

Theoretical discourse into the problem of the structure of the individual's ecological consciousness

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In this article scientific researchers which deal with the components of the ecological consciousness of the person were characterized. The qualities of the ecological consciousness of the individual were described; these qualities are based on the characteristic features of the consciousness activity of the person. Cognitive or intellectual, perceptual and affective, emotional and willing, motivational and behavioral, valuable and orientated components of the ecological consciousness of the person were distinguished. The types of the ecological consciousness of the person were characterized.

It was shown that a problem of nature, structure and types of ecological consciousness of the person is not absolutely new in a scientific literature. Although the relevance of the topic is caused primarily by the fact that psychology hasn't universally accepted views about a nature and a structure of ecological consciousness of the person. A lot of researchers (O.V. Haharin, N.Zh. Dahbayeva, H. Diordiyeva, O.V. Korol, A.M. Lovochkina, B.A. Navrotskyi, N. Nehrutsa, L.Ya. Polyaninov, J.O.Saunova, V.O.Skrebets, S.V.Sovhira, O.V.Fedyuk, M.V. Hrolenko) outline the components of ecological consciousness. Some other researchers (V.R.Bhanba, V.Ye.Boreyko, T.O.Yevdokymova, I.D.Zvyeryev, E.D.Kairys, N.O.Lyz, N.F.Reymers, A.V.Simakina, T.I.Suravehina, O.V.Yablokov) suggest that it was more appropriate to describe the ecological consciousness based on the basic characteristics of each component of the overall system of education. Therefore, we describe the main theories, conceptions and researchers from scientific literature theories and concepts that will help us to make our own generalizations with the aim to define the ecological consciousness of the subject as a personal entity.

We agree with the conception of H. Diordiyeva who proposes the structure of ecological consciousness. This consciousness includes three main components: socio-cultural, psychological, educational and naturally scientific. Socio-cultural component, the researcher says, provides an understanding of the individual harmony of human nature and society in general, understanding the relationships between these components. The researcher describes both material and spiritual culture of the society and the individual capabilities of people, their moral qualities and manners. Accordign to H.Diordiyeva, socio-cultural component provides formation of identity making the person an active member of our society. Psycho-pedagogical component is directly related to the principles of ecological and environmental education and training without stresses. In such a way we see a great role of culture and ecological communicative activities organization in developing ecological consciousness of the person. In turn, naturalistic component provides environmental training, during which the identity acquires knowledge about nature that affects the developing of ecological awareness and the ability to conduct environmental activities

O.V.Haharin proposes such structure of ecological consciousness which includes four components:

I – cognitive or intellectually-cognitive (set of ecological environmental knowledge and concepts of sustainability, knowledge of interactions in the space “Man – Nature” and in the subject of nature. All these stimulates ecological thinking, memory, etc.);

II – perceptually-affective, emotional and emphatic (the main role is paid to environmental perception, affects, will, man's relationship to the objects of our nature);

III – motivationally-behavioral (we have to pay our attention to the experience, skills direct human interactions with the objects of nature, its willingness and commitment to this interaction.

This component contains such strategies as: expected behavior, its goals – environmental goal-setting, taking into account behavior of the person, the effects of the adoption to the environmentally sound making, programming, forecasting, standards in the field of interaction with nature and technologies of human interaction with nature, etc.);

IV – the stage of value orientation (ecological values which determine the appropriate behavior of the person in the space of nature through using existing knowledge and understanding, experience and skills of principles of interaction of human beings with the natural objects, all of which are associated with self-education, and, in accordance – with ecological consciousness, self-esteem, self-control and responsibility).

The features of environmental awareness, says O.V.Haharin, in general are typical for the person and for this or that community of people.

The structure of both individual and public ecological consciousness, according to V.O.Skrebts, includes attributes of social, cultural and historical experiences, subjective identity and focuses on individual objects and phenomena of ecological validity, on our minds about things and natural characteristics of the world, using the accepted norms in the society of environmental interaction with nature, combinations of sensible and rational aspects of cultural and historical experiences that people knew and had learned beforehand. This experience is mediated by rules and prohibitions, iconic and symbolic functions of interaction with the world, taken into account by a social group.

The main characteristics of ecological consciousness are:

- social nature of ecological consciousness caused to acception of the norms of the society, to values and traditions which have being emerged;
- mediation of symbols, signs, including verbal human perception of nature;
- reflexive nature of ecological consciousness;
- internal dialogism and others.

Thus, under the ecological consciousness of the person we will understand the highest level of the reflection of reality by the person, the reflection of the environment, providing a harmonious co-existence and interaction of Man and Nature. The ecological consciousness of the subject allows him/her to perceive the world around himself/herself, to understand the world as part of a single ecosystem with the purpose to interact the qualities of nature with the maximum of satisfaction of human needs as well as requirements of the entire surrounding area.

Key words: the ecological consciousness, the structure of the ecological consciousness, cognitive or intellectual, perceptual and affective, emotional and willing, motivational and behavioral, valuable and orientated components of the ecological consciousness of the person.