

TYPES OF RELIGIOUSNESS AS AN OBJECT OF PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH

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ABSTRACT

This article mentions psychologists' views on religion, religiousness, religious consciousness and views. The article also provides an overview of the results of research based on test scales that identify persons' "types of individual religiousness".

Keywords: Individual, person, needs, religious conscience, religious beliefs, types of faith, religious self, false science.

INTRODUCTION

Today, the minds of individuals are influenced by different institutions, groups, situations and processes. However, from the point of view of their effect on the consciousness of the individual, they have powerful effects in the individual mind. In recent years, neither psychology nor sociology has yet fully reflected any method of that identifies the types of "piety". However, the essence of social religiousness is reflected in the works of religious researchers, which makes it difficult to identify the individual psychological features of individuals and their relationships¹.

We can see that in the recent years the influence of religion's socio-psychological features to the human consciousness has been increasing. And after gaining independence, religious freedom and freedom of faith have also been achieved. As a result, the possibilities of learning and teaching rich national and religious values were expanded. Thereafter, it was possible to determine the relationship between the individual's piety and his particular psychological characteristics. Many psychologists have been engaged in research on the psychological aspects of religion in psychology. One of these scholars is Freud, who gave specific interpretation of religion according to the general ideas of the theory of psychoanalysis. He places a great emphasis on the emergence of religious consciousness in individual's understanding the meaning and content of the world. He believes that religion is "a mechanism that promotes and supports individuals, and is a mechanism to create portable thoughts." The scientist also mentions religion as the illusory in the consciousness, but emphasizes that its value is in line with expectation affiliation motivation².

LITERATURE REVIEW

Contrarily to Freud's ideas, K. Young considers religion as a system that protects individuals against neuroses and is a health-friendly system. According to theories of cognitive psychology, it is emphasized in the form of a scheme of understanding the world.

¹ Bukin V. R. Believers' psychology and atheistic upbringing. M.: 1969. – p. 68.

² Yablokov I. N. Basics of theoretical religious studies. M.: "Kosmopolis", 1994. – p. 30

There are generally two concepts in religion. These are religious consciousness and religious views. These two conceptual problems include the process of understanding the essence of objects and events around people.

On this basis, many psychologists have developed their own concepts in interpreting problems related to religious consciousness. This issue has a special place in William James's works. He emphasizes that religion is rooted in the emotional sphere of the individual and religious feelings can not be compared to other human feelings³.

L. Leu - Brule defines the specific function of "collective thinking", which is one of theological considerations in the primitive thinking material⁴.

The above information showing psychological aspects of religion are repeated several times in the study of psychological scholars about religious consciousness, outlook and human ideas. Although there is a system of thinking about human, nature and society in all religions, it is of particular interest to interpret the socio-psychological problems of religious consciousness. The most important of them is the problem of freedom and independence of the people. Religious freedom and independence are interpreted differently in different approaches to religious research. In some concepts, the solution to this problem is explained by the control of limited human capabilities, such as "control, regulation, and orientation⁵". However, this problem plays an important role, regardless of the correct interpretation of religious beliefs. The religious consciousness serves as a means of worrying about fear, protecting itself against external influences, and convincing oneself of the existence in the world. From the point of view of religious sentiments, beliefs are seen as the key to the occurrence of any event and the assurance of achieving the goal. In a word, the image of the world is based on faith.

Purpose of the research. The study and analysis of types of piety as a subject of psychological research.

Object of research. A total of 50 students studying in a natural, social and humanitarian context are the subject of research. In addition to theoretical aspects of the research, we have focused on its practical aspects. In the experimental analysis of the research, we used test called "Identification of Individual belief types" by Yu. V. Sherbatikh. This test was conducted at the Voronej State University in Deviant Behavioral Laboratory. V. Schcherbatikh developed test scales that test the level of religiosity consisting of 40 questions and 8 scales. Test of "Identification of Individual religiousness types" was adapted to the uzbek environment. The survey consists of the following scales:

1. It is a type of philosophical consensus approach to the religion (Gnoseological roots of devotion and tendency to idealistic philosophy), (PHILO);
2. Type exposing beliefs to predicting and spells (SPELL);
3. It is a type of people who consider religion as a source of support and compensation (SUPPORT);
4. A type that emphasizes external signs of devotion (EXTERN);
5. Interest in "false science", that is, type which demonstrates the superiority of different types of beliefs than exact knowledge in the interpretation of mystery phenomena (FALSE);
6. Type which recognizes the existence of the Supreme Being, the creator of the universe (HIGH);

³ W.James, under reduction of L.A.Petrovskaya. M.: "Pedagogika", - p. 1991.

⁴ Lucien Levy-Bruhl. Primitive mentality. - M.: "Pedagogika-Press", 1994. - p. 28.

⁵ Yablokov I. N. Basics of theoretical religious studies. M.: "Kosmopolis", 1994. - p. 169.

7. The internal need for religious beliefs, in detail, the type which comprehends own religious identity (SELF);

8. Type which looks at the religion as an example of a spiritual model of behavioral (SPIRIT);⁶

In the following table, we find it best to cite the questions of the various scales. (1-appendix)

№	Shortcuts	Examples from questions
1	PHILO	Do you believe in the existence of an immortal soul that does not break into the body after death?
2	SPELL	Do you acknowledge the existence of witches and magicians, that is, people who are connected with wicked spirits?
3	SUPPORT	Do you think that religion is the most relaxing force when common man is faced with disasters and calamities ?
4	EXTERN	Do you carry prayer beads with yourself?
5	FALSE	Do you think humans are capable of receiving power and information from the universe?
6	HIGH	Is it true that human fate is assigned and that man can not change it?
7	SELF	Do you really feel a need to pray in the mosque?
8	SPIRIT	Do you think that only by means of religious education at school you can promote spirituality and obedience in children?

Upon reviewing the test text, the respondents were given instructions on the form of methodology for determining the degree of individual devotion, and they established the answers to their form in accordance with their views. Each scale of these methodology is evaluated on a 10-point scale. According to this criterion following marks were evaluated:

8-10 point – high

5-7 point – middle

0-4 point – low.

RESULTS. When analyzing the results of the research on the basis of Student t distribution, the following results were obtained:

⁶ I. F. Myagkov, Yu. V. Sherbatikh, M. S. Kravtsova Psychological analyzes of the level of individual religiousness. Psychological journal Book 17 №6 1996. p.120-122

Total general student performance (According to the criteria of Student t) Table 1

Scales	Sex	N	Average	Standard deviation
It is a type of philosophical consensus approach to the religion	Man	25	7,00	2,646
	Woman	25	7,32	1,701
Type exposing beliefs to predicting and spells	Man	25	4,72	2,590
	Woman	25	4,88	2,682
It is a type of people who consider religion as a source of support and compensation	Man	25	7,28	2,264
	Woman	25	6,60	1,780
A type that emphasizes external signs of devotion	Man	25	5,76	1,739
	Woman	25	5,32	2,268
Interest in "false science", that is, type which demonstrates the superiority of different types of beliefs than exact knowledge in the interpretation of mystery phenomena	Man	25	3,96	1,541
	Woman	25	3,76	2,570
Type which recognizes the existence of the Supreme Being, the creator of the universe	Man	25	7,60	1,936
	Woman	25	8,32	1,676
The internal need for religious beliefs, that is, the type which comprehends own religious identity	Man	25	6,60	2,217
	Woman	25	6,56	1,960
Type which looks at the religion as an example of a spiritual model of behavioral	Man	25	6,92	2,178
	Woman	25	6,32	1,909

According to the results of the study, general gender value of the two different direction students was as follows:

The first type. It is a type of philosophical consensus approach to the religion (gnoseological roots of devotion and tendency to idealistic philosophy). Men and women have created the same mark. Medium.

Second type. Type exposing beliefs to predicting and spells . Men and women have created the same mark. Medium.

The third type. It is a type of people who consider religion as a source of support and compensation. Men and women have created the same mark. Medium.

The fourth type. A type that emphasizes external signs of devotion. Men and women have created the same mark. Medium.

The fifth type. Interest in "false knowledge", that is, type which demonstrates the superiority of different types of beliefs than exact knowledge in the interpretation of mystery phenomena. Men and women have created the same mark. Low.

The sixth type. Type which recognizes the existence of the Supreme Being, the creator of the universe. Men and women have created the same mark. High.

The seventh type. The internal need for religious beliefs, that is, the type which comprehends own religious identity. Men and women have created the same mark. Medium

The eighth type. Type which looks at the religion as an example of a spiritual model of behavioral. Men and women have created the same mark. Medium.

According to the general average of students according to the criterion t criterion, the great difference observed between men and women was "the type which recognizes the existence of the Supreme Being, the creator of the universe " In this case, it should be noted that the testimony recognizes the existence of God irrespective of his religious convictions. Based on this criterion, the lowest point observed among them was among people who is interested in "false knowledge", that is, type which demonstrates the superiority of different types of beliefs than exact knowledge in the interpretation of mystery phenomena. This is because of the confession of the existence of God in them, that do not let them to reflect their tendency towards false knowledges.

Correlates of students on individual religiousness types Table 2

	PHILO	SPELL	SUPPORT	EXTERN	FALSE	HIGH	SELF	SPIRIT
It is a type of philosophical consensus approach to the religion	1	,211	,504**	,251	,040	,517**	,537**	,149
Type exposing beliefs to predicting and spells	,211	1	,288*	,114	,341*	,221	,358*	,016
It is a type of people who consider religion as a source of support and compensation	,504**	,288	1	,400**	,088	,294*	,625**	,243
A type that emphasizes external signs of devotion	,251	,114	,400**	1	,091	,278	,242	,135
Type interested in "false knowledge"	,040	,341*	,088	,091	1	,280*	,165	,130

Type which recognizes the existence of the Supreme Being, the creator of the universe		,517**	,221	,294*	,278	,280*	1	,394**	,257
The internal need for religious beliefs, that is, the type which comprehends own religious identity		,537**	,358*	,625**	,242	,165	,394**	1	,106
Type which looks at the religion as an example of a spiritual model of behavioral		,149	,016	,243	,135	,130	,257	,106	1

explanation * $p \leq 0,05$, ** $p \leq 0,01$.

The results of the survey show that the results of the gender survey and test scales of "Individual religiousness types" by Yu.V. Sherbatikh conducted on the students studying in the in two different directions of higher education system: students in the directions of natural and socio-humanitarian sciences presented positive correlation. Correlations between gender differences in students was shown on the following scales. Type of philosophical consensus approach to the religion and type of people who consider religion as a source of support and compensation ($r=0,504$, $p \leq 0,01$), type which recognizes the existence of the Supreme Being, the creator of the universe ($r=0,517$, $p \leq 0,01$) with the type which comprehends own religious identity and has the internal need for religious beliefs, ($r=0,537$, $p \leq 0,01$), type exposing beliefs to predicting and spells and type of people who consider religion as a source of support and compensation ($r=0,288$, $p \leq 0,05$) with type interested in "false knowledge" ($r=0,341$, $p \leq 0,05$), Type with internal need for religious beliefs, that is, the type which comprehends own religious identity ($r=0,358$, $p \leq 0,05$), type of people who consider religion as a source of support and compensation and type that emphasizes external signs of devotion ($r=0,400$, $p \leq 0,01$), type which recognizes the existence of the Supreme Being, the creator of the universe ($r=0,294$, $p \leq 0,05$) with type with internal need for religious beliefs, that is, the type which comprehends own religious identity ($r=0,625$, $p \leq 0,01$), type interested in "false knowledge" with type which recognizes the existence of the Supreme Being, the creator of the universe ($r=0,280$, $p \leq 0,05$), type which recognizes the existence of the Supreme Being, the creator of the universe with type with internal need for religious beliefs, that is, the type which comprehends own religious identity ($r=0,394$, $p \leq 0,01$) exhibited substantial correlations among each other.

CONCLUSIONS

From this point of view, the stability of the individual religiousness types appears in factors such as the relaxation of a person through religion, the existence of a creative force that creates the world, and internal need for religious beliefs. Based on conducted research, we can draw some conclusions:

- The main component of piety among many students is a sense of the existence of a powerful force.

- The existence of magic and magical world, spells, ceremonies and trusting superstitions, and believing in mysterious events that have not been proven by science can not be attributed to the level of religiosity in the religion of Islam.

- Accepting logically unsanctioned beliefs and knowing these events does not represent a tendency toward religion.

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