Importance of studying the term "information space" in modern philosophy

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Abstract

The paper aims to investigate the importance of studying the term "information space" in modern philosophy via a socio-philosophical analysis as a method. As a result, information culture is a combination of informative and communicative tools made during the whole cultural and historical development that takes part in the socialization of an individual and a social mind. In conclusion, the purpose of using a systematic analysis in a particular problem is to analyze a lot of information about the system using the methodology and to increase the validity of a large number of possible solutions.

Importancia de estudiar el término "espacio de información" en filosofía moderna

Resumen

El artículo tiene como objetivo investigar la importancia de estudiar el término "espacio de información" en la filosofía moderna a través de un análisis socio-filosófico como método. Como resultado, la cultura de la información es una combinación de herramientas informativas y comunicativas realizadas durante todo el desarrollo cultural e histórico que participa en la socialización de una mente individual y social. En conclusión, el propósito de utilizar un análisis sistemático en un problema particular es analizar mucha información sobre el sistema utilizando la metodología y aumentar la validez de una gran cantidad de posibles soluciones.

Palabras clave: Espacio de información, Red, sociedad, Comunicación virtual, Información, Sistematización.

1. INTRODUCTION

Information is a prominent element in the life story, in the lifestyle, and the twenty-first century is the age of information. Therefore, there is a need to explore the information space. The transition to information society has an impact on the history of the media. The newest technology has become a new stage of science and scientific shift. E-mail, computer-aided conferences have become the centerpiece of the scientific environment; science and the scientist have been bound to this dependence. Scientific research is a great opportunity for research objects to deliver, distribute and share the

exact, timely responsibilities. That is why this article attempts to study the information space in modern philosophy and to identify its peculiarities.

2. METHODOLOGY

Changes in the information infrastructure associated with the evolution of information technologies lead to a change in the system that ensures the functioning of the information space. To address this problem, it is necessary to explore the possibilities of information support mechanisms to improve the functioning of entities, taking into account the scientific-theoretical basis of the information space with a complex approach to its analysis and taking into account the specificity of the sub-system of regional level. Therefore, in the article, we have conducted a socio-philosophical analysis based on our branch to solve such complex issues.

3. DISCUSSION

To understand the concept of information space, it is necessary to pay attention to the concept of space. In this context, the President of the country Nazarbayev said, the history of the nation begins when all the things, space and time combine, while space is the indicator of everything, the time is an indicator of all occasions, it is not just a

beautiful aphorism. When the concept of space is created, these philosophies begin to search for answers to these questions.

Information space is a multilevel structure. The concept of information space combines two terms: space and information. It can be characterized by properties such as the interconnection of all elements in the structural, duration, material systems. Consequently, this concept is used to describe structured and coordinated objects, in other words, interconnected objects. These attributes are characteristics not only of physical space but also of any other space.

In the process of appearing and formation, the information space passes through several stages. Until the writing appeared in the tribal public building, the connection between the objects of the information space was carried out in a certain way by direct epic reporting. Over time, after labeling with information signs, the subject of oral communication is reduced. The labeling of sign for material media was a prerequisite for the document's origin. The width and duration of the information space are now measured by the geographical distribution (transmit) of the document. Once the document has appeared, the information space has become a material state (VIRILO, 2004).

In modern philosophy, some questions need to be explored in the study of the concept of information space. In particular, there is a search for information space research in social philosophy. Druker, in his turn, says the information is valuable with its flair and subtle

character (VASHCHEKIN, 1990). That is, the data is the ultimate source of information and, because of the use of the knowledge gained with the knowledge, it is considered as a pseudonym. The data does not have depth, it becomes information during the process of editing and developing, and when it is transformed it gets valuable meaning. The fact is that the concept of Information Space is related to its object theory, he appears once and again disappears, and only a small part of the information is generalized, memorized and became valuable knowledge (DANILOVA, 2009). Based on this research logic, you can give a definition. Considering the internal system of the society, the information space is characterized by the existence of telecommunication systems that operate based on common principles and provide information exchange between organizations and citizens, as well as meet their information needs. The main parts of the information space are: 1) information resources (database), 2) interchangeable media, 3) information infrastructure. This definition reflects the key factors that are important in the theory of object.

Here, first, the technological factor is mentioned. The definition identifies the telecommunication systems that define the historical boundaries of the formation of information space. The systematic and global features of telecommunications, based on common principles, emerged in the last quarter of the twentieth century. Continuous changes in the telecommunications predominant and non-inherent formats not only alter the structure of the information space but also change its resource capabilities. This way, the tool becomes part of it, determining the nature of the information it distributes.

Second, the definition also shows the existence of a political factor. Informational space management concept also reflects: citizens are considered as demanding owners, whereas structural elements of the system, such as organizations, play an important role. Looking back on history, we see that communication has always been an important tactical and strategic resource. Warfare was also a source of communication, with books called mechanical art, later known as artisan art. After a while, the Frenchman, Marcel Lerbeier, introduced his camera named demonstration machine gun (SHADRIN, 2000).

The information space of society is formed as a result of the activity of all documentary institutions. We can consider it as a set of interconnected information processes and systems. Generation information centers, storage, and dissemination of information have become a problem in all spheres of public life - management, production, defense, ecology, the use of natural resources and the social sphere. The reliability of the services of these centers should be ensured not only from the organizational point of view but also from the technical point of view. The advancement of the informational space, the desire for continuity of its development stages add new ways and means of information dissemination and transfer to the information system. These are made in the most appropriate form, belonging to a certain period of material and technical development. Modern storage and dissemination of information are truly revolutionary.

Now, communication facilities, telecommunications, and computer technologies provide an extremely high rate of information quanta, so it is no longer a factor limiting its spread. Instant distribution of information changes the range of events and creates preconditions for creating a single and boundless space in society. The capabilities of this space today are demonstrated by the Internet. Because of the peculiarities of the complexity of the information space, it cannot be formed spontaneously. For this purpose, coordinated and interrelated actions of space members are required. Here, the legitimate provision of information processes plays an important role. One common space can be regarded as an informational model of public life, which links communication between different objects in the same territory and is governed by technical and technological means through information analogs. Government support for all its elements and progressive development trends is a decisive factor.

Forming a unified information space is a complex integrated process. It is very difficult to integrate all its resources and subjects. Access to it must be targeted, systematic and may take longer. Only the individual elements of the space will be united, thanks to the efforts of the members of the space. Thus, the social side of the information space is reflected, and the information space can be regarded as a community of associations and information related to people (KARA-MURZA, 2002).

A few steps have been made before to define the concept of information space. Considering information resources as an important element, we can provide the following information: Information space is a communication platform that is based on historical information, providing access to information for consumers, coordinated and structured, provided utilizing telecommunications and legal guarantees, the form of informational resources that summarizes the results of the activities.

The Information Space Concept is a part of the study of the Institute of Information Society by Japanese sociologist MELKOVSKAYA (2005) with Masuda that explained it by the term philosophy of time. Considering information as a key resource for future civilization survival, Japanese scientists have suggested that the speed and frequency of information acquisition necessarily arises. According to Japanese scientists, the emergence of this problem should change the attitude of time and this approach will become a resource and get social value. The new social status of time in the information society is a prerequisite for the formation of new values, that is, time becomes the common mechanism of the creative aspect of future civilization formation. Masuda introduced the concept of time - value to determine the characteristics of the information society. Masuda connects this unmatched global information space with the time-value system that describes the information era. The spread of this informational space based on information infrastructure, communication, satellite communications, computer, contributes to the globalization of global processes worldwide (LUMAN, 2005).

It should be noted that the use of the phrase information space in the mass media is not an indication that it was studied as a scientific concept. This term can be used more closely as a word phrase, rather than a scientific explanation. However, within the framework of the research, the concept of information space is compulsory (operationalization - the conformity of scientific understanding) and the analysis of the main components of its structure. The main components of information space can be information resources, information communication tools, and information infrastructure.

Information infrastructure is a set of information communication (including information and communication technologies), which provides access to information resources and citizens' access to information and information technology development and functioning of the state or the region (KOSTELS, 2000). According to the above, information systems that provide information and communication between information providers and consumers within the term information space, it is possible to consider the distribution of knowledge accumulated in resources and its preservation in the existing infrastructure.

From the content perspective, the information space can be viewed in two ways: the first is the set of interconnected images, symbols, concepts, texts, documents, as well as the hypertext structure, and the second, information processing, collection, editing, searching, distribution and storage of information can be considered. The multifaceted interrelationship of the above-mentioned hypertext

structure and information processes is a prerequisite for the formation of an information space. (ABISHEV, KHAMIDOV & CAPSENBAYEVA, 2009). While individuals (subjects) put the existing information space into action, it is also accepted as a world that has no systematic personality, higher than individuals do

The information space project allows one or more other coordinates to be derived from different types. Therefore, depending on typological characteristics, it is possible to systematize various information spaces: the market of educational services, property criteria, factors, source, and level. Implementation of these rules will create an informational space at the regional micro or macro level, and the vision with mechanism of self-development will become an open regional information environment in different subject areas, which will provide a clear and formal coordination, scientific research management, scientific research on this regional subject area to create a knowledge system. Participating in the exchange of information broadens the information and makes new. This process opens unlimited opportunities for self-development and research on a specific subject area.

At any level, information structures of different orientations and scales will always correspond to the scope and orientation of the actual action that is reflected in the information structure for different organizational structures. As an integral feature of matter, information is the main system that provides the functioning of the space that is the constituent. Each object reflects information space and communication

in the information space. The effectiveness of the system will be ensured by the intensity of information exchange and will depend on the distribution and characteristics of information flows in space. It is possible to conclude that the increase in information in the exchange process is due to the interaction of the information factors of their subjects, and therefore the fact that information growth cannot be returned as a condition and outcome of systems evolution.

Based on the need to create information space, appropriate conceptual models will be created based on different spaces. Initially, the concept of information space appeared in 1992 in the terminology of specialists in various fields. The unified scientific definition of the concept of information space has not been presented but has been used in different content, but its scientific formulation is not sufficiently developed. In the context of this concept, we can differentiate between the ways we define in several different ways. The first approach is territorial-information space considered as informative territory. The use of generalized samples for research, the actions of individuals become a unique distance, depending on the time, cost, and the purpose of interaction.

The problem of identifying and analyzing the features of various social and spatial objects, as well as their interaction, is not sufficiently studied in domestic science. Vinogradsky emphasizes the need for spatial-temporal characteristics in various fields of activity. The category Space describes all major objects of the motion of matter: mechanical, physical, chemical, biological, and social. To

understand the universality of space, it is necessary to distinguish between correct EPZHANOVA (2010) wrote. Space is a true, practical conceptual space, that is, the scientific understanding of some real space and the receiving space are the perceptions of the sense organs by sight, sensation.

After reviewing the information space category, it is possible to examine its properties such as an object, process, volume, intensity, and density. This aspect is important in managing. T. Zakupen considers the information space as a territory with information resources and infrastructure, and all subjects have the same capacities as receiving, transporting and manipulating information at any point in the space DZALOSHINSKY (2001) that Prokhorova gave. Information space is not only a region with simple information but also a geographical and auditorial character. According to a regional understanding, the information space is defined by the subject, including the source of information, the technological system of collection and processing, dissemination of information and users of various resources that are governed by the current legislation.

The third evolutionary way of the concept of information space is determined by the method of processing information. Subjects of information space accept the environment utilizing filtration and processing of information, using modern information (mental) templates, allowing them to solve the existing problems. The conceptual model of information space is a set of structures such as information space agents (information systems), an agent model of the

environment, and information interaction of agents in the form of information resources and space. The evolutionary model of the information space can be transformed as a sophisticated example of the subject area, and affecting the functions and structures of a particular space in the process of information collection. When the information model provides the content and function of a more accurate space, the effectiveness of subjects' activities is high, and the principle of information space identification is provided by structural factors.

Management awareness - a stable process, despite difficulties, has been advancing in recent years. Many people accept the same or different types of management decisions, have the information and communication infrastructure of the management system, and have many facilities to be managed. All this takes place through information flows in the information space through an updated information management system with different management complexity. The peculiarity of any complex system is its sophisticated internal structure and unique properties that are not observed in ordinary systems with a simple internal structure. Some common laws of different complex systems (economic, industrial, military, educational, biological, physical, scientific) have regularities that are not dependent on actual content and goals.

Unusual and non-mercantile spaces are full of features: building blocks, road alerts, sound amplifiers, plasma screens, cross-country vehicles and more. It would not have been possible to find shelter

during the first surviving world and to find a place where he would be alive to survive. Modern-day developers are sometimes unable to cope with the ongoing data network. Do you have a hard time running away from a poor job? It is worth the effort and it should be avoided, why there is no need to keep up the pressure? American politician related to this A. Gore's thoughts are of interest: The Humanity was born with his own hands, and he went to the depths of the sea. We have brought many statistical data, formulas, images, documents, and declarations to the world, and we are unable to master it. Instead of looking for new ways to understand and absorb the world we are developing, we are developing a new generation of heat.

You need to have a lot of knowledge, skills, and content to keep up-to-date information on your current job and to secure it as free education. These processes can be spontaneously implemented and can be avoided. In the online warfare, we have systematized knowledge production and strengthened our mentality. With the use of the industrial method, we are engaged in the production of modern knowledge and this knowledge is the driving force of our economy.

Information and knowledge were inevitably valuable resources. However, the spontaneousness of the intellectuals is a barrier to the abuse of those values. In the knowledge-based economy, it is necessary to use the best methods of organizing and managing knowledge. According to P. Druker, the productivity of education is the faction that defines its competitiveness. There is a great deal of productivity in countries, industries, and private organizations.

Medium-sized fabric makes the product even more productive, although it is pragmatic productivity.

The global network of smartphones has come to an end. Everyone who needs help has always had access to it. In one case, it is important to be aware of this problem, but there are problems with family medicine, family problems, and more serious crime-related crime scenarios. As the equality is constantly stagnant, the new ethic values of the person, as well as the change in the professional structure of the person, are at the expense of those who are in the commune. The gradual integration of the world into a virtual world has led to the fact that real life is in second place (CASTEL, 1999).

It is possible to say that the human gets the information at three levels. The first is biological, that is genetics; the second - social environment; the third is a technique that has grown in the way of life, and its way of life and its commitment. The technologies that contribute to the elaboration and retention of information are the most commonly used in the life of the bullion, the cultural level of the population, and its importance. This means that the tendency of the part of the society to move quickens undoubtedly.

In the information era, primarily, the audiovisual culture was the basis of the media. The film, especially television, is a phenomenon called screen culture. It is no coincidence that over the past decade, many people have been using the idea of television as a teacher of life. The creation of a troop contributes to the active search

for non-traditional holders for the opportunity to feel, clarify, and effectively address issues of controlling the effects of globalization. Significant challenges include change of groundwater, the loss of traditional ethics, and the inefficiency of the civilian system. The downside of globalization is its cutting edge and advanced communications technology. Terrorism, corruption, crime, epidemics, ethnic and racial discrimination remain unwarranted for residents of the globe.

The most important part of the research is intellectual innovation activities. This will make the autonomy of the learning process of each individual, owing to the free access to all forms of education. Civilian reformers have already been overwhelmed, and social issues are not crucial. Therefore, you must not have to worry about the problem. If you have a request for show business, sports, medical services, and so on, first of all, the country's issues must be upbuilding. It is important for us to have a strong sense of responsibility and to persuade them to do so. Unfortunately, some of the country's most vulnerable people have been trying to ignore the idea of their readers. This was especially the case for the independence of the skin. Certainly, there is always a ghost of the ghazi. He did not give up his trainees to his peculiarities. It is a great blessing that the pursuit of sensationalism has led to a great deal of pain and anxiety. Otherwise, today, there is a lot of bad news. Explaining the story to the fullest extent is a task of the magazine.

Hence, despite the pressure on the media, it has been busy carrying out such activities, so that it does not have control over. Television, radio, and magazines are vital things for the teenager, and he realizes that this is a very important thing to get information. There is no place in this matrix for an individual with a personal interest. Intellectuals and civilian structures can only win in a certain matter if their attempts to change the situation, based on such concepts and practices as the mass sphere, open society, publicity. The political and economic infrastructure of the world information space has been formed. The strength of the system's efforts to change the root warfare is limited in certain places. In such places, initiatives that change will be subordinated to the unity algorithm.

In this regard, societies argue that another model of difference is needed. It should be an example of non-classical rationality based on social diversity. The media has been a major contributor to a large group of tutors. This is an ideological, psychological, social, economic, and another active ingredient. The phenomenon of masculine culture, strengthening of psychotronics, is the only problem that arises based on communication. There was a new television set of TV shows. Modern media culture is the intensity of a wave of frustration, which is a comprehension of the world of heredity with its social, well-being, psychological, artistic and intellectual refinements.

According to the above, we provide the following explanation: Information culture is a combination of informative and communicative tools made during the whole cultural and historical

development that takes a part in the socialization of an individual and a social mind. All types of media incorporate a culture of self-promotion and promotion; media culture and more with the help of media outlets, to initiate, debug and read the media, and to reflect the level of the person's level. Besides, it is important to remember that the civilized culture - the process of civilization's evolution - is a profound and perceptive process.

4. CONCLUSION

Information space is defined as the interaction of social, informational and social actors, and is a measure of their interaction and communication. The concept of information space includes the above-mentioned regional, functional and evolutionary approaches. The first way is to have a complete information metric with information space, and secondly, dynamic object-oriented, integrative, hierarchical and analytical information processing systems and accessibility to different users. In the third approach, the model of information space is a subject of interaction and information of subjects. The purpose of using a systematic analysis in a particular problem is to analyze a lot of information about the system using the methodology and to increase the validity of a large number of possible solutions.

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