

## SCIENTIFIC THEORETICAL PROBLEMS OF PERFECT HUMAN CATEGORY IN THE PSYCHOLOGY

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### ABSTRACT

This article discusses the issues of perfect human, its psychological category and its scientific theoretical problems. It also illustrates the stages of excellence and its empirical analysis based on the results of small practical research.

**Keywords:** Perfect human, psychological category, personality, behavior, subject, socialization.

### INTRODUCTION

As you know, the concept of a perfect human being is of a multifaceted nature in essence. It is possible to notice that every doctrine of a perfect human being has revealed the certain aspect of the term, taking into account its socio-historic conditions. The views of Aziziddin Nasafi, among various interpretations of a brilliant human concept, are particularly noteworthy and can be explained by the following aspects of scientific research:

1. Spiritual purification is one of the primary and fundamental conditions of perfection.
2. Greatness of the heart belongs to the perfect man.
3. The concept of purity of conscience by Aziziddin Nasafi is represented in the form of consensus of soul, tongue and deed.<sup>1</sup>

A great deal of research concerning perfection has been done by scholars of various fields in the development of Western science. This situation is continuing today as well. The views of psychologists on this subject are also important in formulating the research. Scrutinizing personality and its capabilities developed many theories, schools and controversy between them remains till nowadays.

The famous psychologists Karen Horney and Alfred Adler describe the pursuit of perfection as one of the main factors that motivates human beings. It can be concluded that physical or other human defects produce unusual energy for the development of human beings, ensuring that other parts work perfectly through the high "compensation". Karen Horney says that there has always been the cause of neurotic disorders for every human being in the process of perfection. They hinder man from accepting himself and those around him, and it keeps him busy with things that can not be achieved.<sup>2</sup>

Representatives of the Humanistic psychology explain the aspiration for perfection as "Self actualization" - the desire of the individual to develop his own abilities and opportunities. Only "Self actualization" can completely free a person, and also to engage in creative work. According to Rollo May, creativity can not always be under the pressure of self-esteem (ego).

<sup>1</sup> Komilov N. Sufism or morals of perfect human. K 1.— T.: Yozuvchi [Writer], 1996. p. 156

<sup>2</sup> G. V. Ivanchenko. «The idea of perfection in psychology and culture» Smisl [Meaning]; M.; 2007. p. 6.

For true perfection, a person must be free from pressure placed on him, be allowed to create his work without looking at the inner world, and should not associate his works with creative factors (recognition, evaluation, comparison).<sup>3</sup>

In the theoretical problems put forward by Carl Rogers, the subject of human perfection is discussed in a certain way. According to the theory of Roger, the person is understood to be an idea of himself / herself or to expand the system of definite concepts that can change them. In this system, the person can change the system of relationships from the outside to himself and to others. The uniqueness of the personality is in the center of the theory of Rogers. Rogers argues that the "experience" that man experiences in the process of life is rare and unrepeatable. This universe, formed by human beings, can either be congruent with the true universe or not. The unity between the universe and the real world created by human beings is to fill each other, as Rogers points out.<sup>4</sup>

Watson believed that the subject of psychology had to be human behavior which lasts "from birth to death", not the unobservable conscience. Behavior should be investigated by objective methods such as other objects of natural science (external observation and experiment). According to the behaviorists, the behavior is accompanied by the adaptation to the external environment, any reaction to external stimuli. This includes any reaction: including vegetative and hormonal changes.

According to the behaviorists, a person is a series of patterns of studied behavior that the individual experiences throughout his life. They think that human behavior is not a form of internal structures and processes in the human body, but rather its surroundings (social environment).

Sheikh Nasafi said about 800 years before modern thinking about the concept of human behavior aroused great influences on human behavior. O Darvesh (monk)! There are several ranks of humanity. The attributes and manners of a person are hidden in his particles (cells). One quality or attribute is revealed in each rank. When a person's rank are totally exposed his qualities and attitudes will be fully understood and the small world will be completed. That is, the behavior of a human being is present in his cells as they appear every time when effected by external influences.<sup>5</sup>

Contemporary views about a perfect human being have maintained their prestige in all periods of social-historical development. Because of the existence of humanity and its society, it never stops studying its behavior, emotions, and qualities of wil. Humanity has always strived to gain perfection. Objective and subjective factors affecting his perfection are always among the most pressing issues. There are various practical and theoretical information on how to handle such issues, how people behave, behaviors, activities and attitudes toward the outer world.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

In the last century, a great deal of people in the field of human-society-nature-life relationships has become a great figure in the world of psychology. K. Buhler, A. Maslow, K. Rogers, G. Allport, W. James, A. Gezell, L. Termen, J. Pijae, A. Vallon, S. L. Rubinstein, L.S. Vigotskiy, A. Leontev, B. G. Ananov and others. According to B. G. Ananov's opinion, it is important for

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<sup>3</sup> G. V. Ivanchenko. «The idea of perfection in psychology and culture» Smisl [Meaning];; M.; 2007. p. 9-10.

<sup>4</sup> Ziegler D. Theories of personality – SPb.: Piter Press, 1997. p.528.

<sup>5</sup> Kh-davron.uz // First brochure about Aziziddin Nasafi.

a person to study the key components of society's production, its basic structure, knowledge, communication, the subject of the management process, as the subject of upbringing and education. According to theoretical and practical information collected from world psychology, the age, sex, and individual-typological features determine the dynamics of sensory (subsensory, subsentive), mnemonic, verbal (word) and logic psychophysiological functions and structure of organic needs. These are individual's secondary features, and it is desirable to emphasize that their integration is characterized by the features of the temperament and the innate incentives.

The dispositional approach to the management of the social behavior of the person created by the Russian psychologist and sociologist V. Yadov is one of the most important research on human perfection. According to the psychological interpretation, disposition is based on the person's previous experience (in evaluating behaviors and situations), his conscious preparation. The social behavior of a person depends on his / her preparation and condition. The main idea behind this concept is that human beings are complex, and consist of a system of different conservative structures that governs his behavior and activities. Since these dispositions have a hierarchical structure, the system can be labeled with very low as well as extremely high levels.

The author used D. N. Uznadze's theory of set to determine the degree of dispositional management of the social behavior of a person. According to V. Yadov (at different levels of needs), specific dispositional structures can be formed in more complex social situations. To create the elemental structure of all dispositions it is necessary to address the question, based on which hierarchy of needs and circumstances human beings presumably act.

V. A. Yadov sets up a hierarchy of activities on the basis of expanding the person's activeness and it is in complete harmony with the scope of needs. The first circle of human needs is close family circle. The sequence is a contact group that acts individually in a particular area of life, recreation, and work, and eventually widening the scope of work. The last stage of the activity exists as a social-class structure, and one enters into the ideological and cultural values of society. Four levels of need are reflected in some aspects of activity.<sup>6</sup>

According to S. L. Rubinstein's teaching, the important psychological moment in which characterizes a person is its dynamic features, position in society, economic, political, legal, ideological basis, its role and influence in society. At the base of the status there is an everlasting relationship system. Participation in group activities that involve the person, personal attitude towards existence, relationships with the profession, the social function of the role in the family and society, the orientation of a person to a specific purpose, value and spirituality makes him active. As a result, the person will be able to participate in all aspects. Social status, role, value orientation, personality traits, attributes, qualities and characteristics constitute the basis of human construction. Characteristics of the person determine motive characteristics of activity, behavior and social structure of behavior.

It takes place as secondary symptoms and symbols in its structure. Human nature and personality appear in the form of a highly effective combination of the primary and secondary attributes of the individual. The main form of developing, improving and stabilizing people's personality is his way of life, leaving certain trace and social biography.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> Goziev E. General psychology. -T.: «Universitet» [University], 2002, p.152-153.

<sup>7</sup>Rubenstein S.L. Man and the world. -M.: 1998. -412 p.

According to A. Leontev, it is necessary to pay attention to the following socio-psychological phenomena in the research of the individual, person, subject.

1. The main factors contributing to human development (social, economic, legal, ideological, pedagogical and living conditions)
2. The basic characteristics of human personality: developmental laws, mechanisms, stages of perfection in the ontogenesis, stabilization and evolutionary periods.
3. The basic constituents of human beings, their relationships, their response to external influences, factors of their continuous improvement in the development process.

The process of self-consciousness calls for a national identity, that is, a certain period, but it can also occur under the influence of both evolutionary and revolutionary means. Self-awareness is considered to be a high level of perception of the universe and society, occurs as a final result. Self-awareness is a complex process consisting of five components and its contents can not be understood one by one. Because human beings can not succeed in evaluating their lives and activities, achievements, defects, behavioral abilities, intelligence levels, internal resources, value and moral values. Person's self-criticism, appraisal, self-evaluation, improvement and self-improvement, development and self-development may not meet the objective. The progressive development of individual and social consciousness ensures the implementation of this proportion, which requires a certain period of time. Although there are many theories about human perfection in the subject of psychology, yet not all of them have perfection. Since most psychologist scientists are guided by the belief that a child should be born after the birth of a baby, they do not take into account the link between the power of nature and the spirit of the mother. This situation indicates that this issue needs to be studied in the field of psychology more closely.

### **Purpose and tasks of the research**

The aim of the research is to distinguish and analyze the main psychological aspects of scientific theoretical problems in the category of perfect human in psychology. Based on this goal, the following key tasks were identified:

- Comparative analysis of the problem of perfect human in psychology with other theories;
- revealing the psychological essence of views about perfect human beings;
- analyzing the moral aspects of Aziziddin Nasafi's concept of perfect man;
- Scientific substantiation of the role of perfect human concepts in psychology in the upbringing of the younger generation.

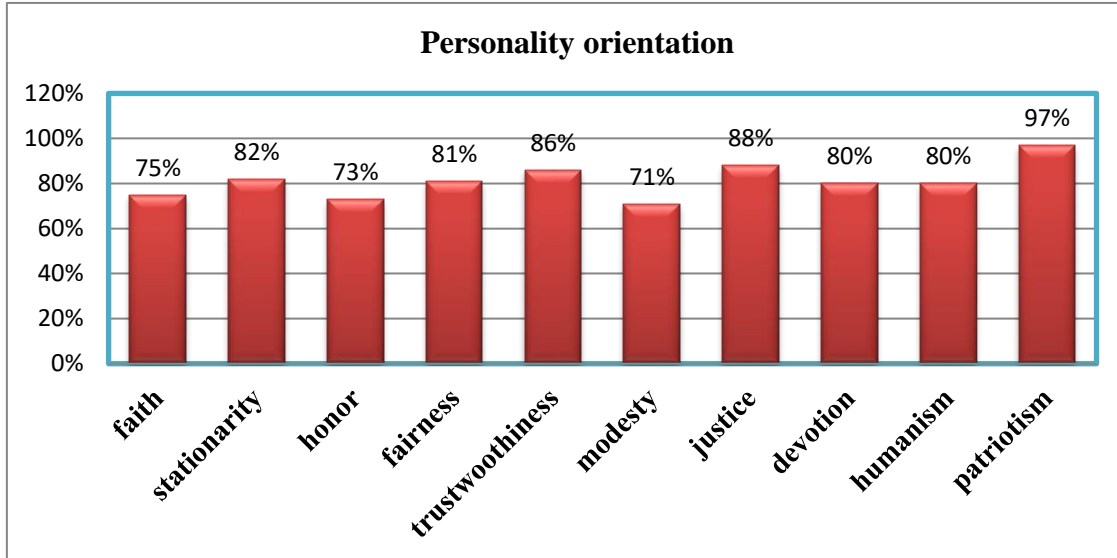
### **Object and subject of research**

The object of our research was covered by 50 fifteen-year students of the general school № 132 in Shaykhontokhur district of Tashkent. The subject of the research is socio-psychological analysis of the psychological aspects of the views of perfect human in psychology. Various activities have been undertaken to investigate a perfect human. There are not enough methods or tests that psychologists use in conducting research on this topic. Perfection assessment test developed by Professor E. Goziyev was selected as a key method for our research. The description of this technique is as follows: The first and the seventh blocks, known as an auxiliary, have their own complex structures and help to reveal the versatility of person's individuality. This test has been implemented since 1995, and there is no doubt on its reliability, validity and representativity. Every aspect of the test is designed to answer "Low," "Medium," "Strong," and "Very strong" scales. The condition in the given order should be estimated by the points "1", "2", "3", "4" and pointed with graphs "3", "4", "5" and "6". Marking two situations at a time is strictly forbidden and the sheet is deemed broken. In general, the use of

this methodology will allow us to summarize and gather practical results of contemporary people`s attitude on the topic of criterions of perfection.

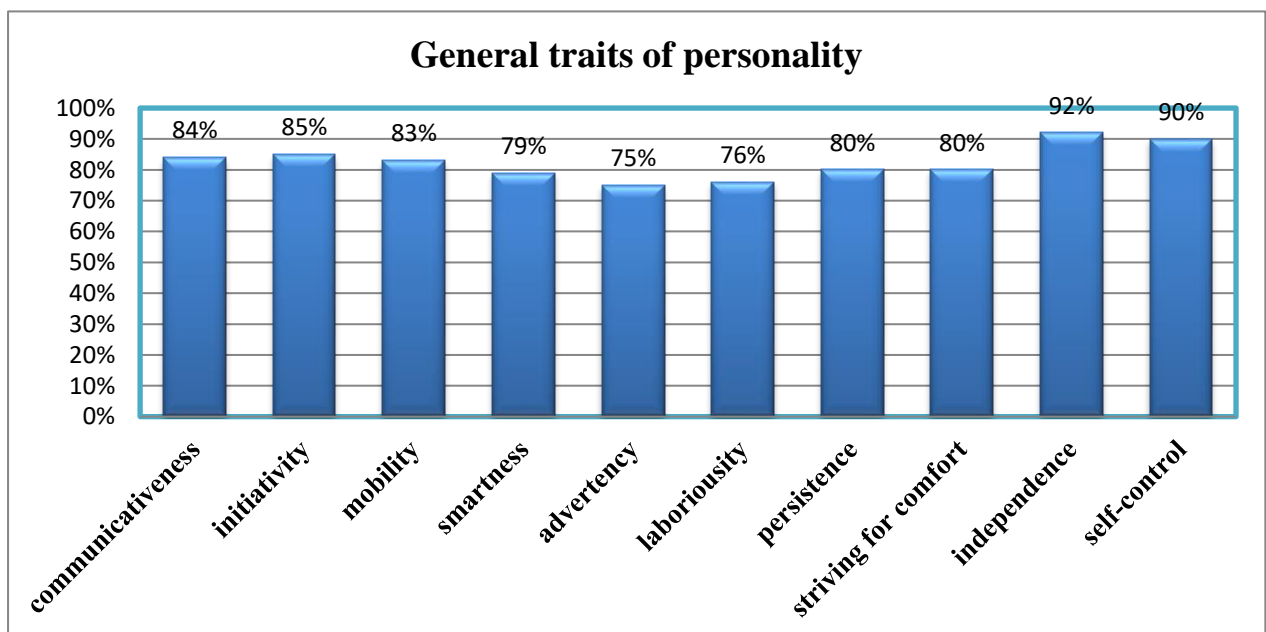
Below you will find the answers to the test questions presented in the summarized form in the table.

Picture 1



Accordingly, the patriotism of the person was 97%, the level of justice - 88%. Additionally, the trustworthiness was 86%, 80% of the devotion and 81% of fairness, 82% of the stationarity, and 80% of humanism. Honor 73%, 75% of faith, and 71% of modesty recorded a relatively low data. In general, all indicators of "personality orientation" are based on average results, indicating an average of 81.5%.

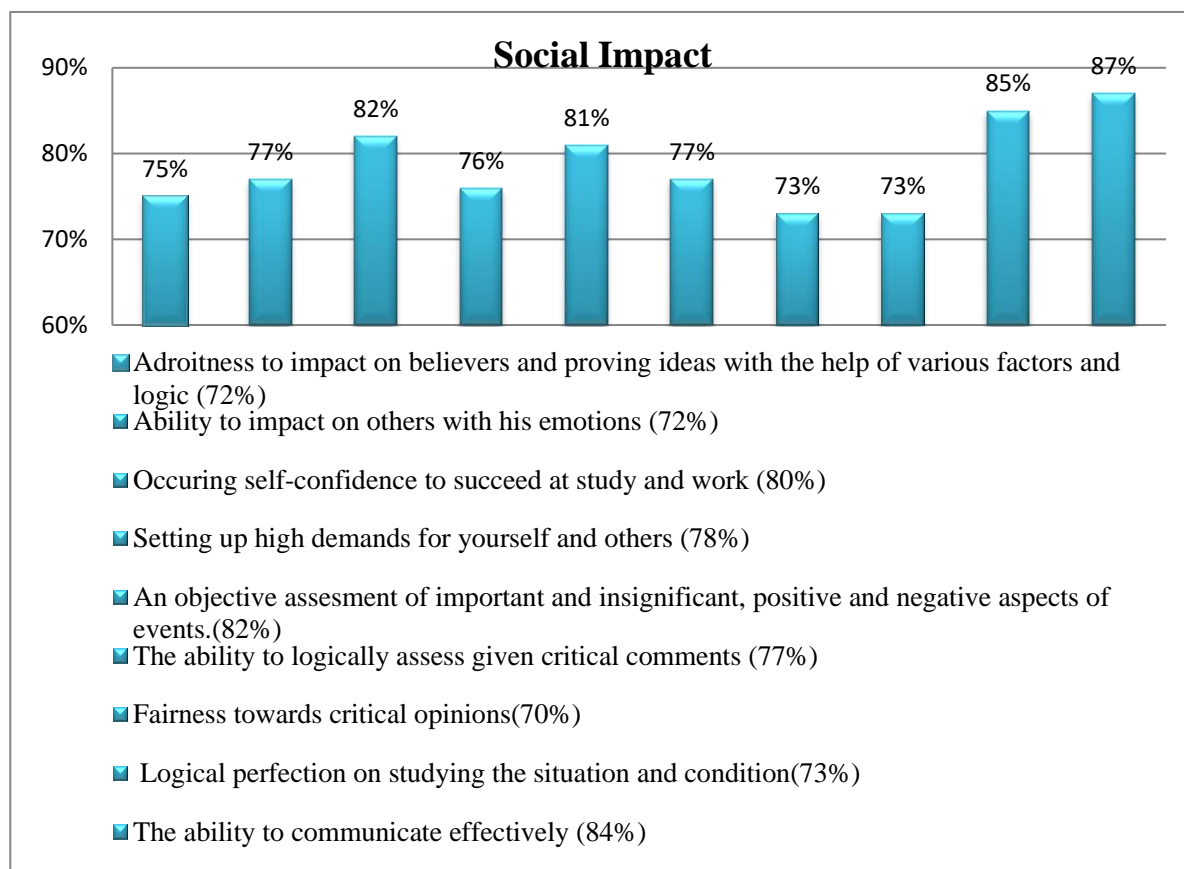
Picture 2



When analyzing the "general characteristics of a person," the scale of the person's independence in the scales is 92% and 92% of his desire for self-control. Additionally, features such as

communicativeness 84%, initiative 85%, mobility 83% are shown in the next step. At the next stages, the persistence and striving for comfort show an average of 80% in the diagram. Moreover, we can see that the advertency have a 75% lower score than other indicators. The above results are very close to each other. Overall, all indicators of "General traits of personality" have averaged 82%.

**Picture 3**



When analyzing the characteristics of "social impact", these scales have been shown to be based on loyalty to the national ideology (85%). In addition, the ability to communicate effectively (85%) and demonstrating self-confidence to succeed at study and work (80%) has shown a good indication that diagrams reflected. In general, the "social impact" indicates an average of 79%. This is a bit lower than the scale above.

## CONCLUSIONS

In short, the psychological analysis of the problem of perfection showed that the wishes and will power of man are the main means of achieving the intended purpose. Psychologists have emphasized the person's individual traits. Also, people differ in their ability to reach perfection and knowledge. Because the "four elements" in humanity are distributed in different ways. The above four elements are these four fluids (Humoral theory): yellow bile, black bile, phlegm and blood. That is, people choose different job, type of knowledge to study, teacher in tariqa because of their temperament variance.

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