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SCIENTIFIC  
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Printed in the United States of America*Advanced Science Letters*  
Vol. 23, 9368–9373, 2017

# Education in the 21st Century: Digital Philosophy and Philosophy in Digital Reality

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This article analyzes the role of the digital revolution in the life of society and the individual, as well as the transformation of modern education. The inevitability of human existence in a digital reality subject to change socialization of the individual. State internal policy also requires changes. One of the key factors in the formation of human capital is education, which is impossible without taking into account the transformation of human thinking process.

**Keywords:** Digital Age, Digital Humanities, Digital Philosophy, Digital Natives, Digital Immigrants, Digital Dinosaurs.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

There are many studies on the current type of civilizational development of societies undergoing a lot of transformation. These transformations are in all areas of human life, including both economy and ecology. Consequently, these transformations gave rise to a new culture, and society itself underwent a change. The evolution of mankind has reached great speed, or escape velocity, as noted by many scientists. According to Jean Baudrillard, this evasion lies in a social reality avoiding, or substitution of simulacrum by, for example, a virtual reality. The reason for escapism is a world of peace in which we reside today. They do not have critical situations where we could have the clarity of our desires and aspirations. A person today has become so mobile that in an attempt to make it on time he is subjected to a risk of “the race in a vicious circle,” severe fatigue, in an attempt to achieve what is truly not necessary for him. This busyness affected children as well. Childhood is not given to them for gaming, it is for development. Jean-François Lyotard in his work. “The postmodern condition” reports the absence of childhood among children.

The digital age creates new challenges that have arisen under the influence of technological change. A new type of technology is reflected in all the main spheres of modern human’s life. They help us to travel long distances without going beyond the threshold of our house, saving not only physical, but also material, and environmental resources, saving the resources used for the reproducible communications. They impose a significant imprint on people’s daily reality. People’s differentiation is taking place on the basis of mastering the technology and the way of perception of information through them. There are digital immigrants,

digital natives and digital dinosaurs. This is a quite clear and understandable classification, which is a new interpretation of the specifics and problems of fathers and sons.

The current young people’s generation is creative and mobile. This generation is more stable under the ever-changing world, its readability and constant volatility. The most interesting fact of the existence and influence of digital technologies in the life of the individual is their sensitivity on the identity level. Previously, the formation of human identity occurred at a low pressure from the media. Today, this onslaught became massive in its size. Avoiding surrounding reality with the abundance of information is impossible. “The results of research conducted on the topic of forming an online identity, consistently indicate that in spite of all the differences mentioned above, contemporary young people tend to express their personal and social identity in the network in largely the same way as ordinary people do this in the real world, and that their online identity reflects with their identity in the real world. Many parents and teachers are confident that some aspects of the digital technology enthusiasm contemporary youth are a cause for concern. Even so, it is possible to find something positive in this: experiments with the formation of different identity options offer great opportunities for personal development.<sup>1</sup>

## 2. THE SPECIFICITY OF RESEARCH OF A PERSON AND SOCIETY IN THE NEW DIGITAL REALITY

Nevertheless, it is necessary to take the risk that accompanies the process of identity formation of young people in this converged environment seriously, perhaps even more seriously than most parents and teachers can imagine.<sup>1, p.30</sup>

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Digital technologies are changing our way of life, methods of communicating, ways of thinking, feelings, channels of influence on other people, social skills and social behavior. Exposure to high-tech-computers, smart phones, video games, Internet search engines-reshapes the human brain. This is claimed by the well-known American psychiatrist, Professor of the University of Los Angeles and the Director of the Research Centre on Ageing, Gary Small. The digital revolution has radically changed in one generation the human brain, generation conflict of values turned into a “brain break,” or a gap between the thinking of parents and children. This large-scale gap suggests the occurrence of two different cultures, the culture of “digital natives”–“digital from birth” and culture of “digital immigrants.” Digital revolution, digital technology-this is our reality. This is the reality we face, both as parents and educators. What does the high-tech revolution give us? How do we teach and educate the younger generation further? According to Gary Small, high-tech revolution has its advantages.

This applies to the reaction rate, data processing, intelligence and decision-making:

- (1) The rate of reaction: e-mail, video games, search engines teach to respond to visual signals faster and improve attentiveness.
- (2) Data processing: the brain adapts to fast processing of the daily flow of information, flooding us from everywhere, forming a special neural network grasping the necessary information swiftly.
- (3) Intellect: new technologies develop the mind in the same way as learning new languages and puzzle-solving, prevent dementia and are a means of the rapid growth of the average human IQ.
- (4) Decision-making: the daily search for the right information on the Net is training the brain centers associated with decision-making and logic, thus the way out for any difficult situation is found faster in everyday life.

Advantages do not rule out the downsides. Disadvantages of high-tech revolution touch on the nature of thinking, contact, attention and memory, friendship, stress, way to solve problems:

- (1) Thinking: thinking becomes fragmentary, reading-casual, the ability to concentrate and contemplate decreases, people become “information decipherers,” the ability to think abstractly is lost.
- (2) Contacts: basic mechanisms governing contacts with other people are lost, it is increasingly difficult to guess the emotion and read others’ facial expressions during conversation.
- (3) The attention becomes scattered, keeping track of everything at once makes it impossible to focus on something specific.
- (4) Real friendship is displaced by a surrogate, online friendship creates the illusion of a close connection and loneliness appears in live communication with people face to face, when all the electronic gadgets are turned off.
- (5) Multitasking is the ability to handle multiple tasks simultaneously: listening to music, writing in a blog, reading your mail. Yet excessive multitasking makes the work less efficient, increasing stress and aggravating attention deficit disorder.
- (6) Memory becomes superficial and short-term, the computer and the Internet have become a kind of “prosthesis” of memory, memory is almost never used, people memorize not the information itself, but its location on the computer (the folder which contains it).
- (7) Stress: fatigue from prolonged immersion into the digital world creates a new form of stress—the “digital fog”—man-made brain exhaustion.

The benefits and the threat of the high-tech revolution affect both “digital natives,” and “digital immigrants.” Can we, “digital

immigrants,” keep up with the pace of high-tech revolution? We are encouraged by the scientists who say we can:

- (1) The adult brain is malleable and flexible throughout the life: it is possible to mobilize and retrain those areas of the brain that are focused on a specific task.
- (2) After 50 years with the help of the “brain glue,” or glial cells, the information accumulated over the years of our lives is starting to organize itself.
- (3) Since in the middle of the life both hemispheres work together, rather than separately, as in youth, it is possible to find new ideas faster.
- (4) The older generation knows how to communicate, unlike the generation of online chats and Skype.

Now the most important thing is to keep pace with the high-tech revolution, not to lose the benefits of “digital immigrants,” established by the previous evolution of mankind. We teach the “digital from birth.” The positive and negative aspects of high-tech impact most strongly on the emerging malleable young brain. They live in two worlds at the same time, the real and the digital world, sometimes without distinguishing between them. They are processing information differently, frequently use copy and paste, create in a different way: their world of remixes, mashups, fanfics, samples, machinima is not familiar to us. They feel at ease and comfortable in their own created digital social networks and the invented simplified language of SMS-correspondence. It is the younger generation is better at communicating with technology than with people. The orientation of the “digital born” on the rapid cyber search results in the fact that the mechanisms that control more traditional training methods develop insufficiently and gradually hand over their positions. The atrophy of face to face communication skills leads to the loss of neural pathways that control communication and interaction with others. A stronger isolation of the individual from society is taking place and spontaneous, sudden emergence of a new relationship between people is becoming rare.<sup>2</sup>

Encouraging is the fact that the inhabitants of cyberspace themselves understand the difference between a real-life communication and communication in social networks. Statistics show that the number of users of Facebook, Twitter, VKontakte in 2013, compared with 2012, started the fall. In a month Facebook lost 3 million users in the US and more than 4 million worldwide. The users of VKontakte were present in the network 1,5 times less frequently than in the last year. People did not become happier because of network friends, they are seeking live communication.<sup>3</sup>

### 2.1. Digital Era as the New Stage of Socialization

The consolidation of the society a key role is played by the education system, which is designed to provide the spiritual and moral development of the individual in order to build citizenship, the adoption of national public values. Educational institutions are designed to educate a citizen and patriot, disclose the abilities and talents of young people, preparing them for life in the high-competitive world. At the same time educational institutions must constantly interact and cooperate with other subjects of socialization, based on national values and traditions.

The challenges facing the higher education system:

- (1) Generate a new mentality, which will be based on such a belief: education generates new knowledge and information, and not only reproduce and consume them;

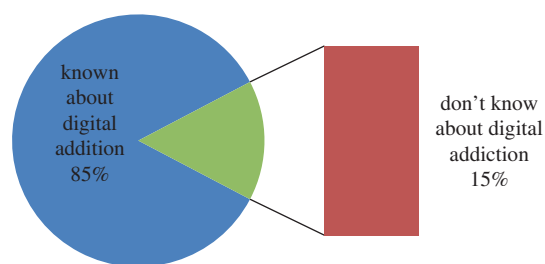


Fig. 1. Prevention and ways to deal with digital addiction.

- (2) Create new types of cognitive methodology, which will allow to overcome the psychological barriers of thinking, to develop the ability to think abstractly and in learning to form productive knowledge;
- (3) Create a new educational environment that allows customers to receive a quality education.

But the problem today is that the transformation came to us from the entrance to the digital of space that have changed in the whole of human activity. Education is not just the quality has changed, but also the human thinking and perception has changed in view of the digital culture. If on one hand we are talking about the prominent achievements of progress in the sphere of science and education, and how this digital technology has transformed laboratories and simple jobs modern scientists.

Just human life has become comfortable and all state and public service takes place in the space of Internet. But on the other hand, we are talking about other issues that also did not go unnoticed. There is a need to note that the orientation perception began to rely on sight. The vision has become a major source of environmental information perception, which in turn gave rise to fragmented thinking—is the processing of information in the form of excerpts, without a holistic perception. There was a danger of enslavement of man his own digital technology. Of course, these facts are reflected in education.

The ambivalence of the impact of IT-technologies on human beings and society, the existence of the benefits and problems associated with high-tech technologies are also understood by our students. We have conducted a survey among 60 students majoring in Social and humanitarian and Natural Sciences of Kazakh National University aged between 19 and 34 years. Most of the respondents (85%) is aware of the preventive measures of digital dependence, 15% do not know about them Figure 1.

Among the methods of preventing digital addiction the following are mentioned: hobbies, sports, face to face communication with friends, walking outside, playing an instrument, disconnection of the Internet and gadgets, housework, will power, self-control and discipline. Training with IT-technologies is welcomed by 36% of students, 36% of students are for teaching without IT-technologies, blended learning technologies is supported by 28% of students Figure 2.

Almost all of the respondents (97%) use Internet resources, mainly search engines, e-books, training videos, webinars. Among the e-learning methods the following are named: distance learning, audio and video tutorials (59%). The results of this study indicate the level of consciousness of the first year undergraduates. Here students realize and accept their Internet Addiction Disorder and know ways of fighting against it. Most of respondents (24 respondents are 61%) consider themselves

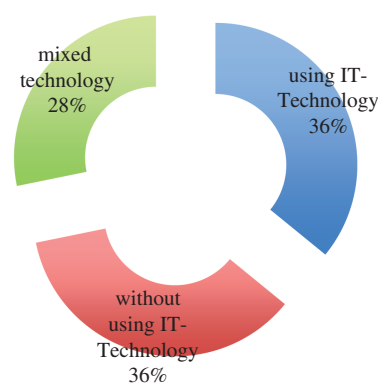


Fig. 2. Training using IT-technology.

addicted, 26% (10 respondents) don't consider themselves addicted, 13% (5 respondents) consider themselves possibly dependent Figure 3.

For the prevention of digital dementia, digital fog and the conversion of “digital natives” and “digital immigrants” into the “digital monkeys” a good practice called “contemplative computing” is offered by the well-known psychologist, the visiting professor at Stanford and Oxford Universities Alex Suchzhon-Kim Pang. The eight principles of “contemplative computing” are as follows: conjugation with gadgets, calmness, responsibility for your actions, freedom of choice, self-discipline, strengthening of the mind, communication with the outside world, contemplation.

- (1) “Be people”: the awareness and acceptance of our conjugation with gadgets, IT-technology is a reflection of the unique human characteristics.
- (2) “Keep calm”: suggests active contemplation and interaction with IT-technologies and the acquisition of control over devices.
- (3) “Act thoughtfully”: responsibility for your actions and positive presence in the network and outside the network, analysis of your own motivation, control over thoughts.
- (4) “Freedom of Choice” is a selection of specific technologies, time, based on your objectives and the available resources, it is a question of will.
- (5) “Develop your abilities” claims self-discipline and the expansion of consciousness.
- (6) “Seek Stream”: total immersion into the action.
- (7) “Do not lose the connection with the outside world” remind us that digital technologies assist us in the interaction with the outside world, it is necessary to comply with the principles of universal ethics.

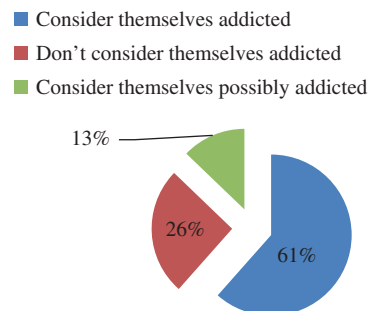


Fig. 3. Self-determination by respondents of their digital addicted.

(8) “Restoring power” means the restoration of the mind’s ability to focus through active, rest through contemplation, through “digital free” Saturdays. The eight steps of “contemplative computing” were compiled by an analogy with the Buddha’s Eightfold Path: right view, right intention, right speech, right conduct, right livelihood, right effort, right memory, right concentration.<sup>4</sup>

In the analysis of the concept of contemplative computing and digital monkeys have a close resemblance to Buddhism. After the monkey mind was still considered in the eastern practice and called for meditation. Here is found the same trend in a new way. Digital Life for each of us makes us a digital monkey. Do we reflect how often check the mail? Wasting their time and unrealized potential. The man today, in a state of rest and peace, the problem lies in that comfort zone, which is the place to enter into the activities of individual unrealized. The researcher says that the fault lies not in how much we, as in the art that the digital technologies are designed not correct, is harming us. Interfacing with the surrounding reality, a part of which is today, and virtual reality. Upon reaching harmony with gadgets, a person feels satisfied when all of the tasks and goals. The pernicious influence of digital technology, we note as internet addiction, spending our time on unnecessary things we. But the author of the aforementioned book also indicates the physical level, the test contact. “Stone called this phenomenon the” e mail-asphyxia “(in consonance with the” night asphyxia”—a disorder of the respiratory system, where the air does not flow into the lungs as a result of physical interference or lack of cerebral pulse). People suffering from asphyxia, many times hold their breath during sleep, sometimes for a whole minute. As a rule, it is not fatal, but it can affect the overall state of the organism, as well as lead to obesity and cardiac disorders.

It looks like “email-asphyxia” spread wider than usual disorders of the respiratory system of the body. Among the world’s population of about 100–300 million suffer from night choking. In the United States, this disease occurs as often as heart disease, clinical depression or alcoholism. Summing up we can say, two billion people-one-third of the world’s population-use computers. Approximately two billion have access to broadband Internet. And twice as many people own mobile phones.<sup>4, p. 26–27</sup> In order to overcome this illness must be serious about your breath. This will help us to meditation. Kazakhstan scientists-philosophers also studied the problem of consciousness argue about the medicinal properties of meditation. One of them is Bulekbaev S.B.: “The healing effects of meditation (as shown by its use in the clinic) did not necessarily require to achieve a special state of consciousness: they appear not everyone and not every time meditating. The very practice of meditation is the movement towards better health, a more natural full life. And this concentrated daily focus on recovery necessarily affect. In other words, it is itself a meditation technique has a therapeutic effect. In other words, it leads to results similar to those psychologists, such a state can achieve a large concentration, the better development of material outside awakens sensory perception and other psychic phenomena. Other positive results of meditation, inter alia, are:

- calm of consciousness, emotions, body,
- improvement of the circulatory system,
- improve the functioning of the endocrine glands,
- rush of physical and mental strength,
- decrease in respiratory rate and deceleration,
- reduction of muscle tension,
- regulation and stimulation of metabolic processes,

- reduction in the use of oxygen,
- regulate the sleep cycle,
- normalization of pressure, aid in giving up bad habits: smoking, alcohol and drug use, reduced tendency to psychosomatic diseases, etc.<sup>5, p. 187, 188</sup>

Digital Diet concept, introduced by Daniel Seeberg in the eponymous book of, who is against depending on gadgets and other digital technologies. This book deals with the problems of everyday digital reality, which is increasingly enslaves man. The author proposes to think about what we print, and it illustrates our means “index of the virtual weight.”

Our are occupied with digital technology is The basis of this index. David Seeberg does not criticize the use of digital technologies, as well as the aforementioned author Alex Suchzhon-Kim Pang, he tries to encourage citizens to harmonious co-existence in a virtual reality without compromising the physical and spiritual health. Therefore, the fact that from the existence of the trend of obesity in the United States, the author take care of a digital diet. The ten rules of digital diet:

- (1) “Behave politely.” The author asks to be polite, not only in relation with their loved ones, that is, to stay in contact with them without at the same time their gadgets, but also to be respectful to their technique.
- (2) “Live in the real world.” There immet because of our publications in social networks as they are real in our lives. Can we say openly not only in the virtual digital space, and those whom we see in reality?
- (3) “Ask yourself if you really need this gadget.” Of course, today we are invited to a huge amount of gadgets and need to think about the feasibility of this purchase.
- (4) “Use technical support.” By using technology, we need a guide to navigate the new space and effectively spend time at the computer.
- (5) “Take regular detoxification.” It should be once a month to organize the days without the use of gadgets and spend the day with your family.
- (6) “Take away the device to sleep.” After a full day of use gadgets offered by the author to remove the phone in another room.
- (7) “Or a person or device.” Try to choose the people rather than technology. Take time to their loved ones.
- (8) Remember the principle “if-then” being in the virtual space you will fall out of the real.
- (9) Organize your digital day. It should be as clear as possible to organize their work in a virtual space, using digital technology.
- (10) Trust your instincts. If you feel that you are spending a lot of time on the Internet, close it enjoy a business.<sup>6</sup>

It can be concluded the author offers us the well balanced set of online technologies, and effective work with digitalechnologies, and how to co-exist in harmony with their gadgets. Digital Diet serves as the stabilizer in this case. Education is already a dynamic and creative process, which is not applicable requires consideration of many factors, such as the mentality in the modern digital age. Both digital dementia and digital fog are by-products, the seamy side of new technologies. The United States, which spread around the world through globalization, can justly be called the native land of digital technology. Scientists argue about the speed of the transition from the era of “hardware” into a new era of “software,” “where the chip is too microscopic to be fully understood, but it is increasingly taking control of the world around us... The ephemeral of work and dematerialization



of consumer goods cyberculture is parallel with human dematerialization, its liberation from the body shell. Almost all of our life is spent in cyberspace.<sup>7, p. 7–11</sup>

Today it is hard to draw a border of a discipline, between theoretical and practical discipline, where we see the desired results in the technical or humanitarian sector. Yet for the sustainable development of the country there is a need for research on the socio-humanitarian profile. The role of social sciences and humanities, and the result of their work is traditionally evaluated as something intangible and imponderable. So what if this result remains? Today, knowledge is your end result. Graduates must have the necessary competences to implement their knowledge and skills.<sup>8, p. 14–20</sup> The mission of each science has its own. Social psychology together with the social philosophy solves problems more comfortable emotional life of both the individual and society as a whole. In conjunction all socio-humanities represent the interests of society, studying it from different perspectives, as well as a comprehensive and holistic manner, inseparable from each other. Interdisciplinary research and the search provides the necessary solutions. Another specificity of socio-humanitarian sciences is ideological function. Given the lack of “live” communication in contemporary society, these disciplines embody the trinity of cognitive, emotional, value-motivation. Large-scale changes in information technology, as a rule, contribute to the emergence of new directions in research. A notable trend is the “digital turn,” marked by the emergence of “digital science”-digital science digital research in virtually every scientific field. This change is based on the concept of the digital representation of objects and study procedures. In the humanities studies “digital turn” is represented as a Digital humanities, in some humanities (its variations: digital history, linguistics, anthropology, archeology, etc.). Digital humanities-heterogeneous and still emerging area, which covers humanitarian research related to the application of information technologies and learning opportunities for the Humanities offered by the study of new media technologies and methods. In this case the definition of this area is based on the broadest possible interpretation of the term of the humanities, and the term digital technology.

In the mid-1980s and mid-2000s in the field of information technology and human studies have been significant structural changes that accompanied the emergence of the concepts of Humanities (Historical) computing, then Digital humanities (history). The similar development trajectory M. Tallerom described in his report to Cologne, where he considers the steps that are specific for successive periods (long about 15 years) of development. At the first stage in the Humanities Research mastered the new technology may not be universal, but it is more easy to learn and use. It attracts a lot of young enthusiasts, the results of the application of technology is actively promoted, new organizations, conferences. The second step in solving the larger problems of research tasks related to technology and data that require deeper analysis. At the third stage there is structural and organizational changes to meet the requirements of professionalization (and, as a consequence, autonomy) the existing community. And then there are the new technology, and the whole cycle repeats again.

## 2.2. The Role of Digital Philosophy in the Digital Environment

Digital philosophy offered by us in this paper is an analysis of the features of the digital revolution in different aspects of human

activity, and is addressing the issues of teaching philosophy in the digital age. The problem of interdisciplinarity, which is key in the study of the digital revolution, the most relevant for the development of the philosophers of the above objects. One of the most important problems arising from the entry into the digital age is a problem of education. Human life in the 21st century has changed qualitatively. Even the government has become electronic, that is proof of the division of human life on the social reality and virtual reality, which has become an integral part of the socialization of the individual, as predicted M. Castells. Benefits and threats of high-tech revolution, the strengths and weaknesses of today’s younger generation understand the western scientists, teachers and psychologists who offer interactive “non-machinic” technology training: workshops, a technique of development of critical thinking through reading and writing, the hats and figures of thinking, the shoes of way action, the medals of evaluation, interested command methods of work, PQ-intelligence, etc. Polls conducted among the students of the digital generation also say that they are in favor of a moderate use of high-tech in the learning process. Social skills and critical thinking skills students learn better during a live interactive dialogue, debate, analysis in the audience in the context of real life. Therefore there is no need to completely rebuild the system of education, adapting them to the children’s education of the digital age. It is advisable balanced mix of live and computer interactive technologies, to take into account the strengths of the digital generation, use them in the learning process. Knowing the weaknesses of “digital born,” to help them in overcoming them. In the new digital and new real, living world and among the “digital natives” and among the “digital immigrants” will be demanded by those who harmoniously combine the skills of social and virtual worlds. The “digital born” greater developing tools and system competence, and therefore more attention on the part of the older generation requires interpersonal competence. Integral method of connecting the IT-technologies with other interactive methods, in our opinion, are the documentary films. This refers not viewing followed by a discussion of documentaries, as practiced in Oleg Boretskiy’s Cinemaclub, and the creation of copyright by students documentaries on a specific scientist or philosopher. This method appeared influenced by great French postmodernist Gilles Deleuze’s works “Logic sense” and “Cinema” and domestic philosopher G. G. Solovieva on the history of modern Western philosophy, as well as the task of formation of professional competence model in a digital world. This method was first used in 2014 in the course “Philosophy of scientific knowledge” among the 2nd year students of the Faculty of Oriental Studies and of the Faculty of International Relations as a control task for boundary control 1. As the year was the jubilee, the students were given the task to create a film based on the Arabic-speaking Muslim thinkers of the Renaissance. Thus were created films on Al-Farabi, Ibn Sina, IbnRushd. Movies on al-Farabi and Ibn Rushd can be seen on the page in the VKontakte “philosophy today” at <https://vk.com/public71885554>. In the fall of 2015, students of faculties of Oriental Studies and the Faculty of International Relations prepared the films by philosophers and scientists of modern times (17-19 cc.). The most popular heroes of the documentary films of the season 2015 were Descartes, F. Bekon, B. Spinoza, John Locke, Nietzsche. The films prepared in spring and autumn 2016, participated in the festival of documentaries, which first took place in the framework of the

World Philosophy Day celebration at the Faculty of Philosophy and Political Science 18 November 2016. Range predstvalennyh-namnog films became wider. It denotes certain shift from a purely documentary films and popular science in the direction of artistic and documentary and even comedy. This movie about Voltaire and Zarathushtra, created by students of the Faculty of Oriental Studies, the film about Nietzsche, shot by students of the Faculty of International Relations.

Students on their own will be divided into small and large groups, which will work. Then they choose the main character of their film, the material is collected through various channels and sources, write a script, shoot and mount the film. Conditions for work on the film were as follows: it was necessary to create a popular science film that focuses on students and applicants for 5–10 minutes, which must be present as thinker's biographical data the, and his achievements of scientific and philosophical works. Alternatively, to create a documentary film of the proposed model of contemporary documentary films, which combined the presentation of factual material, with gaming elements and interviews in SaidaMedvedeva's style "The Mystery of Love," "The Mystery of Death" and the movie "Mould." Each group produced a film. Students discussed their characters beforehand to prevent dubbing. Next it was organized impromptu festival of documentary films for collective viewing. Assessing their work on the film, the students noted that while working they were very united and made friends, processed a lot of different materials, they liked the process of creation. Shifted border from individualism towards collectivism and teamwork, improved interpersonal skills. Stephen Covey is a renowned coach for personal growth and the formation of high-personality, emphasized that without a collective effort, team work, many questions cannot be solved. That interest, which accompanied the whole process of working on the film-from creation to presentation, is a means of preventing the Internet-dependency, as returning students of the digital world in which they live in the real world, where he also lives and shows that a lot of interesting and in that there is a significant, not only in the virtual world. In addition, students could make on their own experience that philosophy-it is not only a science, wisdom, ideology, transcending to the object, but also an art.

The main problem of education is how to teach and how to understand that knowledge is relevant. Teaching is the most urgent the problem of today. How to teach complex subjects such as philosophy at the universities for a generation who simply just boring to perceive what was taught in the classical manner. How can we say about the relevance of knowledge in the university, where information today obsolete within three years. Our proposed technique in this article is based on a study of the foundations of human existence as a national cultural mentality and determine their place in the system of modern society for harmonious living and effective activity based on the maximum realization of his personal potential.

In addition to classroom work, is possible to study philosophy in the scientific circles and clubs. Thus the scientific philosophical club of interests is the club SLS HOMO, operating at the philosophy department of the Kazakh National University. Club SLS HOMO was established in 2010 on the initiative of the students. Everyone strives to be successful in life, happy in occupations that are in demand in society, to be understood and accepted in the circle of his family, relatives, friends, that is committed to

maintain the integrity of their feeling and fullness of life. SLS "HOMO" The mission of: conceptually based on the system of laws and humanistic sociologists considering sociological principles and ethics practically solve the problem of the scientific and educational sphere through the following tasks: We adhere to an ethical code of sociologists:

1. Love yourself, how you are: quietly accept their strengths and weaknesses.
2. Be tolerant of the strengths and weaknesses of other TIMs.
3. Do not press on a weak channel "will not be offended!"
4. Build productive relationships with others.

We are exploring a new integrated science-practical Humanities, allowing to know themselves and their capabilities.

### 3. CONCLUSIONS

Thus, the digital era transformed all aspects of life, including the human, his nature. Education as a central aspect of human capital needs immediate attention for the implementation of effective training and educational process and to achieve high results. Classroom and extracurricular work with the students in the field of philosophy is designed to generate all kinds of competencies, teamwork skills and the ability to creatively solve tasks that will be useful in the work in any field and in life in general. However, the main mission of philosophy is to help each student find his calling and specify the path to happiness.

To date, society studies are interdisciplinary. The digital era had an impact on all spheres of human life. As part of the digital philosophy examines the impact of modern factors on man and society. This is the analysis of the positive and negative sides of the high-tech revolution. People's interaction of different types of merger with the high-tech revolution.

The specifics of education in the digital age. According to the results of our research, we came to the following conclusions:

- (1) The high-tech revolution has transformed not only the social nature of man, but also became a new stage of socialization.
- (2) Stay in the virtual reality and human consciousness is changed by everyday gadgets, moreover, it had an effect on the physiological characteristics and the appearance of terms like "digital diet," "e-mail asphyxia."
- (3) The determination of society is a new one, as the digital space is developed.
- (4) The process of education has become more effective, taking into account the peculiarities of the way of thinking of a new generation of "digital natives."

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Received: 3 January 2017. Accepted: 24 March 2017.