

FROM THE EDITOR

One of the most important progression greatly determining the future of humanity is digitalization, i.e. the organization of all processes by means of digital technology. This process is gradually and exponentially increasing in all spheres of life. The main problem here is that the transformations taking place are in no way coordinated with each other and are occurring at such a speed that they do not give a chance to comprehend the possible consequences. We can roughly divide these problems into two groups: the impact on society and the impact on the individual. The first relates to changes in technology as well as changes in governance. The latter are related to the emergence of human psychological dependence on gadgets, as well as to the transformation of the nature of interpersonal communication. It seems that philosophy and the social and humanitarian disciplines have a role to play in understanding the trends of social development. These problems are of course widely discussed, but these discussions have little effect on the process of digitalization itself, which goes by itself under the slogan "Progress cannot be stopped." This is a paradoxical situation. Let us try to look at it from the point of view of an individual. First of all, what is called the "information society" has put man in a swamp of information noise, in which he is drowning without being able to orient himself. Increasing information flows do not lead to an increase in knowledge, but they do lead to a catastrophic devaluation of the value of knowledge, since the ability to get an instant answer to any question creates an image of the extraordinary ease with which this knowledge is extracted. The basis for elementary critical thinking is not formed at all. A person becomes morbidly dependent on gadgets, which, as any addiction, often leads to psychological trauma. Psychological problems also arise when distance learning technologies are used. For example, in "Kommersant" newspaper (№ 165 of 14.09.2021) Anna Vasilieva cited the data of mental health research of students of 13 leading Russian universities in pandemic conditions (60 thousand students and their parents were interviewed). The result: 75 % showed signs of "psychological malaise", and 20 % had "moderate or severe depression syndromes". At the same time, information technologies and distance learning have been intensively introduced in the educational process. So what will be the person of the near future, given that the youth of the digital society is already markedly different from previous generations. And "advanced" pedagogical methodologists are working to create new learning technologies. But maybe we need to think about those bonds that will not divide generations, but unite them?

