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PHILOSOPHICAL ASPECTS OF THE WORLD'S INFORMATION PICTURE

In the current conditions, the right to information is recognized and guaranteed by a conglomerate of acts of various legal nature and legal force. The main tasks of the modern democratic, law-governed state in the information sphere are recognition and guarantees of realization of information rights of the individual, protection of the national information space, development of information infrastructure. This is evidenced by the content of the information society development programs approved at the legislative level by the states that are confidently stepping towards the establishment and development of the post-industrial (informational) socio-economic model, which is an embodiment and directly reflects the modern information picture of the world.

In view of the above, it is difficult not to agree with the idea that in the framework of information civilization the mass of available activity procedures in a wide spectrum of human activity changes, which means not only the instrumental part of information activity, but also the person changes. As a result, a new vision of a person of reality is formed – an information picture of the world [1, p. 577]. The results of the doctrinal analysis of contemporary philosophic literature are the main conflict that breaks up in the not-formed, new model of the information society – the conflict between the state and society, the source of which is a frank antagonism between the declared «absolute» freedom of information and the continuum control of this freedom by the state under the trivial occasion – security, in our case, informational one.

The current information picture of the world is complex and ambiguous, since the latter has been formed and continues to develop with the direct involvement of commercial structures and public organizations in this process, that is outside the state power vertical and its controlling bodies. It's worth remembering that the World Wide Web was created at the expense of, and commissioned by, the US Department

of Defense but obviously not for the purpose of developing an information society. The Internet and information technology (hereinafter referred to as IT) is not just an information society, but only means and tools for its development. When the Internet became a public means of communicating and disseminating information through its commercialization, it went beyond the control of state structures, which, even in the current circumstances, insist on their own exclusive role in the development of the information society, which takes place solely through state support and through careful control over the informatization of society. The situation is complicated by the fact that today most of the means of data storage and data transfer are controlled by a small group of the most technologically advanced countries, the so-called «information gendarmes» [2, p. 97].

Under these circumstances, the problem of «digital inequality» becomes more and more important, when the absolute majority of states by the level of development of education and science, their own information infrastructure and technologies are considerably inferior to the countries of the «golden billion», and even in the long run, they are at an unattainable level. The solution of the problem of harmonization of the level of scientific and technical development of countries and regions of the world is increasingly associated with the successful completion of the process of globalization and intensification of IT development. Therefore, obviously, there is a problem of preservation of national, cultural, ethnic and other identities against the background of intensification of the processes of information interaction [3, p. 25]. Modern IT, as means of self-expression, provide for their certain unification, in particular: linguistic, psychological, cultural, ideological, and others. For example, when using electronic communications in Ukraine, English is often predominant (both at the level of the user and the developer level); nationality, religion, ideology, political consciousness, etc., now play a minor role, which regresses in time.

In general, the list of certain problematic aspects of the formation and development of a modern information picture of the world is not exhaustive and encompasses the most diverse forms and manifestations of state and society activity, and the development process becomes explosive in nature [1, p. 575]. Total

informatization serves as the fundamental determinant of the formation of a new worldview of modern man and new ways of realizing reality, which actualizes the problems of philosophical, theoretical and practical content:

➢ the conflict of power (state-individual) is connected with the struggle of the state, in the conditions of total informatization, for the preservation of power and control over man and society as a whole, by creating myths about the leading role of the state in the information society;

➢ psychological component – the impact of IT on the human psyche, which determines the change of consciousness and outlook of the individual in a free information exchange;

➢ the ideological component is the formation of a modern life philosophy on the basis of the new style of life (virtual reality, man in cyberspace), the imposition of a certain ideology by the state with the help of IT. Such problems are mostly psychological in nature and are solved in a complex manner by developing an adequate ideological system aimed at forming a certain psychotype. In turn, the ideological components of social consciousness develop under the influence of the appropriate psychological environment, the nature and psychological type of individuality. At the present stage of the development of society, the faces of traditional ideas about philosophy, religion, ideology, the integration and development of these concepts into a single concept, a unified system of representations and values that go beyond the content of existing concepts;

➢ legal aspects – lack of law enforcement agencies, effective legal mechanism, limited technical means of monitoring compliance with the rule of law in the information environment (cybercrime);

➢ geopolitical factors – related to globalization. The information society involves the creation of a «world without borders», a global government. The only information picture of the world is a powerful determinant for the formation of unified legal and political spaces. At present, there is a significant difference between the industrial and postindustrial countries, with regard to the factors and sources of growth in production (respectively, material base and intellectual / creative potential).

In the conditions of the development of a new (informational) socio-cultural system, the weak economic development of some countries causes their ignorance on the part of the government with powerful scientific, technical and economic potential;

➢ economic factors – due to different levels of implementation of information technology in production activities, low qualifications of workers, lack of proper education, knowledge, skills, incomprehension of the essence of the processes of information. Increasingly, the ability to work in the context of information networks and the large volumes of information that is constantly growing.

Consequently, the formation of a modern information picture of the world is based on a fundamentally new approach to the organization of human community. It involves the transition to a higher level of consciousness as a result of free information exchange, the acquisition of new knowledge, skills and abilities, changes in psychology and worldview. Therefore, the contemporary information picture of the world is, first of all, a socio-cultural phenomenon characterized by the unconditional priority of information and knowledge, which constitute the highest value. Information is considered as the main result of production, and information technology is its main means and methods.

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