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Transformation of sense sphere of successful young men with different level of Internet dependence

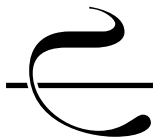
The article covers the problem of ambivalence of transformations under Information and Communication technologies influence regarding the ways of mental development – positive or negative. It considers the aspects of psychological investigation of INFO-culture in this country, its implementation, principle stages and development of Information technologies. The problems of importance and risks of IT usage are raised as well as the level of a person's readiness to the current changes in this field.

Key words: *axiological sense sphere of a person, self-actualization, INFO-culture, deformation of values, information technologies, ways of deformation influence decreasing.*

The period of 2008–2010 has become an important stage in forming the elements of information-oriented society. The Strategy for the development of the above mentioned society in Russia for the period until 2015 has been adopted. Its putting into practice, according to Mr. Putin's statement, should become one of the primary further development national projects. They also set up the information-oriented Development Council in the Russian Federation. It's headed by the President of Russia – Mr. Medvedev. At the seating of the State Council of the Russian Federation and the Executive Council on the development of information-oriented society the President appealed to the elaboration of common approaches to get the new qualitative level of information society development. Mr. Medvedev suggested "estimating the regional agencies work efficiency according to the degree of IT usage. The information revolution going on in the whole world will be continuing and we should become the part of this process".

However there exist negative factors in the process of informatization of the society. We witness the deformation of values among people using IT. Sometimes information technologies substitute people's vital activity. Despite of such risks information technologies and contemporary society are inseparable things. Undoubtedly, information technologies enrich human life, accelerate and simplify lots of processes. But at some stage they start breaking people's values, distracting from achieving their aims. It's important to find some appropriate way of implementing information technologies in educational process, to define the category of people mostly subject to transformation in case of high efficiency of educational process and upbringing of an intelligent person.

It's necessary to find some balance between positive and negative consequences of IT influence on real and potential users. According to J. Babaeva and A.E. Voyskunskiy, there exist potentially negative transformations of a person under the influence of Information and Communication technologies: computer games addiction, hacking as the result of great interest to high tech, unusual dependence on the Internet, autism (unsociability and taciturnity, inattention to other people, absence of interest



towards them, misunderstanding of their actions, feelings, motives), dyssynchrony in their development (for example, people's intellectual sphere can outgrow the degree of their interaction (so called "social intelligence") and vice versa. There is an opinion that Information and Communication technologies are ambivalent regarding mental development ways – positive or negative. Consequently they can't influence these or other transformations.

The majority of investigations in modern Psychology are devoted to information technologies influence on psychophysiological characteristics (Voyskunskiy A.E., Gordeeva A.V., Titova S.V.), cognitive ones (Ashanin V.S., Filenko L.V., Maksimov V.I., Kachaev S.V., Robert L. Solso) and behavioral features (Baluev D.G., Bondarenko T.A., Enikolopov S.E., Kolobov O.A.). On the other hand, there are very few works devoted to deformation in the axiological sense sphere of a person. The researches carried out in this field mostly focus the attention on the ultra forms of dependence (Yu.D. Babaeva, A.E. Voyskunskiy). However, the problem of personal aptitude to IT dependence is also very important from psychological point of view. Who runs the risk? Which sense life strategies mostly lead a person to addictive behavior? Is it possible to keep from undesirable personal deformations through psychological and didactic support? These issues aroused the interest to the research problem. The results of the investigation are described in the given article.

Modern Russian sense theory, general theory of axiological sense sphere of a person lie within methodological and theoretical framework. General theory of axiological sense sphere of a person was investigated by such authors as A.V. Zaporozhez, A.G. Zdravomyslov, B.C. Muchina, VA. Serebryakova, D.I. Fel'dshhteyn, M.S. Yanizkiy. They state that the role of axiological sense sphere in a person's life lies in the fact that it gives some stability to person's behaviour and lets a person adapt to the changing living conditions (L.I. Anzyferova, F.E. Vasilyuk, Yu.A. Vasil'eva, G.V. Zalevskiy, D.A. Leont'ev and al.). Moreover the peculiarities of axiological sense sphere of a person play a crucial part in a reality situation. The latter is characterized by the frustration of a person's main needs and risks of actualization of the main human values (B.C. Bratus', I.A. Kudryavzev, V.P. Larichev, M.Sh. Magomed-Eminov, D.V. Ol'shanskiy, V.V. Yakovlev and al.). The IT influence on the society and on the personality was studied by A.E. Voyskunskiy, N.A. Nosov, V.V. Petuchov, Yu.M. Kuznezova, N.V. Chudova and al.

The topicality of the studied problem, its poor development and the needs of psychological practice which requires the realization of the peculiarities of life- sense strategies transformation in terms of IT dependence determined the aim of the investigation. The paper is aimed at discovering and correcting the transformation of the sense sphere of young men with different life-sense strategies in IT environment.

A few groups of methods of the analysis and diagnostics facilitated practical fulfillment of the goals and objectives. The first group included comparative analysis of the ideas and concepts as well as questionnaire survey. The second group was presented by standardized psychometric diagnostics: questionnaires on IT usage, on revealing the computer dependence, tests "System of values", "Life-sense orientation"



(D.A. Leont'ev), "Influence on person's viewpoint and motivation", "Realization of life goals" and "Mechanisms of psychological defense".

For computer data processing standard statistical technology and programs such as «Microsoft Excel SP3» and «Statistika – 6.0» were used; for revealing exact correlations and mathematical prediction the program "Mathlab" was used. The third group of research methods includes educational experiment. It was applied to test psychological training aimed at changing some personal characteristics called as "axiological and sense sphere deformation points".

Successful young men of different life-sense strategies (somatic, academic, prosocial), namely – sportsmen (boxing, kickboxing – 110 persons), students of nonscience (86 persons) and technological (102 persons) qualifications, young members of political parties (153 persons) aged 21–23 years (451 persons) participated in diagnostic and experimental part of the research.

The experiment was carried out in Southern federal university, municipal educational institution "Fighting gloves", brothers Samurgashevs' sports club etc.

The research work lasted 2 years and consisted of four stages.

Basic methodological issues were formulated at the first stage (theoretical). They served as the basis for empiric studying the problem.

We were especially interested in the general idea of modern psychology about axiological and sense sphere of a person and the questions of computer dependence.

The aim of scientific research, its hypotheses and objectives were formulated at the plan making stage; the empiric data were gathered.

The third stage – psychognostic – involved the respondents examining on the parameters offered.

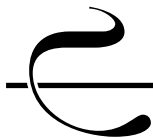
The fourth stage – ascertaining- assumed generalization of the received results, revealing personal characteristics and defining "risk group" transformation of axiological sphere under the influence of dependence. The conclusion was made, the theses for the defense were formulated, the intervention program was developed.

The conclusion drawn.

1. The axiological and sense sphere is considered to be the core element of culture. It expresses the specific mental outlook giving the way to achieve the life goals of mankind. Situational senses prevail in axiological and sense sphere of young men. They appear as the result of the events going on in people's lives within a short period of time. Primitive idea on human activity is peculiar to dependent young men imagination. Personal discreteness is typical for them.

2. Social and personal values provide for orientation in real life. A person needs these values to define common goals and ways of behavior significant for him. The values are presented as the main characteristics of young men's consciousness and behavior. The respondents attitude to values can be presented at a consciousness level, however it influences the system of interaction between man and nature.

3. Young men's life-sense strategies are under the influence of value system. They can serve as the basis for the defining risk groups with different degree of IT depen-



dence. Young men who refer to a risk group are subject to the influence of social stereotypes as the “consciousness marks” produced by the environment and ways of behavior in different situations. They appear as the result of the conflict between values groups.

4. The developed program lets to reduce deformations of the sense sphere by means of the development of communication skills and empathic abilities. The result of such development leads to harmonious relations between social environment and a personality.

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