most important phenomena that characterizes the economic socialization of a preschooler. Even before the basic knowledge of children about money, valuable things, and economic phenomena, before they are taught to carry out elementary financial transactions and to plan expenses, the main thing, sense of ownership, arises in this process of education. It is interpreted as a basic feeling that in the future will determine the peculiarities of the way children’ will construct their social relationships, their self-determination in the society, development of their self-esteem, etc. Sense

of ownership emergence and formation is an important and inevitable stage of children development.

However, like most of the economic concepts, understanding the ownership in the preschool age is still slightly differentiated and autonomous. And only at the primary school age, with the expansion of the outlook, knowledge and experience of the child's economic behavior, the understanding of property begins to differentiate, and its connection with such concepts as “money”, “value”, “social inequality”, etc., appears.

Mastering or personalization of own territory is one of the stages of sense of ownership creating. The area of sovereign, inaccessible control on the part of other territories determines a degree of individual's confidence in him/herself. Children who have their own space better build their subjectivity. According to D. Rychkov “Somebody can become someone only in his own place” (Рычков, 2007, p. 37). On the other hand, children deprived of such territory, on the one hand, have more blurred own boundaries, but an acute need for their own territory they may appears with their age (Нартова-Бочавер, 2008, p.12).

One of the components of the psychological space is everyday habits and personal ability to independently determine their own mode (Нартова-Бочавер, 2008). Ownership at one's own time, the right to structure their lives at their own discretion is also a kind of sense of ownership, which is, in fact, a leak experience of privacy. Habits and schedule have a particular importance for children, since they still have unformed subjectivity and therefore cannot control their lives to the extent that they would like. If they cannot make a decision, then at least they have information about what happens and when.

Sense of ownership refers to many aspects of the child's mental development. Personal property often forms part of the self-image and determines the motivation of human behavior, its efficiency and competence. The ownership problem often appears as central to the development of relationships with peers and social environment.

Sense of ownership is closely linked to the experience of privacy and intimacy (Нартова-Бочавер, 2008; Таренко, 2013) since it provides the opportunity to distinguish from others, personification, awareness of the membership of something only one person. Ability to provide privacy is an important psychological feature of ownership. Existence of individual is impossible without it.

Along with the emergence of feeling of “own” sense of “stranger” appears. Often the appearance and breeding of these concepts do not coincide in time. Children first define, separate and defend their own, and later begin to realize that others also have their own, and, therefore, it is “alien” for them, something that can not be taken without permission, and something that does not apply to his property right. As a rule, this feeling is formed under the influ-

ence of adults, who are actively trying to control and direct the process of understanding by child of the concepts of “his/her own”, to teach the child to share. Sense of ownership formation in this period is associated with the formation of group social and economic identity, as well as with the development of value-semantic sphere of personality.

The individual psychological space and sense of ownership develops in ontogenesis due to the emergence of new dimensions, the transfer of their boundaries within a framework of existing dimensions, and filling them with various content in accordance with the experience and objectives of maturation (Нартова-Бочавер, 2008, p. 138). Awareness of you as a subject of ownership relations through the personal self-identity formation becomes the central core of human economic and social identity.

It cannot be argued that sense of ownership is a stable and inert entity, which is formed at certain age period and is still static. It is always in the process of forming, re-designing, reducing or increasing valence, etc. depending on specific social circumstances. Sense of ownership can vary phenomenologically, saturated with various social and psychological factors and play both stimulating and inhibiting role in personal identity formation. It can have different modalities, intensity, duration, depth, level of consciousness, complexity, substantive content, and different conditions of occurrence, functions performed depending on the situation, different influence on an individual, forms and conditions of its development.

In stable periods of human life and society, sense of ownership aspires to balance, using already developed forms of expression. During critical events, life situations, sense of ownership can destabilize, and a person regresses to the past, for example, to the impulsive mastering of property.

With age, formed in childhood proprietary patterns of behavior will determine the particular person's attitude towards money, property, ways of appropriating, the level of its responsibility and effectiveness. In general, speaking about existing sense of ownership is already possible closer to adolescence, when personal self-consciousness and self-concept formation occurs, and the experience of psychological ownership and privacy become an integral component of self-consciousness. However, it does not mean that during the subsequent life sense of ownership remains constant and not flexible. On the contrary, it undergoes changes depending on a number of social and psychological factors.

They include group attitudes towards ownership, group social and economic identity, the development of the personal value-semantic sphere, experience of collective emotional states, which are related, inter alia, to individual activities and its realization in community. Individuals' dependence on one or another community involves their identification with the values and attitudes of other members. Consequently, affirmative or negative attitudes of the commu-

nity towards ownership and various methods of appropriation will affect the individual attitude. The higher is the level of identification with one or another community, the stronger is the impact of their collective attitudes.

Motivation of psychological appropriation is one of the other factors in sense of ownership formation and transformation in ontogenesis. Among the main motives of psychological appropriation, researchers determine effectiveness, self-identification, stimulation and need to take place (Pierce, Kostova, & Dirks, 2002).

Self-investing increases the level of sense of ownership to one or another target, through the embedded power, energy, and effort. The more person has invested both moral and material resources to acquire, increase and preserve this psychological ownership, the higher is the level of its manifestation. This determinant should appear in preschool age, when the children firstly get the right to dispose of their own things and toys, and independently organize their own space. Success of this stage in the preschool age leads to the success of sense of ownership formation and realization in adulthood.

Personal self-identification in the field of economic and social relations is based on intergroup and in-group comparison. Individual's belonging to one or another community stipulates his/her self-determination, including sense of ownership actualization to any spheres of individual psychological space. Accordingly, the change of community or his/her status in it certainly affects sense of ownership revaluation and transformation, its valence and intensity of manifestation.

Threat (real or imaginary) to loss of ownership or control over certain areas of their psychological space is an important factor of sense of ownership actualizing. Individuals begin to actively defend their limits by protecting their psychological ownership. It can also be manifested in the intensified use of appropriate markers to personalize their space, aggressive behavior, categorical rejection of another position, etc. As an example, feeling and sense of ownership of internally displaced persons may be investigated and brightly described in this case. They lost most of their property, home, and value things. Their relations, time planning, and normal life were damaged, and their bodies and life were under the threat. During the in-depth interviews, IDPs talked about deep feeling of disturbance of sense of ownership. They described it as feeling of loss of foundation, security, and trust. Such experience is a significant determinant of their possibility adaptation in a new environment.

For the successful sense of ownership realization in social practices it is important to recognize by other people rights of a person or community to such psychological ownership or psychological legitimization of ownership possession. It can be realized not only with the help of legal rights, but also through oral agreements and even through non-interference in individual psychological space.

Sense of ownership formation and transformation in ontogenesis is explained by the interconnection and interdependence of individual-typological, emotional-volitional, value-semantic, demand-motivational, subjective social and economic factors that dominate on the various stages of the personality formation.

Belonging to a person certain object of ownership is experienced as a subjectively significant connection with this thing, the ability to control it and exercise influence on it. The thing carries the imprint of our self, and its loss or damage is equivalent to the damage to our self. Persons perceiving the objects of their property as an extension of their Selves seek for their continual increase and accumulation.

Sense of ownership does not always play only an adaptive or motivational role in human life. Apparently, it is closely related to the personality, his/her attitudes towards life, to people, with his/her beliefs and views. Sense of ownership is one of the types of moral feelings, in which the persistent personal attitude towards the social reality, other people and himself is manifested. It is formed in the social interaction and joint activities of people in the process of their communication and is an important tool for assessing acts and behavior, as well as the regulation of individual relationship.

Multidimensional nature of sense of ownership is determined by its multicomponents structure, the existence of different types of sense of ownership manifestation and its actual forms. The level of sense of ownership formation affects the level of individual social activity and the choice of his appropriate strategies for life-creation.

**Conclusions and perspectives for further research.** Sense of ownership is in the process of formation, re-design, actualization / deactivation depending on specific social circumstances. The main social and psychological determinants of sense of ownership formation, actualization or deactivation, leveling or weakening in ontogenesis are motivation of psychological appropriation, the group attitudes towards property, the group social and economic identity, the development of individual value-semantic sphere, as well as group values and meanings, collective emotional states, feeling of dominance or dependence, intergroup and in-group comparisons, threat of loss of ownership, self-investing, psychological legitimization of ownership the property, and social competition. These determinants can function differently depending on the life circumstances, stage of the life and individual psychological features, or remain stable. Sense of ownership can be various in form of generalization of the object of feelings and have different levels of specificity - from feelings to a real object, to feelings relating to social values and ideals. If for a preschooler is important to collect specific things, toys and self-identify in a group through them, then for an adult man is actually relevant material institutions and valuable judgments.

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### **Губеладзе І. Г. Соціально-психологічна детермінація формування почуття власності особистості в онтогенезі**

Феномен почуття власності розглядається як соціально детерміноване утворення, що виникає на основі інстинктивної потреби у власності, а протягом життя людини під впливом різних соціально-психологічних чинників формується, актуалізується чи деактуалізується. Почуття власності тлумачиться як емоційний стан людини, що відображає суб'єктивне, оцінне ставлення до реальних або абстрактних об'єктів власності. Обґрунтовано, що почуття власності має різні рівні вияву, – від безпосередніх почуттів щодо конкретного об'єкта і до вищих соціальних форм, що належать до соціальних цінностей, ідеалів і настановлень особи. Описано особливості прояву та етапність формування почуття власності у

різні вікові періоди. Визначено соціально-психологічні та політико-психологічні детермінанти формування, актуалізації чи деактуалізації, нівелювання чи послаблення почуття власності в онтогенезі, серед яких мотивація психологічного при-власнення, групове ставлення до власності, групова соціальна та економічна ідентичність, розвиток ціннісно-смыслові сфери особистості, а також групових цінностей і смислів, колективні емоційні стани, відчуття домінування або залежності, міжгрупове та інгрупове порівняння, загроза втрати власності, самоінвестування, психологічна легітимізація володіння об'єктом власності, соціальна конкуренція. З'ясовано, що почуття власності може варіювати феноменологічно, залежно від впливу різних соціально-психологічних чинників, і відігравати як стимулювальну, так і гальмівну роль у становленні ідентичності особи; воно може мати різну модальність, інтенсивність, тривалість, глибину, рівень усвідомленості, складність, предметний зміст, різні умови виникнення, функції залежно від ситуації, різний вплив на особу, форми та умови свого розвитку. Зауважено, що означені детермінанти можуть по-різному функціонувати і зумовлювати актуалізацію чи деактуалізацію почуття власності залежно від життєвих обставин, етапу життєвого шляху, індивідуально-психологічних рис особистості та її соціального оточення. Проаналізовано вплив соціально-політичних конфліктів на актуалізацію/деактуалізацію почуття власності особи на прикладі внутрішньо переміщених осіб.

**Ключові слова:** почуття власності, психологічна власність, соціально-психологічна детермінація, формування почуття власності, онтогенез.