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Moral Ideal Attitudes towards Social Environment

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Abstract:

Ethics studies only about the human morality. Whenever we concern about environment we need not only our psychology but also moral attitudes. Because we the human beings only seek about the Phenomena. Environment indicates all the phenomenal existence which surrounds us. It covers all the creatures both being and non being things. It is a complex phenomenon consisting of various forms such as, biological environment, physical environment, supra-rational environment and social environment. The psych-social environment is the most pervasive life of a man that the individual can be totally explained in terms of it. The prevailing environment relationship is extremely disturbed by the natural calamities, socio-political interventions and these laid the environmental pollutions to the ecological balance and to the rapid erosion of environmental structure to the alarming state and country. Hence, there is a necessity of reorientation and re-thinking the conceptual framework of man and meta-theoretic assumptions of man and the nature of environment. Psychology takes a very important part to develop man's mental activities and personality. To develop a man's personality it needs a good environment both from insight and outside knowledge. Thus, there is a needy good relationship between man and environment to be a good society.

Keywords: Environment, Psychology, Interaction, Social control and society.

Introduction: Environment indicates all those things which though distinct from us affect our life or activity in some way. It consists of all surroundings and influences, whatsoever, that affect the environment from outside. Environment is a complex phenomenon and consists of various forms such as physical environment, biological environment, supra-social-environment and social environment. Our environment is made of four major components--lands, water, air and living organisms, including plants and animals. The social environment consists of three kinds of environment. The psycho-social environment is the most pervasive of all the environments and is necessary to the life of a man that the individual can be totally explained in terms of it. The prevailing man-environment to the relationship is extremely disturbed by the activities of man, socio-political interventions,

natural calamities and that happened the environment pollution. These pollutions disturbed to the ecological balance and pave the way to rapid erosion of environment structure to an alarming state or country.

Literature Review: Vidya Bhusan & D.R.Sachdeva (1997) book named An Introduction to Sociology, describes about the definition of society, nature ,structure. In this book it mentioned the relationship of interest, attitude and psychology. Further, both the authors describe the close relationship between sociology and psychology. Again they explain elaborately the definition of environment and its classification.

Dr.G.Das (2002—2003) book entitled King’s Ethics the author expresses, the definition of environment and its approaches of human beings towards environment. He also discusses deeply nature of human beings, man-environment interactions, moral attitudes towards environment, Ideal of man-environment relationship and the determination of behaviour. Further he admitted the importance of psychology to the development of man’s personality and also mentioned the necessity of scientific and meta-ethical knowledge to the development of a society.

R.M. MacIver & Charles H. Page (1986) book named An Introductory Analysis, these two writers discuss on environment and social heritage, processes of adjustment to a total environment. In chapter 4 they express the intimate relationship of environment and life. Then, both of them explain about the levels of adaptation to the environment, such as physical, biological, and social adaptations. In this chapter it is mentioned the two fold character of environment of outer and inner aspects.

John S. Mackenzie (2010) in the book entitled A manual of Ethics, Mackenzie describes the psychological aspects of ethics, sociological aspects of ethics, higher individualism, the study of Ideal, the relation of the inner to the outer life. Moreover, he also explains the moral change and the change of environment.

Pascual Gisbert S.J. (1973) in his book Fundamentals of Sociology, he describes social psychology as the mental processes of man considered as a social being. In this book he extended the influence of group life on the mental development of the individual. Moreover, he also expresses that though there is close interaction among economic, cultural, geographical or biological conditions they are essentially different from psychological factors.

Objectives:

1. To discuss the deterministic feature of environment.
2. To discuss the environmental development of man as a necessary tool for the development of a society.
3. To discuss the socio-psychological potentials to conceptualise human nature.

Methodology: In this research work I collected materials from texts books, journals, newspapers, websites etc. For this work I also took suggestions from some intellectual

persons from science esteem. This research work is based on observation and description in nature and used only primary sources.

Results and Discussion:

Environmental Development of Psychology of Man: Environmental psychology subsists on concepts and constructs borrowed from biology ecology, ethology, social pathology and anthropology. The environmental psychologists in particular have some deficiencies in accordance with the models of physical and biological sciences have turned blind eyes to some extremely significant features of human functioning and environmental properties. Such a state of affairs in psychology has not only rendered it an effective branch of knowledge but has also hindered in developing an ideal model of man environment interaction There are broadly three classifications of environment.

They are: Economic environment, Cultural environment and psycho-social environment. Economic environment consists of all economic goods, houses, lands and gardens, domestic animals etc. It determines the life and character of society. The life and character of the society have always been response to economic environment. Cultural environment includes the customs, traditions, laws modes of thought and forms of knowledge and belief which formed man's cultural inheritance. Lastly, Psycho-Social environment is the most pervasive of all the environments and is the most necessary to the life of the individual that the life of individual can be totally explained in terms of it. The social environment is to the development of the life of man. . There are four features of psychology environment. They are : interdependent ,cycling of resources ,adaptability and the principle of succession. The most conspicuous feature of environmental functioning is its guidance. It refers to the deterministic nature of environment. Whatever changes occur in it are directional and predicable.

Any society have harmony and order where there is no harmony or order, the society actually does not exist because society is a harmonious organization of human relationships. Unless the individuals live up to the prescribed norms of conduct and unless their self – seeking impulses are subjugated to the welfare of the whole it would be quite difficult to maintain effectively to the social organization. Thus from the above discussion we can assume that a scientific study of social phenomena must have a psychological basis and should be explored by direct observation and experiment. The improvement and understanding of human behaviour will make the knowledge of socialization more objective and realistic. The true nature of society consists not in the external factors of interdependence or likeness or authority but in the state of mind of the individuals who composed society. The most conspicuous feature of environmental function is its guidance by the principle of succession. It refers to the deterministic nature of environment.

Significance of Interest and Attitudes in Social environment: There is a close relationship between man's personality and his attitudes. In a broader sense it may be said that an individual's entire personality structure and his behaviour is organised around the attitudes he holds. In a society our social relationship involves an adjustment of attitudes on

our part. Man is always changing his attitudes to adjust himself with other individuals. MacIver observes 'An attitude is not a static possession of the individual. It is a changing valuation a way regarding persons or things, a way of assessing them in relation to them'. (R.M. MacIver & Charge H. Page: *Society An Introductory Analysis*, Macmillan India Ltd. Madras, 1986, p.no. 212). They are the whole personality of the social beings. It is ,therefore, not easy to find out its quality from the external signs.

Determination of Human Behaviour: Environment as a construct in psychology has been extensively employed as one of the major processes and behaviours. In order to understand human behaviour and psychological consequences of man –environment relationship as an entity, it is necessary to perceive it as a dynamically changing . In fact, there is continuous interaction between man and environment and each conceived and characterised as it should have been affected. However, psychologists emphasis on the variance of behaviour as a function of interaction between personal and environmental variables. Nevertheless, interactional features of environment has not been incorporated adequately in its conceptualization. The entire process of life-span human development may be viewed as a directional movement from dependence to interdependence from environmental adaptation to self -regulation and from self –control. The modern man for his convenience exploited the natural resources and has used his environmental as the dumping ground for enormous amount industrial waste and garbage. As a result of these the entire mankind has found itself the worst crisis with the environment . It has to be accepted that man has to manipulate the components of environment be it natural, economic or psycho-social . Further, environment has to react to those manupulations in order to maintain its existential balance. It has to simultaneously provide , stimulation, incentives and behavioural contexts . Here, in this regard one can be accepted as the most desirable.

Necessary of Global Effort: In order to develop man and environment, global effort are to be made an international level involving all notions. Galloping consumeration has to be stopped, goals of technological development to be redefined, in a restrained manner and population growth has to be checked more effectively. Unless such an effort is initiated the very existence of mankind is likely to be annihilated by environmental reactions to contemporary exploitations of its resources. It is the only human being's thinking that perceives and evaluates the needs and attitudinal predispositions of environment.

In modern age because of development in science and technology, it caused a lot of damages in the natural resources such as, air pollution, water pollution and large scale deforestation etc. Besides, there are mismanagement of natural resources, unplanned discharge of residues and waste, invention of toxic chemicals for agricultures are also some of the problems faced by the human beings. We should try to convey the notion of the merit and demerit of artificial and natural resources.

Main features of biological and community psychology: According to biological and community psychology environment has four distinguishable features, viz;(1)Interdependence (2)cycling of resources (3) adaptability and (4) principle of

succession. The first means that when one component is changed or activated, alterations between all other components occur automatically. The second feature indicates that whenever energy discharged one component received and transformed by other components. The third one deals living organisms possess inherent features of wide-range or capacity for tolerance of fluctuations in environmental functioning. Only drastic changes of environmental structures and functions owing to natural disasters or man-made ruins interventions in nature prove injurious components and jeopardise the existence of less adaptable components. Finally, the fourth one refers to the deterministic nature of environment. Whatever changes occur in it are directional and predicable. Modification of the physical environment is possible and it can be brought in the establishment of stable eco-system. Because of these four features of environment it has been possible for biological and physical sciences to succeed in explaining, controlling, and predicting environmental phenomena.

Nature of Man and its Attitudes towards Environment: Attitude is the state of consciousness within the individual human being. "It refers to certain regularities of an individual's feeling, thought and predispositions to act towards some aspect of his environment" (Vidya Bhushan & Sachdeva: An Introduction to Sociology, Kitab Mahal Allahabad 1997, p.no.140). Thomas and Znaniecki define attitude as 'a state of mind' of the individual towards value. Attitude of one person from another person are not identical though their interest are common. It is subjective and never common. Hence, there is a close relationship between man's personality and his attitudes.

In a broader sense it may be said that an individual's entire personality structure is organised around the attitudes that he holds. In a society our relationship involves an adjustment of attitudes on our part. Man is always changing his attitudes to adjust himself with other individuals. The Darwinian biology and the logical positivism behaviourists assumed that human beings were basically passive entities under the control of external stimulation and their behaviour were conceived as reactions or responses to environment. The humanistic approach to the study of human behaviour focuses not only on what the person is but also on what the person has potentials to become. This view emphasis on the inherent potentials for becoming enables psychology to conceptualize human nature beyond the narrow limits of scientific knowledge and at the same time provides theoretical grounds for explaining beyond the domain of psychological explanations. Such as approach to the study of human beings underscores the distinction between science and ethno-science.

The humanistic emphasis on potential for becoming is a necessary conceptually sound basis of understanding and analysing a variety of human activities which cannot be validly explained in terms of cognitive theories and other psychological approaches. "Human beings do not interact with the environment just to fulfil their survival needs but also try to attain mastery and over some aspects of their self-esteem" (Dr. G. Das: King's Ethics, Educational Publishers, Delhi, 2002 page.no. 207).

Hence, for attaining mastery man needs their environments and make them dependent on their physical as well as socio-economic surroundings. To construct of growth, need is substantiated by a number of cultural activities which characterize all societies in this world. Human beings, because of demands of the cultural processes, have to follow the principle of best effort in every area, be it scientific or literary, artistic or technological, in order to achieve mastery excellence or competence. Considering for the aforesaid perspective it can be postulated that inherent nature of man is determined, controllable and predicable to the extent.

Main Findings:

- 1) There is necessity of understanding the relationship between man and environment in certain conditions for the survival of human existence.
- 2) To be a good society a good environment is necessary. Psychology also takes a very important part to develop man's personality and activity.
- 3) Interaction and understanding of existing phenomena between human beings and environment is a necessary condition for the future generation.

Conclusion: In the conclusion when we observe the attitudes of human being towards the environment it has to be accepted that man has to be manipulated the components of environment be it natural, economic or psycho-social environment we have to react to those manipulations in order to maintain its existential balance. Environment has to simultaneously provide, stimulation, incentive and behavioural contexts. Here, in this regard one has to be accepted the most desirable. In order to develop the relationship between man and environment, the global efforts are to be made in international level just like the fighting against the Covid-19 pandemic involving all nations together. It is only the human beings that perceives and evaluates needs and attitudinal predispositions. Nature is the mother of all providing for co-existence of every kind of life. We the human beings are the only creatures who can observe the merit and demerit of damaging environment. Hence, we have to closer to the oriental concept and re-thinking of the co-existence with nature. Sustainable development is the only way left for the mankind. Measures should be taken for protection of environment pollution. Sustainable includes, prevention of erosion of the resource base itself. Hence, a sustainable development is compatible to environment.

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