

INFORMED SOCIETY: PHILOSOPHICAL VIEWS IN TERMS OF SOCIAL CONSCIOUSNESS AND PROGRESS

Ismatov Abrorjon

PhD student Namangan State University

Annotation

The article analyzes the impact of the phenomenon of an informed society on social consciousness and its philosophical content in modern development. The social transformations that arise with the development of Information Technology, the change in the paradigm of thinking, the transformation of knowledge and information into the main resource in the development of society are evaluated on the basis of socio-philosophical approaches. The article discusses categories such as human capital, identity as a conscious subject, digital disparity, information inequality.

Keywords. Informed society, social consciousness, philosophical analysis, Human Capital, Digital thinking, knowledge economics, progress, virtual reality, thinking transformation.

In the modern world, Information Technology and digital transformation are radically changing all aspects of society. The concept of an informed society has been formed since the second half of the 20th century as the main paradigm of social, economic and cultural life. This process is associated not only with technological progress, but also with the evolution of social consciousness and a revision of philosophical views. This article will be devoted to analyzing the impact of an informed society on social consciousness and progress from a philosophical point of view. The purpose of the article is to identify the main characteristics of an information society, consider its role in the formation of social consciousness, and study philosophical interpretations of progress.

The informed society has brought easy communication and information sharing opportunities around today's world. In the growth of this society, the widespread development and popularization of information and Communication Technologies is very important. In the 21st century, the progress of society is closely related to information and technological factors. The concept of "informed society" has become the central paradigm of understanding and evaluating the progress of mankind in the post-industrial stage. In such a society, the information resource is superior to material resources, and knowledge and technology play a fundamental role in the formation of social consciousness.

Therefore, the analysis of an informed society in the context of social consciousness and progress is relevant from a philosophical point of view. In national relations, the use of past and social storage facilities for political purposes, the transformation of ethnic consciousness,

the implementation of acts ranging from local conflicts to wars, religious, ecclesiastical contradictions to religious extremism and terrorism, moreover, the escalation of migration relations, the growth of assimilation phenomena, the protection of nations ' own interests in international communities and the preservation of cultural identity. The broad progress of an informed society increases the processes of integration between the nation and peoples, increasing the people's aspirations to know the foundations of their historical space, creating the need to preserve national values in people, strengthen social memory in society, satisfy their aspirations to know the historical self. An informed society is defined as a system in which the production, storage, distribution and use of information occupies a central place in the economic, social and cultural life of society. Sociologists such as Daniel Bell (1973) have classified information society as an important stage in post-industrial society, with a dominant service sector and knowledge economy. Manuel Castels, on the other hand, argues in the concept of "Network Society" (1996) that information technology reshapes social structures through global networks.

From a philosophical point of view, an informed society requires not only technological, but also ontological and epistemological changes. The endless flow of information changes the human mind, its worldview and self-perception. This process redefines individual and collective identity, giving rise to new forms of social consciousness. Social consciousness is defined as a set of shared values, beliefs and knowledge of members of a society. The formation of social consciousness in an informed society occurs under the influence of Information Technology, Media and social networks. An informed society is a stage of socio-economic development in which the production, storage and transmission of information becomes the main sphere of activity. The term is primarily by researchers such as used in D. Bell, M. Castels, Y. Masuda, P. Druker. D. Bell's model of postindustrial society demonstrates the priority of knowledge and services, M. Castels, on the other hand, analyzes the global transformation of social structure through information networks. From a philosophical point of view, an informed society promotes ontological and epistemological problems: issues such as the ratio of information to reality, digital reality and the influence of virtual thinking on social consciousness are at the center of modern philosophy. Man is a super-perfect product of nature, his ethical consciousness and surroundings manifest themselves as a belt of modern society. The characteristics that make a person human are associated with modern changes in information and spirituality.

The consciousness of a person explains the truthfulness of a person, his activity and impression. The belief that the activity that the mind of man handles is no longer only ordinary manual labor, but also science and art has risen. So, "the progressive science and technology influenced the growth of human consciousness, their spiritual image, their thinking"[1]. Human consciousness is associated with significant periods of philosophical

consequences. The themes of ideas about the freedom and rights of Man, the pleasure and purpose of man, his service to society and relations with society, as well as the essence of human self-understanding and creation, analyze the consciousness of a person. The thoughts explained about the consciousness of a person focus on the nature of a person, his social, spiritual and intellectual potential. Analysis and imagery of the human mind includes key themes concerning the human impact on its nature, society and the world, its forms of self-understanding and self-expression. Information technology is changing not only the economic system, but also human thinking and worldview. Social consciousness is a complex of collective thinking, a system of values and cultural identity of members of a society. In an informed society, social consciousness is characterized by the following characteristics: As a result of an excess of information flows, consciousness is divided, the formation of a holistic worldview is complicated. Digital space becomes the main platform of formation of consciousness, as a result of which the line between reality and simulacry disappears (J. Bodhriyar). Thinking is based on fast information, and deep thought processes are weakened. These situations give rise to the culture of working with information and the need to form competencies of critical thinking.

The concept of progress in an informed society should be revised from a philosophical point of view. Traditionally, progress has been linked to economic growth, technological innovation, and social welfare. However, the information society expands on this concept and raises new philosophical questions.

1. Information technology accelerates the development of society, but how does this process affect human freedom? Marshall McLuhan (1964) argued for the role of technology in shaping social consciousness by advancing the idea that "tools serve as messages". In an information society, technological determinism can limit a person's ability to make independent decisions.

2. Knowledge and access to information are not evenly distributed in the information society. This creates the problem of "digital division", which further exacerbates social inequality. From a philosophical point of view, this situation should be discussed in terms of the principles of justice and equality.

3. In an information society, progress should not only be judged by technological advances, but also serve the spiritual and moral development of a person.

Francis Fukuyama's "the end of history and The Last Man" argues that the information society should guide humanity towards new goals, but that these goals should be in line with the inherent values of man. The past comes to the fore as an area of knowledge that reveals the true essence of historical thought in a person, along with the fact that present and future events collide in the human mind. Historical reality is manifested in this, and it should be said

that in philosophical-historical literature "historical truth is told to real historical (economic, political, cultural, social) reality"[2].

In the context of an informed society, social consciousness is becoming a changing, dynamic and complex system. From a philosophical point of view, this process leads to the formation of a new paradigm of thinking, knowledge, culture and values.

Progress is now assessed not only on material, but on moral-informational criteria. Therefore, the development of human capital in an informed society, the formation of digital thinking and the deep study of new forms of social consciousness remain one of the urgent tasks of today's philosophy. Informed society also presents philosophical problems. On the one hand, while the free flow of information develops knowledge and creativity, on the other hand, issues such as information manipulation, privacy issues and digital control threaten human freedom. From a philosophical point of view, these problems affect the self-realization of a person and the future of society. In the future, an informed society is expected to develop further. Artificial intelligence, big data and blockchain technologies further alter social awareness. From a philosophical point of view, this process increases the spiritual and moral responsibility of mankind. Information society requires a revision of not only technological, but also human values and goals. In this, the historical consciousness of people is a form of social consciousness that determines the mature consciousness of society as a factor in ensuring the duration of social memory. Forms of social consciousness arise and develop on the basis and process of social relations.

For example, political consciousness – "a system of political perceptions and concepts, ideas and views that reflect the political attitudes of political groups, states, peoples, nations and elates towards each other"[3] considered, legal consciousness regulates legal relations. An informed society brings new opportunities and problems in terms of social consciousness and progress. It is important in the role of information in society, in the development of individuals and societies. The change in social consciousness is the result of the processes of informatization, which, in turn, leads to the stable development of society.

Philosophical views help to deeply analyze the place of an informed society in social progress. An informed society gave rise to new forms of social consciousness and progress. This process raises many questions from a philosophical point of view: how does the endless flow of Information affect human freedom? What should be the goals of development? To what extent does the transformation of social consciousness determine the future of mankind? These questions are topical areas of philosophical research and are important in understanding the future of the information society.

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