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SOCIO-CULTURAL SPACE: THE ESSENCE AND STRUCTURE

Summary: The article gives a reflection of socio-cultural space by the modern methods of structural analysis. It presented the essence of social and cultural space and its characteristics. Social and cultural space is shown as a universal general philosophical category, which includes educational, moral and value, legal, religious, informational components.

Key words: socio-cultural space, structure of socio-cultural space, education, morals, values, rights, religion, information.

Socio-cultural space is a defining conceptual characteristic of global society. The concept of "socio-cultural space" combines two components: the idea of space and the idea of incarnation of spirituality - culture, science and education, law and values of society and the individual. Socio-cultural space is not just a union of social and cultural factors. The concept of "socio-cultural space" contains a part of the social; and can be a part of the cultural - at the intersection of the social and cultural space. In the socio-philosophical understanding the concept of "socio-cultural space" has limits and some values and norms. It is also important relationship groups embodying social, cultural and personal aspects of the interaction of the participants.

Essential characteristics of social and cultural space include: socio-cultural extension; structural interaction of social, scientific, educational, religious, a legal and value systems; availability of cultural, scientific, educational, social and legal events. Socio-cultural space can be inhomogeneous, it consists of events and phenomena that differ in significance, volume. Despite this, the socio-cultural space is inseparable from the social and philosophical ideas about the social and moral, cultural, educational, cultural, scientific, religious, social and legal infrastructure of society, it socio-cultural and value potential [1, c. 162].

Socio-cultural space is an important aspect of forming a model of the world. It has the characteristics and extent of structure, co-existence and cooperation, coordination and cultural elements of the semantic content of structural organization. The category "socio-cultural space" is a bunch of concepts. It turns it into a universal general philosophical category, which includes educational, moral, legal, religious, axiological, physical, information, and other components of the social space.

Modern life is increasingly represented as an interconnected socio-cultural space in which human activity takes place. All this leads to the need to understand the social and cultural space by means of structural analysis. This will isolate the most defining components of the socio-cultural space, its component characteristics for further and deeper comprehension of the phenomenon.

An important part of social and cultural space is an *educational space*. It includes a number of conditions that can affect the formation of the person. Educational space is often associated with specific educational institutions. Educational institution acts as a form of social and educational space, which is a set of rules and regulations governing the formation of the person.

In the current context of globalization there is the phenomenon of multicultural educational environment. Multicultural education space is a structured system, which consists of educational environments, including a system of ethnic and cultural world of social and educational events. Multicultural education space are integrated in operating conditions of culture and education, ethnic and world space, where are formed an ethno-cultural experience of the participants of the educational process [2, c. 276–281].

The result of the interaction in this environment is provided by the development of cross-cultural social experience, the increment of the individual learner's culture, the formation of a normal ethnic identity, ethno-tolerance, positive attitudes to intercultural interaction in the educational environment.

Man, being the subject of culture, in their activities, actions, thoughts, experiences draws on universal, spiritual and moral values. To better understand

the importance of social and cultural space should be considered culture as a set of higher values. All this allows us to determine the value component of social and personal development as a structural part of the social and cultural space.

In the process of formation personality living space is going a transformation of social values in the personality. Personal values are reflected in consciousness in the form of value orientations, which include a wide range of social values, are recognized personality. In the structure of a mature personality values of the function of the strategic perspective of life goals and motives of life, the realization of which is expressed in the individual's contribution to the culture [3].

So there is *value space*. It is interpreted as a space of estimates, due to the subjective perception of social reality. In connection with this is opportunity to address the research of Ukrainian scientist E. Borinshteyn. According to the researcher, valuable space represents a relatively rational construction a complete ordering of social life in which basis are the valuable relationships [4]. Valuable space has the potential conflict and integration, the degree of expression of which leads to a change in interaction in social space.

Valuable space of the spiritual life of our country may is perceive as a quality indicator of the cultural development of the Ukrainian society. In modern conditions it is distinguished by instability and variability. Configurations of the valuable space of Ukrainian society and the value space of the spiritual life of Ukraine may not match for the degree of localization, extent and intensity of value-regulatory systems and cultural forms of domination.

Each historically society requires social regulation of relations. This regulation is carried out by the implementation of certain social norms. A special place in the formation of social norms belongs to morality, which is an important regulator in the system of social relations. Morality may include social and psychological characteristics: the emotions, interests, motivations, attitudes and other parts [5]. For an explanation of the moral ethics of action is the concept of a moral space. *Moral space* is the space of phenomena, which is necessary to fulfill. It defines the concept of status in the world today. In the moral space get a

meaningful interpretation of terms such as the common good, as a rational activity, and the ultimate goal of business. What is important is the concept of the general will, which is the pure act of reason, virtue and virtuous action, the idea of regulatory laws that are interpreted as a kind of natural laws.

The socio-cultural space needed social structure that using law establishes stability in the society, the rule of law and legality. Thus was born the concept of the *legal space* as part of the social and cultural space. Legal space is among the defining mechanisms for maintaining social connections and relations of social subjects in a civilized society.

Legal space serves an objective for the existence of the rule of law, which involves the development of civil society, where the law has supreme authority. In fact, different people are processed in the legal space as equal. Their relations are regulated and evaluated by a universal scale, the same for all in equal measure. Legal space, having as core normative criteria such as freedom, equality, justice, an objective aims at the sustainability and stability of the social matter - society. The legal humanistic guidelines suggest that a person develops the ability and the need to respect the law as a necessary regulator of social life [6, c.137].

Legal space has spatial characteristics, and the scope of the legal space of the country extends to the entire territory. The unitary structure of Ukraine does not imply any of independent legal entities in the spaces of State on a par with the legal space of the state of Ukraine. Legal space has time characteristics that are associated with changes in legal regulations in time, with their aging, renewal and development. Legal awareness and legal culture at the present time may be factors in the harmonization of standards in Ukraine. We must begin strengthening and cleansing Ukrainian justice, as a condition of formation of legal field of Ukraine. If Ukrainians want to see their personal rights were protected, you need to put your sense of justice in the legal space of the country.

In terms of methodology in the characteristics of social and cultural space is allocated *religious space*. Is need for understanding the essence of the religious space as part of the socio-cultural space stems from the socio-cultural approach to

the interpretation of religious culture [7, c. 145–148].Understanding of the religious space as a function of the transcendental idea of space differentiates "internal religious space" - the space of faith, religion and psychology of religious experience and "external religious space". The external religious space is mediated by the penetration of the components internal religious space in an objective socio-cultural space [7, c. 145–148].

Socio-cultural space includes a plurality of components, which tend to mismatch zones and borders. A special place in this system belongs for *information space.* In the information field there are processes that are crucial for the development of civilization, forming and circulating scientific concepts, producing and distributing technologies, fixed behavioral standards. The information space in society carries its own special system-functions, which include: the function of social memory; the formation of the social structure; ensuring the social function of communications.

Information space plays an important role in the stratification. Inequality in social space is expressed through social distance, which has two manifestations: the distance between the position of status and distance interpersonal relations. The ability to access certain types of information may be one of the possible axes of status positions [8]. The level of development of information space - this is the result, and at the same time a factor of socio-economic status of society. This fact reflects the increasing role of information and communication technologies to ensure the development of both the individual and society, and the state.

The level of use of modern technologies depends not only on the development of the material base, but depends on the degree of intellectualization of society, its capacity to produce, assimilate and apply new knowledge. Under these conditions, the general scientific knowledge provides a systematic multidimensional interaction of the individual and society is becoming one of the most significant social institutions. In this regard was formulated the complex contradictions of a globalizing world:

• is contradiction between the global and the local;

• is contradiction between the universal and the individual;

• is conflict between tradition and modernity;

• is contradiction between the long-term and short-term objectives;

• is contradiction between the need for competition and the pursuit of equality of opportunity;

• is contradiction between the development of knowledge and limited capacity to assimilate;

• is contradiction between the spiritual and the material world [9, c. 58–59].

Despite a pronounced social demand, world of the socio-cultural space is still unable to meet the demand for volume and quality of the organization of social and cultural life and activities. There is a chance the gap between the social and cultural needs of humanity and the possibilities of satisfying them. Social and cultural space on a global scale tends to be conservative phenomena, unable to contribute effectively to solving the problems of mankind. As a result, there was a contradiction between the natural right of man to organize the social and cultural life and the traditional system of social and cultural space. There is a question about the practice of forming a model of socio-cultural space, which must resolve the contradiction between society and the social and cultural space in all of its component parts.

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