

SOCIAL-PHILOSOPHICAL ANALYSIS OF THE PHENOMENON OF THE INFORMED SOCIETY

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Abstract

This article analyzes the phenomenon of the information society from a socio-philosophical perspective. The impact of new socio-economic structures that have emerged with the development of information and digital technologies on the formation of human life, consciousness, culture, knowledge and social consciousness is analyzed. The article reveals the essence of the informatization process through the concepts of post-industrial society, knowledge economy and technological determinism. At the same time, the impact of the information society on social consciousness, means of communication, moral norms, forms of thinking and the system of cultural values is analyzed based on philosophical approaches. The article draws attention to problems such as social asymmetry, digital divide, information inequality arising as a result of the dominant power of information and knowledge resources in modern society.

Keywords: Information society, socio-philosophical analysis, technological determinism, digital divide, knowledge economy, communication, post-industrial society, information symmetry, transformation of thinking.

The globalization processes taking place in the world require rapid adaptation to the times in every sphere of society, the improvement of national and cultural values on the basis of new innovative technologies.

The development of an information society is demonstrating its position and level in the transformation of society. This is achieved by demonstrating and demonstrating the elements of management by managers in establishing human relations.

The phenomenon of "information society" represents the transformation and significant changes in society that have occurred as a result of the widespread development and popularization of today's information and communication technologies. This phenomenon includes communication between people, information exchange and access to information. The present and future of the development of society depends on the material and technical, energy and information supply. Information helps people, social groups and classes to communicate with each other. This raises the level of science, culture and education, contributes to the growth of spirituality, and ensures the primacy of law, spirituality and

democracy. Thus, today, information is a universal human value, an indispensable element of civil society.

The following acceptable points can be used for socio-philosophical analysis:

- changes the growth of an information society. Identity and connections between people strengthen the meaning of this society;
- an information society strengthens democracy and the rule of law. Change and innovation take on a different form;
- an information society creates societies where there is a need for change for information and knowledge. This includes social and political systems;
- an information society strengthens connections between people and facilitates globalization processes. This develops transnational connections;
- an information society provides people with opportunities to exchange knowledge and experience. This facilitates changes for people to develop themselves and acquire new skills.

These and other concepts may be important for understanding and explaining the socio-philosophical analysis of the phenomenon of "information society". This analysis should help in studying the relationships between people, democracy and the rule of law, access to information, and communication systems.

According to researchers, "Information has a systematic axiological, semiotic, communicative, theoretical-reflective content. Thus, in systematic modeling, human capabilities expand, theoretical analysis brings it closer to the state inherent in the original object. An important task of systematic modeling is to transfer the results of experiments and modeling to the original object. Thus, systematic modeling is interdisciplinary in nature, it performs an important integrative function of social processes"[1]. The transformation of society leads to the emergence of integration with information development.

The theoretical foundations of the development of an information society in the world were laid in the new concepts of the formation and development of an information society in the late 70s and early 80s of the 20th century, emphasizing the need for the production and effective use of information as the main factor of social progress. Z. Brzezinski, D. Bell, E. Toffler[2], studying the development of society as a "change of stages", associate the development of an informational post-industrial society with the primacy of the "Fourth" informational sector of the economy, which follows agriculture, industry and other economic service sectors. They believe that the basis of industrial society - capital and labor - is dependent on information and knowledge in an informational society. Unlike some other theorists, these scientists see the revolution not as the result of a socio-political movement, but as "an "information explosion" that replaces the class structure of society with a socially undifferentiated "informational community""[3].

Philosopher E. Toffler analyzes the future on the basis of “informed reductionism”. In his opinion, the transition from industrialism to a new post-industrial civilization will be carried out on the basis of the computer revolution, dominated by information technologies. This production method innovation is driven by lifestyle and culture and seeks to solve the global problems of the present day. In his work “The Third Wave”, E. Toffler illuminates the scenario of the transition to a “post-industrial society”, that is, “waves are waves of history, which humanity passes through in the process of its development, creating civilization”[4]. These waves, coming one after another, create a science that shows the drama of history consisting of three acts:

D. Bell notes that an information society is, first of all, a society that forms the elite of the nation according to the level of education and skills. He also interpreted information as a “collective product” that is not physically consumed and does not wear out, and drew attention to the fact that since it is a completely new product in human life in an industrial society, it is necessary to apply different norms and criteria to it than those that were in circulation at that time[5]. According to E. Toffler, who studied the method of obtaining new knowledge in an information society based on computing technology, “In an information society, scientific methods allow for the collection of very large amounts of data”[6]. In this case, instead of searching for new facts, scientists search for information to study correlations and trends, and obtain scientific information through information operations. Thus, the space of production in an information society depends on the technologies of knowledge accumulation, information analysis, synthesis, and symbolic communication.

The German philosopher and sociologist Jürgen Habermas sees the source of the information society in the public sphere. He notes that in the 19th and 20th centuries, the need to use information from public institutions (libraries, statistical offices, etc.) to openly discuss social problems, especially during elections, led to an increase in the demand for information and the formation of public opinion.

M. Castells's opinion that the concepts of "information society" and "informed society" should be distinguished from each other is noteworthy. There is also no consensus on the term "informed society": in some sources it is used as "informed society", in others as "information society". This can lead to confusion in scientific interpretation. It would be appropriate if there were a majority of experts on this issue and they could clarify it together.

The informatization of society requires more advanced, complex methods of regulating the mobility and flexibility of socio-cultural dynamics, the organization of collective life forms and their social consolidation (from Latin, “to strengthen”, “to unite”). In our opinion, the problem of consolidating society should be formed in parallel with the transformation of society in the current era. According to M.Yakubova, “In an information society, there is a

possibility of mass free and unrestricted access to information, the essence of which is not only the introduction of computer technology in various aspects of the socio-economic sphere, but also the formation of all-mechanized information technologies, their mass integration into the social organism and their use for the purpose of creating new types of activity[7]. In this regard, the scientist focused on the opportunities that an information society creates.

At the new stage of Uzbekistan's development, "... it is impossible to talk about the modernization and renewal of our country, about achieving sustainable development without the extensive development of information and communication technologies, the Internet system"[8]. In this regard, in many developing countries of the world, interest in studying the advantages of information and communication systems in the modernization of the system of state administration bodies and their current significance is growing day by day. Therefore, the process of modernizing the activities of administrative bodies in the scientific management of society, strengthening the study of the principles of information and communications and international experience in socio-political research continues. In our opinion, in this process, the sociological analysis of mass socio-political consciousness consists in the need to identify the contradictions existing in it, determining the social behavior and political activity of various social groups. This process can be expressed in the implementation of synergistic aspects of scientific management of society and socio-cultural technologies.

Current trends in the information society require the active use of information and information and communication technologies in various spheres of society. Information, as a set of information and knowledge about the world, the methodology and technology of its transmission, as well as the procedure for its distribution and delivery to users, are becoming an important tool in the functioning of modern society.

The modernization of technologies in modern society, which is rapidly transitioning to an information society or is described as a globalizing society, creates a need for design. In an information society, information and knowledge are the foundation of socio-cultural technologies. Its proper management and design play a key role in the socialization of young people today.

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