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THE ESSENCE OF SOCIAL CHANGES

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The whole modern world is associated with profound changes. They affect all spheres of human civilization. If the society hadn't changed, it would have died. The concept of "social change" in sociology is used to describe the dynamics in the society. But nowadays the term "social change" is not used in the sociology. In the social sciences and in practical politics there is a concept of "social development", which means a certain kind of social change that is directed towards the improvement, complications improvements. However, there are many other social changes that can't be recognized like changes in the direction of cultivation. Therefore, the concept of "social change" has become widespread. Social change does not involve any changes in any sphere (economic, political, spiritual), it involves changes in social systems, social stratification, social communities, social processes, institutions, organizations and their interactions.

Changes may be classified at the following levels:

- At the level of interpersonal relationships (the concept of human morality).
- At the level of organizations and institutions (change of existing social institutions).
- At the level of small and large social groups (the appearance of farmers, entrepreneurs).
- At the societal and global levels (economic development of some countries, stagnation and crisis in the others).

At present we can't build a complete typology of social changes. Nevertheless, it is necessary to include at least the types of social change that can be noticed by everyone.

By its nature, the internal structure, the degree of impact on the society social changes can be divided into two major groups: the evolutionary and the revolutionary social change.

The first group consists of partial and gradual changes, carried out as a fairly stable and constant tendency of increasing or decreasing any qualities. Revolutionary social changes differ significantly from the evolution: firstly, because they have highly radical change involving a radical change of the social object; secondly, because they are not private, they are general or universal changes and; finally, they tend to rely on violence.

In sociological studies there are violent and voluntary, reversible and irreversible changes. Changes can be planned or unforeseen consciously or unconsciously. It is advisable to distinguish organized changes from natural changes caused by the processes of self-organization. Let's list the main types of causes of social changes:

- 1) Natural causes - resource depletion, environmental pollution, disasters.
- 2) Demographic reasons - changes in population, overpopulation, migration, the process of generational change.
- 3) Changes in culture, economy, scientific and technological progress.
- 4) Socio-political reasons - conflicts, wars, revolutions and reforms.
- 5) Social and psychological reasons - addiction, saturation, aggressive growth of population, etc.

Thus, each socio-cultural system can be changed. The problem isn't developed yet. It means the choice of the necessary pace of social changes can accelerate and slow down, be uneven and concentrated.

From the history of the world and its changes, it is possible to track both positive and negative social changes that will affect the further development of the world in future but this question will be important and under discussion over and over again.