ANALYSIS OF MODERN INFORMATION SOCIETY CONCEPTS

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Abstract. The article explores a scientific and philosophical analysis of scientists' ideas about the information society, as well as the content of the concept of infosphere.

Basic concepts: Information society, information society concept, society information process, information society perspectives.

Enter. Knowledge and information have always been a necessary component of people's lives and activities, and their importance in the development of society is constantly increasing. Looking back at history, we are witnessing that the role of information in society and human development is constantly increasing, and the perception of its place in social life is becoming more and more relevant. In this regard, we believe that it is absolutely necessary to briefly review some concepts regarding the role of the information system in society.

Methods and level of study. Historical and analytical analysis, induction, deduction, analysis and synthesis methods were used in the process of researching the topic. It should be noted that the question of the emergence, types and historical types of information (knowledge) has been known since the beginning of philosophical thinking. Indeed, the problem of knowledge is one of the core problems of philosophy. In addition to reflecting the place of information (knowledge), various concepts were created.

Information society, society based on knowledge, information and information technology. Knowledge has always been an important factor in material production, supposedly reviving matter and energy at the first stage of society's life. "A person's knowledge and power are compatible," wrote E.Tofflerx[1]. Primitive man also had to know how to use weapons. D.Thomson, the laureate of the Nobel Prize, writes: "Technical development involves such basic elements as knowledge, energy and

material. The extent to which human civilization can dominate nature depends on these three elements. Knowledge is undoubtedly the most important of them; without it, the remaining two elements are useless." [2]

Discussions. English philosopher K.Popper in his book "The Open Society and its Enemies" justified the main role of knowledge in material production as follows, i.e. "imagine, he writes, now technical and scientific knowledge is preserved. In this case, after a certain period (although with great difficulties and on a small scale), the industry will be restored. But if we imagine that all our knowledge will disappear, and material things will remain, this will lead to the complete disappearance of the material traces of civilization". [3]

According to K.Popper's "Three Worlds" concept, reality has a pluralistic nature and consists of three independent worlds: the first world is the world of physical objects and situations. "This world," writes K.Popper, "is all the forces, force fields, organisms, our own body and their parts, our brain, and all the physico-chemical and biological processes that take place in living bodies"; the second world is the world of consciousness, mental, intellectual state. This world is "the world of our mind or soul or consciousness, the conscious experiences of our thoughts, our emotions, our plans of action"; the third world is the world of cultures, the world of essences in the essence or objective content that our mind reaches. It is "the world of the products of the human mind, including the world of human language: the world of our stories, our myths, our explanatory theories, our technologies, our biological and medical theories. It is also the world of man's creations, even in architecture and music." [4]

So, according to the scientist, the interaction of the three worlds has a separate character. The second world, the world of subjective experience, interacts with the objective physical world on the one hand, and with the world of objective ideas on the other. But there is no direct interaction between the first and third world. It is clear that according to the concept of "Three Worlds", K. Popper recognized that the reality of the third world is a product of human activity.

Although K. Popper admits that the Third World was created by man, he emphasizes its independent character. Although any knowledge is a product of human activity, it is independent of human individuals and social groups, its ontological status is autonomous. No matter how much man contributes to the growth of the third world, the fact that it is relatively small ensures the autonomy of the third world, that is, its relative independence. Also, the boundaries of the third world have reached such a large size that one person, even the whole of humanity, cannot fully cover it. In addition, due to the extreme expansion of the third world, such a situation has arisen that the non-creative approach of man also serves the growth of the third world, and its influence on people has become important for the development of people. Language helps to ensure the relative independence of the third world. Man analyzes his problems under the influence of third-world, objective ideas, and this situation is reflected in a language that expresses innumerable theories and theoretical rules, at least in this situation finds.

K. Popper developed this theory in the 60s of the last century, when the fourth information revolution took place, computing technology was invented, television and personal computers appeared, the development of information moved to a new qualitative stage, global information in all major areas of life was developed during the period that initiated the changes. The world of information has gained such power and status that now it has a relatively independent character and has a decisive influence on the life of a person and society. K. Popper's "Three Worlds" theory has become a very important fundamental view in determining the place and role of information in modern society. These philosophical views are further developed by the representatives of various sciences, they go deeper and deeper into the problem of information, and new and exciting thoughts and ideas are put forward about its essence, functions, various aspects, and peculiarities.

If we think about the information society, this term appeared in Japan. The emergence of the term "Information Society" is associated with Professor Yu. Hayashi of the Tokyo Institute of Technology. Experts agree that this concept represents a society in which high-quality information is abundant and has all the

means to store, distribute and use it. A unique feature of such a society is that any information is delivered to consumers easily, quickly and conveniently. In this case, information-related services should be at a very low price, so that every member of such a society has the opportunity to freely use information. (5)

Also, while talking about the infosphere, it is necessary to pay attention to its dictionary meaning. It is a new term formed from the integration of the words information and sphere. As we know from existing theories, there are several spheres that encompass humanity. For example: biosphere (shell of life), atmosphere (shell of air), lithosphere (shell of earth) and hydrosphere (shell of water). Also, Infosphere means the shell of information that has become a component of the whole being. For the first time, the term Infosphere was used by R.Z.Sheppard in the book "Time Magazine".[6] This term was used by Luciano Floridi "to express the entire information environment organized by all information subjects (including information agents) on the basis of the biosphere, their characteristics, interactions, processes and relationships".

Although the term "information society" is widely used, scientists and researchers cannot agree on its meaning and essence. In the new concepts of the formation and development of the information society in the 70s and 80s of the 20th century, the main factor of social development is the need for effective use of information resources. The founders of the "Information Society" concept are Z.Brzezinski,[7] D.Bell,[8] E.Toffler.[9];[10] Studying the development of society as a "change of stages", supporters of the theory of the informational post-industrial society associate its development with the priority of the "fourth" informational sector of the economy, which comes after agriculture, industry and other economic service sectors. They believe that the basis of industrial society - capital and labor depends on information and knowledge in the information society. Unlike some other theorists, these factors see the revolution not as a result of socio-political movement, but in an "informational explosion" that replaces the class structure of society with a socially undifferentiated "informed community".[11,85]

E.Toffler analyzes the future on the basis of "informed reductionism": the transition from industrialism to a new post-industrial civilization is carried out with the dominance of information technologies based on the computer revolution. This production style innovation is driven by lifestyle and culture and tries to solve the global problems of today.

In "Third Wave" E.Toffler illuminates the scene of the transition to "post-industrial society", that is, "waves are the waves of history, which humanity passes through in the process of its development and creates civilization.[10,398] These waves, coming one after the other, create a science that shows the drama of history consisting of three movements: three waves of civilization; pre-industrial (agrarian) civilization, industrial (industrial) civilization, and post-industrial (computer - information) civilization based on information technologies that change the infrastructure of society and the way of life of people. [10,396] In it, E. Toffler describes the elements of the information society that are radical, new for today and will fundamentally change the life of the next generation.

G.McLuhan defines "the information society as the era of the individual who increases the intellectual ability and creative character of a person in the conditions of the victory of electronic (audiovisual) communication." [12,75] According to the scientist, the electronic revolution will change life.

A.I.Rakitov states that "Information society brings about drastic changes in social structures, as a result of which the process of automation and robotization in all spheres of production and management of information activities and services is forming rapidly." [13]

Indeed, no matter how much the information society is discussed, it is still far from perfect. Because the supporters of this theory try to determine the new state of civilization by analyzing its special features and focus on phenomena that are not defined as a social whole.

The result. An information society is a society in which social and economic development depends primarily on the production, processing, storage and distribution of information among members of society.

It is true that it is very difficult to give a precise definition to a process or phenomenon that is just forming. It is not for nothing that they mention the term "information society" more than defining it. Nevertheless, there are attempts to define this term. For example, in an information society, the use of computers in trade, banking, and management will lead to the growth of automation, new communications will appear, the role of communication tools will increase, products of thought related to telecommunications, robots, and biotechnology will develop rapidly, traditional industry will be intellectualized.

From this point of view, D. Bell's work "Third technological revolution and its possible social and economic consequences" [8,31] is noteworthy. In this work, the author defined the main innovative technological processes underlying the transition to an information society:

- transition from mechanical, electrical and electro-mechanical systems to electronic systems, as a result of which there is a reduction of structural elements and an increase in the speed of information transmission;

- miniaturization, that is, a significant change in the size of structural elements that conduct electricity or change electrical impulses (transistors, chips, etc.);

- digitization, i.e. discrete transmission of information by means of digital codes;

- software tools that allow you to solve various tasks without knowing any language on a personal computer.[8,944]

The process of public information has acquired a global character today. This process forms the core of scientific-technical and socio-economic development. The information process is particularly characteristic of technologically advanced countries. This process has a great impact on life in these countries. According to Z.Brzezinskiy, currently the most developed industrial countries, first of all the USA, are passing from the industrial stage of development to the stage where technology, in particular, electronics becomes the main factor determining the social shift, values, social structure, and the change of the whole society.[7,256]

Informatization is beginning to serve as the intellectual basis for most of today's problems. From a technological point of view, the main achievements of the period will be related to technical integration and information transfer and processing.

In the 21st century, the social importance of information has increased dramatically. People's needs for information have increased and information has become a mass product. In the conditions of more rapid social changes, the need for information about the changes taking place in order to adapt to these changes in time or to respond to them has increased sharply. In the special information presented to the government by a group of scientists on the prospects of the country's economic development, it is noted that the term "informed society" describes a society where high-quality information circulates a lot, and where the necessary tools for its storage, distribution and use are available. According to people's demand, information will be distributed quickly in the form they are used to, and the price of such information will be affordable enough for every citizen's pocket.

HThe stage of informatization of society, by its essence, is a social-technical and social-cultural process related to the production and use of information in the interests of man and society. Informatization of society should be interpreted as improvement of cognitive social structures and processes with the help of modern information technology tools. Information should be harmoniously connected with the processes of social intellectualization. Already, this creates an opportunity to increase the creative potential of a person and the information environment in which he lives.

To conclude, firstly, the level of effectiveness and feasibility of theoretical knowledge and practical change of existence depends on determining the philosophical-methodological basis of information society features; secondly, in the system of criteria for evaluating the features of society's development, information has become a priority, and its quantitative and qualitative aspects consist of a process of dynamic change; thirdly, it is of philosophical-methodological importance to determine the historical periodization of the process of informatization of the society and the dialectical negative relations between them.

It is difficult to say anything definite about the distant future of the newly formed information society. Nevertheless, the general model of future changes is visible: the main networks of information production and its distribution are being formed, the sphere of providing information services for other sectors of industry and government agencies is expanding, and a network of information media is being created at the scale of users.

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