

ABSTRACT

Baieva K. O. Personal factors of environmentally significant behavior. – Qualification research: not for publication.

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The dissertation presents a theoretical generalization and empirical confirmation of the significant role of personalized factors in determining the eco-destructive or eco-conservative orientation of behavior and describes the mechanisms of activation of eco-conservative behavior of a personality. A model of regulation of environmentally significant behavior is proposed, the central role in which is given to the ecological worldview position; place in the system of regulation of environmentally significant behavior of such components of ecological worldview as control beliefs, environmental norms, subjective connection with nature is specified; the role in the regulation of environmentally significant behavior of coping strategies and emotional responses to violations of proenvironmental norms has been studied; it is empirically confirmed that control beliefs, environmental norms, subjective connection with nature, emotional responses to violations of environmental norms and coping strategies in response to global environmental threats are mediators that mediate the impact of ecological position on environmentally significant behavior; it is shown that the subjective rational recognition of his belonging to the natural world promotes proenvironmental behavior, provided that he experiences a connection with nature; the impact of the ecological worldview position on proenvironmental behavior is partly mediated by environmental self-efficacy, which, in turn, enhances the overall self-efficacy that promotes pro-environmental behavior; it is defined that the positive influence of the ecological worldview position on proenvironmental behavior is carried out indirectly through the inhibition of emotionally-focused strategies and the corresponding strengthening of problem-focused coping; it is defined that problem-focused coping has a positive effect on the activation of pro-environmental behavior; identified and

described three types of ecological worldview depending on the ecological worldview position of the person; training was developed aiming at activating and / or supporting the proenvironmental behavior of the person, as well as recommendations for the development of personality-oriented socio-environmental interventions.

Environmental problems have anthropogenic nature, ie, their raising or decreasing depends on the environmentally significant activities of the person, groups of people, humanity as a whole. Regardless of recognition, awareness or desire, every inhabitant of the planet Earth during the vital activities make its ecological print. What it would be like - one that increases the destructive pressure from man on the planet ecosystems, or one that contributes to the preservation of ecosystems - is determined by the actions of man himself. In reality, when proenvironmental norms are neglected in society, a person's choice of proenvironmental actions largely depends on his views, beliefs, emotional responses, and so on. Therefore, it is important to study the personal factors of environmentally significant behavior implemented by a person as a subject of environmental change.

Given the existing theories of regulation of environmentally significant behavior and empirical studies, which consider the factors of environmentally significant behavior, the thesis considers such personal factors as the ecological worldview position of the person, control beliefs (self-efficacy, internality) about environmental problems, environmental norms, connection with nature, emotional responses to violations of proenvironmental norms, coping strategies in response to global environmental threats. The key place among these personal factors in this scientific work is given to the ecological worldview position. In accordance with the theory of semantic regulation of environmentally relevant behavior (I. Kryazh), it is assumed that the ecological worldview position, as a managing parameter, directly and indirectly through other personal factors determines the direction of environmentally significant behavior. The purpose of the study: to develop and test a model of personal factors regulatory influences of environmentally significant behavior as a theoretical basis for the development of personality-oriented socio-environmental interventions.

The study involved 538 respondents, of whom 374 were women and 164 men. The study consisted of four parts. At the first stage of an exploratory nature (2016-2017, the sample consisted of 163 respondents) the influence of ecological worldview position on environmentally significant behavior was studied, mediated by beliefs control (environmental self-efficacy, locus of control), environmental norms, coping strategies. According to the results of this first stage, the hypotheses of the study were clarified, a set of psychodiagnostic methods for studying control beliefs and coping strategies was adjusted, that was included to the second part of the study (2018-2020, the sample consisted of 195 respondents). To study the subjective connection with nature as a mediator between the ecological worldview position and ecologically significant behavior were the study task of this part as well. The third part of the study (winter-summer 2019, the sample consisted of 79 respondents) examined the role of emotional reactions of the person to violations of pro-environmental norms as a possible mediator of the impact of ecological position on environmentally significant behavior. In the fourth part of the study (autumn 2019, the sample consisted of 100 respondents) the main attention was paid to certain features of the ecological worldview of people with different manifestations of pro-environmental activity. At this stage, respondents who differ in their behavior regarding the Zero Waste movement were involved in the study.

Correlation analysis showed the presence of close connection between personal factors, which are which are subject of this scientific work, namely - environmental position, control beliefs (self-efficacy, internality) in the environmental field, environmental standards, connection with nature, emotional responses to violations of proenvironmental norms, coping strategies in response to global environmental threats and environmentally significant behavior. Multiple regression analysis confirmed the assumptions related to the indirect nature of the communication between ecological position and proenvironmental behavior. It has been defined that the rational recognition by the subject of his belonging to the natural world promotes proenvironmental behavior, provided that a person experiences his connection with nature; that the recognition of humankind as the cause of modern global environmental change

reinforces the environmental problem-focused coping if such recognition is accompanied by personal environmental internality.

Modeling by structural equations (SEM) has opened the way for empirical verification of structural models that correspond to the essence of the theoretical model. Namely, it is confirmed that:

- the ecological worldview position of the person determines the direction of environmentally significant behavior indirectly through the belief in control and environmental norms of the subject;

- the biosphere ecological worldview position causes guilt as an emotional response to violations of proenvironmental norms, which, in turn, contributes to the correction of their ecodestructive actions on ecoconservation;

- the ecological worldview position of the person influences environmentally significant behavior indirectly through a subjective connection with nature;

- the biosphere position is a factor in the implementation of pro-environmental orientation in actual behavior indirectly through the activation of the choice of problem-focused coping strategy in response to global environmental threats. At the same time, the positive influence of the ecological worldview position on the problem-focused coping is due in no small way indirectly through the inhibition of emotionally-focused strategies of the subjective reduction of problems and denial of guilt;

- the influence of the biosphere ecological worldview position on the problem-oriented strategy that promotes proenvironmental behavior in private life, partly mediated by the subjective connection with nature and perceived control.

The application of cluster and comparative analyzes allowed to identify three types of ecological worldview, which are inherent in individuals with different ecological worldview position, and to provide their meaningful characteristics. These types of worldview have received conditional names: "Financially-oriented optimist" (with the dominance of monetary meanings in the ecological worldview position); "Caring eco-activist" (with the dominance of

biosphere meanings in the ecological worldview position); "Eco-unconscious critic" (with an ambivalent ecological worldview position).

The theoretical value of the study is in the development of the theory of semantic regulation of environmentally relevant behavior (I. Kryazh), namely: revealed mechanisms of influence of ecological worldview position as a control parameter that determines the systemic organization of semantic formations of personality on environmentally significant behavior. A theoretical model of regulatory influences on environmentally significant behavior is proposed, according to which the influence of ecological worldview position on behavior is mediated by such personal factors as beliefs about control in the ecological area, personal environmental norms, subjective connection with nature, emotional responses to environmental problems, coping strategies. A psychological portrait of people with different types of ecological worldview depending on their ecological worldview position is given. The results of the study are a contribution to solving the problem of psychological regulation of personality behavior, which determines their theoretical significance not only for environmental psychology, but also for general psychology, personality psychology, social psychology.

The practical significance of the results is to develop a program of environmental and psychological training aimed at activating and supporting the proenvironmental behavior of the subject, as well as general recommendations for the practical use of dissertation results in designing psychologically verified interventions for social promotion of proenvironmental behavior. Modifications of psychodiagnostic tests and the developed questionnaire can be used to study environmental norms and emotional responses to their violations, control beliefs about environmental problems, environmental coping strategies, a reflected connection with nature.

Key words: personal factors, ecological worldview position, environmentally significant behavior, control beliefs, personal environmental norms, subjective connection with nature, emotional responses to violation of proenvironmental norms, coping strategies, types of ecological worldview, training.