

STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT OF PSYCHE AND CONSCIOUSNESS

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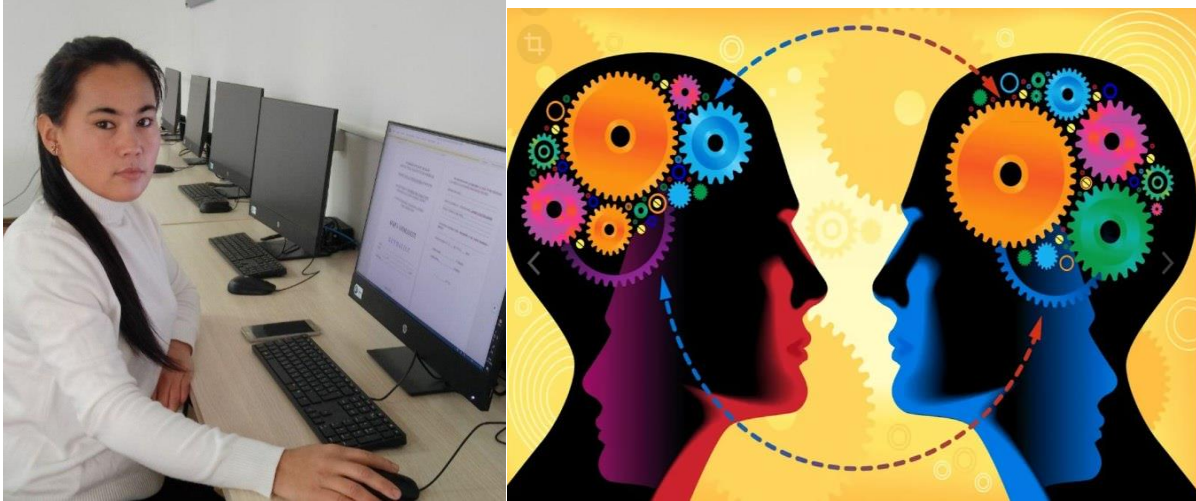
Abstract: This article describes the methods of comparative analysis of the categories "consciousness" and "psyche", the essence of the concepts of tropism, sensory stage, instinct, intellectual movement, stages of development.

Key words: sensitivity, tropism, sensory stage, instinct, intellectual movement, consciousness, ontogenetic development, phylogenetic development.

INTRODUCTION

It is known that all matter, from lifeless inorganic matter to the highest and most complex form of organic matter - the human brain, has the ability to reflect, which is a general feature of the material world, that is, the ability to respond to various influences. Movement in inanimate nature can be manifested in the form of mutual mechanical physical and chemical relations of bodies or substances. So, the form of movement changes qualitatively when transitioning to living matter. Biological forms of reflection are characteristic of living matter. In particular, at a certain stage of the development of living matter, psyche, which is a qualitatively new form of reflection, appears. All living organisms, from plants to animals, at all stages of evolution have sensitivity, which is a biological form of reflection. Basically, methods of reaction to biological factors with special actions are called tropism. Tropisms are different, phototropism is the tendency of a living organism to move under the influence of heat, chemotropism is the tendency to choose a certain physical and chemical environment, topotropism is the movement of a living organism under the influence of a mechanical stimulus. Tropisms allow plants to manage themselves. In animals, a new type of exposure - sensitivity has appeared. Also, signs (smells, shapes, colors) of things that are actually indifferent to the organism, that is, do not satisfy its organic needs, have signaling significance. Due to the sensitivity of animals, there is a reflection of more effects than plants.

Types of animal behavior. Instincts are innate complex actions of animals to satisfy their needs. For example: many birds make a nest very skillfully, they perform various actions in the way of choosing the material and building the nest. Nests of swallows, spiders, and bees can be an example of this. Depending on the biological needs of animals, their instinctive actions can be divided into the following types: feeding instinct, preservation instinct, reproductive instinct, and herd instinct. Instincts are not formed through training or learning, they are inherited as a biological inheritance. The neural - physiological basis of instincts - unconditioned reflexes.



The development of human consciousness. There is a big difference between the human psyche and the most highly developed animal psyche. Animal "language" and human language cannot be compared in any way. If an animal gives a signal to other similar animals in its group only about events limited to the immediate situation at the moment, a person can inform other people about the past, present and future things with the help of language and give them social experience. can transfer. Usually, the difference between animal and human thinking is due to the difference between their language. Humans have abstract thinking and animals have practical thinking. A person has the ability to see things in a conscious way according to the need. If a person does not absorb the experience of humanity, if he does not enter into a relationship with people similar to him, he will not be formed as a person. The main factor in the development of human consciousness was labor activity, that is, the activities of people making and using weapons together. Labor activity affects the development of social relations, and the development of social relations affects the improvement of labor activity. Human mind develops in work. Human consciousness has emerged as the highest form of reflection in the process of evolutionary development, thanks to consciousness, a person can distinguish the objective stable properties of things in the material world and, on this basis, can change the surrounding reality.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

So, the human psyche can be called consciousness. A comparative analysis of the categories "consciousness" and "psyche" allows us to conclude that the phenomena defined by these terms differ from each other in terms of quality and quantity. But quality differences should be recognized as a priority. In our opinion, it is "unusual" to focus on this in the psychological environment, because of both phenomena generally accepted definitions do not yet exist. Apparently, such caution is an unacceptable luxury for psychology, which, according to the general recognition of psychologists, still does not have a unified theory.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it is emphasized once again that "...the very concept of consciousness is so semantic and complex that it does not have a simple definition." But since definitions are the language of science, I want to find a definition of consciousness. In particular, in order not to lose optimism, it is appropriate to give a definition that encourages scientific research, rather than strictly scientific.

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