

DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION – CHALLENGES AND PERSPECTIVES

Diana DĂNIȘOR¹; Gheorghe DĂNIȘOR²

Abstract: Digital transformation is the process by which new digital technologies are integrated into the whole of activities to strengthen performance. A successful transformation is considered to guarantee a coherent and intelligent organization capable of anticipating expectations. Digitization and globalization are transforming businesses, everything being called into question: strategies, management, organizations, ways of designing, manufacturing and selling products and services, information and communication systems. The digital revolution is an upheaval for the individual, for businesses and for the whole society. Digital is revolutionizing technical activities, but also management and work methods. In this way, deterministic models must be reconciled with the practices resulting from more agile methods (test and learn, minimum viable product, short iterations) to deal with an environment that has become volatile, uncertain, complex and ambiguous.

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In Greek antiquity, in the V-IV BC, a heated dispute arose, with reverberations to this day, between the Sophists, who argued that virtue could be taught and learned, and Socrates and, of course, Plato, who argued that virtue could not be taught and, as a result, not learned. What was the significance of this dispute? First, it was of a practical nature, targeting the Sophists, the first teachers in history to teach for material gain, some of them amassing fabulous fortunes for those times. Also in the field of practice, the substrate of the dispute was of a political nature. Could young people be taught to practice virtue in order to gain access to important positions in the state? The significance of this dispute was also of a theoretical nature: can virtue be taught and, implicitly, learned, if the one who is going to learn does not have that "something" in him that makes him fit to receive the teaching? From posing the problem in this way, only two possibilities result: either the man has in himself that "something" that makes him fit to receive the teaching, or he does not have it and, in this case, learning is not possible. Plato focuses on the first variant, namely that there is that "something" in human

¹ Prof.univ.dr.habil. University of Craiova, Faculty of Law. Associate member of the Academy of Romanian Scientists.

² Full member of the Academy of Romanian Scientists.