

Social Resilience and Intergenerational Learning: A Way to Digital Humanism?

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An important tool for mastering global challenges and promote humane digitalization is “social systemic resilience” and “intergenerational learning”. Social resilience has been defined as the ability of communities to withstand external shocks to their social infrastructure ⁱ. Altruism, consider as a form of social cooperation to ensure human adaptability to environmental changes ⁱⁱ, is a critical point to understand social decision-making ⁱⁱⁱ and intergenerational relationships ^{iv}, especially in achieving common societal “goals”. Altruism relies on both collective identities and short-term thinking vs. long-term thinking logics, which affects how individuals engage to reach common “goals”. Social systemic resilience may therefore defined as the ability of human groups to work for a common “goal”, from different means (equifinality), exchanging information with multi-sources environmental elements, *e.g.*, technological practices, natural environment, urban spaces configurations, biographical history of communities, intergenerational relationships, and economic-political contexts. A major challenge to understand the process involved in social systemic resilience in aging societies is to understand how individuals, belonging different generations, interact between them according to their environmental, emotional, and technological conditions. We propose to explore the role of intergenerational interactions ^v in social cooperation and resilient communities in contemporary cities, shaped by the “rapidification” of social exchanges, technological products conditioning modern lifestyle, and multi crisis in a global level. A central question arises: to what extent the technological factor (and the mediatic sphere of information) shapes social resilience and generational dialogue in healthy communities?

ⁱ W. Neil Adger, “Social and Ecological Resilience: Are They Related?,” *Progress in Human Geography* 24, no. 3 (September 1, 2000): 347–64, <https://doi.org/10.1191/030913200701540465>.

ⁱⁱ Robert K. Logan, “Altruism and the Origin of Language and Culture,” in *Valuation and Media Ecology: Ethics, Morals, and Laws*, ed. Corey Anton (Cresskill, NJ: Hampton Press, 2010).

ⁱⁱⁱ Olivia Petit et al., “Apport Des « Neurosciences de La Décision » À L'étude Des Comportements Alimentaires et de L'obésité: Imagerie et Cognition (10),” *Médecine/Sciences* 27, no. 11 (November 2011): 1000–1008, <https://doi.org/10.1051/medsci/201127111000>.

^{iv} Sébastien Hock-Koon and Juan Camilo Mansilla, “Elderly People Using Tablets: Unexpected Issues Highlighted in an Intergenerational Activity” (Society for Information Technology & Teacher Education International Conference, Association for the Advancement of Computing in Education (AACE), 2015), 1092–97, <https://www.learnlib.org/p/150142/>.

^v Samuel Coavoux, “Karl Mannheim, Le problème des générations,” *Lectures*, July 25, 2011, <http://journals.openedition.org/lectures/6081>.