

# HOW MUCH TECHNOLOGY, HOW MUCH PHILOSOPHY, WILL WE HAVE A SAY IN TOMORROW'S WORLD?

*Alexandru CORDOȘ\**

## **Abstract**

*Technological development, the development of artificial intelligence, not least the development of communication technologies, has successfully led to increased quality of life. However, there are still many issues that technology has not yet resolved. In my opinion, beyond the frontiers of technology, issues such as poverty, disease, human suffering, understanding what is being communicated between people remain the responsibility of future generations. In this context, technology and philosophy are not antagonistic, they together and only together can help us understand what is happening to us, to understand each other, to discover the essence and especially the interpretation of norms, be they legal or otherwise.*

*Will we have a say in tomorrow's world? Yes, we will only have if, while living the present and thinking about the future, we will also take into account the fact that the transformations that have taken place in post-modern society bring new challenges to the reflective man, both in the real world and in the virtual.*

*Philosophy, legal philosophy, are, in this context, nothing more than the integrating element of technology in the daily life of man.*

**Key Words:** *legal philosophy, technology, globalization*

**JEL Classification:** [K10]

## **1. Introduction**

It is not easy to talk about a subject, little approached, so sensitive and full of contradictions, why?

Because you have to first make a foray into "everything", in the past, in the present, in philosophy and technology, seemingly so different areas.

For example, I will quote from the course of Professor Aurel Teodor Codoban, Introduction to Legal Philosophy: "it saves from great wanderings, on the paths trodden by others". (Codoban & Cordoș , 2018, p. 37)

Of course, there are various concerns and approaches, specific to this topic.

However, I believe that whatever the approach, it must answer at least two questions:

1. Do we need technology as much as philosophy?
2. Will man have a say in tomorrow's world?

---

\* Assistant Professor, PhD., "Dimitrie Cantemir" Christian University, Faculty of Law Cluj-Napoca.

## 2. Technology and risks

Arguing here that technological development, the development of artificial intelligence, not least the development of communication technologies, has successfully led to increased quality of life. However, there are still many problems that technology has not solved.

In my opinion, beyond the frontiers of technology, issues such as poverty, disease, human suffering, understanding what is being communicated between people remain the responsibility of future generations.

In this context, technology and philosophy are not antagonistic, they together and only together can help us understand what is happening to us, to understand each other, to discover the essence and especially the interpretation of norms, be they legal or otherwise.

In other words, recent studies show that anonymity is the predominant risk factor, then distance from other people (maybe even victims), lead to the elimination of emotion, creating the apparent, irresponsibility.

All this leading to behavioral disorders, thus stimulating deviant manifestations.

The EUROPOL reports on cyber threats (IOCTA) mention more than twelve areas of risk in Internet use, including: data theft, identity theft, fraudulent financial activities, sexual exploitation, social engineering and more recently cyberbullying.<sup>1</sup>

Last but not least, the idea of the "smart city", which uses a digital infrastructure, able to offer citizens various services in order to increase the efficiency of the relationship between supply and demand in social relations.

At the same time, we must talk about the information war, the multitude of information, stimuli that invade our lives and at the same time alter our perception in relation to reality.

From this perspective, there is a need to adapt the conceptual and legislative framework to the new realities. Now, we are dealing with new types of realities, the so-called alternative realities, with perspectives of the real, but not with pure reality.

The distrust or disinterest of the citizen in relation to reality, comes on the one hand from the lack of education, cyber culture in risk assessment, and on the other hand from the non-transposition into practice of European Union directives.

The report of 26.11.2018 on education in the digital age: difficulties, opportunities and lessons for EU policy-making, ,, which communicates a motion for an EP resolution with mentions on education based on cyber hygiene, cyber security, protection data and media education that is appropriate to the age and level of development of the student, to help children become savvy learners, active citizens, Internet users and decision-makers of a democratic digital society, in order to make informed decisions and be able to counteract the risks associated with the internet, such as online misinformation, harassment and breaches of personal data

---

<sup>1</sup> [www.europol.europa.eu](http://www.europol.europa.eu) accessed on 21.08.2020.

security; whereas curricula for cybersecurity should be introduced in the curriculum at university and vocational training level".<sup>2</sup>

In relation to those presented, we are dealing, with a major concern / challenge, in keeping up with technology, both of people as social beings and of the legislator.

In this era of computer digitization, there is a rupture between generations, the adaptation to the new way of communication creates major changes in the behavior of different generations, "misunderstandings" appear.

Yes, we do not understand each other because we do not use the same language, because we do not speak for everyone.

"It is becoming increasingly clear that if reality is built on communication, our lives must be based on this balance: how much technology, how much philosophy." (Frunză, 2019, p. 9)

First of all we need to standardize our knowledge, then how to communicate and then identify the risks and identify answers to different questions, such as "Will man have a say in tomorrow's world?"

A possible answer could be: Yes, we will only have if, as we live the present and think about the future, we will also take into account the fact that the transformations that have taken place in postmodern society bring new challenges to the reflective man, both in the real world as well as the virtual world.

### Conclusion

In conclusion, increasing theoretical approaches to digital culture, raising awareness of growing risks and threats, finding global solutions to these problems could be the solution.

Last but not least, Philosophy, Legal Philosophy, Communication, are nothing more, in this context than, the integrating element of technology in the daily life of man.

### Bibliography

1. Codoban, A. T., Cordoș, A., 2018. *Introducere în filosofie juridică*. 1<sup>st</sup> ed. București: ProUniversitaria.
2. <http://www.constitutiaramaniei.ro/art.20-tratatele-internationale-privind-drepturile-omului>; [Accessed 20 August 2020].
3. [http://www.europa.eu/doceo/document/A-8-2018-0440\\_RO.pdf](http://www.europa.eu/doceo/document/A-8-2018-0440_RO.pdf) - Parlamentul European, RAPORT referitor la educația în era digitală; dificultăți, șanse și învățăminte pentru elaborarea politicilor UE (2018/2090(INI)); [Accessed 20 August 2020].
4. [www.europol.europa.eu/Europol](http://www.europol.europa.eu/Europol). [Accessed 20 August 2020].
5. Frunză, S., 2019. *Comunicare și consiliere filosofică*. Cluj-Napoca: Eikon.

---

<sup>2</sup> Parlamentul European, RAPORT referitor la educația în era digitală; dificultăți, șanse și învățăminte pentru elaborarea politicilor UE (2018/2090(INI)), [http://www.europa.eu/doceo/document/A-8-2018-0440\\_RO.pdf](http://www.europa.eu/doceo/document/A-8-2018-0440_RO.pdf) accessed on 21.08.2020.