

THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF INFORMATION IN SOCIETY.

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Abstract

The article analyzes the changes that have occurred in public life and legal relations during the period of rapid development and introduction of information and communication technologies. Based on the presented facts and observations, the need for regulatory regulation of human actions and statements on the Internet, social and local networks is justified. In addition, it is concluded that information in modern society acquires increased value, since it can be used not only as a commodity, but also as a means of influencing society and state institutions as a whole.

Key words: article, development, facts, information, technologies.

Аннотация

В статье анализируются изменения, произошедшие в общественной жизни и правоотношениях за период бурного развития и внедрения информационно-коммуникационных технологий. На основе представленных фактов и наблюдений обосновывается необходимость нормативной регламентации действий и высказываний человека в Интернете, социальных и локальных сетях. Кроме того, делается вывод о том, что информация в современном обществе приобретает повышенную ценность, поскольку может быть использована не только как товар, но и как средство воздействия на общество и государственные институты в целом.

Ключевые слова: статья, развития, факты, информация, технология.

Annotatsiya

Maqolada axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalarining jadal rivojlanishi va joriy etilishi davrida ijtimoiy hayotda va huquqlarda yuz bergan o'zgarishlar tahlil qilinadi. Taqdim etilgan faktlar va kuzatishlar asosida internetda, ijtimoiy va mahalliy tarmoqlarda odamlarning bayonotlari va bayonotlarini me'yoriy tartibga solish zarurati asoslanadi. Bundan tashqari, zamonaviy jamiyatdagi ma'lumotlar ortib borayotgan qiymatga ega, degan xulosaga kelish mumkin, chunki u nafaqat tovar sifatida, balki jamiyat va umuman davlat institutlariga ta'sir qilish vositasi sifatida ham ishlatilishi mumkin.

Kalit so'zlar: maqola, rivojlanish, faktlar, mag'lumatlar.

Introduction

Information has become important in modern society because it can be used as a product and as a means of influencing public opinion and institutions. In today's knowledge-based economy, information has become one of the most valuable assets for individuals, organizations, and societies. Access to relevant and accurate information can provide significant benefits, from making informed decisions to achieving business objectives. The importance of information cannot be overstated, and it is essential to understand how access to information can impact various domains. Information is an essential component of our daily lives, and the need for information is pervasive across various domains. From personal growth to economic development, access to relevant and accurate information is critical to making informed decisions and achieving our goals. The need for information has become even more critical in today's fast-paced and ever-changing world. Individuals and organizations need access to the latest research, trends, and ideas to stay competitive and relevant. In this article, we will explore the various information needs and how access to information can help individuals and organizations achieve their objectives.

Types of Information

In this article, we define what information is, examine in depth the six different varieties of information and how to apply them in business, and discuss four other common classifications of information. Information solves uncertainty. It defines what an entity or concept is and the essence and nature of it, helping people understand instructions, explanations, examples and theories. Understanding information and information sources can help you develop professional capabilities, like communication skills, to use across any industry or role. Information is a fact, thought or data conveyed or described through various types of communication, like written, oral, visual and audio communications. It is knowledge shared or obtained through study, instruction, investigation or news and you share it through the act of communicating, whether verbally, nonverbally, visually, or through written word. Information has different names, including intelligence, message, data, signal or fact. Knowing what type of information you need or how to share it can help you save time, stay organized and establish best practices for divulging information.

There are six types of information. Here we inspect each one in depth to help you better understand them all:

1. Conceptual information

Conceptual information comes from ideas, theories, concepts, hypotheses and more. With conceptual information, an abstract idea is not always rooted in a scientific foundation and rather is the fundamental creation of beliefs, thoughts, philosophies and preferences. You can form or share conceptual information through comparison and reflection, creating philosophies that cannot be proven or seen.

2. Procedural information

Procedural information, or imperative knowledge, is the method of how someone knows to do something and is used by performing a task. You can refer to it as muscle memory since it is knowledge that is hard to explain and stored deeply in your mind.

3. Policy information

Policy information focuses on decision-making and the design, formation and selection of policies. It comprises laws, guidelines, regulations, rules and oversight for an organization, group of people or place. You can gain policy information through pictures, diagrams, descriptions and other visual, audio or written messages.

4. Stimulatory information

Stimulatory information is information that creates a response or stimulation amongst a person or group of people. Stimulation encourages the cause of activity and you can gain stimulatory information in a variety of ways, like in person through observation, through word-of-mouth communication or through outlets like the news. One example may be a person observing the nonverbal communication of someone passing by. If the stimulation is positive, they may say hello and start a conversation perhaps or, if the stimulation is not positive, they may respond by moving in the other direction, running away or creating more distance between them.

5. Empirical information

Empirical information means information gained through human senses, observation, experimentation and the testing of a hypothesis by establishing documentation of patterns or behavior. It almost always has a scientific foundation and verifies the truth or falsehood of a claim through qualitative and quantitative factors.

6. Directive information

Directive and descriptive information is about providing directions to a person or group of people to achieve a particular result and outcome. You can use directive information with or without dictating the means to achieve the desired result. Directive information often comes in verbal or written form and can apply to leadership at work, in the military or government and with everyday experiences, like legal, life and safety matters.

Conclusion

These different debates and interpretations consider the effects and influences of knowledge and information on the political, social, economic and cultural aspects of society. They demonstrate that knowledge has had an effect on the organization of society and that knowledge should be managed and not left to grow uncontrolled. If knowledge is considered to be a good it is also argued that knowledge can be influenced by interests of how knowledge interact with society, can become political and have implication for the production, diffusion and consumption. Furthermore, issues about

the role of knowledge permeate the sphere of science policy and academia, and globalization and competitiveness. The way knowledge and information may affect and transform societies is also reflected in the relationship between science and technology and consequently science and society. This has resulted in what Fuller calls ‘management of knowledge’ where private corporations are involved in the business of production of knowledge. If knowledge is influencing the various spheres of society, questions may rise about the nature and provenience of such knowledge. In the Western tradition, knowledge and its pursuit is conceived for ‘its own sake’ and knowledge thus is considered as a public good. In the context of innovation and knowledge management such a conception of knowledge production is not welcomed since innovation would be welcomed only in terms of profit, putting an end to research. In this way seizing knowledge takes over its cultivation. The different explanations briefly outlined in the article about the changes in societies point out different characters. These interpretations provide sociological, economic and philosophical explanations to converge in explaining the different relationships between social agents and social structures. Some, like in the case of Bell, Lundvall and Castells look at the changes in the economic sphere. Respectively, they look at changes in the occupational sector, in role of information replacing and in the shift of power in the network, characterising the process of globalization. Most explanations of the role of knowledge in society perceive that there has been a radical change, in this case the change from one society to another.

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