

FUNDAMENTALS OF PSYCHIC AND EMOTIONAL HUMAN DEPRIVATION

Yuliana M. TERLETSKA¹

¹Department of Pedagogy and Innovative Education, Lviv
Polytechnic National University, Lviv, Ukraine

Abstract: *The relevance of the research is due to the fact that emotions and feelings (which represent together the emotional sphere of a person) significantly affect the formation of the individual, deeply penetrating in his structure, course of mental processes, motivation, development of individual properties and qualities, behaviour, intensity of life activity, etc., but, despite a huge number of research papers on the study of these phenomena, the problem of psychic and emotional human deprivation in the modern information society remains little studied. The purpose of the article is to substantiate the essence of psychic and emotional human deprivation, as a phenomenon of the psyche, and the disclosure of its main aspects. To achieve this purpose, psycho-energetic and energy-psycho-functional approaches were applied. It is proved that psychic and emotional human deprivation is to a greater or lesser extent the destructive process of functioning of the emotional sphere of his psyche, which occurs in the result of either complete absence or a longstanding lack of positive emotions and feelings that should be generated by a significant object or longstanding dissatisfaction of emotional needs significant for a person of other directions of life activity, which, in the first and second cases, give rise to stable negative emotions and feelings in the emotional sphere, the power potential of which, on condition of dominance over the positive, interferes with the processes of operational and functional activity of the human psyche and through it affects the development, adaptation, socialisation, behaviour and activity of a person; such subtypes of psychic and emotional human deprivation as egocentric, moral, professional and praxic, frustrating, communicative, informational and destructive, altruistic, gloric, pugnacious, acquisitive, romantic, hedonistic, intimate and sensual are found. Knowledge of the essence of psychic and emotional human deprivation and the identification of its main aspects will allow: at the theoretical level – to continue the research of its impact on the functioning of all spheres of a person's psyche as well as on the development, adaptation, socialisation and behaviour of the latter; at the practical one – to develop psychological measures for the progressive development of the individual, the formation of his emotional stability to life troubles, the prevention of regression and the development of psychopathic "insensitive" character, depression, psychosis, etc.*

Keywords: emotional sphere of a person, the inner psychic, power potential, functioning of human psyche, progressive development of individual.

Emotions and feelings are a kind of energy sources of a person from birth to death, which, in one case, as they say, inspire him, giving inspiration, strength, the desire to act, create, live, love, work, win, achieve the goals, etc., in the other case – they suppress, torment the soul, cause suffering, anguish, pain and the like, generating depression, psychosis, suicides, etc. However, scientists have not yet reached a

consensus on the nature and significance of emotions and feelings in human life, so there are different points of view on these issues in science. Foreexample, O. Nowrer and S. Tomkins prove that emotions play a positive role in organizing, motivating, and enshrining the behaviour¹. In addition to this, according to O. Nowrer, “emotions are one of the key, virtually irreplaceable factors in those behavioral changes or outcomes that we call “acquisition”². However, C. Izard believes that in fact, emotions form just the primary motivational system of the person³. The other point of view has R. Lazarus whomakesthe conclusion that emotions destroy and disorganize human behavior, and they are the main source of psychosomatic diseases⁴.

In general, a significant part of psychiatrists and clinical psychologists believe that various types of psychopathology and adaptation disorders are “diseases of the emotional sphere”⁵. Scientists believe that various factors may be the reasons for the totality of both positive and negative emotions and feelings. To the negative factors that significantly affect the development, behaviour and activity of a person, researchers attribute mental deprivation, exactly with respect to the emotional sphere, one of its types, namely psychic and emotional deprivation experienced by a person. One should note that in science until now, we were not talking about psychic and emotional deprivation of a person but about emotional deprivation, the research of which mainly concerns children (it is also replaced by the concept of “maternal deprivation”, “emotional and information hunger”, “sensory hunger”) and the main attention is paid to deprivation conditions and negative consequences of its impact. However, the issues of internal changes in the functioning of the psyche of a child who experience emotional deprivation remained without attention. This is characteristic of both the

¹ O. H. Nowrer, *Learning Theory and Behavior*, New York, John Wiley, 1960; S. S. Tomkins, *Affect, Imagery, Consciousness. Vol. I. The Positive Affects*, New York, Springer, 1962; S. S. Tomkins, *Affect, Imagery, Consciousness. Vol. II. The Negative Affects*, New York, Springer, 1963.

² O. H. Nowrer, *Learning Theory and Behavior*, New York, John Wiley, 1960, p. 307.

³ C. E. Izard, *The Face of Emotions*, New York, Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1971; C. E. Izard, *Patterns of Emotions: A New Analysis of Anxiety and Depression*, New York, Academic Press, 1972.

⁴ R. S. Lazarus, “Emotions end Adaptation: Conceptual and empirical relation”, in W. Arnold (Ed.), *Nebraska Symposium on Motivation*, NE, University of Nebraska Press, 1968, pp. 175-270.

⁵ G. Dunbar, *Emotions and Bodily Changes*, 4th Ed., New York, Columbia University Press, 1954.

first research of emotional deprivation conducted by R. Spitz⁶, J. Bowlby⁷, W. Goldfarb⁸ and the others, and modern research⁹.

Given the heterogeneity of their views, common is the fact that the emotional deprivation of the child, in their opinion, consists, first, in insufficiently stable or interrupted relationship with the object of instinctive tendencies, primarily with the mother; second, in the situation where the child is first sufficiently provided with social and other (including emotional) incentives in the appropriate ratio, as a result of which they acquire great importance for him, which contributes to the emergence of positive emotions, but later they are suddenly taken away, which give rise to negative emotions and feelings¹⁰; third, in restriction of contact with the external social environment, family, friends, etc., due to stay in establishments of the closed type or with limited access of other people¹¹. To denote such a situation, R. Spitz introduced the concept of “hospitalism” (stay of the child in medical institutions)¹². Many previous researchers of emotional deprivation believed that it caused the same pattern of disorders in children. Thus, R. Spitz believed that the consequences of mental deprivation (lack of emotional contacts in children, dissatisfaction of their emotional needs) is anaclitic depression,

⁶ R. A. Spitz, “Hospitalism. An inquiry into the Genesis of Psychiatric Conditions in Early Childhood”, in *Psychoanal. Stud. Child*, no. 1, 1945, pp. 53-74; R. A. Spitz, “Hospitalism. A Follow-Up Report”, in *Psychoanal. Stud. Child*, no. 2, 1946, pp. 113-117.

⁷ J. Bowlby, “Maternal Care and Mental Health”, in *Bulletin of the World Health Organization*, no. 3, 1951, pp. 355-533; J. Bowlby, “The Nature of the Child’s Tie to His Mother”, in *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis*, no. 39, 1958, pp. 350-373; J. Bowlby, “Separation Anxiety”, in *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis*, no. 51, 1959, pp. 1-25; J. Bowlby, “Grief and Mourning in Infancy and Early Childhood”, in *The Psychoanalytic Study of the Child*, no. 15 (1), 1960, pp. 9-52.

⁸ W. Goldfarb, “Effects of Early Institutional Care on Adolescent Personality”, in *J. Exp. Educ.*, no. 12, 1943, pp. 106-129; W. Goldfarb, “Psychological Privation in Infancy and Subsequent Adjustment”, in *Amer. J. Ortho-Psychiat.*, no. 15, 1945, pp. 247-255.

⁹ Ya. O. Hoshovskyi, *Formation of Self-Image in Teenagers of Boarding School in the Conditions of Deprivation of Paternal Influence*, Kyiv, G. S. Kostiuk Institute of Psychology of the National Academy of Pedagogical Sciences of Ukraine, 1995, p. 177.

¹⁰ J. L. Gewirtz, D. M. Baer, “Deprivation and Satiation of Social Reinforcers as Drive Conditions”, in *J. Abnorm. Soc. Psychol.*, no. 56, 1958, pp. 165-172.

¹¹ R. A. Spitz, “Hospitalism. An inquiry into the Genesis of Psychiatric Conditions in Early Childhood”, in *Psychoanal. Stud. Child*, no. 1, 1945, pp. 53-74; R. A. Spitz, “Hospitalism. A Follow-Up Report”, in *Psychoanal. Stud. Child*, no. 2, 1946, pp. 113-117; Ya. O. Hoshovskyi, *Formation of Self-Image in Teenagers of Boarding School in the Conditions of Deprivation of Paternal Influence*, Kyiv, G. S. Kostiuk Institute of Psychology of the National Academy of Pedagogical Sciences of Ukraine, 1995, p. 177.

¹² R. A. Spitz, “Hospitalism. An inquiry into the Genesis of Psychiatric Conditions in Early Childhood”, in *Psychoanal. Stud. Child*, no. 1, 1945, pp. 53-74.

according to “anaclitic” attitude of the child substantiated by S. Freud (that is, special attitude to the person who serves him food, dresses and protects) in his research of narcissism as far back as in 1914¹³; J. Bowlby – insensitive psychopathy¹⁴; W. Goldfarb – syndrome of a child from the establishment (orphanage, asylum, boarding school, etc)¹⁵; J. Laugmeier and Z. Matejcek – insufficient comprehensive development, including intelligence (in particular, practical), complete or partial absence of social skills (practical judgments and evaluations), fine motor skills, adaptive functions (perception, object manipulation, use of tools, adaptation to the situation with the tasks), for teenagers and older children – falsehood, malevolence, aggression, vagrancy, non-attendance at school and the like¹⁶.

Based on the above, it can be concluded that, first, in fact, we are talking about deprivation conditions in which there is emotional deprivation of the child, and the consequences of its impact on development, socialisation, adaptation, behaviour, etc; second, emotional deprivation of the child (person) is not revealed as a phenomenon of his psyche. However, some questions remain out of sight¹⁷, namely how is emotional deprivation presented in psyche of the child (person)? With the help of which does it affect other spheres of the psyche and through it the child's development and behaviour? How is it manifested in people of different ages?

In our opinion, more correct regarding the violation of the functioning of the emotional sphere of the person, including a child, with the dissatisfaction of significant emotional needs, from a scientific point of view, there is the term “psychic and emotional deprivation”, which we use in science for the first time but not the term “emotional deprivation”, in the sense in which it is interpreted by the researchers mentioned above. Why this is so, we will give an answer based on the

¹³ R. A. Spitz, “Hospitalism. A Follow-Up Report”, in *Psychoanal. Stud. Child*, no. 2, 1946, pp. 113-117; R. A. Spitz, *La Premiere Annee de la Vie de l'Enfant. Genese des Premieres Relations Objectales*, Paris, Presses Univ de France, 1958.

¹⁴ J. Bowlby, *The Making and Breaking of Affectional Bonds*, London, Tavistock Publications, 1979.

¹⁵ W. Goldfarb, “Effects of Early Institutional Care on Adolescent Personality”, in *J. Exp. Educ.*, no. 12, 1943, pp. 106-129; W. Goldfarb, “Psychological Privation in Infancy and Subsequent Adjustment”, in *Amer. J. Ortho-Psychiat.*, no. 15, 1945, pp. 247-255.

¹⁶ J. Laugmeier, Z. Matejcek, *Mental Deprivation in Childhood*, Prague, Avicenum, Medical Publishing House, 1984, p. 334.

¹⁷ A. Krushanov, “How researches of the universal regularities and laws is possible to detach?”, in *Philosophical Problems of Information Technologies and Cyberspace*, vol. 15, no. 2, 2018, p. 111-126. 10.17726/phillT.2018.2.15.7.

results of the analysis of research by different scientists and our own research of the problems relating to the functioning of the emotional sphere of the person and its impact on the operational and functional activity of the entire psyche. Besides, one should note that psychic and emotional deprivation is inherent in people of different ages, but actually these aspects have not found meaning in science. Taking this into account, it is necessary to clarify the essence of psychic and emotional human deprivation as a phenomenon of the psyche, to determine in what aspect it is presented in it and how it affects its other spheres, operational and functional activity in general. It is necessary to determine the deprivation conditions under which there occurs psychic and emotional human deprivation, as well as the means of its impact on the person's activeness, development, change and transformation of the individual and the like¹⁸. Thus, the research of human psychic and emotional deprivation is relevant for the theory and practice^{19,20}. On the basis of this knowledge, it will be possible to develop psychological measures for the formation of the person's emotional stability to life troubles, prevention of the development of his psychopathic "insensitive" character, depression and psychosis.

Materials and methods

In the course of the research of psychic and emotional deprivation, there were applied psychoenergetic and energy-psycho-functional approaches which are revealed in the research papers of M. Varii²¹, as well as theoretical methods— analysis, synthesis, concretisation, generalisation, analogies and modelling. Psychic and energetic approach makes it possible to consider feelings and emotions as the inner psychic,

¹⁸ A. Afanasev, R. Mukhametshina, D. Tolbayeva, K. Nurgali, "Leo Tolstoy's sphere of concepts in the development of women's education", in *Opcion*, vol. 35, no. 22, 2019, p. 906-920.

¹⁹ I. Mikhailov, "The human brain and consciousness: biology or computations?", in *Philosophical Problems of Information Technologies and Cyberspace*, vol. 15, no. 2, 2018, p. 92-110. 10.17726/philIT.2018.2.15.6.

²⁰ T. V. Portnova, "Principles and opportunities of the study of pictorial heritage in the practice of choreographic education", in *Journal of Siberian Federal University-Humanities and Social Sciences*, vol. 11, no. 12, 2018, p. 2043-2055.

²¹ M. Yo. Varii, "Psi-Programs as the Instrument of Formations and Transformations in Human Psyche. Science and Education a New Dimension", in *Pedagogy and Psychology*, no. 62 (142), 2017a, pp. 77-81; M. Varii, *The Human Psyche: Psychic and Energetic Approach. Development Trends in Pedagogical and Psychological Sciences: the Experience of Countries of Eastern Europe and Prospects of Ukraine*, Riga, Baltija Publishing, 2018, pp. 111-139.

which exists in the form of mental energy (psy-energy), which is the carrier of certain information and at the same time its objective / subjective significance. Each aspect of such the inner psychic, formed on the basis of a particular emotion or feeling, has a certain amount of power potential, on which the impact of this psychic on another psychic in the process of functioning of the human psyche depends. The greater the magnitude of the energy power of an emotion or feeling (positive or negative), with the more strength they affect the other psychic of the human psyche.

Energy-psycho-functional approach indicates the features of operational and functional activity of the human psyche, which is performed through psy-programmes with the help of the interaction of various inner psychic and external or inner and internal psychic. In the result of such interaction there is a formation of new psychic (new emotions and feelings) which, in turn, is included in psy-programmes, direct energy potential (resource) of implementation of the information put in the fixed attitude. And its energy potential (resource) depends on the degree of subjective significance (energy capacity) for a person of the information inherent in the psychic. This approach also indicates that, first, the energy potential of the psychic can be positive or negative; second, its value can change – increase or decrease²².

Results and discussion

Based on the results of the research, it is proved that psychic and emotional human deprivation is to a greater or lesser extent the destructive process of the functioning of the emotional sphere of his psyche, which occurs in the result of either complete absence or a longstanding lack of positive emotions and feelings that should be generated by a significant object, or longstanding dissatisfaction of significant for a person emotional needs or other directions of life activity, which, in the first and second cases, generates stable negative emotions and feelings in the emotional sphere, the energy potential of which, on condition of dominance over the positive, interferes with the processes of operational and functional activity of the human psyche and through it affects the development, adaptation, socialisation, behaviour and activity of a person.

²² M. Y. Varii, “The Human Psyche in the Psycho-Energetic Concept. Science and Education a New Dimension”, in *Pedagogy and Psychology*, no. 54 (126), 2017b, pp. 65-71.

The destructive process of functioning of the emotional sphere of the human psyche arises because of P_n negative energy potential accumulated in it (where P_n is the value of negative energy potential in the emotional sphere), which with certain P_{nk} value (where P_{nk} is the critical value of the negative energy potential of the psychic emotional sphere) starts to dominate over positive emotions and feelings ($P_{nk} > P_p$ where P_p is the value of positive energy potential in the emotional sphere). This process disorganises and destabilises the functioning of not only the emotional sphere but also the entire psyche through the impact of its various spheres on the psychic, changing the value of their energy potential (information and its significance). Change of information consists in change of its content, change (increase or decrease) of energy potential, namely in increase or decrease of the degree of importance of what is put in this information. The greater the value of the negative energy potential in the emotional sphere, the more powerful the destructive process occurs in it.

In general, psychic and emotional deprivation is characteristic of both a child and an adult person. It occurs under the following deprivation conditions:

- 1) absence of opportunities to experience positive emotions and feelings that a person expects from a significant object;
- 2) absence of opportunities to establish intimate and emotional relationships with the people who are important to the person (in particular, tenderness, affection, love, compassion, etc.);
- 3) absence of the environment in which there are contacts that give rise to positive emotions and feelings;
- 4) absence of usual emotional environment, in the result of which the feeling of fear, loneliness, discontent is actualised and there is a dominance of emotions of fear, despair, suffering and the like;
- 5) lack of emotional intimacy with important people because of: inability of a person to establish a close emotional connection with them; immaturity of the feelings and character of important people; emotional instability of important people (aggressiveness, emotional breakdowns, mental disorders, etc); position of important people who do not allow close contact with this person; significant workload of important people; interest of important people in other people or person or some occupation; emotional coldness, indifference, immaturity of feelings of important people (inability to show tenderness, caress, warmth, sincerity, joy at the meeting, deep feelings and compassion, to respond with emotionally sublime warm impulses to

emotional impulses of another person etc.); disability of important people (deafness, dumbness, blindness, disability which does not allow to actively interact and adequately respond to emotions and feelings); ethnic, religious and other restrictions.

Human psychic and emotional deprivation is divided into different subtypes on various signs. According to the nature of the experience's occurrence, human psychic and emotional deprivation can be divided into affective, which arises in the result of longstanding dissatisfaction of the person's needs in experiencing significant emotions, and sensuous which arises in the result of longstanding dissatisfaction of the needs for experiencing significant feelings.

According to the content of the experience of dissatisfied significant emotional needs, psychic and emotional deprivation is divided into such subtypes:

1) *egocentric*, which arises from the dissatisfaction of emotional needs, the sources of which are significant objects;

2) *moral*, when a person strongly experiences dissatisfaction of moral needs through awareness of the disgrace of the behavior and actions of other people and his own, which he committed recklessly on his own or under the influence of individual people, social groups, organisations or circumstances that do not meet the requirements of morality;

3) *professional and praxic*, which is the consequence of dissatisfaction of the needs of professional activity and the profession itself, its essence;

4) *communicative*, which arises on the basis of dissatisfaction of emotional needs for communication, closeness, trust, exchange of opinions and experiences, understanding, respect, attention, etc.;

5) *informational and destructive*, which happens because of the pressure, the overload of a person with the information he receives;

6) *frustrating*, which is a consequence of dissatisfaction of the needs to achieve the goal due to the emergence of objective and / or subjective obstacles that a person considers insurmountable, as well as constant failures;

7) *hedonistic*, which consists in acute dissatisfaction of the needs related to the enjoyment of life, physical and spiritual comfort;

8) *pugnic*, which arises in the result of dissatisfaction of strong sensations, love of danger, risk, etc.;

9) *romantic*, what is the consequence of the dissatisfaction of the needs in the assimilation of all the unusual, hidden, mysterious, fantastically beautiful and unknown;

10) *altruistic*, which arises due to the dissatisfaction of emotional needs for protection for other people, in the desire to bring them joy and happiness, help and assist in solving their problems;

11) *acquisitive* (from French *acquérir* – to acquire), when a person does not meet the needs of saving, collecting and purchasing things;

12) *gloric* (from Latin *gloria* – glory), which arises from dissatisfaction of needs for recognition, fame, honour, rewards, and self-affirmation;

13) *intimate and sensual*, when a person is acutely experience the dissatisfaction of intimate and tender as well as intimate and sexual affection for someone.

The manifestation of psychic and emotional deprivation can range from mild emotional disorders, which still fit into the normal emotional picture, up to rude, ones which present a picture of psychopathic, neuropathic and psychotic features reflected in the development of intelligence, character, behaviour and activity of the person. The degree of emotional disorders depends on the value of the energy potential of the negative psychic, that is, emotions and feelings that arise in the result of human dissatisfaction of the needs for the necessary emotional connections, positive emotions and feelings. This negative energy potential of psychic and emotional human deprivation increases the asthenic energy power of the person's emotional sphere, which with greater force affects the psychic of other spheres of the psyche, causing mental disorders, nervous breakdowns, depressive states, mental entropy and the like.

Emotional and destructive approach to understanding psychic deprivation

The analysis of research and publications on psychic deprivation shows that the emotional and destructive approach to its understanding and interpretation is one of seven approaches. The representatives of this approach consider psychic deprivation from the position of lack of emotional connections as well as emotions and feelings themselves²³.

²³ J. Laugmeier, Z. Matejcek, *Mental Deprivation in Childhood*, Prague, Avicenum, Medical Publishing House, 1984, p. 334; E. Berne, *Games that People Play. Psychology of Human Relations. People Who Play Games. Psychology of Human Destiny*, Minsk, PRAMEB, 1992, p. 383; B. Yerzhabkova, *Selected Issues of Social Pedagogy*, Drohobych, Vymir, 2003, p. 364; Yu. A. Dmitriev, B. B. Kazak, *Penitentiary Psychology*, Rostov-on-Don, Phoenix, 2007, p. 681.

One should note that the emotional and destructive approach to understanding human psychic deprivation originated in the course of researching sensory deprivation (the first from which the study of human psychic deprivation started), the consequences of which often lead to emotional disorders. Not in vain some researchers do equate the term “sensory deprivation” to the term “emotional information hunger”, “sensory hunger”, indicating the absence or lack of emotional connections or emotions. Thus, E. Berne notes that the lack of emotional connections for a person can end fatally. These indications confirm that there is sensory hunger and a need for stimuli in the child's life that provide him with physical contact. At the same time, the lack of sensory impressions is connected with the emergence of negative mental states and mental disorders²⁴.

At the first stages of the research, the violation of the emotional sphere of the child due to dissatisfaction of emotional needs was carried out in the framework of “maternal deprivation”.

Actually, indirectly about maternal deprivation through the prism of “anxiety of parting”, when the protest of young small children against the absence of mother reaches painful and psychologically destructive forms and parameters, as wrote A. Freud²⁵. However, the term “maternal deprivation” was clearly introduced by J. Bowlby who focused attention on the fact that psychic deprivation is a situation in which the child suffers from a lack of emotional ties with the mother, which causes a violation of her mental health to different degrees²⁶. The researcher points out the explicit and hidden (disguised) maternal (emotional) deprivation of the child. If evident maternal (emotional) deprivation of the child can be observed by comparing the manifestations of emotions, on the one hand, in the presence of the mother, and on the other hand – in the situation of her absence near the child, hidden (disguised) deprivation is not so obvious. It occurs under apparently favourable conditions, which, however, do not allow to satisfy the needs significant for the child. According to J. Bowlby, indicates that hidden (disguised) emotional deprivation can also be observed where there is no direct parting of mother and child, but their relationship for any reason is unsatisfactory for the child.

²⁴ E. Berne, *Games that People Play. Psychology of Human Relations. People Who Play Games. Psychology of Human Destiny*, Minsk, PRAMEB, 1992, p. 383.

²⁵ A. Freud, *Infants Without Families*, New York, Internet, Univ. Press, 1944.

²⁶ J. Bowlby, “Maternal Care and Mental Health”, in *Bulletin of the World Health Organization*, no. 3, 1951, pp. 355-533.

However, the other researcher R. Shits notes that the deficit or break of the emotional connection with the mother leads to a range of mental health disorders. According to the above researchers maternal deprivation adversely affects all stages of child adulthood, and in the result of this there can be observed distorted attitude of the little person to himself and reduced behavioural, social and physical activity. At large, they believe that in emotionally deprived children, there is a development delay in all major parameters. As for the emotional deprivation in adults, B. Yerzhabkova understands it as their negative reaction (irritation and discontent) in various situations due to the lack of something²⁷. However, in our opinion, individually taken facts of irritation, discontent and even anger are not stable violations of the emotional sphere of the person. Some researchers connect emotional deprivation with the lack of sufficient external impressions due to the lack of various information from the external environment. However, in this case, there is also, firstly, psychic and cognitive deprivation, since the lack of information from the external environment can be the cause of insufficient functional ability of mental cognitive processes; second, psychic and social deprivation, due to the fact that there is no adequate social environment. The rest of the researchers connect emotional deprivation with the impoverished environment that causes sensory hunger, the lack of emotion. It is proved on the example of children who turned out to be at the orphanage, boarding school or hospital²⁸, and adults at the penitentiary institutions²⁹.

However, emotional and destructive approach does not answer the question: how is emotional deprivation reflected in the psyche and emotional sphere of the person? Mental tools of transformation of lack of emotional connections for a person, in general emotions and feelings in the process of functioning of human psyche, that is, their impact on the change of mental properties and mental formations, which, in turn, entail the change of human behaviour, form one or another of the person's mental state are not identified. The answer to all these questions will reveal the essence and main aspects of psychic and emotional human deprivation.

²⁷ B. Yerzhabkova, *Selected Issues of Social Pedagogy*, Drohobych, Vymir, 2003, p. 364.

²⁸ Ya. O. Hoshovskyi, *Formation of Self-Image in Teenagers of Boarding School in the Conditions of Deprivation of Paternal Influence*, Kyiv, G. S. Kostyuk Institute of Psychology of the National Academy of Pedagogical Sciences of Ukraine, 1995, p. 177.

²⁹ Yu. A. Dmitriev, B. B. Kazak, *Penitentiary Psychology*, Rostov-on-Don, Phoenix, 2007, p. 681.

Essence of psychic and emotional deprivation

To reveal the essence of psychic and emotional deprivation, first of all, let us clarify what we understand by the concepts of “experience”, “emotion” and “feeling”, since there are too different points of view in science on these issues. We do not resort to their detailed analysis, based on the fact that they are sufficiently covered in numerous research papers, but we note that there are the greatest differences in these issues between researchers of the emotional sphere of the person. Some of them call feelings what others call emotions or affects, others consider feelings to be simple, which are indecomposable, a finite phenomena that change only quantitatively, according to other scientists, emotions are at the first place and feelings derived from them, the other category of scientists consider affects to be a primary link, etc. Also, the question arises about the main component on the basis of which emotions and feelings arise and manifest themselves?

According to M. Varii, such a component is the experience, which is the inner psychic with a different by polarity (positive (+) or negative (-)) and the magnitude of the psychic and energetic potential P that determines the effectiveness of the functioning of all subsystems of the psyche or due to the aggravation of dissatisfaction of some emotional needs and emotional reflection of the object that complies with it (negative emotions and feelings) or due to the full satisfaction of emotional needs (positive emotions and feelings). Thus, emotions are the way of experiencing by a person situational or effective meaning of objects and phenomena of the past, present or future, and feelings are the life meaning of objects and phenomena³⁰.

Emotions and feelings exist not abstractly, but they are reflected in the human psyche in the form of the certain inner psychic (mental formations) with its energy potential. Through the interaction of the inner psychic and external psychic as well as inner and external psychic the mental value of the negative energy potential of the emotional sphere of a person can grow due to the absence or longstanding lack of positive emotions and feelings generated by a significant object (individual person, family, social group, educational establishment, staff team, place of residence, economy, society, Motherland, etc.) or in the result of longstanding dissatisfaction of certain emotional needs significant for the person and other aspects of life. Based on the accumulation of negative

³⁰ M. Yo. Varii, *Personality Psychology*, Lviv, Publishing House of Lviv Polytechnic, 2016, p. 608.

energy potential in the emotional sphere of the human psyche (Pn) to critical value (Pnk) – starts the process of its intense impact on the other psychic, namely emotions and feelings of its sphere, as well as on the inner psychic of other spheres of the psyche. The critical value of the negative energy potential of the emotional sphere (or any other) is the point from which it prevails over its positive potential (Pp), starts to dominate it (Pnk Pp), affecting the other psychic and not only its sphere of the psychic.

This impact manifests itself as a destructive process as the accumulated negative energy potential disorganises and destabilises the functioning of not only the emotional sphere but also the entire psyche, changing the value of the energy potential (information and its significance) of the different psychic of intellectual, motivational³¹, volitional as well as value and sense spheres, their parameters. Change of information consists in change of its content, change (increase or decrease) of energy potential – in increase or decrease of the importance degree of what is put in this information.

For example, a man finds out that the woman he has "madly" loved for many years is marrying another man. Of course, in this case, the importance degree of what is put in this information is significantly increasing, so a person experiences powerful emotions of sadness, suffering, pain, despair, etc., so the negative psychic of emotions and feelings significantly increases its energy potential, which permeates the intellectual, motivational, volitional as well as value and sense spheres, "drowns" the positive psychic in them, dominating it, as it has a high level of energy potential, affects the processes of thinking, motivational system and volitional acts, based on which sometimes there are inadequate actions and behaviour. In fact, under the impact of all this, there are the cases when such people commit suicide or its attempt, deprive a rival or even a beloved one of his (her) life, escape as far as possible and many other ridiculous actions.

The subjective importance of emotions and feelings has evaluative and cognitive, affective and motivational components. Evaluative and cognitive component consists in deciphering the content of information and evaluating what is put in the information of emotion and / or feeling themselves, as well as the satisfaction or dissatisfaction of their emotional needs. The affective component is related to the experience by a person of satisfaction or dissatisfaction of significant emotional needs,

³¹ S. A. Makushkin, "Company's personnel motivation", in *Espacios*, vol. 40, no. 40, 2019, p. 23.

which, in the first case, increases the level of positive energy potential, and in the second – decreases it. The incentive component manifests itself in the fact that the experience by the person of the impossibility of satisfying the emotional needs significant for is transformed into motives of active search for ways of activity for their satisfaction or decrease of the experience.

These three components are interrelated, although they can be expressed to different degrees.

Actually, this is the way how negative emotions and feelings affect functioning of emotional sphere of the human psyche, causing in it destructive processes of different force. So, psychic and emotional deprivation of the person as a whole manifests itself as the destructive process of functioning of the emotional sphere of his psyche, which complies with the laws of manifestation of mental deprivation³². Such a destructive process arises because of 1) complete absence or longstanding lack of emotions and feelings generated by a significant object (individual person, family, social group, educational establishment, staff team, place of residence, economy, society, Motherland, etc.) due to the absence or break of emotional connections with it; 2) conditions of longstanding dissatisfaction of emotional needs significant for a person of other directions of life (for example, professional activity to which a person is indifferent or feels at once, private life that failed, self-affirmation, accumulation of material values, collecting, romanticism, extremality, enjoyment, etc.).

Thus, psychic and emotional human deprivation is to a greater or lesser extent the destructive process of functioning of the emotional sphere of his psyche, which occurs in the result of either complete absence or a longstanding lack of positive emotions and feelings that should be generated by a significant object or longstanding dissatisfaction of emotional needs significant for a person of other directions of life activity. Such a destructive process of functioning of the emotional sphere of the human psyche is caused by the impact of the accumulated negative energy potential, the value of which exceeds the positive one. In this case, it significantly affects the processes of operational and functional activity of the entire human psyche, and through it– the person's development, adaptation, socialisation, behaviour and activity.

³² Yu. Terletska, *Psychic Deprivation in Scientific terms. Development Trends in Pedagogical and Psychological Sciences: the Experience of Countries of Eastern Europe and Prospects of Ukraine*, Riga, Baltija Publishing, 2018, pp. 437-463.

So, psychic and emotional deprivation is a phenomenon of the human psyche, which is reflected in it as a relatively independent set of negative emotions and feelings that arose in the result of the dissatisfaction of significant emotional needs, and which affects the process of its operational and functional activities, though which it participates in the direction of human actions and behaviour, as an independent component, interfering with them at various stages – realisation of the need, evaluation of the situation, motivation, making a decision, its implementation and evaluation of the achieved result.

Subtypes of psychic and emotional human deprivation

Psychic and emotional human deprivation is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon which manifests itself in experiences arising in the result of dissatisfaction of various emotional needs in the process of life activity. On the basis of this, it is possible to distinguish different subtypes by different signs. Thus, according to the nature of the emergence of experience, psychic and emotional human deprivation can be divided into two subtypes – affective and sensual. Affective psychic and emotional human deprivation arises in the result of longstanding dissatisfaction of his needs for experiencing significant emotions, and sensual in the result of longstanding dissatisfaction of the needs for experiencing significant feelings. At the same time, psychic and emotional human deprivation is divided into subtypes according to the content of the experience of dissatisfied of significant emotional needs.

The subtype of psychic and emotional human deprivation, which arises due to the dissatisfaction of emotional needs, the sources of which are significant objects – individual people, (mother, father, grandmother, brother, sister, friend, beloved one, husband, wife, etc.), family, social group (reference group, school class, religious community, ethnic community, staf team, etc.), organization, establishment, institution, place of residence, economy, politics, society, Motherand, etc., is called *egocentric psychic emotional deprivation*.

Some people have to experience negative emotions through the realisation of the disgrace of their actions and behaviour, to which he was prompted by individual people, social groups, organizations or circumstances, or they performed them rashly on their own and regret it very much or actions and behaviour of other people (for example, relatives, friends, colleagues, etc.) that do not comply with the

requirements of morality. Based on this, *moral psychic emotional deprivation* can arise.

Among people there are always altruists who feel a sense of concern for the destiny of others, who are willing to care for them, empathise with them joy and success, and the like. Such individuals show a feeling of tenderness, participation and pity, devotion to those suffering and needy. Altruism becomes their lifestyles. However, there can be life situations in which altruists can not do this in the result of which they experience *altruistic psychic emotional deprivation*.

A person needs communication not only to exchange the information but to satisfy the emotional needs for intimacy and trust, share thoughts and experiences, prove his own significance, understanding, respect, attention, desire to earn approval from close and respected people, have a sympathetic friend, interlocutor, understand each other and the like. Therefore, longstanding dissatisfaction of these needs gives rise to *communicative psychic emotional deprivation*. A person of modern society often experiences the depressing impact of information, its overload, based on which he is not able to satisfy the emotional needs for positive well-being, which is a consequence of *information and destructive psychic emotional deprivation*.

For some people, fame, recognition, respect, awards are too important as evidence of their self-affirmation. Especially the importance of this increases when a person becomes the object of universal attention, admiration of others. In case of loss of such a position, a person has asthenic negative emotions, because his pride is affected. The actual dissatisfaction of these needs gives rise to *gloric* (from Latin gloria – glory) *psychic emotional deprivation*.

A person often chooses a profession, not according to his abilities and desires but because of opportunities or obeying the requirements of parents and family traditions. It goes without saying that such an employee should not wait for achievements or success. But when the mistakeness of the chosen profession becomes obvious for a person, he experiences strong negative emotions because he realises his dissatisfaction with the profession, and the reasons for the lack of success in the activity. Based on this, a person has *professional and praxic psychic emotional deprivation*. Some people get vital energy due to strong sensations, being in situations of danger and taking risks. When experiencing the dissatisfaction of those needs, they have *pugnic psychic emotional deprivation*. Romantic people are always drawn to the unusual, hidden, mysterious, unknown, beautiful and new. As a result, they have

light-optimistic and sinister-mysterious feelings, thanks to which their life acquires a certain significance. Dissatisfaction of these emotional needs gives rise to *romantic psychic emotional deprivation*.

All people want to get pleasure and enjoyment from life or from pleasant sensations, delicious food, warmth, sun, from intimate and sexual relations, from a carefree life, “sweet laziness”, etc. Such behaviour is connected with the position of hegemonism, from which the desire for pleasure, enjoyment is considered as the main driving stimulus of person, inherent in him by nature, one that determines everything. But in some people, this aspiration is on the verge of accentuation. Therefore, dissatisfaction of the needs of pleasure and enjoyment entails *hedonistic* (from Greek *hēdonē* – fun, pleasure) *psychic emotional deprivation*. However, there are people who are interested in something else. They enjoy saving a large amount of money, obligations, collecting and acquiring things (antiques, paintings, jewelry, furniture, movable and immovable property, etc.). They have joy on the occasion of acquiring a new thing, positive emotions from increasing their collection, satisfaction when checking their own savings, and so on. Dissatisfaction of these needs leads to *acquisitive* (from French *acquérir* – to acquire) *psychic emotional deprivation*. People have different goals. For some people, the impossibility to achieve them means nothing, but for others – it is of vital importance. Some of them, overcoming objective or subjective difficulties achieve the goal, and some of them fail after failure, based on which they conclude that there are insurmountable obstacles in their way that block the achievement of the goal. *Frustrating psychic emotional deprivation* arise in the latter ones. Its consequence is anger, despair, rage, aggression against all or specific “culprits”, etc., or retreat, devastation, return to more primitive forms, restriction of activities and indifference to one's own interests.

A person experiences different feelings. Too significant for him is the feeling of love – a relatively stable, ardent, passionate experience of intimate and tender and intimate and sexual attachment to someone. It gives rise to the desire to have and take care of the object of one's adoration, to give him(her) all sorts of pleasure, to protect him(her) from everything that causes him(her) inconvenience. Therefore, love is intimate attachment which has so much force that the loss of the object of this attachment seems to the person irreparable and his own existence after this loss – meaningless (Varii, 2016). Dissatisfaction of these intimate and sensual needs gives rise to *intimate and sensual psychicemotional deprivation*.

It is proved that psychic and emotional human deprivation is to a greater or lesser extent the destructive process of functioning of the emotional sphere of human psyche, which occurs in the result of either complete absence or a longstanding lack of positive emotions and feelings that should be generated by a significant object, or longstanding dissatisfaction of significant for a person emotional needs of other directions of life activity, which, in the first and second cases, generates stable negative emotions and feelings in the emotional sphere, the power potential of which, on condition of dominance over the positive, interferes with the processes of operational and functional activity of the human psyche and through it affects the development, adaptation, socialisation, behaviour and activity of a person.

The destructive process of functioning of the emotional sphere of the human psyche is caused by the impact of the accumulated negative power potential, the value of which exceeds the positive one. This process destructively affects the functioning of the emotional sphere and the whole psyche through the impact on the psychic of its various spheres, changing the value of their power potential (information and its significance). The greater the value of the negative power potential in the emotional sphere, the more powerful destructive process occurs in it.

Psychic and emotional human deprivation has many subtypes, first of all, by the nature of the experience and the content of the experience of dissatisfied significant emotional needs. According to the nature of the emergence of experience, psychic and emotional human deprivation can be divided into two subtypes – affective and sensual. According to the content of the experience of dissatisfied significant emotional needs, a person can experience: 1) egocentric psychic and emotional deprivation, which arises in the result of dissatisfaction of emotional needs, the sources of which are significant objects; 2) moral psychic and emotional deprivation, when a person very painfully experiences dissatisfaction of moral needs through realisation of shame, immorality of his actions and behaviour, as well as those of loved ones and strangers; 3) professional and praxic psychic and emotional deprivation, which is a consequence of dissatisfaction of the needs of professional activity and the profession itself; 4) communicative psychic and emotional deprivation, which arises based on dissatisfaction of emotional needs for communication, intimacy, trust, exchange of opinions and experiences, understanding, respect, attention, etc.; 5) information and destructive psychic and emotional deprivation, which arises from pressure and overload of the person with information he obtains; 6)

frustrating psychic and emotional deprivation, which occurs based on dissatisfaction of the needs to achieve the goal and constant failures; 7) hedonistic psychic and emotional deprivation, which consists in acute dissatisfaction of the needs connected with the enjoyment of life; 8) pugnacious psychic and emotional deprivation, which arises in the result of dissatisfaction of strong sensations, love of danger, risk, etc.; 9) romantic, what is the consequence of the dissatisfaction of the needs in the assimilation of all the unusual, hidden, mysterious, fantastically beautiful and unknown; 10) altruistic, which arises due to the dissatisfaction of emotional needs for protection for other people, in the desire to bring them joy and happiness, help and assist in solving their problems; 11) acquisitive (from French *acquérir* – to acquire), when a person does not meet the needs of saving, collecting and purchasing things; 12) gloric (from Latin *gloria* – glory), which arises from dissatisfaction of needs for recognition, fame, honour, rewards, and self-affirmation; 13) intimate and sensual, when a person is acutely experience the dissatisfaction of intimate and tender as well as intimate and sexual affection for someone.

!!! The materials of this article can be useful for researchers, social workers, practical psychologists, educators, teachers, teachers of higher educational establishments, parents, employees of closed type or restricted establishments, organisations and institutions, etc. At the same time, the issues of impact of psychic and emotional human deprivation and its subtypes on other spheres of the psyche require further researching; it is necessary to develop and standardise the evaluation of the impact of psychic and emotional human deprivation on the person's behaviour and activity, as well as practical measures to eliminate it.