

ЕКОЛОГІЧНА КУЛЬТУРА ЯК ЧИННИК ПОДОЛАННЯ ЕКОЛОГІЧНОЇ КРИЗИ

У статті здійснюється аналіз підходів до проблеми визначення поняття “екологічна культура”. Екологічна культура розглядається автором як система індивідуальних морально-етичних норм, поглядів, знань, установок, цілей і цінностей, що стосуються взаємовідносин у системі “людина - довкілля”. Виходячи із принципу єдності екологічної свідомості та екологічної діяльності і базуючись на концепції, що лягла в основу визначення поняття «екологічна культура», автор робить висновок про необхідність як ґрунтовних теоретичних знань у сфері екології та екологічної психології, так і діяльності, спрямованої на охорону і розвиток довкілля, а також на створення окремих його елементів.

Ключові слова: екологічна культура, екологічна свідомість, екологічна діяльність.

Environment today is recognized as a critical and that can be disastrous. Community came to the conclusion to the formation and development of ecological culture of the individual and society as a whole. An important factor that will begin the exit from ecological crisis has become an ecological culture that determines environmental consciousness of mankind, its environmental activities and lifestyle. This issue is the subject of many articles. Many prominent people trying to solve this problem. They not only write about it, but - operate.

In the early twentieth century V.Vernadsky analysed the extent of human impact on the environment. He concluded that in its aggregate production by force, human activity in the environment outweighed the power of geological processes that occur on our planet. Thus, at the beginning of last century, man, by definition, V.Vernadsky was the main force that creates the environment. So today humanity can survive only when it will assume responsibility for the biosphere as a whole [2].

Aurelio Peccei founded the international organization - the Club of Rome. The Club of Rome has made a significant contribution to the study of the prospects for development of the biosphere, and the promotion of harmonization of relations of man and the environment. A.Peccei emphasized: the source of the crisis lie in the middle, not outside the human essence, both individually and collectively.

The problem facing humanity at the present stage of its development is that people do not have time to adapt their culture to the changes that they themselves contribute to this world. A.Peccei warns

humanity: at stake is the fate of the human species, and they have no salvation unless it changes its human quality. Thus, the solution to this problem should be based primarily on changing the person, its inner nature [10].

The fact is said and modern researcher O.Saltovsky. He noted that the presence of material conditions, the ability to model and predict the possible relations between society and its living environment, can't automatically provide a way out of the ecological crisis and prevent environmental disaster.

The foundation of this problem is a particular way of life of the individual and humanity in general. They, in turn, based on a particular culture - the culture of relations with the environment. Was this foundation of the entire history of civilization from the extraction of fire - before sending human into Space.

Thus, treatments crisis must be sought in the very causes of its origin - through the implementation of ecological culture, which is defined as a system of individual moral and ethical norms, beliefs, attitudes, goals and values relating to relationships in the system "man - environment" [11].

The problems of ecological culture are interdisciplinary problems. They considered within philosophy, history, sociology, ecology, education and psychology.

Today, the term "culture" is one of the most used concepts in science as well as in everyday communication. According to the calculations of American scientists in the 50 years of the twentieth century there were 170 definitions of "culture" in the early 90-th - about 250, and now - more than 500.

The term "culture" comes from the Latin agricultura (processing, cultivation) and come from agricultural production. That is, the culture - a redesigned labour nature. Culture is a common system of values, symbols and meanings. She summarized the achievements demonstrating social actors for the entire period of their life and proposes appropriate behaviour patterns; and covers all containing historical memory and passed from generation to generation, preservation and augmentation be a treasure of knowledge, experience and skills [3].

Ancient Roman orator Cicero term "culture" is used to indicate that different from the natural, that is, subjected to a particular treatment. Thus, the culture of man, by Cicero, formed through training and education. [3]. As noted by V.Vilkov, the scientific concept of "culture" spread in the eighteenth century as the opposite of the concept of "nature", that is nature. The development of this trend has led to a culture that came to be viewed as a measure of social public life and human existence, degree of conversion of the original, natural animal state.

Kant said that human culture is the ability to set goal. Z. Freud emphasis on regulatory function of culture believed that culture - is external violence upon the nature of man [11].

Among the philosophers who considered the relationship between “culture” and “civilization” were Karl Marx and Oswald Spengler. Marx equates culture and civilization and said that culture, if it develops spontaneously and is not regulated by deliberately leaving behind a desert [9]. This statement can be used literally. The appearance deserts are result of human activity. Deserts appeared where nomadic tribes graze their large herds [11].

O.Spengler, unlike K.Marx, distinguished between the concept of “culture” and “civilization”, isolating, especially in conservative creative and cultural components. He wrote that every culture is in deeply symbolic connection with matter and space, in which and through which it seeks to realize. When the goal is reached, and the idea that all the abundance of internal capacity, completed and implemented in the external, then the culture suddenly hardens, her blood coagulates, its strength were broken, it becomes a civilization. Spengler in the early twentieth century spoke of the inevitable dehumanization of European culture and the formation and growing of technical space as a new source of power [14].

At the same time, Albert Schweitzer, who also spoke about the decline of European culture, unlike O. Spengler, believed this process is reversed. For this it is necessary that European culture is restored stable ethical basis. As such basis he proposed “ethics of reverence for life” [13].

For A. Schweitzer, said I.Kryazh, is a tragedy problem splitting the will to live, one life is supported by another, so good, what’s going to save one life is accompanied by the destruction of other evil life. The awareness of this scourge and taking responsibility for it, it can’t compensate, but will encourage people to avoid evil and self-restraint.

In its psychological content A. Schweitzer theory can be correlated with existential psychology with its emphasis on the phenomenon of experience, meaning, freedom and responsibility [7].

Thus, in the early twentieth century was formed three fundamental concept of the future of Western culture:

- O.Spengler - rationalist civilization which replaced the prosperous culture is the degradation of higher spiritual values and culture must die.

- A. Schweitzer - the decline of culture has philosophical and ethical reasons, but it is not fatal and culture can save, filling her ethics “Reverence for life”.

- M.Weber - European culture can’t be measured previous value criteria, as they were replaced by a universal rationality that changed the idea of the culture, so its death can’t be considered.

A significant contribution to the environmental problems of culture was made Aldo Leopold, who addressed the ethical problems of environmental behavior in their publications 1930 - 1940 years.

A. Leopold focuses on the fact that in modern society there is a gap between scientific knowledge and ecological conventional ecological concepts, and that when the cup weights assigned revenue and conservation, then drag the bowl, which "is" profit. Moreover, a "significant" and it is because there are added ethical and aesthetic meanings. For example, contemporaries A. Leopold said that deforestation is to improve the environment and embellishment [7, p.47]. Also A. Leopold wrote that causes devastating human impact on the environment related to the alienation of man from nature, because of her violation. [16] After all, if a person feels a part of nature, its destruction is perceived as a violation of personal integrity, self-destruction.

So the question of culture in the history of society, as well as issues concerning environmental culture was and remains relevant. Yes, only in the last quarter century was made regulatory and activity, holistic, formational, teleological (purpose), in fact, semantic, geographic, industrial and productive, demographic, locally-typical, values, systems and other approaches to the definition of culture.

Landmark of this fact is that in the heyday of culture, the observations by A. Schweitzer, it can't determine, because that culture - is progress, and so everything is clear. The need for a definition of culture arises where begins a dangerous mix of culture and barbarism. Culture is focused on the spiritual and moral improvement of man.

By A. Schweitzer culture consists of the power of man over the forces of nature and over himself when his desires and passions personality agrees with the interests of society, that is, the moral requirements. A. Schweitzer deeply aware of demoralization of society and the loss of his culture. He came close to understanding "the terrible truth, which is that as the historical development of society and the progress of its economy, opportunities are not expanding cultural prosperity and become narrow" [12].

If we analyze the above general statements about the nature and destiny of culture O. Spengler, A. Leopold, A. Schweitzer and other scientists were neither environmentalists nor psychologists, we can see that all of them, one way or another touched the problems of human interaction and environment. In this respect, S. Hlazachev notes that environmental culture can't be considered as another area or aspect of culture. Ecological culture, with its definition is a holistic reflection of the world through its practical, intellectual and spiritual comprehension [3].

V. Krysachenko on this occasion also stresses that "culture has many of its varieties: certain historical forms, culture specific areas of social life, ethnic, professional and other communities, material and spiritual culture and so on. But in each case is a means of under-

standing the culture of the world and man's inner world governing principles in its relations with the environment - natural and social. In the context of universal connections and patterns, culture appears as a purely human form of self-organization and development of the system, a means of adaptation to the environment, the creative factor in strengthening and prosperity of humankind in the biosphere "[6, p. 212].

We also believe that culture, in the broadest sense, must be environmental. However, based on the extremely important problem of establishing and implementing norms of interaction between man and the environment connected with the problem of the continued existence of mankind on the planet, we need to develop the concept of ecological culture in the narrow sense - as a reflection of livelihoods and standards of it.

In the Moscow declaration on international environmental culture states that in social terms "ecological culture provides a way for life support, in which the society through a system of spiritual values, ethical imperatives of economic mechanisms, law and social institutions necessary forms and methods of implementation, which are not create a threat to life on Earth".

So, today, among the various forms of culture is one of the most important - ecological culture. To paraphrase Oswald Spengler, Valentin Kryshchenko gives the following description of the environmental culture "Ecological culture - the ability to feel human being living in the world, to try and adapt it to themselves, their own needs and coordinate system environment" [6, p. 212].

The term "ecological culture" first appeared at the beginning of the twentieth century in the writings of the American school of "cultural ecology". However, "... despite the relative youth of the term" ecological culture "for him is one of the fundamental areas of human activity, whose roots date back to prehistoric times" [6, p. 213].

Thus, with regard to the concept of "ecological culture", there are also a large number of definitions, which are often in conflict. The problem of "ecological culture" attracts the attention of many specialists from various fields - ecology, psychology, philosophy, history, political science, law and so on.

In Western Europe and the United States began to issue environmental culture particularly intense seen in 70 years of the twentieth century, when large-scale oil crisis, that is, when the masses come to the realization that natural resources - not unlimited. At this time began to spread rapidly of scientists that took care of environmental issues. It was founded direction "Ecology Protection" or - environmentalism. These scientists proposed to make fundamental changes in the ecological culture: the attitude to nature and its resources as their own and to understand their unlimited and limited liability to future generations. They joined microbiologist Rene Dubos American, known

for his statement: “Think globally, act locally”, which was the thesis program and the slogan “green movement” [15].

In Ukraine and other republics that belonged at the time to the Soviet Union, environmental issues, environmental psychology and environmental culture began to intensively treated after the Chernobyl disaster in 1986, which is considered a planetary catastrophe, when our society is seen as a danger to all humanity may be the ecological and environmental incompetence incivility.

Ecological culture is seen as a combination of a number of research requirements and standards that apply to environmental activities and human willingness to adhere to these standards. Ecological Culture of the features of consciousness, behavior and activities in interaction with the environment and optimize their relationship with him. An important feature of ecological culture is a responsible attitude to the environment [6].

E. Markarian said that heuristic value of “culture” is that it allows a clear distinction between human activities and biological vital functions of animals. In the concept of culture singled out precisely the mechanism of which is not given by the organization and describes the biological manifestations of specifically human activity [6].

In works on the problems of environmental culture clearly delineated public ecological culture and individual personal or ecological culture. B.Likhachev, considering the structure of ecological culture, included in its composition and aesthetic attitude, ability to admire, enjoy nature and experience a feeling of unity with it [8].

If you compile and organize numerous definition of culture, among them, first of all, are the following.

1. Culture is defined as a set of production, social and spiritual achievements and values. Consequently, ecological culture in this context be defined as a set of achievements as a society in general and the individual, in the industrial, environmental material and spiritual activities aimed at the preservation, development and creation of new elements of the environment, as well as aggregate values.

2. Culture is described as a high level of something: a high level of development; a high level of perfection, which achieved mastery in a certain system of knowledge or activity, and at the same time - the degree of individual rights. Therefore, environmental culture is seen as a high level of mastery human ecological literacy as the degree of development of individual environmental awareness and environmental performance of the individual, as well as the degree of perfection (ecological) interaction between man and the environment. Environmental culture implies a high level of human ability to carry out environmental activities. As defined by B. Krysachenko “ecological culture as the activity is playing the human condition in the surrounding natural world, including anthropogenic altered ... At

the same time ecological culture created, stored and reproduced in the intellectual and spiritual, in the mind” [5, p. 213].

Ecological culture is closely connected with spiritual culture. The spiritual man is environmentally cultured and - conversely - ecological culture is the manifestation of human spirituality. As noted by M. Boryshevsky, one of the most important moments, manifested in behaviour and activity and which can serve as a criterion of spirituality is the attitude to the environment. Thus, the author says: “One of the main characteristics of spirituality ... is its efficiency, structurally transforming power value orientations as a unit of measurement of spirituality. Without such effectiveness, impact on real activity and behaviour can really talk about a certain awareness of the human system of spiritual values. It is clear that such awareness is very important however, is not a sufficient condition to substantially affect the real human activity. In this case there is the same ratio as between moral knowledge and moral beliefs “[1, p. 63]. Following this idea, we can say that the effectiveness of spirituality is manifested in the way people protect, develop and create the environment it operates in the environment.

So, based on all the above, we define culture as the ecological system of individual moral and ethical norms, attitudes, knowledge, attitudes, goals and values relating to relationships in the system “man - environment” and realized through environmental awareness, reflecting the micro, mezo, macro and mega-level environment, and - through environmental activities, as manifested in the support, development environment and to create its elements.

From the level of ecological culture are dependents forms and methods of interaction between man and the environment. Thus, the concept of “ecological culture” combines nature and society.

From the level of ecological culture are dependent forms and methods of interaction between man and the environment. Thus, the concept of “ecological culture” combines nature and society.

The principle of unity of environmental awareness and environmental activities, the basis for the definition of “ecological culture” makes it possible to use it not only for theoretical developments, but also in practice.

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ЛҒВОЧКІНА А. М.

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ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКАЯ КУЛЬТУРА КАК ФАКТОР ПРЕОДОЛЕНИЯ ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО КРИЗИСА

В статье проводится анализ подходов к проблеме определения понятия «экологическая культура». Экологическая культура рассматривается автором как система индивидуальных морально-этических норм, взглядов, знаний, установок, целей и ценностей, касающихся взаимоотношений в системе «человек - окружающая среда». Автор исходит из принципа единства экологического сознания и экологической деятельности. Основываясь на концепции, которая легла в основу определения понятия «экологическая культура», автор делает вывод о необходимости как фундаментальных теоретических знаний в области экологии и экологической психологии, так и деятельности, направленной на охрану и развитие окружающей среды, а также на создание отдельных его элементов.

Ключевые слова: *экологическая культура, экологическое сознание, экологическая деятельность.*

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ECOLOGICAL CULTURE AS A FACTOR PREVENTING ECOLOGICAL CRISIS

The current state of the living environment indicates that currently the most important and the most acute problem that humanity has to solve it - overcome the global ecological crisis that threatens to escalate into a catastrophe. This is a problem of its solution will depend on the existence of mankind in general. The article is an analysis of approaches to the definition of "ecological culture". The author gives the definition of "ecological culture", which offers representatives of various sciences - philosophy, ecology, psychology. The author examines the definitions of the concept in terms of the definition of environmental culture as a factor of the living environment. The author gives the following definition of "ecological culture": ecological culture - a system of individual moral and ethical norms, attitudes, knowledge, attitudes, goals and values relating to the system of relations "man - environment" and realized through environmental awareness, reflecting micro, meso, and macro mehariven environment, and - through environmental activities, as manifested in the support, development and environment in the creation of its elements. Based on the principle of unity of environmental awareness and environmental activities, based on the concept that formed the basis of the definition of "ecological culture", the author concludes that the need for a solid theoretical knowledge in the field of ecology and environmental psychology, and activities aimed at the protection and development the environment and the creation of some of its elements. This combination should begin to exercise in environmental education.

Key words: *ecological culture, ecological consciousness and ecological activities.*

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