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SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF TECHNOLOGICAL IMPROVEMENTS: HOW WILL FAMILY, EDUCATION, WORK, AND OTHER AREAS OF LIFE CHANGE WITH THE INTRODUCTION OF TRANSHUMANIST IDEAS?

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Annotation: Technology has fundamentally changed human life, affecting various areas of society, both positively and negatively. Technological improvements have a significant impact on social structure, economic development, culture, education, and the labor market. In this article, we will analyze in detail the social consequences of technology.

Key words: STP, Smart Home, long-distance relationships, conflict, transhumanism, VR/AR, digital, social interaction.

The world in which humanity lives is a changing world. As a result of the development of science and technology, the lifestyle of humanity has evolved. The development of science and technology has emerged on the basis of the science and technology revolution.

Scientific and technological revolution, scientific and technical revolution - the emergence of science as the main factor of production in the fundamental qualitative changes in the productive forces. Began in the middle of the 20th century. The scientific and technical revolution changes the content, nature and conditions of labor, the structure of the productive forces, the division of labor, the professional structure of society; leads to an increase in labor productivity; affects all aspects of social life, cultural and everyday life, human psychology. It places high demands on the level of education, qualifications, culture, organization and responsibility of employees.

Scientific and technological progress (STP) is the progressive movement of science and technology, the evolutionary development of all elements of the productive forces of social production based on broad knowledge and mastery of external forces of nature; it is an objective, constantly operating pattern of development of material production, the result of which is the consistent improvement of technology, technology and organization of production, increasing their efficiency.

The current state of social development is characterized by a high level of efficiency of social production, which has become a consequence of the technical revolution and technological progress, the implementation of which is possible on the basis of the achievements of science and, above all, scientific revolutions. A scientific revolution is a state of development of knowledge about the world, when new objectively confirmed and systematized knowledge cancels or fundamentally expands the already generally accepted picture of the world. In historical retrospect, three scientific revolutions are usually distinguished (starting from the middle of the 17th century), followed by technical, technological and social transformations in societies that accepted the results of these revolutions.

Some researchers in 2019 noted that a characteristic feature of scientific and technological progress in the last few decades is the unprecedented pace, which is due to the development of digital and info-communication technologies. Correlating the speed of technological development and, as a result, socio-economic and infrastructural transformations with human life allows us to state a qualitative leap in the speed of development, marking the transition to a new temporal era.

Fundamental changes are occurring in real time, creating both unprecedented opportunities and problems that humanity has never encountered in its history.[1]

Scientific and technological progress is carried out in two forms: evolutionary and revolutionary.

The evolutionary form of scientific and technological progress occurs when the technology and equipment used in production are improved based on already known scientific knowledge. An example of this form of scientific and technological progress is the development and improvement of steam, electric power or atomic energy, etc.

The revolutionary form of scientific and technological progress means the transition to technology and equipment based on fundamentally new scientific ideas. An example of this form is the transition from hand tools to machine tools, the replacement of steam energy with electric or atomic energy, the use of laser and other modern technologies.

The invention and introduction of fundamentally new scientific and technological developments into production lead to significant changes in the labor process and provide for the expansion of the productive capabilities of mankind. Therefore, in this case we are talking about a scientific and technological revolution. A scientific and technological revolution is a qualitative leap in the development of the productive forces of society based on fundamental shifts in scientific knowledge. Such revolutions in science, technology and production occur regularly. The last of them began in the mid-50s of the 20th century, when the first computer was created, man began to use the energy of the atomic nucleus and engage in genetic engineering.

Scientific and technological progress developed all elements of productive forces. For example, changes in objects of labor are expressed in the use of new synthetic materials with special properties (plastics, semiconductors, artificial diamonds, etc.). Transformation in the means of labor is associated with the emergence of automated and computer technology, which significantly expands the production capabilities of industrial and production personnel, significantly increases their productivity, and increases the profitability of production.

The development of science and technology has brought about a number of changes in the family, education, work, and other areas of life, and will continue to do so in the future. Let's look at these in the following examples.

The development of technology has the following positive consequences.

a) Improved quality of life: Technological development has created conveniences in various fields. For example, in the field of healthcare, advanced diagnostic methods, robotic surgery, and online consultations have increased. The development of household appliances helps save people's time.

b) Access to information: Thanks to Internet technologies, people have the opportunity to quickly and easily obtain information on various topics. This greatly contributes to education and personal development.

[1] Shestakova I. G. New temporality of digital civilization: the future has already arrived. Humanities and social sciences. 2019. No. 2. P.20-29.

c) Increased work efficiency: Automated systems and artificial intelligence have simplified many processes and increased work productivity. For example, in industry, robotics allows factories to operate more efficiently.

There are also negative consequences. These are:

a) Increased unemployment: As a result of technological development, automated systems have led to the elimination of many professions. Especially people who perform simple tasks are facing difficulties in the job market.

b) Increasing social inequality: The level of access to technological opportunities is not equal everywhere. While rich countries and the upper classes of society have greater access to new technologies, poor countries and social groups are lagging behind.

c) Addiction and social isolation: Excessive dependence on the Internet and social networks is weakening people's real-life connections. Spending time in a virtual environment often has a negative impact on mental health.

d) Environmental problems: The production and use of technological products can harm the environment. Electronic waste and energy consumption contribute to global warming.

Transhumanism is the idea of expanding and improving human capabilities through technological means, and its role in society is growing day by day. Areas such as genetic engineering, cyborg technologies, artificial intelligence, and the digitization of consciousness are the main directions of transhumanist views. This development process has a significant impact on family, education, work, and other areas of life.

The family is the main unit of society. The strength of families is a decisive factor determining the economic, social, political, and national security of society, its prosperity, and development. The family tests the traditions of the life and livelihood of the people and society. [2]

Technological advancements are having a significant impact on the institution of the family. New technologies are changing many aspects of the family, from communication between family members to their daily life habits. This process, along with positive opportunities, also creates serious problems.

It has both positive and negative effects.

Positive Effect:

a) Increased communication within the family: Long-distance relationships: Mobile phones, social media, and video calls help bring distant family members together.

b) Household amenities: Smart technologies: “Smart Home” systems (smart thermostats, security cameras, robot vacuum cleaners) make household chores easier and save family members more time.

There are also negative effects. They are as follows:

[2] Rizouddin ibn Fakhriddin, Family, T., 1991.

a) Decreased communication: Technology addiction: Family members are spending too much time on their gadgets, reducing their interaction with each other. Loss of physical intimacy: Even close family members are showing a greater tendency to communicate virtually rather than in person.

b) Moral and cultural changes: The impact of digital information: Young people may prioritize cultural and moral norms on the internet over their family values.

c) Negative impact on child rearing: Unsupervised content: Children spend time online without parental supervision, increasing the risk of exposure to content that is harmful to them.

Parent-child gap: The rapid development of technology increases misunderstandings between generations.

d) Increased family conflict: Excessive use of gadgets can lead to disagreements in the family. For example, conflicts arise when parents try to limit children's screen time.

The development of technology has also affected education. Technology has significantly changed the educational process. It allows you to improve the quality of education, expand the reach of students, and accelerate the process of acquiring knowledge. At the same time, the impact of technology on education includes both positive and negative aspects.

1. Positive Effects.

a) Personalization of education: Artificial intelligence-based learning programs offer teaching methods tailored to the needs of each student, which increases the effectiveness of students' learning.

b) Distance learning opportunities: Distance learning is becoming more widespread thanks to internet technologies. This is a great opportunity, especially for students living in geographically remote areas. For example, learning has become much easier through online courses, webinars, and virtual classrooms.

c) Bringing learning to life: Technology is making learning more engaging. Virtual and augmented reality (VR/AR), gamification, and interactive applications are engaging and motivating students.

d) Quick access to information: Thanks to electronic libraries, online databases, and educational programs, students have the opportunity to quickly obtain information on any subject.

e) Support for teachers: Technological tools for teachers (e.g., presentation programs, online testing platforms) help organize lessons effectively.

2. Negative Effects

a) Overreliance on technology: Overreliance on technology can reduce students' ability to think independently. For example, receiving ready-made answers through technology distracts students from logical thinking.

b) Digital divide: Not all students have equal access to technology, leading to educational inequalities, especially in underdeveloped regions.

c) The problem of divided attention: Technological tools, especially the internet and social media, distract students and negatively impact the learning process.

d) Reduced social interaction: The lack of live interaction in distance learning can negatively impact the development of students' social skills.

e) The problem of information reliability: With the abundance of online sources, students are more likely to encounter unreliable information, which increases the risk of acquiring incorrect knowledge.

In conclusion, it can be said that while technological advancements have brought about positive changes in family life, excessive dependence on technology can negatively affect traditional family values. The rational and balanced use of technology is important for ensuring the stability and well-being of the family. Technology also creates great opportunities for improving the quality of education and improving the process. However, for its effective use, it is necessary to maintain balance and minimize negative consequences. In the future, the combination of technology and education will contribute even more to the intellectual development of society. The social consequences of technological advancements can be both positive and negative. What is important is that society should strive to minimize the negative impacts of technology and maximize its potential. To achieve this goal, the state, business, and citizens must work together.

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