



INFORMATION SOCIETY: PROBLEMS OF FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT; (Philosophical Analysis)

Nomozov Khurshid Shavkat ugli

Associate Professor of the International Innovation
University

Doctor of Philological Sciences. (PhD)

nomozovnomozov2@gmail.com

Annotation: *In the article, the social functions of the means of formation and development of the information society, the incomparable role of the means of information transmission in society. The problems of the information society are scientifically revealed and substantiated, the negative and positive aspects of the media in society.*

Keywords: *Information Society, (media), personality, behavior, society, global, information, humanity.*

In recent years, many countries and international organizations have prioritized the implementation of concepts and programs for transitioning to an information society. These documents take various forms, but they all share a single goal - to become one of the leaders in the global community. Analyzing these concepts allows us to identify the systemic characteristics of the information society.

The concept of the information society can serve as a unifying ideological principle for Russia. Alongside the concept of sustainable development, it provides a holistic view of the goals and objectives of social progress and offers specific ways to achieve them. For many, the appealing feature of this concept is its non-ideological nature.

Since the technological base of the information society is gradually being created in Russia, the concept of its construction must be developed and announced on behalf of the state, which determines the role and place of the main participants - the commercial sector of the economy, the state, and the population.

Information has become such an important part of the infrastructure of society that not only technological, but also social progress, the economic competitiveness of the entire country, its place in the world economy, its role in the international division of labor, the ability to develop democratic institutions, the growth of new jobs, etc. depend on them. These. Information society has transformed from a technological factor of development into an important element of modern society. However, with such changes, their future implementation depends not only on the development of scientific and technical thought, but also on the existing socio-economic and legal conditions.

When creating concepts for the information society, as a rule, a comprehensive approach is applied, based on the formation of a balance of interests of the state, society, business circles, and individuals. Similar concepts have been developed and implemented in the USA, Great Britain, Canada, Finland, France, Japan, Italy, Germany, and Denmark. Their description can be accessed via the Internet within the framework of the Global Inventory Project, which provides a lot of information related to global processes in the field of creating an information society on the server of the European Commission of the Council of Europe.

Each state, based on its specific conditions, develops a concept for entering the information society - the development of telecommunications infrastructure, the content industry, the legislative base, etc. However, analysis of various programs and concepts allows us to identify the unchanging features that form the core of the concept of any information society.

The concept is based on the idea that the formation of the information society is carried out under the influence of a new generation of information and telecommunication technologies, combined with the globalization of markets and competition both within countries and in the international arena. However, for a harmonious entry into the information society, it is necessary to coordinate and direct the efforts of the state as a body representing the interests of the entire society.

Due to the fact that the information infrastructure of society is created by technologists, there is a risk of the dominance of technocratic trends in the development of society. This risk is very real, therefore it is necessary to clearly formulate the "human dimension" of the information society.

This task was defined in the report of the European Commission's Information Society Forum. The main provisions of the report reflect the essence of the humane approach to the information society. The pace of change is so great that people can adapt to the conditions of the information society, if it becomes a society where lifelong learning takes place. To survive in the competitive struggle and maintain your advantages, you need to constantly improve your skills and knowledge to meet the new demands of the labor market. This means that education and upbringing should exist not only at the beginning of life, but throughout its entire course. Of course, the education and professional retraining systems themselves must meet these growing demands.

We cannot allow a situation where someone is "restricted" from the information society and society is divided into those who have information and those who do not. So far, many information services, such as online access to information, interactive television, satellite and mobile communications, are beyond the financial capabilities of many. Therefore, it is important to organize free access to information arrays through educational institutions and libraries. The state must focus its efforts on improving the quality of life of ordinary citizens by providing its services in electronic form.

New technologies bring both risks and benefits to the development of democracy: they involve people in the decision-making process and allow them to exercise closer control over the state. On the other hand, there is a possibility of impacting the right to privacy.

It is necessary to do more to engage people in dialogue about the problems and opportunities that the information society offers. Ultimately, the information

society can lead to the flourishing of creativity, new scientific discoveries, and cultural progress.

REFERENCES:

1. Nomozov, Xurshid. "INTERNET-MAKON RESURSLARIDAN FOYDALANISH SOHALARI." *Development and innovations in science* 2.7 (2023): 8-14.
2. Nomozov, Xurshid. "INTERNET-MAKON MOHIYATI, GENEZISI VA ZAMONAVIY TARKIBI." *Farg'ona davlat universiteti*,(3) (2023): 67-67.
3. Номозов, Х. "ИНТЕРНЕТ-МАКОН ТАЪСИРИДА СОДИР БЎЛАЁТГАН НЕГАТИВ ИЖТИМОЙЛАШУВ ШАКЛЛАРИ." *Философия и право* 26.3 (2023): 232-235.
4. Nomozov, Xurshid. "OMMAVIY AXBOROT VOSITALARINING IJTIMOIIY FUNKSIYASI." *TAMADDUN NURI JURNALI* 1.64 (2025): 253-255.
5. Shavkat o'g'li, Nomozov Xurshid. "INTERNET-MAKON MOHIYATI, GENEZISI VA ZAMONAVIY TARKIBI." *TANQIDIY NAZAR, TAHLILIIY TAFAKKUR VA INNOVATSION G'OYALAR* 1.2 (2024): 48-51.
6. Shavkat o'g'li, N. X. (2024). JAMIYAT IJTIMOIYLASHUVIDA INSTITUTLARI O'RNI VA INTERNET-MAKONNING UNDAGI O'RNI. *ANALYSIS OF MODERN SCIENCE AND INNOVATION*, 1(2), 83-88.
7. Shavkat o'g'li, N. X. (2024). JAMIYATDA INTERNET-MAKON KONTENTLARI TA'SIRIDA SODIR BO'LAYOTGAN NEGATIV IJTIMOIYLASHUV SHAKLLARI. *TANQIDIY NAZAR, TAHLILIIY TAFAKKUR VA INNOVATSION G'OYALAR*, 1(2), 52-58.
8. Shavkat o'g'li, N. X. (2024). JAMIYATDA INTERNET-MAKON RESURSLARIDAN FOYDALANISH SOHALARI. *MODERN PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION AND THEIR SCIENTIFIC SOLUTIONS*, 1(2), 113-118.

9. Shavkat o'g'li, N. X. (2024). JAMIYATDA INTERNET-MAKON RESURSLARIDAN FOYDALANISH SOHALARI. *MODERN PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION AND THEIR SCIENTIFIC SOLUTIONS*, 1(2), 113-118.
10. Shavkat o'g'li, N. X. (2023). AXBOROT XURUJINING O 'SMIRLAR HAYOTIGA TA'SIRI. *QO 'QON UNIVERSITETI XABARNOMASI*, 1285-1287.
11. Shavkat o'g'li, N. X. (2022). THREATS TO INFORMATION SECURITY IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. *Gospodarka i Innowacje.*, 22, 229-231.