

ANALYSIS OF THE HISTORICAL EVOLUTION OF TECHNOGENIC TRENDS IN SOCIAL DYNAMICS

Nowadays, the influence of processes in the technical and technological sphere on social dynamics has become one of the important aspects of technoknowledge and social philosophy, since in comparison with the effect of protracted geopolitical, ethno-national and religious conflicts, which slowly change the composition of social groups of a particular society, the development of new technologies in the technical and technological sphere leads to the emergence of a new social group in society. As a result of the retrospective, the most large-scale and long-term technogenic trends in social dynamics were identified, which prepared the formation and determined the appearance of modern technogenic civilization:

1. Diffuse influence of technogenic factors on social dynamics.

Precedents of the influence of technogenic factors on the social structure can be recorded during the formation of the first urban civilizations. In general, it was an influence that can be qualified as diffuse, i. e. not marked by the presence of visible dominant trends.

2. Engineering trend of social dynamics.

Experimental natural science and a mechanistic picture of the world led scientists to turn to technical problems. The scientific method, taken as a model in the field of technical activity, led to the rationalization and institutionalization of engineering activities.

3. Technoscientific trend of social dynamics.

This trend has dominated since the middle – last third of the 19th century. It arose as a result of the “combination” of science and the technosphere. When explicating it, two channels were taken into account: 1) the complication of the structure of society due to the emergence of new social groups, 2) due to serious changes in the lifestyle of wide sections of society, as well as one of the dominant trends in science, namely its evolution towards the formation of “technoscience”.

4. IT-sphere trend of social dynamics.

5. Regional-industrial trend of social dynamics.

A fairly clearly manifested non-traditional dependence, including in the process of trend formation a number of new mediations of an economic, environmental, demographic, political and geopolitical nature, the most important manifestations of which were the reindustrialization of industry and the regionalization of socio-economic activity, we qualified it as a re-industrial-regional trend.

6. NBICS-technological trend of social dynamics.

The technosphere generated by humanity, not being self-sufficient, existing on the basis of the resources of the geo- and biosphere, is at the same time distinguished by its antagonistic relationship with the natural world, which is associated with the potential threat of destruction of both the technogenic type of civilization and humanity as a special subsystem of the biosphere, even to the point of that the safety of the biosphere itself is also in question.

The way out of this situation is seen in the formation of a new paradigm, a new system of values, life meanings based on the ideal of co-evolution of society and nature. Due to the fundamental impossibility of co-evolution of the bio- and technospheres within the framework of highly specialized science and the sectoral nature of technologies, a single scientific and technological field of knowledge, as a result of convergent processes, has been declared a strategic goal of modern world scientific development. The first stage in the formation of a unified scientific and technological field of knowledge is seen as the integration of nano-, bio-, info-, cognitive and social technologies, on the basis of which the synthesis process is most actively taking place today.