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FEATURES OF THE STUDY OF THE INFORMATIONAL SPACE CONCEPT IN MODERN PHILOSOPHY

Social-philosophy is looking for answers to many contemporary issues. There are many changes in the world. One state in the face of development, while other state is collapsing. Despite that fact, there are still developing countries. As the state develops, different issues will arise. The main development of the society is a time indicator. Moreover, the concept of time and space is parallel. Therefore, existences in space and relationship form an informational environment. There is a common problem of modern information space. The world's people live in an informational space without borders. After all, the Internet has become a global network. Although, each country has its own information space, we find that a broader view of the information space has not been fully explored yet. Then, is the information space unlimited and at the global level? The information space is therefore the centerpiece of today's information society. It is alarming that we use different types of TV and radio, cellular communications, virtual conversations with each other through social networking, and consciousness to digital technology. Information is updated at the every moment, not even in an every hour. Traditional media – this is losing for speedy media, that sends poor, fake information. This is also the current problem of information space in the media world. Therefore, the article provides the basic concepts of the systematic methodology of this information space and the methods used as tools to study the information space.

Keywords: information space, information society, information systematization, virtual communication.

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.

Methodology

Changes in the information infrastructure associated with the evolution of information technologies lead to a change in the system that ensures functioning of the information space. In order 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 own branch to solve such complex issues.

Review of the literature

The article focuses on the information space in the world, information society, information context, and virtual communicative practice. By the information, space P.B. Gofman-Kadoshnikova, A.P. Levic, G.E. Mikhaylovskii, B.S. Fleisman, A.A. Sharova and others. show the external and internal environment of the system reflecting the proximity to space. E.A. Azroyants' "Globalization: as a science problem", G.V. Vayatta "When Information Becomes Knowledge: Communication in Modern Science", V.G. Vinogradsky's "Social Organization of Space", A.E. Kalinin's "Development of informational space in the regional economic system", G. Buch's "Object-Oriented Projection with Applied Approaches". Levic "Information as a structure system", S.G. Kara-Murza's "Theory of Mysticism" and other scientific works describe the methods of research in the information space.

Discussion

In order 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 N.Nazarbayev said, "The history of the nation begins when all the things, space and time combines, while space is the indicator of everything, the time is indicator of all occasions, it is not just a beautiful aphorism." In fact, when the concept of space is created, these philosophies begin 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 the 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 is now measured by the geographical distribution (transmit) of the document. Once the document has appeared, the information space has become a material state.

In modern philosophy, there are questions that 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. P. Druker, in his turn, says, "The information is valuable with its flair and subtle character" (P. Druker 2006: 320). That is, the data is the ultimate source of information and, as a result of the use of the knowledge gained with the knowledge, it is considered as a pseudonym. The data does not have a 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 the Information Space is related to its object theory, he appears once and again disappears, only small part of information is generalized, memorized and became valuable knowledge (A.Danilova 2009: 117). 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 on the basis of 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 (organizational structure system)

(www.glossary.ru) 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 (for example, the emergence of a "network society") not only alter the structure of the information space, but also change its resource capabilities (for example, transfer from analog media to digital formats). This way, the tool becomes part of it, determining the nature of the information it distributes. ("Tool means message").

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 (social institutions), 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" "(P. Virilla 2004: 45).

Information space of society is formed as a result of 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 is truly revolutionary. At the moment, 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.

As a consequence of the peculiarities of the complexity of the information space, it cannot formed spontaneously. For this purpose, coordinated and interrelated actions of space members are required. Here, 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 analogues. 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.

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 by means of telecommunications and legal guarantees, 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 O. Kishida with J. 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 absolutely new values, that is, time becomes the common mechanism of creative aspect of the future civilization formation. J. Masuda introduced the concept "time - value" to determine the characteristics of the information society. J. 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 (J. Masuda 1997: 118).

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 (I. Negodayev 1999: 78). 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. (I.Daloshinsky: 2001: 56-57). 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 criterion, 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 a number of 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. "(G.Vayat 1976: 390).

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. V.G. Vinogradsky emphasizes the need for spatial-temporal characteristics in various fields of activity (V.Vinogradskii 1988: 179)

The category "Space" describes all major objects of the motion of matter: mechanical, physical, chemical, biological, and social. In order to understand the universality of space, it is necessary to "distinguish between correct" V.K. Potemkin and A.L. Simanov 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 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 (V. Vashchin 1990: 24-49) 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 by means of filtration and processing of information, using modern information (mental) templates,

allowing 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 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 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 a shelter in the midst of 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 a 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.

The knowledge and knowledge were inevitably valuable resources. But 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 a pragmatic productivity (P. Drucker 2006: 280).

The global network of smartphones has come to an end. Everyone who needs the 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 the real life is on the second place (S. Kara-Murza 2002: 832)

It is possible to say that the human get 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. 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" (V. Abramov 2009: 16).

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 the 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 (L. Masterman, 1985: 341).

Civilian reformers have already been overwhelmed, and social issues are not crucial. Therefore, it is very important that you do not have to worry about the problem. If you have a request for a show business, sports, medical services, and so on, first of all, the country's issues must be up building. 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 own trainees to his own 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 (A.Matalimova, 2006: 164).

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 (for example, the popularity of Russian discourse is considered only as a result of a successful PR-service, as seen in thematic web sites regarding the concept of "mass").

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 other 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 (primarily audiovisual: TV, cinema, computer graphics, Internet), 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 socialization of an individual and of a social mind" (J. Habermas 1993: 29-37).

All types of media (audio, graphic, visual, audiovisual) incorporate a culture of self-promotion and promotion; media culture and more with the help of media outlet, to initiate, debug and "read" the media, and to reflect the level of the person's level. In addition, it is important to remember that the civilized culture - the process of civilization's evolution - is a profound and profound process.

The 21st century has been a great success, and this view has been proven in its own right today. Even though the country has not gone long enough, it is a good time to experience the displacement of the computer everywhere.

MediaText, as well as the whole system of bulk communication, has evolved into its evolutionary way. Culture of media can be divided into four stages, just as M. Maskluen separates the history of the civilized civilization: 1) a typical era; 2) Millennium anniversary of the phonetic heritage; 3) "The Gutenberg Galaxy" - five hundred years of the writing technique; 4) "The Marconi Galaxy" is an electronic civilization. To this list can be added as a fifth point M. Gaelstein's "Internet Gallery".

One of the key features of the cartoon warrior as seen in the paper, CT has become a "network logic of the basic structure of the team" that organizes basic social services and processes (M. Castels 2000: 608).

The safer core of the process is the creation of new technologies. According to Claude, it is possible that access to a particular network, interacting with each other in networks, can be a source of power and conflict. The social twinning of the twentieth century have drawn the whole world and have fueled the new form of social structure, which is called "linear armor" or "linear structures" (W. Dizard, 1982: 287).

The networks have been expanded to include unstructured systems that have been able to connect to each other, without restrictions. The social networking infrastructure is accessible to innovation.. According to Claustels, the new economic formulas are based on the global network structure of capital, business, technological accessibility and knowledge acquired through these networks, at the present time forms the basis for productivity and competitiveness. Therefore, the network is a major source of the power and changes in the modern world.

The term "network" is often used to describe the infrastructure of the informational society - communication, multimedia technology, computers, the Internet. At the same time, the online network is still visible in social networks. Hierarchical structure of misbehavior in marketing, business management and marketing is a network structure. "Many scientists believe that network structures have a high degree of success in social and economic systems that have been promoted, especially in terms of solidarity. Direct marketing activities are carried out in line with the network guidelines. The effectiveness of networks is evident in the system of information and decision-making on the Internet, the right to a fair trial, and self-reliance and deployment. A network of education on the network is strengthening. "(I.Malkowskaya 2005: 272).

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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