

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES AS THE MAIN PHILOSOPHICAL ATTRIBUTE OF AN INFORMED SOCIETY

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Abstract. *This article describes information and communication technologies as a key philosophical attribute of an informed society. It covers the origin of the term "information society", its impact on the socio-economic development of the information society, as well as the development of production, processing, storage, processing and transmission of information to members of society and the development of information and communication technologies.*

Key words: *Nature, society, information, communication, technique, technology, object, subject, tendency.*

At the end of the XX and beginning of the XXI century, the global changes taking place in the social, economic, political life of the people of the world, as well as in nature, are the basis for today's society to be called the "informed society"¹. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Speaking at the 43rd session of the Council of foreign ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, Sh.M.Miziyoev noted that "sustainable socio-economic development can not be imagined without innovative development, large-scale scientific and technological cooperation and the introduction of new technologies, science and technical achievements"- [1.35-36]. Professors J.Y.Yaxshilikov, N.E.Muhammadiyevs As noted in the textbook "Philosophy of technology and information technologies" by the, " the science of Information Technologies, which today is considered as the fourth stage of the revolution in technology and technology, is different from others in that it takes a step towards the creation of artificial intelligence. This saying suggests that in the near future, the removal of sharply different boundaries between knowledge and technology will lead to a complete transition to a "informed society" based on a rational lifestyle consisting of shameless, the only "artificial intelligence"[2.142],-they say.

The question arises What is the essence of an informed society.. To this question in the literature published in the Uzbek language: "an informed society is a society that is primarily concerned with the production of Information, its processing, storage and transmission to members of society "[3.32], -an informed society is a society that is engaged in the formation, creation, storage, processing and sale on the international market, especially being its supreme

¹ The issues of giving an understanding of the informed society in a social phenomenon way D.Bell, A.Toffler, M.Kastels, U. ostou, P.Draker, J.Gelbreyt, F.Uebster, I.Masuda It is described in detail in the works of such scientists as.

form of information[4.60], –An informed society is a society in which the information of the majority of the workers is particularly concerned with the production, storage, processing and sale of the higher form of the Indivisible knowledge[5.7], - the definitions are given. The issues of understanding the informed society in the manner of social phenomenon D.Bell, A.Toffler, M.Kastels, U.Rostov, P.Draker, J.Gelbreyt, F.Uebster, I.In the works of such scholars as Masida, mufassal is described.

The term "informed society" originally came into being in Japan. Japanese philosopher In 1969, Yu.Khayashi presented to the Government of Japan such research as "drawing on the policy of sustainability of the Japanese informed society", "informed society plan" in 1971. Since 1971, this concept has become widely used by the scientific community. Hence, the first to introduce the concept of an informed society into science is the professor of Tokyo Technological University, Entered the Yu.Hayashi. In his opinion, it is not a material product, the product of information becomes a formative and developmental force of society.

True, different views, ideas, theories were put forward by scientists about the essence-meaning of an informed society. All in M. The opinion of the Castels is noteworthy. In his opinion, the essence of an informed society is determined by the following processes connected with each other: information and knowledge become the true core of socio-economic, technological and cultural development, its valuable source; information and knowledge markets, equated with raw materials, labor, funds, which are the factors of production, begin to form; the importance of information delivery and the areas that make use of it will be greatly overshadowed.

The process of informatization of society consists of three parts related to each other: mediatization (lot. mediatius-mediator) — the process of improving the means of collecting, storing and distributing information; computerization — the process of improving the means of searching for and processing information; reasoning—the process of developing the ability to create and perceive information, that is, to increase the intellektual capacity of society, including the use of artificial intelligence. In general, it is necessary to interpret the informatization of society as the improvement of social structure and processes with the help of modern information and technology. Informatization should be in harmony with the processes of socialization. Already this allows to increase the creativity potential of the individual and the information environment in which he lives[6.502-503] An informed society is fundamentally different from previous societies not by material factors, but by moral factors — knowledge and Information take first place. In the process of obtaining information and knowledge, processing them, as well as storing and communicating them, most of the members of the society are busy. In an Information Society, information preparation does not compress material production, but is formed on its basis and becomes an impetus for the development of this sphere[7.33-34] .

The fact that 2006 was declared the year of the UN General Assembly as the year of the world Information Society is also indicative of the increasing importance of public information. At present, the aspiration of all countries of the world towards an informed society is observed.

In an informed society, not only the way of life, the system of spiritual values changes, the importance of the approach to material wealth as a means of cultural leisure, Orual wealth creation, instead of just being viewed as a fund, increases. Russian philosopher scientist A.A.Chernov comments on the concept of global information society as the growth of Information Technology and its penetration into the life of society: "globalism is in many cases the acquisition of new quality indicators of information and information technology, the improvement, emergence of "electronic power", the emergence of "cybersecurity", the emergence of "cyber democracy", the development of "computerization of political communications"are emerging globalism" [8.5-6] . In the above definition and classification,

the main emphasis has been placed on the technical and technological aspects of an informed society, the conclusion has been made that globalism is concerned only with information.

This process is characteristic of global changes; it represents a developed stage of information growth, which means that it occupies an increasingly significant place in the life of society. Humanity globalism and information-the new communication and cooperation systems, called, have entered a new stage of development and are becoming increasingly dynamic. As a result, the concepts of "globalism" and "informatization" have become a concept that encompasses not only economic life, but also socio-political, spiritual-educational, cultural and almost all other spheres of human life.

Globalism is an object of necessity in the history and development of mankind, it is impossible to circumvent it, it accelerates the convergence of peoples, States, national cultures and economies, creates new opportunities for their development, and therefore, in the civil society era, globalism in the information communication system is increasingly a social reality.

Thanks to globalism, people have the opportunity to instantly receive, possess information that interests them for a moment. On the content of this process, the first president of Uzbekistan I.A.Karimov said: "today the movements in the modern information field are so busy, so fast that, as it is now, yes, this event has happened very far from us, it cannot be neglected that it has nothing to do with us. It is not for nothing that a nation or nation given such a mood will taste hundreds of years behind development"[9.12]. Thus, an informed society is a society of people who are being built on the ground of intellectual relations, which is the collection, creation, storage, processing, systematization, transmission and reception of information about what is happening in nature and in society, events, events, processes of production based on consumption, exchange, distribution, bringing into action material and spiritual production processes in harmony. So what is the information itself? This question was answered by scientists as follows. For Example, N.Viner: "information is an expression of the content obtained from it in the process of getting used to the outside world" [0.620] , (Here information is expressed as a reflection of the outside world (epistemological aspect) and adasiyaasiya (getting used to it), L.Popov believes that "elimination of uncertainty in the process of Information Communication and communication" [11.27]. (In this definition, attention should be paid mainly to the philosophical-psychological (communication, communication) side of information.) R.Eshbi: "the norm of information structures, innovation, originality" [12.469], S.Mole: "information-probability of selection" [13.484], "The concept of information has many meanings, but in a general philosophical, metalingvistical sense it is a set of potential, widely illuminated Real essence," L.G.Svitich gave definitions. The simplest classic definition of information in these is to give information.

As can be seen from the above, the definitions given to the content and understanding of information are distinguished by their diversity.

In general, those who today use the concept of information in everyday life: information is an understanding of what is received from the outside world in the process of adaptation to it; information is a communication that eliminates anonymity throughout the process; information is the transmission of diversity; information is originality, innovation; information — is a measure of the complexity of the system; information is. It turns out that the concept of information today acquires a global meaning. It has become a tool that influences human thinking, turns the life and destiny of mankind into a tool that has a negative, a positive essence. [14.206]

In summary, we can say that information is derived from the Arabic word "message", which means "whip", "information", "rumor"[15.370]. In this way, when we say information today, it is understood that someone, a comb about something or an event, give information, a notification, communicate it by certain means or make a rumor.

From a philosophical point of view, information can be divided according to its object of reflection: first, nature (the universe, the earth, water, soil, plants, animals, etc.); second, Society (People, public associations, states, their birth, economic, political, spiritual and educational activities); third, it can be divided into groups that provide detailed information about human activities (physical and mental potential, health, consciousness and thinking, mentality, predisposition, etc.). With this, the problem of classifying them does not end. By the way, the faster and more consistent the phenomenon, event, processes taking place in the existing universe, the more and more diverse the flow of information about them.

Today's information can be divided into three large groups according to its subject. Such: *the first group* includes tools based on storage, processing and transmission technologies with quantitative and qualitative reflection of information in itself — from simple communication networking to today's sophisticated technology-based, compact and convenient, including tools for all types of large and small devices;

To the second group are the owners of the intellectual mind who are their creators;

To the third group, the user from them can enter associations in person, team and various other.

— Apart from these, information can be divided into the following types and forms:

— According to the method of perception, it is divided into the following forms:

— Information received through visual-imaging bodies;

- Audial-information received through the auditory organs;

— Information received by sniffing;

— Information received through skin sensation.

There are the following forms of information that appear to be tactile:

— Text information-expressed through various symbols;

- finite information-expressed using numbers and signs;

- graphic information is expressed using subjects, images, graphics;

- sound information is expressed in the form of an oral or sound transmitting record.

— According to the task of information is divided into the following types:

— information that is understandable to the majority of the public;

— information for a special narrow circle of social groups;

— personal information consisting of a set of information about a certain person".

[16.7-8].

The more things, events, phenomena and processes take place within nature and society and between them, the more information that is their reflection and carrier, the more the grief becomes and the more vivid content. The future fate of development is largely dependent on the rapid and effective use of such information. Now, by the XXI century, the transition of mankind to its new qualitative stage, no one doubts, we will not exaggerate. Because before our eyes new generations of techniques and technologies have been created, on the one hand, when a person shows that intelligence is infinite, and on the other hand, it creates a number of conveniences in terms of the fact that all people have mastered it, use it for their own purposes. The basis of these is the revolutionary changes taking place in the field of information and Communication Technology (ICT).

So what is said to be information and Communication Technology? Such information² —

² "Information" is an Arabic word derived from the word message, meaning a message that gives an

communication in the case of data collection, storage and transmission³ — a category of means of communication, consisting of transport, communication paths, structures, technology⁴ — processing or processing of raw materials and materials with the help of appropriate production weapons is a set of methods (methods) that are used in changing their condition, properties and shape. The same definition and description can be given to the concept of Information Communication Technology, where the content of these terms comes from the essence.

Information and communication technology is said to be the practice of creating and using new ones through the methods of obtaining, collecting, storing, processing, changing and changing the state, texture and forms of the means used in the process of transmission of information.

1- These include the internet, television, radio, the press and others in the sentence.

2- The following are the trend*s of development of information and Communication Technology.

3-trend. Information and communication technology - the changes that are taking place inside, as a result of which their research on the creation of a new generation. For example, the use of gasoline, gas, electricity in the use of vehicles can ultimately bring about unforeseen circumstances, so even now, if work is being done on solving this issue.

Depending on the purposes for which information and communication technologies are used, socio-economic, political-legal, spiritual-cultural of society [17.65] it forms a philosophical logic of the changes that occur in his life. For example, contracts carried out within the framework of "e - government" with the help of information and communication technologies of the state and their implementation can be an example of this.

On June 30, 2017, the decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on measures to radically improve the conditions for the development of Information Technology in the Republic" was issued for the development of ICT and its results for productive use in all spheres of life of the country. The purpose of this project is to develop the production of software products in accordance with international standards for ICT in our country, to strengthen the promotion of the production of quality and competitive software products by local manufacturers, to expand the export of ICT products, to encourage the attraction of domestic and foreign investments. [18].

3- trend. Behavior on the use of information and communication technologies for ideological purposes. A clear expression of this can be seen in the case of attempts to use information and communication technologies in peace, cooperation, creative work, as well as supporters of kindness, as well as destructive gangs engaged in inhumane actions, such as waging war, hegemony, betrayal, brutality.

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