

Stages of development requirement of the state

Abstract

The article deals with the stages of development meets the needs. Introduced the concept of a bifurcation point requirement of the state. three bifurcation points identified. Shown, that the transition needs to the highest level of the previous requirement of a state does not disappear. It is part of the new requirement of the state.

Keywords: need, need-arousal state, emotion, satisfaction

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Introduction

In,¹⁻³ analyzes the development requirement of the state for the needs of a different nature. This analysis, however, is exclusively concerned with the needs which have not been the stimulus, and therefore left without satisfaction. Such situations are more hypothetical than real. Their consideration, however, brings us closer to a common understanding of the dynamics of the requirement of the state in an environment where the satisfaction of the needs actually occurs. This kind of research is the goal of this work. Analysis of results Potrebnostno state both basic other needs shows¹ such that they vary more or less the same in its first phase. In the first phase of exponential Potrebnostno excitation increases slightly, after which it occurs aggravation. Let us analyze the reasons for these changes and related mental states them. At the time of its inception, the need, as such, the subject is not yet understood. Its development goes through a series of stages, the first of which - the stage of incomplete understanding of the needs. This phase corresponds to the so-called attraction. *Inclination*-requirement of the excitement that accompanies have not yet realized or insufficiently aware of the need. A need that is in such a state, we call hidden. At this stage, the individual, there is no clear idea either about the very need, nor subject it to meet.¹ However, the subject feels impressively emotional and inner discomfort of his position. He was already aware of what condition it is necessary to get rid of and what condition it is desirable.

Activation of attraction comes under the influence of a driving force.² It can be internal (idea of a summer sunny beach is attracted to sea bathing) and external (real noise of the waves has the same function). We emphasize, however, that the basis of desire is still the same deficit, stimulating requirement of the state. Were it not for man's inner readiness to bathing, the sea waves noise he might not even notice. Caused by the attraction activity leads to reflection and awareness of the needs. The very desire expresses, as usual, a vague feeling of lack of something necessary for the individual or a vague desire to unnecessary excess. And although the attraction responds

¹It should be noted that in psychology, and still there is no common understanding of drives, a single attitude toward them. Term attraction here is the set of values and use options. Without going into details, we emphasize that the desire to understand, we will exclusively as defined above.

²Looking ahead, we note that the definition of objectives in the "stimulus" plays a huge role. Here, we call it "activating impulse stimulus."

only to the emergence of needs, it is already stimulates the activity of the subject, giving it a certain direction. Lack of awareness drive is connected not so much with the lack of understanding of the object of his much misunderstanding there is a need in this object. The man in some degree knows what it entails, but are often not aware of the causes of attraction. Despite the fact that the desire arises mainly instinctively (at IP Pavlova drives and instincts hardly separated), is the essence of the original source of other psychic phenomena.

Attraction - it is a manifestation of emotional needs. Why emotional? Despite unawareness of cause and drive the object, he is accompanied by a pronounced strain of the nervous system. This means that the body is something looking for a situation requiring a permit. This situation is the emotion. It was she who causes excitement.³ The latter can be a barely noticeable, and very intense.

Casual attraction associated with basic needs, with the demand for labor, leisure, communication, etc. periodically arise. Desire to meet the latent needs of a higher level, occur when there is dissatisfaction with the old requirements or when there are new, more significant needs.

Attraction are not unique to humans but also to animals, because they are a very archaic features. As an example, you can submit four sets of innate drives, existing in both animals and humans:

- Attraction to life, which is aimed at self-preservation and the preservation of nature (food and protective instincts);
- Attraction to procreation (sexual and parental instincts);
- Attraction to the activity (the orienting reflex, an instinct of freedom);
- Desire to communicate with their own kind (the instinct of imitation and expression).

³It has long been a heartfelt languor

Mladen closely her breasts;

Soul waited ... someone

And waited ... opened his eyes;

She said: this is it "

AS Pushkin. Eugene Onegin

Social and labor human activities have led to the development of new requirements relating to the work clothes, to the intellectual and aesthetic needs. At the same time they appeared and the corresponding desire. Everyone knows, for example, the desire, without which any activity would be doomed to failure: to bring every act to the end. Nature is dual drive. It includes a person's behavior and unconscious components at the same time is characterized by partial, albeit unclear, awareness needs. At the same time attraction - not a passive experience of spontaneous and uncontrolled conditions. The inclination may be characterized by a high degree of tension experiences⁴ And, at the same time, the person is in power. Therefore, it would be wrong to understand the attraction is totally unconscious psychic manifestations. Unconscious desire is only in its infancy. Then, the process of awareness of the experience begins. This state of affairs is due to the influence of the self-concept. In psychology known plant system called I-concept. This concept includes the totality of all human representations of themselves, coupled together with their assessment. It occurs gradually, in the course of social interaction and self-awareness of the individual and gives a person a sense of identity. As yourself and the world around a person perceives, while under its influence. Self-concept acts as an internal filter, which passes through the human experience is interpreted and receives a certain value.⁵ Self-concept consists of three components:

- Knowledge and human beliefs (cognitive component), expressing the image of «I», as a representation of the individual about himself;
- Self - emotive side of this view;
- Potential behavioral response-specific actions that can be triggered by the image of «I» and self-esteem in this situation.

The attraction is transitory, as the need presented in it is extinguished or realized. The main reason for the attenuation requirements of all kinds and is standing in the way of attraction self-concept. If the nature of desire agrees with the image of «I», the need to penetrate into some conventional «shell» created by self-concept. If the character is contrary to the needs of the image of «I», «shell» it works as a protective shield, preventing a foreign body into a balanced mental state and thereby dooming the need to fading. This happens on a subconscious level, and this is due to lack of conscious control in the first stage of development of desire. In the case of rejection of

⁴Hey, you limes, whitish smoke,

Gray hamlet near a stream.

It is someone there a shadow in Ples,

Whose guitar, a song whose?

What is this to me was?

And I could not stand to live and sleep.

That the crucified and mixed

and me, and that night?

⁵In the structure of the moral consciousness of the individual key place is ideal (from Gr.ἰδέα-an image, an idea). It is a recognized model of something that determines the content of good and evil, right and wrong, significant and insignificant, etc. In an ethical sense-this is the most common, universal and, as a rule, absolute moral idea of good and proper, as well as the perfection in its various manifestations. At the same time it is the highest level of values, as reflected in the self-concept.

drive control leads to the inclusion of mental defense mechanisms that contribute to its attenuation. In the case of acceptance-to further its development.

Suppression requirement of standing may be associated with a strong shock, the code is, for example, that the desired food is poisoned or satisfaction of sexual desire contrary to the moral standards of the individual. Extinction of the fundamental requirements can be caused by the substitution of the latent needs of the subject more accessible subject to a different, but close to it in content. For example, the desire to satisfy hunger steak disappear after saturation of the subject oatmeal, etc. Unmet needs higher levels can themselves decay.² Thus, to the development requirement of the state to a certain moment there is a first point of bifurcation.⁶ Defining the two possible ways of evolution of this condition (Figure 1).

- The first-the extinction of the hidden needs, together with the disappearance of its corresponding drive. Figure 1, it is designated by the Roman numeral I.
- Second-its further development, are subject to requirement of state control of consciousness. Let us analyze the second case in detail.

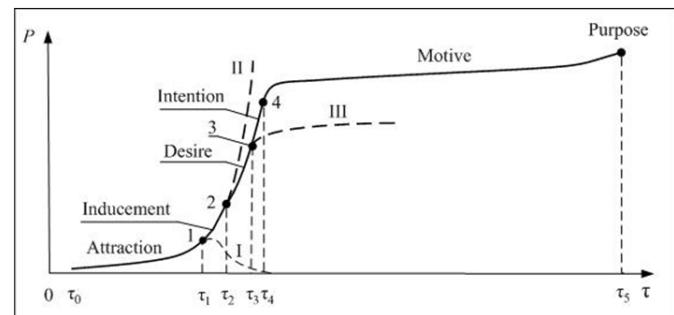


Figure 1 Stages of development requirement of the position to meet the needs of: (τ_0, τ_1) -hidden need, (τ_1, τ_2) -specify the needs, (τ_2, τ_3) -objectified need (τ_3, τ_4) -actualized need (τ_4, τ_5) -the motive of purposeful activity. I-The first point of bifurcation, 2-The second point of bifurcation, 3-The third bifurcation point 4-Point acceptance decision; I-The extinction of the needs that does not meet the image of «I» II-Development is not objectified needs, III-Development is not actualized needs.

The higher the level of development of the person, the faster a person comes to finding and assessing the object of his desire. A personality development level is determined by its morality. It is in the process of moral education of human desire and fall under the influence and control of consciousness.⁷ Developing need must be

⁶Bifurcation point (from the Latin bifurcus - bifurcated) - the point situated on the path of evolutionary development of the system, at which it enters the critical state. These points divide long stable operation of the system. From the point of bifurcation comes several possible trajectories corresponding to stable operation. To predict which of them will go the development, it is impossible, however, the system selects one of them.⁴

⁷Sometimes the attraction is called a state of obsessive attraction to a particular group of objects. This understanding of the attraction is more peculiar to psychoanalysis than psychology. Note that in contrast to psychology, where drive investigated very poorly in classical psychoanalysis they stands a huge place. However, the desire in psychoanalysis are considered somewhat differently than in our case. There, they are regarded as separate mental entity, characterized by four aspects: the source, purpose, object and power of attraction. It is believed that the specifics makes them relevant to their somatic (body-related) sources. Source drive - exciting

specified, i.e. realize itself (answer the question: what is the cause requirement of the state); define your subject (which I want to have); find ways of satisfaction (how to achieve). The reason is the increase specificity values Potrebnostno excitation. All the greater deviation from equilibrium of the nervous system causes the body to perform the necessary work to specification. It is aware of the need we call instantiated. Potrebnostno state corresponding block needs instantiated located between the first and second points bifurcation (Figure 1) will be called impulse. When specifying the intention to satisfy the need arises.

Intention-deliberate inducement to engage in activities aimed at meeting needs. Usually the stimulus, which expresses the subject needs, distant in time from the moment of its inception so that direct its achievement impossible. In this case it is supposed to achieve intermediate goals that their own motive power can not be, but achievable only through action. Before the start of each action, there comes a time when we realize the need for action and accomplishment is what it should lead. At this point, and there is the intention to perform the act. It is said that the formation of intentions occurs on the basis of experience to meet the previous requirements and personal control. Therefore, it is like passing, and strong (fortified the will).

Intentions actions give a definite direction. Our intermediate effect on the present stage is the goal setting. Therefore, the intention is related to motivation to make goal-setting, ie, find the incentive to push the general objective of activities aimed at meeting the needs and formulate a motive to achieve it. Since the advent of intent stage of development opens specify the needs, called the goal-setting. Specify the needs looking for a stimulus, but in the way of its development there is a second point of bifurcation from which emanate two possibilities of development requirement of the state. Let us examine them:

- Stimulus, suitable to meet the missing requirements. In this case, the need does not find satisfaction and requirement of the condition develops further on one of the laws reviewed in.¹⁻³ This is the first of the possible ways of further development needs identified in Figure 1 Roman numeral II. There is another possibility of development.
- Find your stimulus need objectified.³ After that there is an incentive to assess the possibility of mastering (the possibility of achieving the goal).

The assessment may reveal two results, and here there is a third point of bifurcation.

- The first result is that the means to achieve the goal of the individual there. It needs to be updated, so that there is a pair of «actualized demand-stimulus» that serves as the embryo of the future of the binary relation «motif-a goal.» Requirement of excitement that accompanies development stage between the second and third points of bifurcation is called volition.
- The second result shows that the necessary means to achieve the goal at the moment no. The need remains objectified, but not

process that takes place in a kind of body, and the immediate goal of desire - the cessation of stimulation. As a result, the emphasis in psychoanalysis is on the various options for pathological impulses such as lack of appetite in the presence of physiological nutritional needs (anorexia); desire to wear clothes of the opposite sex (transvestism); desire to steal useless things (kleptomania); inclination to vagrancy (a penchant), etc.

updated. Mutating, it turns into a dream. The trajectory of such a need in Figure1 denotes a numeral III. Further «destiny» dreams studied in.⁴

After objectification and even updating a need still it remains instantiated. Having a third bifurcation point, it enters into the stage of direct construction of the binary relation «motif-a goal.» Requirement of excitement that accompanies its development at this stage is called desire. Here, the need has already taken shape corresponding to the cultural level of the individual. In psychology, the desire is called experience, transformed into an effective idea anything or have anything done. For us, the concept of «something to carry» means «to make a goal-setting, ie, formulate a binary relation «motive - purpose», and «anything to master»-to achieve the object meet the need (goals). Desire - a form of emotionally colored experience that meets the needs of the instantiated.

Stage desire denotes awareness needs, together with the idea of possible ways to satisfy it.⁸ Stability, duration and strength of desire determines the significance specify the needs, methods and conditions of its satisfaction. Since the desire to precede the behavior and activities of the individual and characterize human conscious attitude to their activities, they ranked among the basic components of personality. They define motivational and willed her hand. We continue the analysis of the development requirement of the state from the onset of a binary relation «motif-a goal.» When this pair all ready for the start of activities aimed at achieving the goal (and what is the satisfaction of needs). The motif appears in the form of a driving force, as it is a conscious motivation to achieve the goal, played the role of driving force, deliberate actions. The goal of playing the role of a beacon, pointing the direction of motive power applications. The occurrence of a binary relation is a decision to act a particular way and in a specific direction, which is associated with the realization of motive and future results. From this point (point 4 in Figure 1) Potrebnostno state shifts to step active action motif (Table 1).⁹

Orientation of consciousness to create the desired situation is called aspiration. In this case, the desired situation serves the goal. Therefore, the requirement of the excitement that accompanies the goal since the introduction of the motive, we call aspiration. The above steps of Potrebnostno state and the corresponding requirement of the excitation levels of the inception of the needs and to achieve the purpose are summarized in Table 1. There is also shown a bifurcation point in the sequence in which they occur. In the transition needs to the highest level of the previous requirement of a state does not disappear without a trace. It is part of the new requirement of the state corresponding to the new stage of development needs. For example, in the conversion to the hidden needs concretized, inclination, additively combines with other attributes Potrebnostno excitation is converted into motivation. Acting as an element of motivation, it is, however, not to the other components is mixed and is shown as an independent n-dimensional unit. The same thing happens at higher levels of requirement of transformations. That is why the quest, we

⁸In psychoanalysis, desire is understood as motivation, mental impulse, aimed at meeting the needs. Freud recognized the existence of both conscious and unconscious desires.

⁹It should make a remark concerning the physiological needs, leading to the death of the organism in the absence of satisfaction. It is obvious that the time to meet this need (Figure 1) must come before the possible date of the individual's death due to the exit of the substrate required for the critical deficit limit.

find the desire and all the other elements of the requirement of the state. Getting ultimately, in tune, they get there by leading motivators.

Table I Stages of development requirement of the state and the corresponding levels of excitation Potrebnostno

Requirement of state	Requirement of excitement	The meaning
hidden need	inclination	Requirement of excitement that accompanies insufficiently aware of the need
The first point of bifurcation		
specify the needs	motivation	Conscious intention to implement actions aimed at meeting the needs of
The second point of bifurcation and		
objectified need	volition	Mental start, causing the stimulus process of finding and evaluating acquisition opportunities to them
The third point of bifurcation		
The updated demand	A wish	Experience as desire, transformed into an effective idea to master the subject meet the need. Desire sharpens awareness of the objectives and program of action is to build
The emergence of a binary relation "motive-purpose" and the decision on the achievement of objectives		
motivated by the need to	aspiration	The active side requirement of state, expressed in the orientation of consciousness to achieve the objective
Achievement of the objectives and the satisfaction of needs		

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Conflict of interest

Author declares that there is no conflict of interest.

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