

PHILOSOPHICAL ANALYSIS OF THE GENESIS AND EVOLUTION OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES .

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Abstract: in this article, we will philosophically consider the historical origin, genesis and evolution of the formation of today's modern information society. The main stages of the world information revolution: the Neolithic revolution, the iron revolution, the emergence of writing, the invention of printing; appearance telegraph, telephone, radio and television; the emergence of electronic computers, the creation of the Internet.

The idea of information society was formed in the late 60s - early 70s of the 20th century. However, in the 70s of the 20th century, there was a convergence of the two at the same time.

Ideologies in developing countries - information society and post-industrialism to date, we will consider that the information economy has become a branch of the information industry of the country's economic system.

Keywords: internet economy, network economy, virtual economy, information (new) economy, information society, entrepreneurship, website, digital products, IT technologies, mobile world, ICT skills, genesis of information society.

Information technology (IT) is a collection of related fields that include computer systems, software, programming languages, data, data processing, and storage ¹.

Although humans have been storing, retrieving, manipulating, and communicating information since the earliest writing systems, the term information technology in its modern sense first appeared in a 1958 article in the Harvard Business Review ; authors Harold J. Leavitt and Thomas L. Whistler commented that "the new technology does not yet have one clear name. We call it information technology (IT). Their definition consists of three categories:

¹ Cosker , Glynn (2023), *Information technologies what _ to the IT world new starters for manual "*, Technology blog , Rasmussen University .

processing techniques, the use of statistical and mathematical methods in decision-making, and the simulation of higher-level thinking through computer programs ².

The term is usually used as a synonym for computers and computer networks, but it also includes other information distribution technologies such as television and telephones. Several products or services in the economy are related to information technology, including computer hardware, software, electronics, semiconductors, the Internet, telecommunications equipment, and electronic commerce. Kesari comments on the later broader use of the term IT: "In its early usage, ``information technology" was appropriate to describe the convergence of technologies with applications in the broad areas of data storage, retrieval, processing, and distribution. It useful Since then, the conceptual term has evolved into something that is very useful, but without tightening the definition... IT term each how function , discipline or position in the name of relatively when applied to the content have not ".³

The ideas of computer science were first mentioned before the 1950s at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and Harvard University , where they discussed and began to think about computer circuits and numerical calculations. Over time, the field of information technology and informatics has become more complex and able to process more data. Scientific articles from various organizations began to be published ⁴.

The idea of information society was formed in the late 60s - early 70s of the 20th century. The author of the term "Information Society" is a professor at the Tokyo Institute of Technology. Belongs to Y. Hayashi.

Japanese version of the concept . The information society was primarily developed to fully address the problems of Japan's economic development, which led to its limited and practical nature. However, in the 1970s, two simultaneous convergences occurred.

² Leavitt, Harold J.; Whisler , Thomas L. (1958), " Management in the 1980s " , *Harvard Business Review* ,

³ Chandler, Daniel; Munday , Rod (February 10, 2011), " Information technologies " , *Media and communications dictionary* (first edition) , Oxford university publisher ,

⁴ Sloten , Hugh Richard (January 1 , 2014). *Oxford encyclopedia of American science, medicine and technology history* _ Oxford university the press [doi : 10.1093/ acref /9780199766666.001.0001](https://doi.org/10.1093/acref/9780199766666.001.0001)

These ideologies were information society and post-industrialism.

The information society is a new post-industrial socio-political and economic organization that provides the possibility of effective use of intellectual resources to ensure the stability of the social society with a highly developed information and telecommunication infrastructure and consists of safe development ⁵.

The transition to an information society implies a change in the entire economic system of society and the country, because the growth of the information industry is becoming more and more important for the national and world economy today. For the global market, information and telecommunication technologies have achieved high growth in recent years.

Digital transformation forces companies to constantly innovate their business.

Most of the models and changes are done using digital technology. Digital technology accelerates changes in business processes in the organization.

Profound influence of the information and telecommunications environment.

Current socio-economic processes in society lead to a new organization of the economic system, for the name of which various concepts are used: "information economy", "network economy", "digital economy", "new economy", "virtual economy", "internet economy", "electronic economy" and others ⁶.

The country's information economy is a branch of the economic system, the information industry. This concept is more widely presented in the book of Lazarev IA: "Information economy is the economy of the information society with new forms and features of post-industrial policy based on extensive information and practical implementation of society. Telecommunication mechanisms are based on information and self-organization of the state. the economic system of achieving and harmonizing"

⁵ Lazarev IA, Hizha GS, Lazarev KI 2006. New information economy and network development mechanisms. Publishing oath trading corporation Dashkov _ and K ”

⁶Isaev A. P., Vasileva T.V. O realizatsii programmy " Tsfrovaya ekonomika Rossiyskoy Federatsii " // Eurasian integration: economics, law, politics. 2018. No. 1. S. 46–57

When using the concept of "network economy", the important role of the Internet is emphasized. Technologies in economic development. The technological basis of the information society is the global telecommunication networks, the largest in the world is the Internet, which, by combining more than 10,500 telecommunication networks of various types, emphasizes the term "New Economy" as a new post-industrial stage of development.

The development of information technology began with the appearance of writing, and then continued through printing, and then created new forms of employment through new technologies:

- In the 12th-19th centuries - publication of books, magazines and newspapers;
- At the end of the 19th century - at the beginning of the 20th century - telegraph and telephone;
- In the middle of the 20th century - television.
- Since the 21st century, it has been fully realized through the Internet.

There are 4 main periods in the history of information technology:

1. Pre-Mechanical Period: 3000 BC and 1450 BC
2. Mechanical age: 1450-1840 years
3. Electromechanical Age: 1840-1940.
4. The Electronic Age: 1940-Present.

1. Pre-technological period

This is the oldest era of information technology.

Between 3000 and 1450 BC. Its first form: Cuneiform writing and alphabet (around 3000 BC), followed by symbols (around 2000 BC).

2. Mechanical age: 1450 - 1840 years

In this century, we observe the first connections between today's technology and its ancestors. An early example of analog computers. The first general purpose computers were developed. "The Computer: Working with Numbers". Blaise Pascal invented the Pascaline machine. The differential mechanism was invented by Charles Babbage. Ada Lovelace is the first programmer.

3. Electromechanical age: 1840 - 1940. - Communication The most important achievements of this period are the use of electricity. Changes in this century are the beginning of communication. Telegraph (early 1800s), radio Morse code Telephone (examples from 1876, 1930s, 1970s respectively). International Business Machines Corporation (IBM). Mark I circa 1940 programmed using punched cards (not saved).

4. Electronic age: 1940 - present

The times we live in now. ENIAC is the first high-speed digital computer capable of being fully reprogrammed to solve computer problems. Used vacuum tubes - no mechanical devices. There is no option to save programs. First stored program computer(s): University of Manchester Mark I and EDSAC in Cambridge in 1949. First general purpose computer for commercial use: Universal Automatic Computer (UNIVAC).

The emergence of electronic computing machines based on information technology has fundamentally changed the structure of the economy. The advent of electronic computers made intelligent technology the most important tool, the basis of system analysis. Thus, intellectual, scientific technology, the ability to replace a number of intuitive solutions with precise algorithms appeared and became a science.

In the "new" knowledge-based economy, new needs and new technologies are constantly emerging. The new economy needs creative thinking, skilled professionals and versatile workers who can combine restructuring, research, management and executive functions, making quick decisions based on changes in production.

As a renewable resource, information becomes an object of sale and purchase and a source of long-term economic growth.

One of the most important ways of disseminating information in the "new" economy is the Internet. The modern Internet revolution is changing the economic, social and political structure of society.

The Internet revolution is comparable in value to the Neolithic and Iron revolutions.

With the industrial revolution, England became the leader of the world economy in the 19th century, and the USA became the leader in the early 20th century. The main stages of the world information revolution: the Neolithic revolution, the iron revolution, the invention of writing, printing; the advent of telegraph, telephone, radio and television; the emergence of electronic computers and the creation of the Internet are currently being completed.

The Internet is a self-forming and self-regulating complex system, which is mainly composed of three components:

- technician;
- software;
- information.

The technical support of the Internet network consists of various types of computers, communication channels, and a set of technical tools of the network. If the software, in turn, is considered to be the programs that ensure the operation of computers and network devices on the basis of a single standard, another main component is the information supply, which is considered to be various electronic documents, audio, video, etc. available on the Internet.⁷

In conclusion, we have analyzed above the origin of information technology and its evolution. It can be seen from this that information technology was not created today or yesterday, its past goes back to long periods, it was realized in four stages, and we can also know that information technology is equated to a revolution. Humanity own civilization in history triple information _ the revolution done increased. The first of writing invention to be done has been if, the second By Johann Gutenberg book click invention to be done was _ Obviously, it is both information revolution of mankind knowledge scope without example progressive to reach service did _ Third information revolution while this is the internet to the world coming it happened It is true that today we cannot imagine

⁷ MM Kadyrov . Information technologies Tashkent-2018.

almost every aspect of our life without the Internet. On the one hand, it reduces human labor and provides convenience. In particular, you no longer need to talk to your loved one abroad over an expensive international phone line. Messengers even allow video communication. Shopping can be done from home without going to the market. At the same time, it should be mentioned that the modern Internet has also created certain problems. We primarily focus on aspects related to privacy, cybercrime and even cyberterrorism.

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