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INFORMATION IS AN IMPORTANT TREND OF MODERN CIVILIZATION

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Abstract. The article analyzes the process of informatization of society as a unique element of civilization. As a result of modern development, opinions were expressed about fundamental changes taking place in the world of information. Today, the processes related to the acceleration of information flow and its impact on the system of social relations have been analyzed. Issues of influence of modern civilization on human mind and thinking are studied separately.

Keywords: Information, civilization, globalization, information society, information society, mediatization, computerization, intellectualization.

Introduction

The issues of information and informatization, their influence on various spheres of society's life have been in the constant attention of many scientists, philosophers, researchers and specialists. Information sharing on the basis of technical tools and devices has made great progress due to its convenience such as speed, cheapness and time saving. The creation of a single information space has connected the fate of nations and the whole of humanity. Information has become the main factor that enriches or leads to decline of the inner, spiritual and thinking world of people. Today, people reveal their vital interests through a single information space (field). Interactions, material and spiritual exchange, and the new technical tools used in the unified information space have become primarily dependent on the Internet.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS. The global changes taking place in the social, economic, political life, as well as nature of the peoples of the world at the end of the 20th century - the beginning of the 21st century are the basis for calling today's society the "Information Society". Today, there are many definitions given to the concept of information society. "Information society is a society in which socio-economic development is primarily related to the production, processing, storage and delivery of information to society members" [1;32], "Information society, socio-economic or It is a society engaged in the formation, creation, storage, processing and sale of a set of worldly knowledge of information workers, representatives of science and culture, especially its highest form" [2;60],- tariffs are given. Advances in modern science and technology have greatly increased the demand and need for information. Due to globalization and other objective necessity, the emergence of a single information field (space) is a law of socio-historical development. A single information field is an objective and necessary social phenomenon. It did not appear because of the wishes of someone, some groups, interested forces. The single information space knows no national borders, it is impossible to artificially narrow and limit it. The issues of explaining the information society as a social phenomenon are covered in detail in the works of scientists such as D. Bell, A. Tofeller, M. Kastels, U. Rostow, P. Drucker, I. Masuda. Commenting on the fact that today our

young people receive all kinds of information through radio, television, the press and the Internet, as Islam Karimov rightly stated: "In a situation where the world's information space is constantly expanding, do not just surround the minds of our children, read it, Unilaterally educating them so that they don't see this, surrounding them with an iron wall, without a doubt, does not meet the requirements of the time and our noble goals... "We imagine not being wrapped up in ourselves, but deeply absorbing universal and democratic values" [3; 114].

The term "information society" first appeared in Japan. In 1969, the Japanese philosopher and scientist Y. Hayashi presented to the Japanese government such studies as "Outlines for the Solidarity Policy of Japan's Information Society" and "Plan of the Information Society" in 1971. Since 1971, this concept has been widely used by the scientific community. According to Y.Khayashi, not a material product, but a product of information has become a formative and developing force of society.

True, scientists have put forward various arguments, ideas, and theories about the essence of the information society. M. Castells' opinion is noteworthy among them. According to him, the essence of the information society is determined by the following interrelated processes: information and knowledge become the real core power of socio-economic, technological and cultural development, it becomes a valuable resource: raw material, which is a factor of production, labor, funds; information and knowledge markets equal to resources begin to form; the importance of the areas providing information delivery and its use will increase rapidly.

The public information process consists of three interrelated parts:

Mediatization is the process of improving the means of collecting, storing and distributing information;

Computerization is the process of improving the means of information search and processing;

Intellectualization is the process of developing the ability to create and perceive information, that is, increasing the intellectual potential of society, including the use of artificial intelligence.

Globalization and the transformation of science into a direct production force, the acceleration of technological innovation, the "information explosion", the border between positive and negative information is becoming more relative, and in many cases disappearing, and the eclectic nature of information is increasing. requires the further development of the international Internet network in a positive direction. Establishing effective cooperation on cyber security and information security at the international level and strengthening it from a legal (international and national law) point of view has become an urgent problem in all respects. At the international level, it is appropriate to re-interpret freedom of speech, freedom of information, legal freedom, freedom of conscience and belief with the need to prevent the promotion of extremism and terrorism. The half-baked previous interpretation of these concepts did not adequately meet the requirements of today's era of globalization, information technology and increased international conflicts.

Human learning through information has existed since ancient times. He began by studying this environment. In the past, mankind used different types of weapons in

violent conflicts. The danger of war was manifested in qualities that were clearly visible to everyone. Now the times have changed. Although the threat of armed conflict is not completely eliminated, information warfare is becoming more and more widespread. Even the concept of "hybrid war" appeared. Spreading fake information, exerting psychological pressure through information, misleading world society, along with economic sanctions and armed threats, have become the main tools in the hybrid war. "The biggest danger today is the continuous ideological struggle to win the hearts and minds of people. The word "information" means to inform about a business situation or a person's activity, to inform, to inform about something. The American scientist R. Hartley was the first to introduce the concept of "information" into scientific treatment. [335-336]. In addition, work was carried out on information search and delivery systems. For example, Shannon refers to "information" as a fundamental, primary and content-rich category [5; 166].

The growth of information on the Internet in a geometric progression, along with their systematization, makes it urgent to protect the Internet from destructive ideas, information that promotes terrorism and extremism. In this regard, it is necessary to improve the international legal system, to regulate the issues of placing information on the Internet system by law. It is necessary to reach agreements between the countries and with the owners and providers of Google, Facebook and other networks of the Internet on systematization of information, protection against subversive, extremist, pornographic information. "In today's world, unprecedented scientific discoveries, huge technical capabilities, universal technologies, the globalization of information distribution, that is, the process of covering the entire planet, is rapidly progressing. Through the Internet system, the possibilities of information exchange and, consequently, ideological influence are also expanding. In fact, globalization in the field of information is a process that creates great opportunities for humanity, for the interaction of people in all regions of the world, for the acquisition of science and cultural wealth" [6; 23].

People of all countries of the world are worried about the acceptance by young people of various foreign ideas and information spread on Internet sites and its consequences. Internet culture (cyber culture of Internet users) also means the conscious restriction of the use of sites that have a negative impact on social consciousness, including biased, religious extremist, terrorist, pornographic, and other information sites directed against the current state system[7;170]. Regarding the prevention of these processes, our president says: "Our greatest wealth is the great intellectual and spiritual potential of our people"[8].

Information society in the unified information space is a stage of the development of society, when the use of information and communication technologies (ICT) has a significant impact on all major social spheres and institutions of life: public administration, social services and medicine, economy and business, culture and arts and education. Communication means - telephony, radio, television, Internet, traditional and electronic mass media - are the technological basis of the information society. Let's see how the information society can manifest itself in different areas of our life. Economic: information is used as a resource, service,

product, added value and source of employment and e-business is developing. There is no need to send a representative from another region to a business partner, documents are certified with an electronic signature. There is no need to waste time in choosing a product, just browse the e-store catalog. You do not need to visit the tax office to file your tax returns. No need to spend time on the road to get work done (for some professional activities). You don't need to go to the ticket office to buy a train ticket, you just need to order and pay remotely. Political: e-democracy, e-government, freedom of information leading to the development of e-government. To express your opinion on a particular issue or to form a group of like-minded people to carry out any initiative, all you have to do is log on to the appropriate website on the Internet. To receive public service, it is enough to fill out a request form remotely and receive the necessary document in your mailbox after a certain time.

The modern period of the development of society is determined by the development of man-made civilization. This type originated in the European region, but is practiced in various versions both in the West and in the East, where traditional societies collide. The most important feature is rapid scientific and technical progress, which turns man-made civilization into an extremely dynamic society. Currently, a new stage of the scientific and technical revolution, which began in the early 70s and 80s of the 20th century and opens up unlimited prospects for the further development of the productive forces of society and the enrichment of its spiritual life, is rapidly developing. Microelectronics, informatics, robotics, biotechnology, creation of materials with predetermined properties, nanotechnologies, atomic energy, aerospace industry and others are among the leading, priority directions.

CONCLUSION. The information society is fundamentally different from previous societies not by material factors, but by putting spiritual factors - knowledge and information in the first place. In the information society, not only the way of life, the system of spiritual values will change, instead of looking at material wealth only as savings, the importance of approaching it as a means of cultural recreation and increasing intellectual wealth will increase. The most important aspect is that most members of the society are busy with information.

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