

Fundamentals and Main Provisions of the Functional-Procedural Concept of Mental Deprivation

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Abstract: Science still does not have a single scientifically sound concept of mental deprivation, which would explain its psychological essence, this mental phenomenon cannot be adequately assessed, or measures to prevent or eliminate negative mental phenomena it provoked cannot be developed. The article aims to reveal the basic principles and substantiate the main provisions of the functional-procedural concept of mental deprivation. Psycho-energetic and energy-psycho-functional approaches were used, as well as methods of analysis, synthesis, abstraction, specification, comparison, generalisation, and grouping of knowledge about the human psyche. The functional-procedural concept of mental deprivation of humans covers an interconnected system of provisions. According to them, mental deprivation is a course of more or less powerful destructive processes in the functioning of his psyche. Such processes arose from the destruction of mental parameters in various areas due to long-term unfulfilling necessary for normal functioning and development. The development of a functional-procedural concept of mental deprivation of a human will make it possible, first, to adequately define its essence and content in the scientific dimension as a phenomenon of the psyche; secondly, to assess its impact on the functioning of the whole psyche; third, to disclose the impact on development or its delay, actions, behaviour, and activities of an individual; fourth, to develop psychotherapeutic measures to prevent the occurrence of mental deprivation and eliminate its negative consequences.

Keywords: Mental parameters, underdevelopment of mental parameters, deformation, and destruction, destructive processes.

INTRODUCTION

The relevance of the study is due to the fact that today a significant part of people in the world – from infancy to old age – experience more or less powerful mental deprivation, which arises due to prolonged unfulfilling with certain important needs. But this phenomenon of the psyche has not yet found a proper understanding in science. The fact is that the concepts of “deprivation” and “mental deprivation” have long been absent in both domestic and foreign textbooks and dictionaries. The very concept of “deprivation” in the late 19th – early 20th century indicated developmental delays in children living in inadequate conditions. And it was introduced by paediatricians who monitored children in shelters, hospitals and other children's institutions. In this context, the term “deprivation” comes from the word “*privation*”, which in Anglo-Saxon literature means the loss of something, the dispossession of something due to insufficient satisfaction of any important need. In addition, some papers indicate that the first researchers also considered the Latin root *private*, which means “to separate”, and which with the prefix *de* in the English word “deprivation” enhances the meaning of the root. However, this concept was originally treated as a medical term, so probably it was not considered in psychology as an independent category for some time.

To somehow highlight the lack of satisfaction of children with important needs and their negative impact on their development, scientists R. Spitz [1, 2], J. Bowlby [3], W. Goldfarb [4, 5] and others used the term “hospitalism” as a synonym for deprivation. It can be argued that the first concept of deprivation was the concept of hospitalism, the main provision of which is that keeping children in closed institutions disrupts (delays) their development, including mental, based on deficit or rupture of emotional connection with a mother, or with a person caring for them, leading to a number of violations [1]. And the researcher H. Hetzer [6] first used the concept of “mental hospitalism”, thus pointing to the negative impact of the conditions of “children's institutions” (shelters, orphanages, hospitals, etc.) on the mental development of a child.

However, the researchers studied the conditions (deprivation conditions) in which children were kept and the consequences of such a situation. This clearly shows that the child's psyche, which, in principle, is the main link in the emergence and course of mental deprivation, has escaped the attention of researchers. At the initial stage of the deprivation problem study, on its mental basis, scientists took the position of S. Freud [7]. Freud stated that its origin and development in children is due to delayed sexual development at the oral stage, in the presence of excessive and prolonged attraction to a mother.

In the 80s of the 20th-century, researchers J. Langmeier and Z. Matejczek [8] depart from previous

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views on the causes and development of deprivation in a child, proposing instead a static-psycho-permanent concept of mental deprivation, the leading idea of which is that it is a mental state. They write, "Mental deprivation is a mental state that arises as a result of such life situations in which a subject is not given the opportunity to meet some of his basic (vital) mental needs to a sufficient extent and for a long time" [8-11]. The authors emphasise that the definition of mental deprivation is solely about the insufficient satisfaction of "basic (vital) mental needs to a sufficient extent and for a long time."

This static-psycho-permanent concept of mental deprivation has been most often used by researchers since the 1980s and still. However, it is incomplete to reveal its course in the human psyche in the author's opinion. Also imperfect in terms of disclosing their course at the mental level are other concepts of deprivation and mental deprivation, including social isolation, deficit-emotional, deviant, meaning-loss and impoverishment-environmental (existential) [11-13].

In general, nowadays, the term "mental deprivation" is used arbitrarily to explain a wide range of disorders in the development and behaviour of children and adults without an appropriate methodological approach, the appropriate concept, based on which an adequate psychological analysis could be performed [14]. Therefore, the author proposed a functional-procedural concept of mental deprivation of a human, which reveals it as a phenomenon of the psyche, i.e., explains its emergence in the psyche of the subject, its course and manifestation, and its impact on operational and functional activities.

METHOD

The psycho-energetic and energy-psycho-functional approaches developed by M. Varii [9-11] were used to develop the functional-procedural concept of mental deprivation. Based on analysis of more than thirty basic concepts of the psyche and the psychic, it was found that M. Varii's approaches most adequately explain functional, procedural aspects of the origin and course of mental deprivation as a phenomenon of the psyche [15-19]. Note that these approaches are significantly different from those that make the human psyche dependent on its material substrate – the brain. According to the above approaches, the nervous system, the human brain, is only a physiological substrate, which can be a conductor of psi-waves in the absence of damage. Psi-waves work on such principles

as dependence between TV and electromagnetic field, or the principle of mobile phone that can both receive and emit electromagnetic waves in which the information of communicators is encoded [9-11].

And the psycho-energetic approach indicates that the psyche and any of its phenomena (internal psychic) and external factors (external psychic) exist in the form of psi-energy. Psi-energy field is similar to an electromagnetic field and encodes the relevant information about their essence and objective/subjective significance. According to M. Varii [10], the actual psychic contains psycho-energy of any polarity and can interact with the human psyche and other mental. Hence, the human psyche functions at the energy level, i.e., in the form of psi-energy, which contains information of different content and its objective/subjective significance for the subject of the psyche. M. Varii is denoted as the unit of mental a quantum of energy, which contains minimal information that already has some significance for a person. Based on this, the human psyche is a relatively independent individual holographic information and energy formation with its psy-code, which simultaneously exists in the individual and outside it, and contains information about the past, present and future of the psyche, its inner and outer world, and also reflects their significance for him [20].

As an independent mental (psi-energy field), the human psyche is both inside and outside a person. The psyche and the psychic (internal and external) are considered as information-psycho-energetic formations, which have the properties of disobedience (radiation of psychic waves that carry information) and objectification (the ability to penetrate another mental, to interact with it) [21-23]. The inner psychic includes everything that concerns the inner world of an individual. In the psyche, each individual internal psychic exists in the form of a mobile layer of relatively independent psycho-energy, which contains two components – information and energy. The information component contains information about phenomena, processes, events, intentions, installations, etc.; energy – reflects the magnitude (significance degree of the information content), i.e. the energy power of the psychic. Each such internal psychic has a certain amount of energy potential, which depends on the degree of its influence on another psychic in the process of functioning of the human psyche. The greater the magnitude of the energy power of the psychic (positive or negative), the more strongly it affects the other psychic of a human psyche [24-27].

The external psychic, which contains the corresponding psycho-energy (information and its objective significance), exists outside an individual and affects his psyche. At the same time, the external psychic can turn into the internal psychic [28].

The energetic-psycho-functional approach in general outlines the principles and reveals the features of operational and functional activities of the human psyche, which is carried out through psi-programs through the interaction of various internal and external or internally-internal psychic (psi-energy), resulting in decoding information and its volume objective/subjective significance, their processing and formation of a new mental, or a change in the magnitude of psycho energy (information and its subjective significance) of any internal mental. Thus, as a result of such interaction, there is a formation of a new mental, which includes new thoughts, ideas, motives, knowledge, emotions, feelings, etc. It is included in psi-programs that direct their potential (resource) to the realisation of information. And the potential (resource) of a psi-program depends on the degree of subjective significance (energy power) for a person of the information embedded in the mind. This approach also indicates that, first, the energy potential of the psychic can be positive or negative; secondly, its value can change – increase or decrease [29-32].

The tool of operational and functional transformations and formations in the human psyche, according to M. Varii, are psi-programs, which are “internal psychic formed on the basis of unconscious or conscious fixed installation with its psy-code, which activates other internal and/or external psychic, according to this code, and directs it to the implementation of the information embedded in it (fixed installation)” [33-37].

A fixed installation, as the psychic, is a carrier of information (I_n) and a certain energy power (P_n), which reflects the significant degree of information. In fact, energy power (the significance degree of information) activates a fixed installation as an internal psychic, forcing its psycho-energy to influence another internal psychic, to activate it to perceive and convert information about *what needs (wanted) to be done (achieved)*. When any psychic is activated at a certain level of the psyche in a person, the information about it is instantly transmitted to all other levels. According to the information (its content, psi-code), these levels of the human psyche begin to function (perform psi-operations), contributing to the development of this

mental phenomenon. Activation of any internal mental and transformations in the psyche occurs due to the implementation of psi-operations in it. Psi operations are a process of interaction of different external and internal or intra-internal psychics. In this regard, identifying the content of information and its energy capacity (degree of significance), their transformation and the formation of a new mental [38]. In this case, the human psyche, combining psi-programs of the unconscious, subconscious, conscious and superconscious levels, functions as a whole. Psi-program is an active-executive link, which provides operational and functional transformations of existing psychic and external psycho-energy (embedded information and its objective/subjective significance), its processing, sorting, transformation (creation of a new psychic) and transmission (use) [39-43].

In implementing these approaches, methods of analysis, synthesis, abstraction, specification, comparison, generalisation and grouping of knowledge about the human psyche were also used.

RESULTS

Characteristics of the Functional-Procedural Concept of Mental Deprivation

The functional-procedural concept of mental deprivation of a human covers an interconnected system of provisions (views). It is a course of more or less powerful destructive processes in the functioning of the psyche which arose from the destruction of mental parameters (delays, underdevelopment, distortion, destruction, deformation) of its various spheres due to long-term unfulfillment of the relevant significant needs. Psychic parameters (parameters of the psyche) are signs and indicators of a certain degree of development, perfection (qualitative measurement) and intensity (quantitative measurement) of the functioning of the components of the psyche (which meet the criteria, indicators and signs that ensure the quality of each sphere and human psyche as a whole) in accordance with age psychosocial norms), including the actual components of the cognitive (intellectual) sphere (criteria and indicators of reception, perception, memory, thinking, imagination, knowledge, skills, abilities, intelligence, speech, etc.), emotional sphere (criteria and indicators of various emotions and feelings), value-motivational sphere (criteria and indicators of desires, aspirations, attitudes, beliefs, interests, values, i.e. everything that encourages directed activity); volitional sphere (criteria

and indicators of persistence, resilience, firmness, purposefulness, determination, etc.), activity-executive sphere (criteria and indicators of abilities, temperamental and characterological properties, self-regulation, psychomotor skills, consciousness, self-consciousness, psi-programs, etc.).

The main provisions (views) of this concept are as follows: 1) long-term unfulfillment of certain significant needs, due to their real lack or complete absence in the external environment, is transformed into his psyche and generates a specific psychic with its energy potential, which, depending on the significance degree of this need, causes mental stress of greater or lesser strength, requiring detente; the same specific mental with its energy potential is formed in the psyche, when a person convinces himself (based on desires, ideas, comparing himself with other people) that he lacks, or he misses something important, significant, without which he cannot, in his opinion, to develop and function normally; 2) specific internal psychic, which reflects the mental stress created by the satisfaction of real or imaginary needs, affects the change of parameters of the human psyche (its various spheres), i.e. the delay of their development, underdevelopment, distortion, destruction, deformation, etc.; 3) based on the changed mental parameters there are corresponding, more or less powerful, destructive processes in psyche of a person, i.e. in one, several or all its spheres; 4) destructive processes caused by unfulfillment of significant human needs are included in the processes of cognitive, emotional, value-motivational, volitional and activity-executive (behavioural) spheres, and in the processes of operational and functional activity of his psyche as a whole; 5) the actual value of the energy capacity of destructive processes that have arisen due to lack or absence of certain significant needs, determines the appropriate degree of deviations in the psyche (certain areas); 6) depending on the type of unmet needs – cognitive, motor, emotional, sexual, social, economic, cultural and spiritual – mental deprivation is manifested as psycho-cognitive, psychomotor, psycho-emotional, psychosexual, psychosocial, psycho-economic, psycho-cultural and psycho-spiritual [43].

According to this concept, mental deprivation is a course of more or less powerful destructive processes in the functioning of the human's psyche, which arose from the destruction of mental parameters in various areas due to long-term unfulfillment of significant needs necessary for normal life and development. Reflecting structural changes in the human psyche, mental

deprivation is manifested as an adverse change in parameters in the cognitive, emotional, value-motivational, volitional and performance-executive spheres of the psyche, which reduces the operational and functional capacity of the subject's psyche, i.e. quality, efficiency. According to the functional state, mental deprivation is a delay, inertia, rigidity, inhibition, failure or inability of the human psyche to adequately perform operational and functional activities in accordance with the age norms of psychosocial development and social life.

Mental deprivation can be overt or covert. The causes of mental deprivation of a person are,

- 1) external conditions (external deprivation conditions), in which he cannot meet the necessary significant needs for him;
- 2) internal factors under which a person voluntarily dissociates or refuses to meet significant long-term needs necessary for his development and normal functioning, or requires the satisfaction of such needs, which in principle cannot be met, or only under certain circumstances.

Mental deprivation in humans can have different levels of development – high, above average, medium, below average and low, each of which reflects the power of destructive processes and the strength of their impact on the parameters of the psyche and the quality of its operational and functional activities in general [44].

The Results of the Analysis of Existing Concepts of Deprivation as a Starting Point for the Development of the Functional-Procedural Concept of Mental Deprivation

The author proposes a new functional-procedural concept of mental deprivation, which reveals it as a phenomenon of the psyche. This concept explains ways to transform unsatisfied long-term significant needs in the human psyche and their representation in it, their influence on other mental phenomena and operational and functional activity of the psyche in general. Long-term unfulfillment of certain significant needs, due to their real lack or complete absence in the environment, is transformed into his psyche and generates a specific psychic with its energy potential. Depending on the degree of significance of this need, it causes mental stress of greater or lesser strength, requiring discharge. This happens when a person convinces themselves that they lack or miss something

important, significant, without which they cannot, in their opinion, develop and function normally. Such a characteristic is one of the functional-procedural concepts of mental deprivation [45-49].

This situation is due to the fact that, based on psycho-energetic and energy-psycho-functional approaches, a long-term unfulfillment of significant needs in the environment is transformed into the psyche through psycho-energy, which contains information about their content and objective/subjective significance. In the human psyche, this psycho-energy interacts with the existing internal psychic, as a result of which it accumulates information about the unfulfillment of the relevant needs and their subjective significance, which increases their energy capacity. Environment, i.e. external psychic, through psi-energy, transforms into the human psyche and is the source of needs. A long-term unfulfillment of these needs interacts with the existing internal mental and results in a change of parameters (do not develop, destroyed, distorted, deformed, change the magnitude of the energy potential, anomalies arise, etc.) of the relevant sphere or areas of the psyche.

A new psychic may include information about the satisfaction of certain needs (e.g., cognitive, sexual, social, economic, cultural, spiritual, etc.). Their subjective significance may arise based on the interaction of internally-internal psychic, i.e. internal considerations, the belief that a person lacks something without which, in their opinion, they cannot develop and live normally. In this case, the mental parameters of the corresponding sphere or spheres of the psyche also change because the information and its significance change, and hence the energy power of the corresponding internal mental. For example, when a person, even a wealthy person, thinks for a long time (often) about wealth, about the benefits of rich people, when he strives to become very rich to live luxuriously, and on this basis begins to worry, suffer that he is not rich or very rich, then there is an unmet need for wealth, on the basis of which there is relative psycho-economic deprivation [25, 26]. The internal mental reflects the mental stress created by the satisfaction of real or imaginary needs. The second provision of the functional-procedural concept of mental deprivation is that the internal mental affects the changes in the parameters of the human psyche, i.e., delays their development, distortion, destruction, deformation, etc.

Since the term "parameters of the psyche" are not used often in psychological literature, let's explain its

essence. First of all, turn to the Great Explanatory Dictionary of the modern Ukrainian language. In it, the word "parameter" is interpreted as: "... 2. *spec.* The value is inherent in any object, device, phenomenon... 3. *spec.* A variable on which the value of another variable depends. 6. *fig.* Criterion, indicator, sign, in relation to which (which) the assessment is carried out, characterising something [50]. Therefore, psychic parameters (parameters of the psyche) should be understood as signs and indicators of a certain degree of development, perfection (qualitative measurement) and intensity (quantitative measurement) of the functioning of mental components (which meet the criteria, indicators and signs that ensure quality functioning of each sphere and human psyche in general, in accordance with age psychosocial norms), including the actual components of the cognitive (intellectual) sphere (criteria and indicators of reception, perception, memory, thinking, imagination, knowledge, skills, abilities, intelligence, speech, etc.), emotional sphere (criteria and indicators of various emotions and feelings), value-motivational sphere (criteria and indicators of inclinations, desires, aspirations, attitudes, beliefs, interests, values, i.e. everything that encourages directed activity); volitional sphere (criteria and indicators of persistence, resilience, firmness, purposefulness, determination, etc.), activity-executive sphere (criteria and indicators of abilities, temperamental and characterological properties, self-regulation, psychomotor skills, consciousness, self-consciousness, psi-programs, etc.). Of course, these parameters change (develop, regress, delay their development, deform, collapse, etc.) in the human psyche constantly, from birth to the end of life, including due to long-term unfulfillment of certain needs [48-52].

The essence of the third provision of the functional-procedural concept of mental deprivation is that on the basis of altered mental parameters, there are appropriate, more or less powerful, destructive processes in the human psyche, i.e., in one, several, or all areas. Suppose the aggregate negative psychoenergetic potential of any sphere of the human psyche, formed as a result of non-satisfaction of certain needs, reaches a value greater than its aggregate positive psychoenergetic potential. In that case, this sphere functions destructively and begins to exert more or less powerful destructive influence. On the psyche of other areas, deforming it, generating or intensifying in them the course of destructive processes, which negatively affect the whole psyche's operational and

functional activities. Based on the fact that the foundations of the formation and functioning of psi-programs are different mental areas of the psyche (cognitive, emotional, value-motivational and volitional), the change of their parameters leads to changes in the content of fixed attitudes and effectiveness of these psi-programs. Based on negative changes of certain mental parameters, the quality of the relevant components of intellectual, emotional, value-motivational, volitional and activity-executive spheres decreases, which, in turn, leads to deterioration not only of their functioning but also of operational-functional activity of the whole psyche. In practice, this manifests itself as a decrease in the quality of intellectual and professional activity, a change in the patterns of behaviour of individuals, etc.

For example, cognitive psychology explains the mental retardation of children by the fact that they have not developed norms adequate to their age psychosocial development, components of the cognitive sphere (quality) [11]. Thus, it is a question of underdevelopment or delay of their psyche parameters development, namely imperfection of perception, operations and forms of thinking, knowledge, abilities and skills from various aspects of social interaction. Such underdevelopment or delay interferes with the formation of adequate psi-programs of the analysis and synthesis of social reality, comparison and grouping of its phenomena, the definition of the essence, character and a course of social processes according to age norms of psychosocial development. Of course, such children have not sufficiently developed, in accordance with the age norms of psychosocial development, the components of the cognitive sphere (sensation, perception, memory, thinking, imagination, knowledge, mental processes, etc.), which generally leads to reduced efficiency of the whole intellectual sphere, the psyche, including psi-programs.

Thus, the fourth provision of the functional-procedural concept of mental deprivation is that destructive processes caused by the long-term unfulfillment of important needs are included in the functioning of cognitive, emotional, value-motivational, volitional and performance-executive spheres, and in the operational-functional activity of a person's psyche as a whole. The magnitude of the energy power of destructive processes that have arisen due to long-term lack or absence of certain significant needs determines the appropriate degree of deviations in certain areas – intellectual (cognitive) and/or value-motivational, and/or emotional, and/or volitional, and/or

activity-executive (behavioural). Based on the above, it is clear that the basis of mental deprivation, which arises from the satisfaction of certain important needs, is immaturity, underdevelopment, destruction, distortion of certain mental parameters in cognitive, emotional, value-motivational, volitional and activity-executive spheres. In turn, it leads to destructive processes in a person's psyche's operational and functional activities.

Thus, based on the functional-procedural concept, mental deprivation of a person is a course of more or less powerful destructive processes in the functioning of their psyche. It arose from the destruction of mental parameters (delays in their development, underdevelopment, distortion, destruction, deformation) of its various spheres due to long-term unfulfilling of certain significant needs necessary for normal development and vital functions. However, reflecting structural changes in the psyche, mental deprivation is a negative change in mental parameters in the cognitive, emotional, value-motivational, volitional and performance-executive spheres of the human psyche, which reduces the process of operational and functional capacity of the subject's psyche, that is, the quality and efficiency of its functioning, in accordance with the age norms of psychosocial development and the norms of social life [53-60].

Psychic deprivation in humans can have different levels of development – high, above average, medium, below average and low, which reflect the power of destructive processes and the strength of their impact on the parameters of the psyche and the quality of its functioning as a whole. Depending on the type of unmet needs – cognitive, motor, emotional, sexual, social, economic, cultural and spiritual – psychic deprivation manifests itself in type manifestations as psycho-cognitive, psychomotor, psycho-emotional, psychosexual, psychosocial, psycho-economic, psycho-cultural and psycho-spiritual [61-63]. However, according to the study results, some type of psychic deprivation can be identified only experimentally. In fact, it is manifested in humans at the same time in a combination of different species. Because psychic deprivation is latent, it is difficult to recognise [64]. Against the background of seemingly favourable living conditions, a person may, in fact, experience internal discomfort, which is associated with unfulfilling important needs.

In order to substantiate the new functional-procedural concept of mental deprivation, it is necessary, first of all, to comprehensively analyse the

concepts of deprivation and mental deprivation in science, to identify leading ideas and views, weaknesses and strengths, connections with mental functioning, etc. The author found that today in science, there are such basic concepts of deprivation and mental deprivation as social-isolation, deficit-emotional, deviant, meaning-losing and impoverished-environmental (existential) concepts.

Thus, the social isolation concept of mental deprivation is a system of views. The leading idea is that the main cause of developmental delays in children and deviations in adult behaviour is the lack or shortage of communication. It should be noted that this concept initially applied to children [12, 13, 63-66] and others, but since the 1990s was used to study adult deprivation [14, 15] and others. Child deprivation researcher K. Birman [36] explains that isolating children from positive interpersonal contact can leave them with their own components of the socialising experience. Long-term isolation can lead to inconsistencies in social adaptation, worsening social adjustment in later years. Proponents of this concept understand the deprivation of humans as a complete or partial absence of social contacts and the limitation or complete elimination of the influence of social factors. However, they focus on the causes and consequences of this deprivation and, in fact, do not disclose its course and manifestation in the human psyche, i.e., as a mental phenomenon.

DISCUSSION

The deficit-emotional concept of deprivation is the presence of a set of views. A person's lack of need for different content is considered the main cause of a deficit of emotions and feelings, which generates deprivation. This concept arose based on the works of A. Freud [17], J. Bowlby [3], R. Shpitz [18] and others. The researchers mentioned above claim that behavioural and social activity in emotionally deprived children decreases. They do not seek exercise, which negatively affects their physical health. In general, they have a delay in development in all key parameters. Regarding deprivation in adults, B. Yerzhabkova [19] understands it as a negative reaction (irritation and dissatisfaction) in various situations due to lack of something. In the author's opinion, individual irritations, dissatisfaction, even anger is not mental (psycho-emotional) deprivation, but maybe its consequences.

Some researchers attribute deprivation to the lack of sufficient external impressions due to the lack of a

variety of information from the external environment. However, there is also psycho-cognitive deprivation in this case, as the lack of information from the external environment may cause the insufficient functional capacity of cognitive processes. The rest of the researchers link deprivation to a depleted environment that causes sensory hunger. This is evidenced by the example of children who find themselves in an orphanage, boarding school or hospital [45, 46, 49].

However, the deficient-emotional concept of deprivation does not answer the question, how is mental (psycho-emotional) deprivation reflected in the human psyche, its emotional sphere? How does it affect the functioning of the psyche? The mental tool of transformation, lack of emotional connections for a person, emotions and feelings in general in the process of functioning of his psyche, i.e. their influence on changes in cognitive processes, mental properties and mental formations, which in turn cause changes in human behaviour.

The deviant concept of mental deprivation of a person encompasses a system of views according to which deprivation (mental deprivation) is a deviation from the norms established for a certain period of development of society. Representatives who use this concept include L. Yadvirshis [21], E. Sergienko [22] and others. For example, from the standpoint of this approach, various types of deprivation deviations are discussed by L. Yadvirshis [21], namely: psycho-cultural deprivation – as insufficient development of cultural needs, i.e. deviations from cultural norms, the presence of which is assumed in modern civilisation; psycho-cognitive deprivation – as a deviation from cognitive norms, which does not allow a person to understand and regulate what is happening around; psychosocial deprivation – as a deviation from social norms, which limits epy ability to learn an autonomous social role due to lack of contact with the external environment, micro-and macroenvironment.

Is mental deprivation really an aberration from the established norms? In the author's opinion, such deviations can be caused by completely different factors unrelated to mental deprivation. A person's lack of ability to understand and regulate what is happening in the social space around him is not always the result of psycho-cognitive, psycho-cultural or psychosocial deprivation. Aberrations from the norms may also result from non-socialisation, de-socialisation, human maladaptation, etc., and deliberate conscious actions or tacit consent. These norms are violated or operate

within the framework of corporate norms established outside the law. Therefore, it is inappropriate to consider mental deprivation aberration from the norm [47-50, 61].

The meaning-loss concept of mental deprivation is based on the idea of the lack of something important, necessary, or the loss of someone or something significant. Proponents of this concept are A. Reber [23], D. Kuhn and others [24]. In this approach, A. Reber [23] explains deprivation as a state of loss itself, as well as the separation of humans from something. It is difficult to agree with this statement. For example, the very loss (death) of a loved one is not mental deprivation, but primarily stress, mental trauma, which, incidentally, can lead to deprivation conditions. Another researcher, D. Kuhn [24], believes that "deprivation is a deficiency or refusal of normal stimulation, nutrition, comfort and love." It is also difficult to agree with this statement because these phenomena do not always develop into deprivation conditions. And how are they reflected in the human psyche? For example, a diet (refusal of a normal meal) to reduce excess body weight cannot be equated with deprivation.

In general, the representatives of this approach believe that deprivation is the loss of a person of the circumstances of life to which he has been accustomed since childhood, and which are vital, as well as the state of a person unable to meet such vital needs. However, "a person losing the circumstances of life to which he is accustomed since childhood, primarily indicates his maladaptation, rather than mental deprivation [51, 52]. And the corresponding state of a person, which arises when it is impossible to meet vital needs, also does not indicate the presence of mental deprivation. In fact, this statement is true only in the case of sensory deprivation. However, they do not reveal the changes that occur in the human psyche? How and through what do they influence its operational and functional activities?

The Poverty-environmental (existential) concept of mental deprivation is a system of views based on the idea of an impoverished environment. In an impoverished environment, a person does not receive enough stimuli of various kinds (visual, auditory, tactile, emotional, social, economic, cultural and others) and, as a result, are dissatisfied with the provision of basic existential needs. This concept is based on the views of P. Abrahamson [25], O. Balabanov and E. Balabanova [26], N. Bityanova [27], G. Simmel [28], N. Kharchenko [29] and others.

Thus, the concept of "impoverished environment" is used in M. Bityanova [27] to explain the unsatisfactory self-development of the individual reasons for the lack of sufficient stimuli of different nature, which prevents adequate development of all intellectual functions of the psyche. Moreover, the "impoverished environment" can be both an environment for a child's development and a life situation of an adult. In the case of adults, some researchers also attribute human poverty to the impoverished environment, which, for example, N. Kharchenko [29] bases on economic (*psycho-economic – the author's remarks*) deprivation. She believes that a poor person, who has no material means of subsistence, necessarily experiences economic (*psycho-economic – the author's remarks*) deprivation because he cannot meet even the basic, vital needs. N. Kharchenko [29] indicated the following vital needs:

- the minimum conditions of private consumption of a family (food, clothing, hygiene products and housing);
- access to social goods and services (health, education, leisure and communication);
- conditions, protection and remuneration;
- healthy living conditions (ecological environment) and personal safety, as well as the opportunity to participate in society's political and cultural life, maintain social ties, etc.

However, she talks about deprivation conditions but does not reveal how they are transformed into the human psyche and cause mental deprivation. Thus, the impoverished-environmental (existential) mental deprivation concept equates to external conditions (deprivation conditions).

In the introduction, the static-psycho-permanent concept of mental deprivation developed by J. Langmeyer and Z. Matejchek [8] was already mentioned, the leading idea of which is that mental deprivation is a mental state with which the author disagrees. And this is not surprising because the authors of this concept themselves doubt that mental deprivation, in essence, is a mental state. They write, "By definition, we are talking about a "mental state". We do not understand it as something immutable and permanent, but we do not know how best to express the actual mental reality, which arises through a specific process (caused, in this case, by stimulus impoverishment) and which is the basis or internal

mental condition of a specific behaviour (in this case, deprivation consequences)".

Now the author will analyse in more detail the assumptions and arguments of J. Lagmeyer and Z. Matejchek [8] about the fact that mental deprivation is a different than mental state, "actual mental (*i.e. psychic – the author's remarks*) reality." First, the authors recognise that mental deprivation is a phenomenon of the psyche. Secondly, such an actual mental reality "arises through a certain specific process", which arose on the basis of lack of necessary incentives, in other words – due to prolonged unfulfillment of certain needs. It follows that, after all, the "specific process" gives rise to this unknown "actual mental reality." A natural question arises: why is this process specific? What is its specificity? Probably because it is destructive, *i.e.*, one that negatively affects the operational and functional activities of the whole psyche. However, here again, the question arises: on the basis of which such a destructive process arises? What is its essence? How does it flow in the human psyche?

Based on the two previous positions, indeed, such an actual mental reality "is the basis or internal mental condition of a particular behaviour" [8] because destructive processes affect various areas of the psyche, including activity-executive. It makes in them certain changes that generate negative processes in the operational and functional activities of the human psyche, causes its corresponding actions, behaviour, etc. Thus, the authors do not disclose the course and manifestation of mental deprivation in the human psyche [53-55].

Thus, based on the analysis of the basic concepts of deprivation and mental deprivation, it was found that mental deprivation in them is not disclosed as a phenomenon of the human psyche. Most researchers, understanding it as a mental state, focus on the conditions (deprivation conditions) of its occurrence and the consequences that it leads to. It remains unknown how the impossibility of meeting certain significant needs is transformed into the human psyche and its phenomena? It is not explained how and what it is defined in the human psyche, how it causes certain changes in it, violations in its various spheres, how it affects its functioning? As well as through what, under the influence of unsatisfied needs, various changes in various spheres of the mentality of the person, etc. are caused? In short, the most important link in these concepts – the human psyche, which arises and runs mental deprivation, remains missed [56-59]. Therefore,

as a phenomenon of his psyche, a person's mental deprivation can neither be adequately explained nor assessed nor develop therapeutic measures to prevent and eliminate the negative mental consequences caused by it. All this indicates the general inconsistency and incompleteness of developing the actual psychological concept of mental deprivation.

CONCLUSIONS

The basic principles of developing the functional-procedural concept of mental deprivation are psycho-energetic and energy-psycho-functional approaches, in which the provisions are realised: about the existence of the psychic in the form of psycho-energy (information and its subjective/objective significance); about such inherent property of the psychic as de-objectification (the ability to emit psychic waves that carry information) and objectification (the ability to penetrate into another psychic, to interact with it); about the human psyche as the psychic, *i.e.* independent individual holographic information-energy formation, which exists in the form of mental energy (psi-energy field); about the constant interaction of the external and internal psycho-energy of the internally-internal psychic, as a result of which the external and internal world is reflected, including human needs and their dissatisfaction; about the ability of psychic parameters to qualitative and quantitative changes – to development or underdevelopment, distortion, deformation, destruction, etc.; about psi-programs as an instrument of operational and functional transformations and formations in the human psyche.

The functional-procedural concept of mental deprivation of human covers an interconnected system of views, the main of which are: 1) long-term unfulfillment of certain significant needs, due to their real deficit or complete absence in the environment, it transforms into the psyche and generates a specific psychic with its energy potential, which, depending on the significance degree of this need, causes mental stress of greater or lesser strength, requiring detente; the same specific psychic with its energy potential is formed in the psyche, when a person convinces himself (based on desires, ideas, comparing himself with other people) that he lacks, or he misses something important, significant, without which he cannot, in his opinion, to develop and function normally; 2) specific internal psychic, which reflects the mental stress created by the satisfaction of real or imaginary needs, affects the change of parameters of the human psyche (its various spheres), *i.e.* the delay of their

development, underdevelopment, distortion, destruction, deformation, etc.; 3) on the basis of the changed mental parameters there are corresponding, more or less powerful, destructive processes in psyche of a person, i.e. in one, several or all its spheres; 4) destructive processes caused by dissatisfaction of significant human needs are included in the processes of cognitive, emotional, value-motivational, volitional and activity-executive (behavioural) spheres, and in the processes of operational and functional activity of person's psyche as a whole; 5) the actual value of the energy capacity of destructive processes that have arisen due to the lack or absence of certain significant needs, determines the appropriate degree of deviations in the psyche (certain areas); 6) depending on the type of unmet needs – cognitive, motor, emotional, sexual, social, economic, cultural and spiritual – mental deprivation is manifested as psycho-cognitive, psychomotor, psycho-emotional, psychosexual, psychosocial, psycho-economic, psycho-cultural and psycho-spiritual. According to this concept, mental deprivation is a course of more or less powerful destructive processes in the functioning of the psyche, which arose from the destruction of mental parameters in various areas due to long-term dissatisfaction with significant needs for its normal functioning and development. Reflecting structural changes in the human psyche, mental deprivation is manifested as a negative change in parameters in the cognitive, emotional, value-motivational, volitional and performance-executive spheres of the psyche, which reduces the operational and functional capacity of the subject's psyche, i.e. quality, efficiency.

Mental deprivation can be overt or covert. The causes of mental deprivation of a person are: 1) external conditions (external deprivation conditions), in which he cannot meet the necessary needs for him; 2) internal factors under which a person voluntarily dissociates or refuses to meet the needs for a long time necessary for its development and normal functioning, or requires the satisfaction of such needs, which in principle cannot be met, or only under certain circumstances. Mental deprivation in humans can have different levels of development – high, above average, medium, below average and low, each of which reflects the power of destructive processes and the strength of their impact on the parameters of the psyche and the quality of its operational and functional activities in general.

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