



PHILOSOPHICAL FOUNDATIONS OF INFORMATION

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Summary

At the intersection of philosophy, informatics, cybernetics, synergetics, sociology and economics, an integral field of scientific knowledge - the information theory of social development - is formed. Within the framework of this theory, the information economy occupies a central place. From the perspective of the information economy, the laws of organization and development of economic systems are determined by the laws of informatics. The study of the new role and place of man in the information society is the main task of the information economy.

Keywords

information, community, message, production, development.

In recent years, general scientific concepts such as "information" and "invariance" have become the subject of philosophical analysis. These concepts, arising in one or another branch of knowledge and elevated to the level of logical and methodological tools of scientific knowledge, are not only general methods of viewing objects and processes, but also forms of analyzing developing knowledge. As a result, the depth of understanding the meaning of events is measured by the full achievement of objective truth, which is not related to man or humanity. But cognitive activity (as a process of acquiring knowledge) as a whole is very multifaceted. It encompasses requirements, motives, goals, means of achieving them, conditions of cognition, informational methods of subject behavior, object and result of activity. Analysis of the growth of knowledge as a result of cognitive activity its informativeness leads to an increase in the problem. This problem, characterizing the unity of logical-epistemological, sociological, and psychological approaches to scientific activity, has not yet been sufficiently studied in the methodological research of modern science. Below we will try to analyze this problem, taking into account the knowledge of the logical-epistemological, sociological and psychological features of scientific knowledge and the enrichment of the content of material and practical activity. The content and composition of the spiritual image as a means of regulating the action consists of a set of specialized information about the tasks of impact on the object in accordance with a specific goal. As a result of the dependence of images on the tasks of material action, their functional deformation occurs, that is, from the point of view of the tasks of action,



special attention is paid to very informative "points" - types of objects, their characteristics and manifestations. It is precisely this informativeness that is an important feature of the subject's knowledge, which is a clearly reflected product of activity and existence in the consciousness.

Here, a close connection is observed between the informativeness of activity and knowledge, because the informative or significant part of knowledge is necessary for the subject in the process of consistent activity. Information arises as a product (result) of the process of interaction between its subject and object (source). The concept of information as a given, invariant part of representation can be characterized as the function of self-regulating systems capable of carrying out the selection process. Information appears as an important part, a means of communication, serving to manage the diversity reflected in complex structural systems. It combines a number of features - it acts not only as a reflection, management, but also as a means of communication. Here, the communicative nature of information comes to the forefront. Information is a concept that describes an important part of objective reality and is reflected in material systems designed for self-preservation, processing, and use of consequences (traces). Information systems have their own meaning in the process of service. Objectivity, the possibility of materialization and transmission are important features of information. In the study of the heuristic content of information, the following features of the information situation play an important role:

- 1) the subject of information (receiver of information, its modifier and user), the object of information (source of information): enters into interaction with the subject;
- 2) requirements: solves the problem of choosing an important part of the reflected diversity.

The active activity of the subject acts as one of the important factors in the process of information formation. External influences include the influence of an information object on the subject, encoding and modeling the effect, feedback, changes under the influence of the subject's level of knowledge, and others. "The study of information is closely related to the analysis of the information-management process, because information exists in it as a functional feature." Therefore, the subject of study is not the information itself, but the connections, functions, and mechanisms in the system of activity or behavior control, which have found their reflection in practice. Knowledge is the content of the subject's consciousness, the result of cognitive activity, a collection of cognitive images related to existing objects. The content of a specific subject's knowledge is never limited to the content of the received information. Acceptance, as a special form of knowledge, implies the comprehension, understanding, and analysis of the



received information. In the context of a democratic society associated with the growth of scientific knowledge, the problem of finding new forms of knowledge becomes relevant. This problem is mainly related to the transformation of knowledge in terms of its form through the simplification of knowledge using semiotic means. In this case, "in everyday life, production, and relationships between people, not the amount of information in the sense of communication technology, but primarily the content of information, or, in other words, informativeness, is important." Because no matter how much information there is, if it is not accepted, not understood, there will be no result from it. The informativeness of knowledge is a collection of important information that clearly reflects the laws of existence and serves the human being in his practical-transformative and cognitive activity, expressed in concepts, ideas, concepts, theories and other forms of knowledge. The content of informativeness is characterized as follows:

1) the problematic nature of the issues being raised; 2) the importance and specificity of knowledge that clearly reflects the characteristics, connections and relationships of the object being studied; 3) the novelty of information, if it has social significance and can change the attitude of the user after its assimilation; 4) compliance with the goals and objectives of the subject using information in the process of service; 5) the explanatory, predictive, and generalizing power of knowledge; 6) The invariance of knowledge as a feature of the logical-epistemological core of the content of knowledge; 7) the degree of uncertainty of knowledge. The integration of scientific information, which is one of the important signs of integration of science, is manifested in the transfer of scientific information from one field of science to another. Integration, which is one of the logical and epistemological foundations of modern science, changes the level of informativeness and basic information capabilities of scientific knowledge. This is related to the transition from one level of knowledge to another, to knowledge that more deeply reflects the content of things and events. Integrative processes increase the depth of theoretical structures and expand the scope of application of theory and empirical data. Further deepening of the content of theory contributes to an increase in the level of informativeness, the possibility of influencing integrative processes of information about concepts. Thus, the integration of science is a mechanism for realizing the informativeness of conceptual structures based on their interaction

The integration of science increases one of the important features of informativeness - the explanatory and predictive power of knowledge. Scientific cognition is characterized by the analysis of informativeness through invariance. Informativeness, in the sense of invariance, is largely characterized by the



explanatory power of conceptual structures. Scientific information joins the communicative process and becomes a means of increasing the effectiveness of cognitive activity. This is determined by the unity of epistemological and sociological approaches to the informativeness of knowledge. Thus, the study of the informativeness of knowledge implies the unity of logical-epistemological, sociological and psychological approaches to scientific activity. The informativeness of knowledge is the philosophical unity of objective and subjective things and phenomena. While informativity is a feature of the objective content of knowledge, it is also seen as a user's attitude towards information. These relationships are determined by the spiritual world of a particular person, the psychological characteristics of their cognitive activity. The user should accept and understand the information included in the socio-communicative process from the perspective of its objective content and social significance, objective socio-economic patterns. The informativeness of knowledge requires changing scientific activity, taking into account cognitive, socio-communicative and psychological aspects.

The sociological approach shows that the level of informativeness of knowledge increases with the growth of material production, the strengthening of complex, integrative features of the main tasks of material and transformative activity, and the development of scientific communication. In the emergence of new features of knowledge, socially significant features that have been incorporated into the socio-communicative process actively participate. One of the forms of the information process in explaining the nature of social information is the socio-communicative process. If previously tools of labor were considered a continuation of human physical organs and served to strengthen them, now information devices continue and strengthen the work of the human mind. Many forms of unskilled labour are replaced by skilled labour. The development of information technology leads to an increase in the level of information and qualifications of workers, an increase in the number of highly qualified specialists in production and a decrease in the number of low-qualified professions. Labor productivity is achieved not as a result of labor aggravation, but as a result of the rational performance of this work. The labor process becomes a form of creative activity, a means of fully expressing one's abilities. The place of production of material goods is occupied by the intellectual growth of the individual, the development of human abilities becomes the main form of life activity, the humanization of labor takes place. In conclusion, the informatization and automation of production imposes various requirements on workers and employees, takes them out of the direct production process and transforms them into subjects that are on the same level with this process. The process of creating conditions for the manifestation of the individual's identity and free social development creates conditions for the development of the



individual. There are additional opportunities for transitioning from one occupational activity to another occupational activity. Labor has a variable characteristic depending on social or personal needs, which is important when transitioning from standardized mass production to flexible, i.e. multi-variable, production focused on the mass needs of consumers.

LIST OF USED LITERATURE

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