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## Social Sense as a Source of Ecological Transformations

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Social sense is one of the important indications of social life, because it can be defined as a motive of social action that forms the behavior and culture of the society. The study of the phenomenon of social sense is connected not only with the study the reasons of its formation but also with the consequences determining its influence. Ecological crisis of the present period, changing all space-time planet structure is the problem zone which is worth to be considered in the context of the human activity, which defines its sense. Considering these points as well as the other facts in this regard, the necessity for studying the ecological sense is revealed.

In this spher V.I.Vernadsky's conception of noosphere as a place of a planetary sense appears to be practical, According to this conception the time of a human being and that of noosphere connect with the biophere time, those of the geosphere, and the Universe. Vernadsky attaches the great important to the human sense, which will begin the future of geosphere history, providing that the human being doesn't use his sense and labour fore self-destruction [1].

The basis of any social life is a material production. People use natural material for their prosperity. Today the practical effect of such movement on environment appears to be destroying. Resource exhaustion, ecological catastrophes and other negative processes prove it. The aggravation of the public health shows that the internal organisation, i.e. individual nature undergoing unfavorable influence,so biosphere changes caused by human activity can't help resulting in genetic transformations. Transition period in Russia is turned to be the period of regressive stabilization, as it is defined by strengthening of exploitation of transitory natural and human resources.

In Russia economical problems is of highest importance in population consciousness. But the economic growth will cause

further deterioration of ecological situation. The more a person realizes himself as a social creature the more he is in illusion, that his biosphere-ecological and genetic connection with nature distroys his relations with nature stand background. These circumstances prove the necessity of an attempt for solving the up-to-date conflict of the humanity and nature on the basis of the noosphere: postulates and enforce us to consider the ecological factor as the main factor in the system of social contradiction.

The prognosis of ecological situation in Russia is very contradictory. The state policy directed to the reconstruction of russian industry is very dangerous because of outdated technology and a wrong outlook towards the satisfaction of the material needs without taking into consideration the environmental requisites. The growth of individual transport is a greate damage to the ecology of the country. The possibility of ecological controlin the country is doubtful and does not correspond the practical requirements.

Each social system interprets the ecological situation from the point of view of its ideology or interest. However the right way is an outlook based on the moral values, sometimes referred to us social sense. Still everywhere it is the question of the world outlook this circumstance discovers the fact that the problem of ecological catastrophe hides not in the nature, turned into natural resources but in the structure of human knowledge, in his orientation for consumption.

The mechanism of the multiplication of material wealth at the expense of destroying the Earth, becoming dangerous for humanity. Human longing for nature surpasses its capacities; therefore, the humanity must limit his consuming of the resources thereby reducing the waste production. The taking care of the future generation- is one of the important conditions in the conception of the stable development of the world community,



which has got to reflect the necessary balance between economics, ecology and society.

One of the manifestations of the social reactions for the Environment changes is fears in front of some dangers of the population. V.Shubkin's researches are practical in this sphere. They show that on the whole people are anxious for the possibility of ecological catastrophes: 67.8% of respondents consider this as the most important problem of ecology. Most of all fears and anxieties are connected with chemical and radioactive infection of water, air, and food products [2]. However V. Shbkin mentions that his researches make it possible to conclude that the fear of ecological catastrophes proves that the Russians are justified to have such a fear [3]. This explanation is wrong, because ecological acknowledgement must reflect certain activity of the population after environment protection, and their participation in different actions and conducting personal behaviour, which improves the ecological situation, is not typical for Russian. Probably the fear of the ecological catastrophe is connected not with the rise of the ecological sense but with the strengthening of the ecological threat and the growing knowledge of the population about it. The fears of the humanity fate and our own fate don't find Practical countenance in care of environmental protection at people yet. These given positions find their conformation in V.Yadov's Researches, who mentions that passivity and fatalism, in relation even to those misfortunes which can be eliminated by their own activity is characteristic of 1/3 of people [4]. S.Efimov, analyzing an ecological situation on the planet, notes that Russia remains to be the largest pollutant of biosphere on the European continent. The low rate of the ecological activity of the population causes serious fear: most Russia citizens have no interest in the "green" movement, but they feel the problems of the ecological situation. The survival of the majority of Russians is the connected firstly with the economic conditions and secondly with ecological ones [5]. S.Efimov's conclusions are confirmed by the results of a research done on climate which he had in May, 2000. The respondents were the students of Astrakhan State Technical University, of the Law Faculty (100 persons). According to the research findings 78% of the respondents are seriously in the ecological

situation, 20% are partially interested in it, and 2% aren't interested in it, 96% of respondent are interested in future of next generations and 4% are indifferent to it.

However only 21% of respondents can estimate the ecological situation, though everyone is anxious for the ecological safety, 72% can partially estimate it and 7% can't estimate the situation the question was "what is the unfavourable ecological influence?" The respondents consider the health condition to be the main factor: 46% note a high excitability, 42% worsening of the public health, and only 12% believe that the ecological pollution worsens the social conditions. On the whole, 88% believe in the unfavourable ecological influence, 7% do not believe in it, and 5% do not pay attention to it. In spite of the fact that the main factors are socio-political in the factor-scale (which influence the population mood), 51% stressed on the ecological factor. However there is an interesting fact of low activity in the action for environment protection at this unfavourable situation: 65% want to take part in the struggle against pollution and its negative factors, 35% do not wish to take part in it. But in practice only 4% of respondents take part in these actions, 96% are inactive (1% take part in the activity of public organizations and 3% are the members of the practical science conference, devoted to the given problem). In spite of the fact that the respondents were the students of the Law Faculty, nobody noted what role "Law" plays in the solution of the ecological problems, including the forming of the ecological law-sense. Therefore, social passivity to the environmental protection is likely a consequence of a lack of ecological sense and culture. The existing information, not corresponding to the reality, represents itself as a moral category. Decreasing of nature protection action, and aspiration to get rid of nonproductive wastes in connection with the unfavourable economic situation stimulate the criminal violations of the technological processes, the obligatory norms and rules, interfering the environmental pollutions.

Studying the ecological risks, T.Parson considers the human activity to be antihuman, as it involves forest destruction environment pollution, and increase of radioactivity. According to T.Parsons, the crisis of our society is adversed by a process of dehumanization. Most people begin to forget that the Earth is our home and soon it will be unfit for living, and turns into a died planet [6].

In public sense of law, ecological problems do not take the main place. In this regard, a low ecological culture of population and nonefficiency of the ecological up bringing and education of people are very important. I.Ivanova, and her coauthors, giving their estimation of global processes in the country, note that the threat to spiritual culture and de-ecologisation remain in our country for a long time, strengthen by their own pathology. The degradation of social institutes, marginalisation, ethnic dislike, systematic genocide, and ill genofund, destruction of the religious spirituality strengthen the threat of the ecological catastrophe [7].

The most important state problem is to found a clear system of ecological education and up-bringing in the country, which are to from a correct attitude towards nature by the public. On this basis law should be taken as one of the determinants of social sense. It is the social sense that has a real strength helping to comprehend the behaviour of an individual and of all the social groups. So, social sense is a factor, determining social behaviour. It is an effective component of the public thought, expressed by the social aims which encourage the action, The strain social situation, caused by changing the composition of social system, actualizes the polarization and the conflict of the values in different social groups, turning, as a result, into a aground of destructive or constructive tendency in a society going through its transition period. The behavioural order and direct actions are the consequence of the social sense, on the basis of which there form external factors (one of them an ecological crisis) as well as internal motives, based on the group stereotypes and cultural practices.