



**TECHNIUM**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCES JOURNAL**

**Vol. 37, 2022**

**A new decade  
for social changes**

[www.techniumscience.com](http://www.techniumscience.com)

ISSN 2668-7798



9 772668 779000

## **Philosophy and sociology of modern information activity (modern challenges and scientific and theoretical analysis)**

**Yusifova Gulnare Yusif Qizi**

Baku State University

[g\\_y\\_m65@mail.ru](mailto:g_y_m65@mail.ru)

**Abstract.** Thoughts about the divine origin of information resurfaced in the 21st century and were called the information age. The views of ancient and medieval thinkers on information are more like mystical and romantic interpretations. Scientists of the twentieth century tried to interpret information more fully by materializing it. Thus, the study of information technology, information and communication technologies and their intensive application in our daily lives have made this area extremely relevant. Sometimes it is difficult for experts who ask "what's going on" to understand the nature of global information. In ancient times, the process of social communication and exchange of information was not studied by classical historians, or rather, was not in the center of attention. At the beginning of civilization, various questions of people about nature and man, in addition to everyday needs, were discussed in interaction, and in the absence of science, "words and interpretation" formed the basis of communication. The people who proclaimed and interpreted the divine source of the Word became "wise" and soon began to distinguish themselves from others, claiming their superiority. Thus, priests, priests, preachers, monks and dervishes were formed as carriers of divine wisdom. It is important to take a closer look at the object as part of a philosophical review of the theories put forward about the definition of information and its configuration. This article can be considered a step in that direction.

**Keywords.** Information theory, sociology of information, philosophical view, divine origin, digital space, new challenges

### **Introduction**

Beginning in 1964, Japan took the second path, preferring the wealth of information and its sources to material wealth. In no time, this choice placed Japan second in the world in terms of per capita income and first in many indicators of science, technology, and economics. The history of information psychology, resources of information politicization and technologies of the world information society dates back to this time. The United States, which has very wide access to information around the world, including in Japan, adopted the Japanese information system for its population in the late 1960s and early 1970s.

In the late 1960s, many organizations of the former USSR began to deal with similar informatization problems. Thus, the idea of "public" information in developed countries soon became the common information property of the entire world community. At present, all countries of the world have embarked on the path of informatization of development. Being a common generative basis of nature and society, information is a non-alternative resource for

the development and well-being of many peoples; Informatization sources and technologies, mass media, computers, local, global and space information networks have raised scientific and technological progress to an immeasurable level compared to the level that physics, mechanics, chemistry and electrodynamics combined provided in the past.

“Thus, natural and artificial information, informatization, formed on the information-vacuum nature of the world, has become the single main ideology of life, peace and harmony, scientific and technological progress of the entire world community.”

That is why many universities, research centers, international information centers and other scientific institutions of the world use information, information resources and technologies of the world community, the security of local, global and space information networks, the Internet, the media, etc. They attach great importance to promoting ideas, raising awareness and learning in this area. Lectures on these problems are given in these scientific centers, and first of all, a lot of work is being done among scientists, teachers, graduate students, specialists, statesmen and public figures. The Latin term *informatio* and the English word *information* mean document, information, information. In some areas of knowledge (computer science, cybernetics), information is a means of overcoming uncertainty (entropy); in information theory (computing and communication) is the amount of data (bits) received, processed and transmitted. In the latest scientific direction - synergetics (from the Greek word synergy means joint action, cooperation, friendship), we are talking about the size of the organization of the information system (agreement, communication, regulation); A high level of awareness of the regulation of the system is a condition (reason) for the unanimity of its components. This reduces the self-management and self-organization of these components and weakens the entropy of the system, which, in turn, leads to an increase in the regulation of the solidarity of the system as a whole.

"Informatiology" gives the following generalized definition of information: Information is a complex "self-relationship", self-reflection and connection between the universal generative information-gene environment, which is the basis for the formation and activity of the universe, in vacuum and material spheres.

It was thanks to information that the Universe arose - galaxies, planets, earth and life, and this postulate does not need proof.

The natural information of the world around us was the root cause of the creation of the living world, the condition for their development and improvement; information is the basis of the relationship between man and nature; this is the content of relations and the creation of a single global information and mobile community; information as a universal field of relationship, reflection and relationship is within us, between us and outside of us; information is the general generative basis of the universe.

### **Problem analysis**

Written, sound information, television and radio broadcasts, artificial information in the form of computer and printed books, and everything similar obtained by man, are the result of natural information about the real world, perceived by our senses and observations.

It has been known since ancient times that the Universe is full of ether. This thesis still exists among many scientists. However, the generally accepted experience of Michelson-Morley and Einstein's theory of relativity prove the opposite: such ethers (in liquid or gaseous form) do not exist at all.

The next universal information law of "informatiology", which is of fundamental importance and essence for the knowledge of the world, is expressed as follows: the entire

universe is surrounded by a universal vegetative-generating information vacuum, and this law also informs the information-functional space comments. There is no need to prove that all bodies are interconnected (information is a functional material-coded structure), consisting of atoms, molecules and “tissues”.

Fundamental events and processes, including all known fields, are part of the universal information field covering the Universe, as well as an expression of the Universe. Thus, informatiology is the science of all information-generating processes and natural and social phenomena of the micro-macro world, it is "born" at the intersection of physics, chemistry, mathematics, biology, astronomy, geology, cosmology, history, technology, social and human sciences.

The object of "information science" is the Universe, which depends on our consciousness (or not) and acts as an object of our understanding based on the fundamental principle of approach to information.

The subject of "informatiology" is the study of phenomena in nature and society, micro- and macrodynamic information processes, as well as the processes of copying, transmitting, storing, processing, visualizing and perceiving information using material and intangible, living and inanimate objects. .

From time immemorial, religion itself has been improved and developed scientifically, and thus shaped the social worldview and the image of the world corresponding to it. Researcher Yuzvishin believes that from the end of the 2nd millennium BC. the ancient Indian polytheistic Vedas arose, reflecting the history of Ancient India, and since then idolatry (polytheism) or later polytheism (Greek Theos-God) has spread throughout the world. However, representatives of religion and science gradually began to realize that there is a special unity in polytheism. He formed a unified worldview of the processes and events taking place in nature and society. The worldview of religious leaders and scientific research led to the emergence of religions such as Buddhism (Hinduism), Judaism, Christianity and Islam, which are interconnected in terms of information.

Despite the fact that in Judaism of the first millennium God was considered the only creator of the universe, but at an early stage in the development of Judaism it was believed that "God's representative on earth was Moses."

The religion of Buddhism dates back to ancient India. It arose in the 5th-6th centuries. Its creator is Gautama (Buddha). In Buddhism there is no opposition of the soul to matter, there is no opposition of the subject to the object, there is no existence of God as a creator at all. Buddhism worships the Buddha. Already in the twelfth century, Buddhism in India "melted" from Hinduism.

Many peoples of the world have moved from polytheism to Christianity, to "monotheism" - "their son" Jesus Christ.

In the 7th century AD, Islam, a monotheistic religion, emerged in Arabia. Its creator is the Prophet Muhammad, the Messenger of Allah Almighty.

Thus, a brief analysis of the main world religions, their scientific foundations, experiments, research and observations proves that the universe is also an information community in the person of Almighty God or His messengers. This means that the world evolved over time and went from a multi-divinity to a single information, a single God-informational universe.

During the early development of polytheism, the diversity of nature subsequently transformed as perceived common (single) information processes appeared in the Universe as a whole. In our time, almost all religions are the same, because at the heart of all of them is the

belief in Almighty God, the Creator of the Universe. The difference between modern religions lies in the glorification of God in various rites or in celebrations in honor of God. As already mentioned, all the religions of the world are essentially the same, they are united around one faith, and all this is based on the information of Almighty God.

“From time immemorial, the word (information) existed, the word was in God, and the word was God. He was the first in God: "All things began to happen through Him... and the word became a bridge." Chapter I). The powerful informational unity of the universe is explained in the image of God, its creator. Of course, from a scientific point of view, words are information, and information is everywhere, God is information, and information is God, who is everywhere. The Universe is vacuum information, materialized and non-materialized; it is an informational gene vacuum and an informational gene. From this also arises the dual nature of the universe.

It should be noted that at different stages of human development, different mythological, religious and philosophical worldviews were formed. For example, in the VI-VII centuries, a system of philosophical worldview of cosmocentrism was formed. This system is aimed at discovering and confirming the unity of the whole variety of processes and events in the micro- and macrostructures of the universe. As mentioned above, in our time, theocentrism, a single form of consciousness of believers, has formed in almost all common religions. Finally, in the XIV-XVI centuries (Renaissance), a single form of worldview consciousness arose under the name of anthropocentrism, a form of general information-intellectual consciousness. The essence of this worldview is that the basis of the unity of the universe is the information-intellectual intellect of a person, which is considered a neospheric layer of the information-vacuum space.

Thus, the clergy, unconsciously studying natural and social processes and phenomena, came to the conclusion that the world is one and that this union is based on information that is everywhere. It occurs in various forms and forms in the space time of the universe.

In his address to the Dominican Order, Pope Paul VI spoke of the harmony of understanding and religion, the importance of distinguishing between religion and theology, and the use of modern means to speak of God in a more modern and convincing way.

Judaism played a role in the emergence of other religions and Christianity, a branch of Judaism. Christianity has also spawned more religions than Judaism. Despite religious differences, at the present stage of development of the world community, there is a synthesis of science and religion based on information.

Life on Earth is the result of cosmic information processes. Space information permeates all cells of the earth's fauna and flora and the microstructure of their informational particles. The Earth is an information product of the cosmos and its integral part.

The first scientific hypothesis about the origin of our planet was made in 1749 by the French scientist Buffon. At this time, a giant comet collided with the Sun, and as a result, a piece separated from it, which, in turn, began to revolve around the Sun and fade away.

In 1796, another French scientist, Laplace, hypothesized that the solar system formed from a high-temperature gaseous fog.

The first and second hypotheses are a model of the hot creation of the Earth. Cold formed models are also available. For example, in 1944, the Russian scientist Schmidt hypothesized that the planets Earth and the solar system were formed from meteorites.

In 1960, another Russian scientist, Fesenkov, put forward a hypothesis that in one of the many supernebulae, the Sun first formed, and then the planets of the solar system.

There is also the speculative idea that the universe was formed as a result of a giant explosion of a "singular" point.

The hypothesis about the information model of the Universe is also interesting. This hypothesis was put forward by the author and defended by the International Informatization Academy. Based on this hypothesis, infinite informational laws of mutual rotation (including radioactive), informational fluctuations in space, material and non-material micro- and macrodynamic structures of the Universe, cellular resonance, quantum-frequency and wavelengths of light, sound, heat, and so on are revealed. The basis of transmission is the protection of information and the masses.

It can be concluded that only an informative study of the deep processes occurring in the solar system, in many other galaxies and in the trance information sphere as a whole, will allow us to gain a deeper understanding and mastery of the universe.

Different religions in different countries explain the creation of the world in their own way. This also applies to Judaism, Buddhism, Christianity and Islam. The Torah appeared in the land of ancient Israel three thousand years ago. It was later converted into the Christian Old Testament, consisting of the Old Testament and the New Testament. If we carefully read the Bible, we will clearly see that in the Gospel of John in the first chapter of the New Testament it is said: "From the beginning the word was, the word was in God, and the word was God."

In ancient times, the clergy did not pay attention to the in-depth study of information processes in the Universe, and the laws of the informational order of the unknown space were called the three manifestations of God. In scientific terms, this means the mutual maintenance of an infinite three-dimensional pattern of connected revolutions, energy, movement and mass. Thus the unity of the trinity belongs to both science and religion. The three harmonies are omnipresent, powerful and powerful; The trinity of energy, motion and mass is also powerful and omnipresent information. The Divine Spirit gives life to the world and is present in all people. From a scientific point of view, this is nothing but the unity of the "cellular-information" space, information is everywhere. In God's law, the teachings represent truth, honesty, and justice. In "Informatiology" these are the principles and laws of expression and interaction of micro- and macrodimensional forms of information in space and time.

Thus, we can conclude that religion and science, approaching the understanding of truth from different angles, display information everywhere in their own way - inside us, outside of us, among us and around us, and it is the only key to revealing the secrets of nature.

Thinkers, philosophers, scientists and theologians have long been interested in the origin of life on Earth. But they themselves did not know that they were interested in a single five-point information process about space, time, energy, motion and mass. It was very difficult to give a precise definition of information, because it was given importance as an object of science. Not only a few decades ago, but even today, many do not pay much attention to this.

With the acceleration of information flows, its influence on the processes of society and nature increases. In modern times, it is impossible not to see the enormous power of information processes. Socio-economic and legal evaluation of processes is possible only on the basis of scientific and theoretical analysis of the problem.

From a philosophical point of view, information was perceived as an expression of the objects of the material world. In computer science, a byte of information is equal to eight bits. A bit is an elementary (binary) unit of information: 0 or 1; Yes or no; (+) or (-). Currently, information is considered a "primary" information resource.

Information is interpreted in "modern theory" as a measure of the uncertainty (entropy) of an object or event. Many authors of sources explain information from an applied point of

view as information, clarification, information, clarification, storage and transmission of signals and messages.

Today it is impossible to find such a type and area of human activity in which information would not play a major role. It provides self-organization not only for humans, but also for the flora and fauna of the world as a whole.

Information is a generalized fundamental primary source. During the transition from one form to another, it reflects all micro-macrodynamic processes, events, organic and inorganic objects of nature.

The modern development of electromagnetism, the divine nature of light, the first and second beginnings of genetic theory, thermodynamics, the theory of relativity, the emergence of quantum theory and nuclear physics, the discovery of elementary particles, as well as astronomy, biology, physics, radar, astrophysics, and other sciences have given that information is a comprehensive generalization of all processes, properties and forms of the world around us.

Information is a generalized-single, beginningless-infinite pattern of micro-macrodimensional self-relationship, self-reflection and nullingular relations, light rays, heat, sound, matter, space, as well as their transition from one form to another in the vacuum atmosphere and the material sphere of the Universe.

"Informatics" is a fundamental science that studies all processes and phenomena in the micro- and macrocosms of the Universe. It is also an experimental and theoretically generalized material of physical-chemical, astrophysical, nuclear, biological, space and other studies from the point of view of unified information.

Information can be divided into two parts: natural and artificial information. According to the application, the reception and transmission of information can be discrete and continuous; information is accepted as a participant and non-participant of physical and chemical processes; socio-legal information is used in everyday life; in production-technological and economic, in medicine-biological, in science-geological, astrophysical, space and other information. Social information is divided into two classes: mass (general) and special. General information is intended for all members of society; Different strata of society are given special information, which in turn is divided into the following classes: scientific and technical, technological, political, economic, regulatory, environmental, space, humanitarian, historical and cultural and other information classes.

In 1928, Hartley proposed two logarithms to define information in terms of entropy. Shannon's entropy formula, which expresses the sum of probabilities by multiplying them by their logarithms, also allows us to determine the amount of information. However, for more than half a century, none of these formulas has found its application either in practice or in the theory of calculating clear (meaningful) and high-quality information. In some schools, introductory classes give an exotic example in the form of a summary without explaining these formulas, and it is not clear what information is in a general social and universal sense. In addition, the mathematical example used to calculate the amount of information does not cover all of its quantitative and qualitative characteristics.

### **Conclusion**

From a cosmic point of view, information is the fundamental basis and universal substratum of the universe. It exists independently of us, micro- and macro-dimensions that create energy, movement and mass in space and time, manifest themselves in a single process of relations. Information is all existing sources of events and processes that are the root cause in the micro- and macrostructure of the universe.

New threats, social, psychological and technological sabotage occur in parallel with the annual complication of the global information space, the introduction of new technologies, the introduction of new platforms. The scientific and practical analysis of processes, the study of dynamics and its regulation largely depend on the point of view of the issue. If you look at the problem from the point of view of "freedom of information", then the possibilities of influence are reduced, but if you look at it from the point of view of the "information threat", then there is an increase in the possibilities of influence.

For specialists who regularly deal with information products, as their professionalism increases, the direction of their activities narrows and is limited to certain limits. From this point of view, the requirements for the scientific and theoretical preparation of an information product on the part of specialists fade into the background.

It is necessary to prepare such norms in order to comply with social, psychological and political-moral norms by mastering the theory of information, an objective assessment of information products. In various situations, blocking the network or restricting traffic due to the initiative of Facebook or Twitter is not a solution to the problem. Also, the fact that countries with a large advertising market impose heavy fines on social networks does not ensure the health of the information environment.

Although the application of established norms and the reliability of information are partially ensured in corporate sites, there is complete arbitrariness in open resources, and monitoring of processes shows that there is no positive dynamics. Information security is rising to the level of state security in the information space, and regional monitoring trends are expanding.

### References

- [1] Xalafov A.A. Library and society. Baku, Azerneshr, 2013, 360 p.
- [2] Information engineering in modern libraries. Journal of Liberal Arts and Humanities (JLAH) Issue: Vol. 1; No. 10; October 2020 pp. 31-33 ISSN 2690-070X (Print) <https://jlahnet.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/3-1.pdf>
- [3] Kazimi P.F. Democratic countries and ways of influencing the nature of information. Technium Social Sciences Journal. (ISSN: 2668-7798) 2021. Vol.22. p.852-869
- [4] Kazimi P.F. Conflict of Relevance and Reliability of Information and the Global Network. Trends in Humanities and Social Sciences, ISSN : 2754-0855, 2021, Vol. 1 No. 1. <https://thss.gta.org.uk/index.php/home/article/view/20>
- [5] Kazimi P., İslamov İ, Yusifova G, Philosophical view on information theory (The path from the divine to the digital world), Technium Social Sciences Journal: Vol. 32 (2022): A new decade for social changes
- [6] Kazimi P., Guliyeva N., The concept of reliable information on the global network in times of crisis , Technium Social Sciences Journal: Vol. 30 (2022): A new decade for social changes
- [7] Information and terminological concepts of project actions in higher education domain. R. Krokmalnyi, H. Krokmalna, D.Krokmalnyi... - CEUR Workshop ..., 2021. <http://ceur-ws.org/Vol-2851/paper35.pdf>