
Editorial

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Artykuł został opracowany do udostępnienia w internecie przez Muzeum Historii Polski w ramach prac podejmowanych na rzecz zapewnienia otwartego, powszechnego i trwałego dostępu do polskiego dorobku naukowego i kulturalnego. Artykuł jest umieszczony w kolekcji cyfrowej bazhum.muzhp.pl, gromadzącej zawartość polskich czasopism humanistycznych i społecznych.

Tekst jest udostępniony do wykorzystania w ramach dozwolonego użytku.

EDITORIAL

The first volume of the quarterly scientific journal *Education – Technical Education – Information Technology* in 2017 consists of four subject chapters.

The first chapter, entitled *The Issues of Formal and Informal Education*, is composed of eight research papers that cover the area of different aspects of the contemporary functional illiteracy. This type of illiteracy accompanies the civilization transformations, thus it is inextricably linked to the dynamic changes consequently people find it difficult to keep up with the upgrading their literacy competence (one can speak here of the ‘civilization advance phenomenon’). This occurrence concerns both the young; adolescence and school children, and the old who have difficulties to keep pace with the upgrading their skills and knowledge which is likely to cause social exclusion.

The second chapter, *The Issues of Technical and Vocational Education*, consists of a series of nine research papers on both vocational opportunities and possibilities for people with higher education. We can observe here so-called ‘open scissors situation’: on the one hand, the social sciences fields of study are very popular among students; on the other hand, the demand for social sciences graduates decreases. Interestingly, it has been observed that students of pedagogy, especially teacher training specialization, have problems with obtaining linguistic competence. In the light of the above examples, which have been provided by the researches of the articles, the authors of the diploma thesis, future teachers of the early education programs use, so-called ‘tabloid language’ – simplified and ungrammatical. The presently dominant method of getting information is also worth mentioning here. One can speak of the legalization of legal measures based on the linguistics manipulations which may lead to the disappearance of vocational competence foundations.

The third chapter, *The Issues of Environmental and Ecological Education*, contains a series of research papers on, as understood in the multidimensional terms, issues of sustainable development. It seems that this issue does not only concern geo-environmental areas. The aspects of vocational competence are extremely important for the food manufactures (farmers, fruit-growers, animal breeders, processors etc.) as well as for those in the tourism industry.

The fourth and last chapter consists of a selection of the papers on the issues of communication and information education. The first article touches on the problems students face with acquiring skills and knowledge when using IT re-

sources available online. Following research papers drew on the issue and phenomenon of the counterfactual alternatives to social reality in the cyberspace. This has nothing to do with the real life. It is just based on the memes targeted at the social perception of the media with their feedback to the situation influencing them now and then. Subsequent articles emphasize the importance of virtual realities, e-learning platforms, digital to analogue educational meetings in the educational space. Information and communication technology may provide chances but it can also cause threats to the normal human development when used and abused one-sidedly. It also concerns health promoting education.

Thus, we encourage our readers to contribute their critical texts in response to the subjects covered in this volume.