ADVANCES IN SOCIOLOGY, PSYCHOLOGY & HUMAN BEHAVIOR

Mental self-management: Theory of intellectual styles and their development

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To date, there is a large amount of literature on general intelligence and multiple intelligences. There are many samples that measure this dymenia, but data on mind management up to this point in which I read the article had not reached me. They were not interested in the first lines yet, so I decided to write a report on it.

According to the author, intelligence depends on both external and internal causes. The external causes are the social reality, the prerequisites in which a person is realized, and the internal ones from the general intelligence and personality features. Data on the subject can be found in the works of Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau. Intelligence management is about how we orient it and what we use it for. The fact that several individuals are placed in the same environment does not mean that they will handle their crystallized intelligence in the same way. On the contrary, man's understandings, his desires and peculiarities will prompt him in one way or another to use his intelligence by his own methods. Exactly this is depicted by the example of the three roommates who have the same level of abilities, but are carried out in different areas of life. Mental self-management is defined as purpose, configuration, level, range, and aspiration.

On the personal side, power is also divided according to the way in which it is implemented at the legislative, executive and enacting level. Individuals who adhere to the legislative leadership are precise, accurate and constructive individuals. They do not like to follow the rules and build their own individual ones. They prefer to solve problems and aim for specialties such as actor, scientist and others.

Another method of directing talent is accurate. The precise method marks that the existing rules built from the executive purpose of self-government are being used. People with such ambitions prefer a career as a lawyer, surgeon, builder on a foreign project.

The judicial purpose of the self-organization is related to the evaluation of the activity that has not yet been planned and its contemplation over the period of realization of the tasks.

The author of the article points out that individuals generally do not adhere to only one purpose of psychic organization, but are able to combine it, and at the same time can be more or less good at using in a certain style.

Self-management is performed in a variety of configurations, and these are: monarchical, hierarchical, oligarchic and anarchic.

Monarchic problems are those which have as their purpose the realization of a single thing or the solution of a single question. Often the problems may seem monarchical, but they are practically not. It depends on people's perceptions and attitudes towards reality.

By contrast, hierarchical problems seem indiscriminate, solving multiple tasks and pursuing multiple goals. Sometimes it is difficult to decide which task is prioritised and subordination is disrupted. Several goals can be almost equally enticing, and the consequence can be confusion in decisions. People with this style are self-confident, creative, methodical and courageous.

When the problems are many and equally significant, we are talking about an oligarchic form of government. Individuals with an oligarchic style of behavior are motivated by competition with others, have skills in dealing with frustration, for them the enjoyment of effort is as important as the realization of intention. The oligarchic form is associated with labor, with labor and intent being of equal importance.

The anarchic form requires detachment from the order (systemlessness) and a new method of solving problems. People with an affinity for such a configuration like challenges, their disorder pleases, they know exactly what they want and bravely go into action.

The consequences of mental self-management configurations are as follows:

1. Monarchists realize their aspirations, but believe that their gifts are not appreciated in the school. They can be difficult to cohabitate because they are overly dedicated.
2. Hierarchists do well both in school and in life and can cope with multiple duties. They strike a good balance between judgment and action, but what they consider essential does not guarantee its credibility.
3. Oligarchists repeatedly create a state of frustration in themselves and others. Their judgments may be confused at some level and indecisive when they need to act.
4. Anarchists have a predisposition to antisocial actions, and if they are not well educated they will not show their creative talent. For them, it is essential that their constructive nature harmonizes with the anarchic style they handle.

Power functions at many levels - federal, provincial, urban and others. In the most general predestination, one can distinguish between a global and a local attitude towards reality.

The global level solves common and abducted issues. Individuals with such a style of thinking are sages, philosophers and refer from the general to the private. They ignore the details or may not notice them.

The author of the article studies the local level as related to details in the views and realization of duties. Such problems to solve are structuring a project, drawing up rules and more. People with this style prefer to think in detail, they are realistic and pragmatic. Robert Stenberg illustrated the level of self-management of intelligence with the three students each adhering to a different style.

Regarding the range of psychic management, we can divide it into external and internal. Internal self-management is related to solving personal problems, and external - to foreign ones.

Internal precedents are solved by using the mind autonomously from the social environment. Individuals with such a range function independently, they are directed to their inner world, they are characterized by a lack of emotional intelligence, they strive for the task.

The external sphere refers to tasks that affect both the individual and other people. He's claiming partnership with them. People oriented to such a range are directed to the social environment, socially oriented, characteristic of them is emotional intelligence.

Power has an aspiration to methodism from things that can be divided into conservative and progressive. Conservative purposefulness is bound by already existing rules and formalities. Subjects with such purposefulness do not like to risk, preferring to make a relationship between work and life. Examples of conservative aspirations can be fine-tuning of taxes, the use of rules.

As the author of the article points out, progressive purposefulness goes beyond the rules, rejects them and creates new ones. Subjects with this style take more risks. These are the people of art and science, with the latter building new paradigms in the scientific field.

Developments in intellectual styles have some specifics that are closely tied to the social environment, so they are less likely to be biologically deterministic. The first thing that is characteristic is that some cultures incite some styles more than others. Second, gender is also important. In general, men make the rules, and women tend to be perpetrators. The third variable is age. In kindergartens, children are stimulated to legislative activity, that is, to develop their creative abilities without strict rules. However, once they start school, they are asked to adapt to communication with other children and the teacher, taking into account the opinion of the group. The fourth variable is the parenting style. Either way, each parent has a personal style of power, and he will push this style in the child, even if he does not have an inclination to it. The prospect of a child having a management style like that of a parent is great because it will resemble it. The fifth interdependence with aspiration is religious affiliation. Some religions promote certain styles more than others. Sixth, is the training of man, as well as the acquired specialty, since different education prompts to different styles.

In my opinion, the doctrine of the focus of intelligence can be applied in the field of career guidance, since personal pictures matter what profession is suitable for young people. From the article it became clear that the directionality of intelligence also depends on social prerequisites. If a person develops his gifts and abilities in harmony with the surrounding reality and chooses a profession suitable for her, then she will be a much better specialist than another to which this does not apply. Let's take the illustration of the three students that the author of the article paints. One roommate becomes a lawyer, but imagine that his parents longed for him to become a psychotherapist. Would they support his precise way of marking and using the existential rules characteristic of the executive purpose of mental self-government?

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