



# Philosophical Foundations of Transformation in the Information Space in the New Uzbekistan

Rasulov Azizkhan Mukhamadgadirovich

Fergana State University Uzbekistan

DOI:

<https://doi.org/10.53697/iso.v4i2.1848>

\*Correspondence: Rasulov Azizkhan  
Mukhamadgadirovich  
email: a\_rasulov@gmail.com

Received: 25-10-2024

Accepted: 21-11-2024

Published: 17-12-2024

**Abstract:** *The article analyzes the philosophical foundations of information space transformation. The solution to the general philosophical problem of information as an attribute of matter in the modern world is researched. Also, this issue, in turn, is the subject of debates between attributive and functional approaches, supporters of the functional approach associate the phenomenon of information with the existence of the subject of knowledge, rejecting its functionality at the level of inorganic systems. The conclusions of the supporters of the attributive approach that information is a general characteristic, an attribute of organic and inorganic natural matter, are stated.*



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**Keywords:** *Information space, information revolution, informatization, cybernetics, attributive approach, В.П.Тухомиров, И.И. Родионов, public policy, reforms, electronic government.*

## Introduction

The emergence of types of information services increases the demand for information products, because they offer information based on the personal needs of users, as a result, the information space of producers and users is created. Thus, information products and services are one of the main factors of modern information business (Lepskiy, 2024).

Market relations place high demands on the level of innovation, reliability and completeness of information products, because effective marketing, financial credit and investment activities cannot be carried out without ICT.

## Methodology

The use of information products and services in various sectors of the economy has expanded the scope of its study and application. In particular, in the opinion of the great scientist V.P. Tikhomirov - information product as an economic category describes the relationship of production, creation, exchange and consumption of specific information collected and defined in various carriers between individuals, legal entities and economic subjects [1.240.]. The scientist who studied this market as the basis of library activity I.I. Rodionov defined it as follows... "We can say that various forms of information are

produced in the form of services or goods designed to meet the various demands of consumers, information products or information services" [2.549.].

In many scientific studies, the difference between the concepts of information products and information services as an economic category is not fully and clearly revealed. For example, the content of the above concept is briefly revealed in the thesis studies of S.A. Averyanova and I.S. Pilko and in the monograph of M.Ya. Dvorkina, and the important parts are not shown in full. According to the Russian scientist B. N. Chernyshev, information products and services are complementary terms, information products are the fulfillment of the demand for information and complete presentation to consumers, while information services are expressed in the services related to the delivery and presentation of information.

## Result

Information products and services, information systems are penetrating not only developed countries, but also the remote areas of developing countries, creating the basis for social and economic benefits (Dietz, 2021). For example, farmers who have access to interactive services networks will have accurate information about the prices of agricultural products in the market, people living in rural areas will be able to receive advice from city doctors based on telemedicine tools, and rural children will be able to access, select and use the necessary knowledge based on information networks (Ilham, 2021).

Started In creating an information business environment based on such innovations, special importance should be attached to the following: a) stimulation of wide involvement of private investments in this branch of the national economy; b) creating opportunities for integration into global computer networks for users and suppliers of all information; v) continuous and continuous improvement of the legal framework that adapts to the dynamic changes in the information and communications market; g) ensuring diversity of ICT services provided; d) protection of intellectual property rights [3.3].

The main subjects of the market of information products and services are all organizations, state and non-profit organizations, trade associations and social service providers, regardless of ownership forms and network characteristics (Makhafola, 2020).

In the digital age, the countries of the world can enter the global market based on the formation and integration of information and communication infrastructure. Countries that ignore these processes will harm the entire production activity, entrepreneurs and the development of society in various ways. That is why the large-scale use of modern production, agriculture or information and communication technologies by countries is considered a strategic task. Because they serve as a "core" that attracts foreign investment in the creation of additional jobs and retraining of employees (Saikia, 2020).

Many experts attach great importance to the development of infrastructure for the wide development of the information business industry, but these processes require large financial resources (Fu, 2019).

According to the calculations of the World Bank, at the beginning of the 21st century, modern information and communication technologies will cost 60 billion annually to build the global information infrastructure necessary for collecting, transmitting, processing and

presenting the necessary information. USD is required [5.4]. Representatives of the manufacturing, financial and telecommunication sectors make the largest investments in the ICT sector. For example, their share in Central and Eastern Europe was 48 percent. Similar trends can be observed in other countries. Globally, telecommunications operator companies are the leaders in growth in various areas of the ICT sector, which led to an increase in ICT spending by 6.3 percent in 2020. At the same time, the entire market size can be expected to increase by 3.1 percent [4.12].

The "information revolution" that began to take place at the end of the 20th century has a significant impact on the economic sphere as well. One of the main conditions for the socio-economic development of any country, especially for the development of science, education and culture, is the ability to quickly obtain the necessary information in various fields (Peláez, 2020).

Today, the entry of information and communication and computer technologies into all aspects of our life and rapid development has brought great changes to our society. As a result, humanity is experiencing a period of real revolutionary changes in the field of information. A common information society is forming in the world. The basis of these changes is the emergence of the most modern and effective means of information transmission and delivery to the consumer based on the convergence of information, telecommunication and computer technologies. As a result, the 21st century is recognized as the "age of the information society". That is, ensuring fast and high-quality circulation of information is becoming a key criterion for the development and prosperity of the country. Therefore, information and telecommunication technologies are a guarantee for the successful development of the economy and society today. The variety and application possibilities of these technologies are so endless that their effective use depends on human creativity and inventiveness. Information is the main feature of society - its global character. Today, we are witnessing the disappearance of borders between states and people based on the rise of civil society, and the system of the world economy is fundamentally changing. The result of the development of information and telecommunication technologies, these changes are in the focus of attention of scientists, politicians, specialists in the field of information (Li, 2020).

It is known that information is involved in the occurrence of all processes, but in many cases some processes are not involved. Their implementation will be different. At this point, some processes can be reversed. Data collection and registration is different for different facilities. This process is more complicated in production enterprises, firms, etc., where the management processes are performed by collecting and registering the initial economic report reflecting the activity of the object of the national economy. The collection of information is carried out together with its registration.

The rapid changes taking place in the world media space are reflected in the information space of our country, so you can't help but be happy. In this process, it is clearly visible that the mass media of a technically modern form are making a bold move.

## Discussion

In the next two years, such a phenomenon occurred in the information space of our country that any sharp article by a journalist with a sharp pen does not go unnoticed. Especially as a result of journalistic inquiries given in internet publications, the "fourth power" began to show its real power.

Another important point is that internationally recognized foreign internet search sites began to rely on national media sources operating in Uzbekistan and actively use their news. This is definitely a positive situation, it expands the opportunity of our reporters to enter the world information space directly.

The authoritative Russian search portal "Yandex.ru" regularly publishes in its news feed materials distributed by Internet publications such as "Gazeta.uz", "UzReport.com", "UzDaily.uz", "Podrobno.uz", "Sports.uz" in Uzbekistan. is proof of this.

The Kun.uz project, which started its activity in January 2012, managed to enter the top five Internet publications in Uzbekistan three years later, that is, in 2015. Now, according to the www.uz national search system ranking, it is in the second place among the most popular sites. Daryo.uz is in the first place. The projects olx.uz, stadion.uz, championship.asia, and mover.uz took the next places.

According to Google Analytics, on average, 350,000 people visit Kun.uz every day. Until now, no internet newspaper in Uzbekistan could gather such a large audience. The site is also using the social media platform effectively. In particular, pages on Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Odnoklassniki look more active. In the Telegram messenger, the channel named @KunUzOfficial is boldly operating.

The emergence of new phenomena such as kun.uz, khabar.uz, and gazeta.uz in the national information space is definitely serving to literally satisfy the need of the audience of readers for fast and unbiased news. At the same time, the leaders of local government bodies are actively participating in finding solutions to the problems that are bothering our people. It is not a secret that forced labor is one of the problems that has been criticized by foreign experts and opponents of various levels and has had a negative impact on the image of Uzbekistan in the international media space.

## Conclusion

Human society is moving from industrial society to post-industrial society in its development. It is known that the main source of development of an industrial society is the availability of energy sources and energy production and distribution opportunities. In the information society, the source of production depends on knowledge gathering technologies, information processing, and symbolic communication, and knowledge and information are integrated in the development of society. That is, knowledge and information are currently the main source of development of society.

In the industrial direction of development, the source of productivity is the centralization of energy use in the processes of utilization, production and distribution of energy resources, and in the informational direction, the source of productivity is the creation of knowledge and information processing. In any kind of development, knowledge

and information are undoubtedly very important factors, because the production process is always based on a certain level of knowledge and information processing.

In the process of information communication, it is necessary for a person with information culture to be able to work with selected information, to be able to systematize, generalize, and divide information into components, and to be able to express them in an understandable way to others. This demand is reflected in a multifaceted multimedia system that can perform the dual functions of televisions and radio receivers, photo labs and virtual libraries, telephones and faxes, and at the same time has a classic set of computing tasks and provides high-speed connection to the Internet. One of the most important reasons for this process is the recognition of the Internet - a global computer network by the people of the world. This network has been able to unite millions of people, hundreds of countries, reduce geographical distances, and break down the barriers that hinder communication and interaction in various spheres of human activity.

The emergence of the Internet and the market liberalization that started all over the world led to a decrease in the price of communication services. These two important factors contributed significantly to the development of the information industry and its social strengthening. As a result of the subsequent decrease in the price of computers and communication services, not only business and government institutions, but also many people began to use them, which in turn had a decisive impact on the information industry. Because it has millions of new customers and markets.

The unprecedented development of modern information technologies, in particular, the global Internet network, has completely expanded the scope of traditional mass media, which have been formed in people's minds until now. As a result of this, traditional information space - in our example, the "territory" of national journalism, its boundaries have changed radically. It has been shown that the volume and speed of information transfer from "inside" to "outside" and vice versa has increased unimaginably.

In conclusion, a number of trends that have arisen in the world require radical changes in various areas of human society, ensuring the security of information systems and the application of information technologies in the educational process. The expansion of the volume of information, the technological possibilities of its storage, processing and transmission creates the basis for their use in all sectors of society.

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