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THE CONCEPT OF THE INFORMATION SOCIETY AND ITS HISTORICAL INTERPRETATION

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Abstract
This article analyzes the history of the formation of the information society and the main scientific interpretations. The basic principles, trends and aspects of the information society are revealed. Based on the information provided, scientific conclusions were drawn.

Keywords: information, society, information society, history, social relations, personality and state.

Abstract
In the history of the development of civilization, several information revolutions have occurred - transformations of social relations due to fundamental changes in the field of information processing. The consequence of such transformations was the acquisition of a new quality by human society.
The first revolution was associated with the invention of writing, which led to a gigantic qualitative and quantitative leap. There is an opportunity to transfer knowledge from generation to generation.
The second (mid-16th century) was caused by the invention of printing, which radically changed industrial society, culture, and organization of activities.
The third (late 19th century) was due to the invention of electricity, thanks to which the telegraph, telephone, and radio appeared, making it possible to quickly transmit and accumulate information in any volume.
The fourth (70s of the XX century) is associated with the invention of microprocessor technology and the advent of the personal computer. Computers, computer networks, and data transmission systems (information communications) are created using microprocessors and integrated circuits.

Scientific Discourse

This period is characterized by three fundamental innovations:

- transition from mechanical and electrical means of information conversion to electronic ones;
- miniaturization of all components, devices, instruments, machines;
- creation of software-controlled devices and processes [1].

To create a more holistic picture of this period, it is advisable to familiarize yourself with the information below about the change in generations of electronic computers (computers) and compare this information with the stages in the field of information processing and transmission.
- Information on the change of generations of computers, 1st generation (early 50s). The element base is electron tubes. Computers were distinguished by their large dimensions, high energy consumption, low speed, low reliability, and programming in codes.
- 2nd generation (from the late 50s). Element base – semiconductor elements. All technical characteristics have improved compared to the previous generation computers. Algorithmic languages are used for programming.

- 3rd generation (early 60s). Element base – integrated circuits, multilayer printed circuit assembly. A sharp reduction in the size of computers, increasing their reliability, increasing productivity. Access from remote terminals.
- 4th generation (from the mid-70s). The element base is microprocessors, large integrated circuits. Technical characteristics have been improved. Mass production of personal computers. Directions of development: powerful multiprocessor computing systems with high performance, creation of cheap microcomputers.
- 5th generation (from the mid-80s). The development of intelligent computers began, but has not yet been successful. Introduction into all areas of computer networks and their integration, use of distributed data processing, widespread use of computer information technologies[2].

The latest information revolution brings to the fore a new industry - the information industry, associated with the production of technical means, methods, technologies for the production of new knowledge. All types of information technologies, especially telecommunications, are becoming the most important components of the information industry. Modern information technology is based on advances in the field of computer technology and communications.

Information technology (IT) is a process that uses a set of tools and methods for collecting, processing and transmitting data (primary information) to obtain new quality information about the state of an object, process or phenomenon. Telecommunications - remote data transmission based on computer networks and modern technical means of communication[3].

The increasing complexity of industrial production, social, economic and political life, changes in the dynamics of processes in all spheres of human activity have led, on the one hand, to an increase in the need for knowledge, and on the other, to the creation of new means and ways to satisfy these needs. The rapid development of computer technology and information technology gave impetus to the development of a society built on the use of various information and called the information society.

How do scientists understand the information society?

Japanese scientists believe that in the information society, the computerization process will give people access to reliable sources of information, relieve them of routine work, and ensure a high level of automation of information processing in the industrial and social spheres. The driving force behind the development of society should be the production of informational, rather than material, products. The material product will become more information-intensive, which means an increase in the share of innovation, design and marketing in its value.

In the information society, not only production will change, but also the entire way of life, the value system, and the importance of cultural leisure in relation to material values will increase. Compared to an industrial society, where everything is aimed at the production and consumption of goods, in the information society intelligence and knowledge are produced and consumed, which leads to an increase in the share of mental labor. A person will need the ability to be creative, and the demand for knowledge will increase.

The material and technological base of the information society will be various kinds of systems based on computer equipment and computer networks, information technology, and telecommunications. The information society is a society in which the majority of workers are engaged in the production, storage, processing and sale of information, especially its highest form – knowledge[4].

In the actual practice of the development of science and technology in advanced countries at the end of the 20th century. The picture of the information society created by theorists is gradually taking on visible shape. It is predicted that the entire world space will transform into a single computerized and information community of people living in electronic apartments and cottages. Any home is equipped with all kinds of electronic devices and computerized devices. Human activities will be focused primarily on information processing, while material and energy production will be entrusted to machines.

The role of informatization in the development of society.

The activities of individuals, groups, teams and organizations are now increasingly beginning to depend on their awareness and ability to effectively use available information. Before taking any action, it is necessary to carry out a lot of work on collecting and processing information, understanding it and analyzing it. Finding rational solutions in any area requires processing large amounts of information, which is sometimes impossible without the use of special technical means.

The increase in the volume of information became especially noticeable in the middle of the 20th century. An avalanche-like flow of information rushed at a person, not giving him the opportunity to perceive this information fully. It became increasingly difficult to navigate the new stream of information that appeared every day. Sometimes it has become more profitable to create a new material or intellectual product than to search for an analogue made earlier. The formation of large flows of information is due to:

- Extremely rapid growth in the number of documents, reports, dissertations, reports, etc., which present the results of scientific research and development work;
- An ever-increasing number of periodicals on various areas of human activity.

Conclusion

These reasons have given rise to a very paradoxical situation - the world has accumulated enormous information potential, but people cannot use it to its fullest due to the limitations of their capabilities. The information crisis has confronted society with the need to find ways out of this situation. The introduction of computers, modern means of processing and transmitting information into various fields of activity served as the beginning of a new evolutionary process called informatization in the development of human society, which is at the stage of industrial development.

Informatization of society is an organized socio-economic and scientific-technical process of creating optimal conditions for meeting information needs and realizing the rights of citizens, government bodies, local governments, organizations, public associations based on the formation and use of information resources.

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