



Marta Gluchmanova

Technical University in Kosice
Faculty of Manufacturing Technologies with the seat in Presov
Presov, Slovakia

Social sciences small talks

Abstract

The aim of the contribution is to give information about the dialogues and the most interesting papers concerning social sciences and humanities in general presented at the international scientific conference in Bulgaria.

Keywords: education, dialogue, ethics, philosophy, social sciences.

The 4th International Scientific Conference on Social Sciences and Arts was offering a palette of workshops and presentations in various fields. These workshops were the right place for professionals to obtain the information on the latest developments in their field and to indulge in specific topics. The International Conferences on Social Sciences and Arts examined the nature of disciplinary and interdisciplinary scientific concepts that arise in the context of 'real world' applications. It also interrogated what constitutes 'Science' in a Social context, and the connections between Social Sciences and Arts. The focus of the papers ranged from the finely grained and empirical principles to wide-ranging multidisciplinary practices and perspectives on knowledge and method. The aim of the conference was to **provide a platform for academicians and professionals with cross-disciplinary interests related to Arts and Humanities**, to exchange ideas and interact with each other.

The most important and interesting sections at the conference included – Political Sciences, Law, Finance, Economics and Tourism, Business and Management. Linguistics, Language, Literature and Poetry, Human Geography, Urban Studies, History, Architecture, Information and Library Science, Architecture and Design, Demography and Women's Studies, Cultural Studies, Ethnology and Folklore, History of Art, Contemporary Art, Performing and Visual Art, Planning and Development, Media and Communication, Anthropology, Archaeolo-

gy, Philosophy, Sociology and Healthcare, Psychology and Psychiatry, Education and Educational Research, etc.

Within the section Philosophy Dragos (Romania) presented *The Dialectics of Good and Evil*. He stated that if we want to convince of our faith and want to verify it, let us check it through experience, living according to the words of the Gospels. If we have doubts in ourselves, and we want to know for sure that the Gospel teaching which contains the grounds of our faith, has been given by God, let's try to fulfil its orders in our lives, let's obey to, its rules, let's impregnate with its spirit, and then we will convince from our own experience that it is from God, that it reflects God will, because we will immediately feel an absolute justice and an endless wisdom that are inaccessible to the people, we will immediately understand that people cannot create such a doctrine.

Matusikova (Czech Republic) in her paper *Ethical Dilemma of Generation Z* stressed that ethics in general is very, up to date issue, which is being researched worldwide. Especially young generation today's, have to deal with numerous dilemmas on daily basis. Similarly, like generation Y, these people have access to wide range of information, which they have to deal with. Ethical or moral dilemma presented a situation in which there was not an option of right or wrong choice. The individuals had to choose between two, similarly undesirable alternatives. Many ethical theories and model of ethical decisions can help to decide. To make complicated ethical decisions in problematic or dilemmatic situations is not easy and there always are some risks, such as feeling guilty, failure, incompetency, even immorality. Therefore, the author concentrated on this area within her researched activity. The main aim of the paper was to find out how the representatives of generation Z, meaning people born after the year 1991, make decision while dealing with ethical dilemmas.

The goal of the Gluchman's (Slovakia) article *Ethics and Education in the Slovak History of the 18th Century* was to point out the ethical and moral issues of education in the Slovak history of the 18th century as well as their philosophical and religious starting points. Teaching was usually accepted at that time only as a transitional position to the priestly occupation and therefore it was not sufficiently evaluated. Opinions concerning education as well as the teaching in the 18th century were rare only in advanced schools. The effort to improve the material equipment of the schools and the teachers was in fact an effort to develop a centre of new culture and education. It did not want to break the official religious and theological way of life and education, but it wanted to shape next to it. Education in the past did not have autonomous status, as well as the teacher's work, particularly in smaller rural schools. In Slovakia (former upper Hungary), teachers of the rural schools had to fight for their equality with the Catholic priests or Protestant pastors in the 18th century.

The presenter used the works of three Slovak authors for analyses of theoretical starting points of ethical and moral issues of education in the Slovak history of the 18th century: Matthew Bel's views expressed in his work *Ethica Davidico Sa-*

lomonea sive psalmi Davidis, Salomonis proverbia et ecclesiastes. Quibus accesserunt liber Sapientiae atque Siracidis. Ex interpretatione Sebastiani Castelloni in usum iuventutis edidit et de naevis ethices ethnicae (1724), Michal Institoris Mošovský's opinions presented in his work *O přednostech křesťanské mravní theologie nad mravní filosofii* (1783), and Jozef Fornet's work *Rozdjl Filozofické a Božské Maudrosti při vyhledávánj Ctnosti k wystraze při nyneqssim w obyčeg gdaucým filozofickém křestanstwj* (1800).

The paper *Network Technologies: Risk, Opportunities, Models* presented major properties and features of network technologies from the social, management, and riskological point of view. The author, Grimov (Russia), stated that network technologies are considered an important aspect of convergent technologies and are primarily determined by their informative and social direction. He has developed a system of parameters and indicators (including input and output parameters) for a social network project of network technologies risk management and analysed their development opportunities. The specification of the network technologies' innovative properties served as the basis for the model of the interaction between social network components (actors) and risk-generating factors for the social space of the network technologies. The model is based on the convergence between the risk and development opportunities of the network technologies, which thus are considered as integral self-organising field with all the actors arranged on the network basis. The author concluded that the problems of the management and development of the network technologies under the new technological wave formation are associated with the immaturity of social, ethical, and moral response, and legal evaluation of this aspect.

In the context of modern politics and social norms in Europe and in the world, it is important, now and then, to look into the ancient through and find inspiration in the world's classical philosophical literature. Marola (Romania) in his paper *The Relationship Between Ethics and Politics in Aristotle's Politics and the Nicomachean Ethics* approached the structure and motivation of Aristotle's two the most important writings. He considered them to reflect the main characteristics of his rational approach on politics and morals; they enable us to see what lies at the historical foundation of these notions and the relationships between them. Both, ethics and politics, according to the author, are concrete field of public life, which shape its norms and rules. Ethics and politics engage the human being in a space of dialogical and propaedeutic formation, so that each one may find his or her place in the City. Each of the two domains has a purpose, while existing in the relation of inclusion or, at least, of complementarity. Aristotle's contribution has a definite finality, therefore, the teleological dimension is obvious in both these writings.

The notion of ethics was presented as a search of a political nature; hence, it had an auxiliary role, it is a counterpart of politics. It is also complementary, for honour is considered the purpose of political life. The relationship between the individual and the community lies at the basis of the relationship between ethics and politics.