

The Neoclassical Psychology and Neoclassical Reprogramming the Unconscious: The Ratio and the Rationale

Galina Kolesnikova

Institute of Water Transport Named in Honor of G.Y. Sedov,
Rostov-on-Don, Russia

Abstract: Support for the importance of creating a new section in the scientific psychological knowledge, which has been called neo-classical psychology, is described in the given article. Methodological, natural sciences, social and philosophical foundation of neoclassical psychology and areas allocated within it - neoclassical reprogramming the unconscious, are analyzed by the author. It's terminological apparatus and basic methods, used for the harmonization of the person in the course life, are described in details.

Key words: Classic • Neoclassic • Psychology • Consciousness • Unconscious • Personality • Harmonization of personality

INTRODUCTION

There is a fairly large layer of psychological trends separate methods, rejected by mainstream science. In most cases the distinction between "scientific" and "unscientific" methods has not an essential, but terminological character. For example, so-called "group training" essentially no different from any shamanic practices. But the group training referred to the section of scientific knowledge and shamanic practices - to the section of unscientific knowledge. Furthermore, the phenomenon of human consciousness and its ability for creating and inspiration are not well understood still. Researches on this problem have mosaic character and do not have a unified conceptual approach. Accordingly, we can affirm the need to find new theoretical solutions existence of the conscious and the unconscious in human activity.

The topic of altered states of consciousness, considered in parapsychology and a paraphilosophy, requires a serious scientific study by both psychologists and physiologists and, first of all, philosophers - for connection to an integer with the cultural phenomena of social life. "Something, that Aurobindo called "integral yoga", Abraham Maslow – "self-actualization", F. Perls – "organic unity", Assagioli called "psychosynthesis". All of them were the followers of such a fundamental idea as existence of natural tendency to evolution, development, permeates both the universe and the mankind and our task - to make it conscious" [1, p. 98]. Three core areas (classical, non-classical and post-classical), existing in modern psychology, do not solve the problem, because have not, strictly speaking, such a task.

Thus, the creation of a new psychological direction and it's methodological, natural science and philosophical justification is the actual scientific problem of our time.

Corresponding Author: Galina Kolesnikova, Institute of Water Transport named in honor of G.Y. Sedov, 8 Sedov Street, 344006, Rostov-on-Don, Russia.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The actual name of the direction comes from the Latin “neo” – new and “classic” – “classic” (as a result – “new classic psychology”). The concept of “classic” is included in the name of the direction as it is based on the traditions of ancient Greek philosophy and the philosophy of the Renaissance. The concept of “new” – because new classical psychology incorporates the latest advances in various fields of scientific thought (philosophy, medicine, psychology, neuroscience, psycholinguistics, psychogenetics, physics, chemistry, biology), justifying and complementing classical foundation of this area.

The main provisions of the neoclassical psychology about the nature of personality. Personality is the result of a choice made in the context of socio-cultural interaction (external) and individualized (internal) factors and sociocultural factor is a complex social and psychological conditions in the context of which the personality is functioning as a system (this is accomplished under the following condition: the organism of the person as a biological system is functioning properly) and individualized factor is a particular combination of personality traits, the presence of which in the structure of personality defines it as a special respect for universal. Personality manifests itself in society through activities - result of demands by activated motivation. We refer to the factors that influence the motivation: level of intellectual development of personality, moral level of development (spiritual values are predominant in the personality structure), volitional level (a person's ability to direct his behavioral activities to achieve the target up to his ethical principles in pressure situations). On this base three types of personality may be identified: strong, moderate, weak [2, p. 97]. The subtypes are distinguished from combination of these three parameters. In the study of personality crucial question is not what a person is endowed with and not a specificity of his social environment, but how he manages it and why it is so disposed (motivation). A person can be subjected to transformation throughout all the life, direction of transformation depends on the choice that makes the person himself, often at an unconscious level. So, we deal with the self-determination of personality. Causation is always within the individual in the form of unified life force, called by various scholars in different ways: desire for harmony and perfection (Socrates, Platon), proactive and dynamic force behind human activity - search for perfection in life (Adler), the desire for self-actualization (Maslow), search activity (Rotenberg, Arshavsky). So, every person has his own vitality/energy, but it manifests itself differently in different areas in different ways, depending on the choice of personality, for example, in aggression or creativity. Personality, which reached harmony and perfection, is the free nature, created by own creative “I” and having such basic properties as optimism, self-esteem, sense of humor, “delicate balance”, critical and reflective thinking, morality.

Methodological foundation of neoclassical psychology. In the history of the development of scientific knowledge successively replaced two physical picture of the world - the classical (atomistic-mechanistic view of the world which was based on the logic of Aristotle and Newton's laws) and post-classical (quantum-mechanistic idea of the duality of nature phenomena, combines both objectivity and processuality). The neo-classical psychology is integrated into the quantum-mechanistic view of the world. This is due to the fact that the person in this picture of the world can be viewed in the totality of its manifestations. Thus, according to the classification proposed by A.I. Zelenkov, N.K. Kisel, I.A. Medvedeva, E.I. Yanchku, neoclassical psychology is included in the mainstream of post-classical metaparadigmy, in the frameworks of non-classical paradigm of postmodern. This methodological basis was chosen by us due to the fact that it is a normative theoretical system providing methodological tools for research at all levels. Post-classical metaparadigma, on the one hand, continued the developing of well-known classical school (eg, neothomism, neoprottestantizm). On the other hand, this metaparadigma is characterized by new forms of paradigm of samples of philosophical analysis, which are complex inversion of the classic examples of philosophical thinking (W. Dilthey, H. Bergson, C. Peirce, J. Dewey), create a relatively autonomous strategy of philosophical knowledge (socio-critical, existential-phenomenological, analytical) and because of this combination give the opportunity as a result of socio-philosophical analysis of a cognitive construct of social reality.

Based on the conception of M.A. Mozheiko [3] that the formation of the concept of non-linear dynamics is carried out in modern culture as a counter-force of two vectors: natural-scientific and humanitarian (represented by the philosophy of structuralism and postmodernism), which have congruent methodological grounds, the systemic and integrative approaches, as well as structural, reflective and comparative methods were used in the given study. The basic principles of neo-classical psychology are: the principle of harmony, unity principle, the principle of determinism or causality, the principle of morality, the principle of perfection. The basic concepts of this area: "consciousness", "unconscious", "person", "detachment", "exclusion from", "harmony", "perfect".

Natural-scientific foundation of neoclassical psychology consist of: - reflex of the goal (I.P. Pavlova); - search activity (Rotenberg, Arshavsky, L.V. Krushinsky, P.V. Simonov); - the concept of genotype-environment relations (A.N. Leontiev, A.P. Anohin, N.P. Dubinina, K.B. Bulaeva, T.M. Mariutina, I.V. Ravich-Sherbo); - theory of functional systems (P.K. Anohin).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The neoclassical reprogramming unconscious (NRU) as a direction belongs to neoclassical psychology. This direction owes its name the following reasons:

- "Neoclassical" - from the title of the section in the psychology ("neo-classical psychology");
- "Reprogramming" - based on the fact that the unconscious person in the course of socialization programmed stereotypes of behavior, thinking, feeling and response and the acquisition of genuine personal nature, its expansion involves unlocking the established social environment "programs". This unlock is based, inter alia, on the principles identified in the framework of neuro-linguistic programming (NLP), but the difference is in the following: a) in NLP - desire to universalize (general algorithms, circuits), in NRU - individual approach, the selection of individual algorithm; b) client in NLP is regarded as a person prone to neurosis, in NRU - personality is harmonious initially and it is necessary only to "remember" himself, breaking the thorns hung in the socialization process: social stereotypes of thinking, feeling, behavior, response.
- "Unconscious" is "alter ego" category of "consciousness". The idea of the existence of the unconscious goes back to Platon's doctrine of knowledge-remembrance. To identification with the psycho-physiological activity of the unconscious brain is obliged to Descartes. Leibniz, clearly formulated the concept of the unconscious, however, sent it down to the lowest form of mental activity - "ocean of dark perceptions". Hartley, giving a strictly materialist explanation, tied the unconscious with the activity of nervous system. Kant linked the unconscious with sensory perception. In romanticism unconscious, finally, after years of "humiliation" and "misunderstanding", erected on a pedestal of deep source of creativity. Schopenhauer created irrationalist doctrine of the unconscious. Hartmann, extending the doctrine of Schopenhauer, magnified to the universal principle of the unconscious, some basics of life. From XIXth century unconscious began to study in the psychological aspect. In 1824, Herbart proposed view on the unconscious as a place for displacing the ideas of consciousness, without losing, however, their dynamic properties as a result of the displacement and continuing influence on the consciousness. Charcot, acting on the unconscious through hypnosis, discovered its psychic activity of pathogenic character, occurring in addition to the individual's consciousness. Freud explained the unconscious as a "dump", to which the mind throws (displaces) memories, thoughts, desires do not coincide with socio-cultural norms. Jung expanded the notion of the unconscious typing in the supplement to the concept of "personal unconscious" the concept of the "collective unconscious". In Soviet psychology the unconscious is studied by D.N. Uznadze, I.M. Sechenov, I.P. Pavlov, V.S. Rotenberg and the others). The emphasis in these studies was done on psycho-physiological aspects, the analysis of dreams and hypnotic states, as well as the phenomena of automatism in various fields. Thus, the unconscious is defined broadly as set of mental processes, operations, conditions occurring outside the consciousness of the subject. This concept is used in

philosophy, psychology, psychiatry in order to characterize individual and group behavior, purpose and effects, which are not recognized. In this sense this concept is also applied in NRU. In this case, we have to answer on question: how we can reprogram something that is not recognized? But, first of all, not all methods of psychotherapy and psycho-correction process of solving psychological problems associated with awareness. Such a processes as “acting out”, “release”, “exit to a new level of perception” and some others appeal not to consciousness, but to some psychological depth “shifts” that occur due to the “scrapping” old (“frozen”) structures in the unconscious. Individual selection of verbal formulas in the context of the methods used in NRU, promotes “rocking” old (“frozen”) structures in the unconscious and thus - the release of a truly personal beginning. This thesis is supported by the results of the research, made by the group of Russian scientists, who conducted an experimental verification of management capabilities of state of the cells in biological systems at the Institute of management problems of Russian Academy of Sciences [4].

The main methods in neoclassical reprogramming unconscious (NRU) are:

- Individual work with dreams [5]. The basis of this method is the thesis that special features of the exposition dreams give more benefits in solving the problem of recognizing ways to reconcile two sides of the unconscious. The focus of analysis in this method is not in a dream, but in the dreamer. This analysis contributes to the emotional growth of the respondent.
- The method of deep fairy tale therapy [6] with the following thesis: just as the assimilation of species of fairy tales - tales about animals, social stories (which give an idea of the rules of conduct in solving social conflicts without gender division of roles), sex-role tales, reflects the levels of social standardization of personality, as same, consistent movement in the opposite direction to identify “favorite stories” on each of these steps will contribute to the manifestation of psychological problems and therefore - their resolution.
- Method of integrating post-traumatic experience by I.E. Stepachev (psychiatrist, psychotherapist, director of the Center “Trionmed-Ural” in Ekaterinburg, Russia) [7]. In the basis of the given method – traditional techniques of NLP. The goal - getting rid of the traumatic experience of verbal aggression.
- The method of treatment of schizophrenia by V.V. Madorsky (psychiatrist, psychotherapist, director of the Center “Nadezhda” in Rostov-on-Don, Russia) [8]. In this method developing the ability to recognize and harmoniously express the feelings and skills of problem-solving behavior is one of the main goals of psychotherapy in schizophrenia.
- The structured method of family therapy as part of a comprehensive treatment of schizophrenia, which consists of 8 stages. The given method is developed by the group of Russian scientists under the guidance of V.V. Madorsky (patent on the invention of the Russian Federation # 2371209 from 27.10.2009).
- Trance techniques and hypnotherapy that have the well pronounced positive effect on psycho-emotional background and biological processes (e.g., autoimmune disorders, disorders mediator exchange).
- Universal multifunctional integrative method of correction of the organism (MICO), allowing to improve the level of consciousness of the personality, as well as qualitatively improve his physical condition. MICO method includes of 3 directions: - recovery; - self-cultivation; - development of new technologies and methods of psycho-physiological diagnostics, held for the first two lines, for the training of new instructors, as well as peer review of aptitude operating. This method was developed by the specialists of Moscow Scientific Research Center of consciousness: S.V. Serkov, M.A. Fedotova, G.K. Agashicheva, N.S. Belyaeva, E.V. Rusakova, A.V. Zverkovsky, I.V. Panicheva.

CONCLUSION

Thus, the neoclassical psychology, thanks to a combination of classical traditions and the latest scientific advances, opens new opportunities for the theoreticians and practitioners.

In addition, it is possible that there are areas, listed as other kinds of psychology, but which (according to the essential foundations) can be attributed to the neoclassical psychology, but the issue of classification is outside the scope of this article.

We also assume that soon may developed new directions, correlated to their basic positions with the philosophical foundations of psychology of neoclassicism, because “appointment of a person is in the likeness of the God, as the most valuable thing for the people is not the salvation and not only the existence, as it considers the crowd, but the achievement of excellence and staying in it” [9].

REFERENCES

1. Murphy, J., 2004. Power of Your Subconscious. Donetsk: Poligraph Press, pp: 352.
2. Kolesnikova, G.I., 2005. Basics psychoprophylaxis and psychocorrection. Rostov-on-Don: Phenix, pp: 198.
3. Mozheiko, M.A., 1999. The formation of the theory of nonlinear dynamics in contemporary culture. Comparative analysis of synergistic and postmodern paradigms. Minsk: Belorussian State Economic University, pp: 209.
4. Korsun, V.F. and G.G. Tertyshny, 2013. Methods and means of phyto wave control in biological systems. Herbal medicine in biology and medicine. Practical phytotherapy. Date Views 24.10.2013. <http://www.likar.info/pro/article-45232-metodyi-i-sredstva-volnovogo-fitoupravleniya-v-biologicheskikh-sistemah-chast-2>.
5. Kolesnikova, G., 2013. Working procedure with dreams for reducing the level of anxiety and developing appropriate behavioral strategies in the situations of existential choice. *Humanity & Social Sciences Journal*, 8(1): 31-34.
6. Kolesnikova, G.I., 2012. Deep fairy tale therapy. *Bulletin of Education and Science*. Date Views 29.08.2012. <http://www.kolesnikova.me>.
7. Stepachev, I.V., 2011. Integration of post-traumatic experience. *Psychotherapy of children and adolescents*. Rostov-on-Don, Phenix, pp: 284.
8. Madorsky, V.V., 2011. Treatment of schizophrenia. *Psychotherapy of children and adolescents*. Rostov-on-Don, Phenix, pp: 284.
9. Platon, 1968. *Dialogues*. Moscow: Bibleist, pp: 568.