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HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF MODERN INFORMATION SOCIETY

This article addresses the problem of human development in the modern information space. With the formation of the digital environment, the traditional way of life is changing. The main thesis of the analysis is that an individual plays an important role in the information society. The question of human development in the conditions of the information society, the transformation of education and science, stimulating the process of spiritual and moral education of the individual arises. To understand the role of man in the modern information society, we need first to identify and analyze the features of the information age. Information and communication innovations, characteristic of today's society, significantly and qualitatively change the modern world and the person himself. The rapid development and promotion of information and communication technologies, the formation of a global knowledge system open up new opportunities for self-improvement in the field of intellectual, socio-cultural development. The new information environment contributes to improving the quality of life of a modern person, and more importantly, it allows you to save social time, an objectively valuable resource for a person. In this article, the author examines the process of formation of the information society, as well as analyzes the role of man as the main factor and resource for the development of the information society. The authors analyze a number of reasons that make a person the main risk factor in the information society. They define and characterize the problems, threats and dangers that await a person in the information society and with which he begins to face today. In addition, based on modern research, the author examines the features of science, education and human development in the context of the information society. Identifies new opportunities for human development in the information society and new challenges for science and education.

Key words: Human, self-improvement, human development, globalization, information society, science, communication technology, innovation.

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Қазіргі ақпараттық қоғам контекстінде адам дамуы

Бұл мақалада қазіргі ақпараттық кеңістіктегі адамның рөлі мен дамуы түсіндіріледі. Цифрлық ортаның қалыптасуымен адамдардың дәстүрлі өмір салты мен формалары өзгереді. Зерттеудің негізгі тезисі - адам Ақпараттық қоғамда маңызды рөл атқарады, ақпараттық қоғамның дамуымен ақпараттық қоғам жағдайында адамның дамуы, білім мен ғылымның өзгеруі, жеке тұлғаны рухани-адамгершілік тәрбиелеу процесін ынталандыру мәселесі туындайды. Қазіргі ақпараттық қоғамдағы адамның рөлін түсіну үшін біз ең алдымен алдағы ақпараттық дәуірдің ерекшеліктерін анықтап, талдауымыз керек. Бүгінгі қоғамға тән ақпараттық-коммуникациялық инновациялар қазіргі әлемді және адамның өзін айтарлықтай және сапалы түрде өзгертеді. Ақпараттық және коммуникативтік технологиялар құралдарын қарқынды дамыту және ілгерілету, білімнің жаһандық жүйесін қалыптастыру адам алдында зияткерлік, әлеуметтік-мәдени даму саласында өзін-өзі жетілдірудің жаңа мүмкіндіктерін ашады. Жаңа ақпараттық орта Қазіргі заманғы адамның өмір сүру сапасын жақсартуға ықпал етеді, ең бастысы, бұл адам үшін объективті құнды ресурс болып табылатын әлеуметтік уақытты үнемдеуге мүмкіндік береді. Бұл мақалада автор ақпараттық қоғамның қалыптасу процесін қарастырады, сонымен қатар ақпараттық қоғамның дамуының негізгі факторы және ресурсы ретінде адамның рөлін талдайды. Авторлар ақпараттық қоғамда адамды негізгі қауіп факторына айналдыратын бірқатар себептерге талдау жасайды. Ақпараттық қоғамда адамды күтетін және бүгін бетпе-бет келе бастайтын мәселелерді, қауіптер мен қауіптерді анықтаңыз және сипаттаңыз. Сонымен қатар, қазіргі заманғы зерттеулерге сүйене отырып, автор ақпараттық қоғам контекстінде ғылымның, білімнің және адамның дамуының ерекшеліктерін қарастырады. Ақпараттық қоғам жағдайында адамның дамуы үшін жаңа мүмкіндіктерді және ғылым мен білім үшін жаңа міндеттерді анықтайды.

Түйін сөздер: Адам, өзін-өзі жетілдіру, адамның дамуы, жаһандану, ақпараттық қоғам, ғылым, коммуникативті технология, инновация

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Развитие человека в контексте современного информационного общества

В данной статье осмыслены роль и развитие человека в современном информационном пространстве. С формированием цифровой среды меняются традиционный уклад и формы жизни людей. Основной тезис исследования состоит в том, что человек играет важную роль в информационном обществе, с развитием информационного общества встает вопрос развития человека в условиях информационного общества, трансформации образования и науки, стимулирование процесса духовно-нравственного воспитания личности. Чтобы постичь роль человека в современном информационном обществе, нам необходимо прежде всего выявить и проанализировать особенности наступившей информационной эпохи. Информационно-коммуникационные инновации, характерные для сегодняшнего общества, существенно и качественно изменяют современный мир и самого человека. Стремительное развитие и продвижение средств информационных и коммуникативных технологий, формирование глобальной системы знаний открывают перед человеком новые возможности самосовершенствования в области интеллектуального, социально-культурного развития. Новая информационная среда способствует повышению качества жизни современного человека, и что более важно, она позволяет экономить социальное время, объективно ценного для человека ресурса. В данной статье автором рассматривается процесс становления информационного общества, а также производится анализ роли человека как главного фактора и ресурса развития информационном общества. Авторы проводят анализ ряда причин, которые делают человека основным фактором риска в информационном обществе. Определяют и дают характеристику проблем, угроз и опасности, которые ждут человека в информационном обществе и с которыми он начинает сталкиваться уже сегодня. Кроме того на основе современных исследовании автор рассматривает особенности науки, образования и развития человека в контексте информационного общества. Выявляет новые возможности для развития человека в условиях информационного общества и новые задачи для науки и образования.

Ключевые слова: человек, самосовершенствование, развитие человека, глобализация, информационное общество, наука, коммуникативная технология, инновация.

Introduction

The events that have been taking place in the world in recent years reveal global processes that, in terms of their dimensions, scale and significance are unprecedented in the history of human civilization. In such spheres of society as the economy, science, culture and education, truly tectonic shifts are taking place, as a result of which a new civilization type is being formed on our planet or one can say that it has already been formed - a global information society. The main distinguishing features of this society are the global perspective and a wide range of use of scientific knowledge as well as highly efficient and knowledge-intensive technologies.

The new civilization will be not only informational, but also based primarily on knowledge. As a result of the interaction of the following main processes the formation and development of this civilization is carried out at an accelerated pace.

Globalization, complex informatization and a new technological revolution are going on, for which bioengineering and nanotechnologies will become a priority vector of development. According to the results of some analyses of social scientists, it is exactly globalization, informatization and new technologies that will make it possible to form and develop a new standard of human life, a new type of society, in which the way of life and activities of the planet's population will radically change. Humanity has not yet experienced such changes, and therefore a person is not yet psychologically ready for them. Another important and striking feature of the information civilization is that the role of a human being is significantly increasing.

Justification of the choice of articles and goals and objectives.

Interest in the problem of man has not weakened throughout the history of philosophy and in each era, it acquires its own peculiarity and unique specificity. Modern society has to a large extent transform the social and spiritual nature of man, his values and ideas about the world. The process of globalization has influenced the worldview of a person, her attitude and perception of the world. This is due to changes in the way of life in the main spheres of human life in our country, as in other countries of the world: economic, social, political. This is expressed primarily in the fact that the formation of the global information world has entailed a number of global transformations in the very existence of a person, in the organization of society and all its substructures, in the formation of the basic values of the world and man, in changing the entire system of social relations, starting with the attitude to work, continuing with relations in

society and ending with relations between people. These circumstances are noted by many researchers, but P. Berger was one of the first to "sound the alarm". In his work, he showed how many-sided the globalizing world is. At the same time, he singled out the following main driving forces of globalization: business elites, international culture of business and political circles of the world, international business, club culture of Western intellectuals, mass culture; social movements (Berger 2004: 45).

One of the components of informatization is the process of partial displacement of information from the usual resources of the economy such as matter and energy. That is, in the words of one of the theorists of the information society A. Toffler, the most important raw material for the civilization of the “third wave” will be information: “information will become more valuable than ever, and the new civilization will rebuild the system of education and scientific research, and in addition moreover, it reorganizes the mass media” (Тоффлер 2004а).

Research methodology

In the course of the study, methods and techniques of concrete historical and objective consideration, logical, analysis and unification, systematic consideration were used. The identification and description of the socio-cultural dynamics of human development within the information society is carried out on the basis of a structural and functional approach. The main purpose of this method is to identify and characterize the specific characteristics and functions of an information society person.

Thus, to study the human problem in the context of the information society, an integrated approach was used, in which the subject of the study considers in all the diversity of its most important manifestations.

The formation of the information society.

Informatization is one of the most significant areas of world scientific and technological progress. At the same time, it is the most important factor in the development of modern society, influencing social relations both within each country and between countries and peoples. We are all witnesses of the active impact of informatization on the material-production and socio-cultural areas of the life of mankind as a whole and each person individually (Солдаткин 2002). The authorship of the term "information society" in many works is attributed to the Japanese theorist K. Koyama, on the basis of whose works in Japan in 1972 the program "Information Society Plan: National Goal by the Year 2000" was adopted. An important role in the approval and popularization of this concept was played by the work of another Japanese researcher I. Masuda - "The Information Society as a Post-Industrial Society" (Masuda 1981a). In the latter work, we are talking about the transformation of universal human values in the emerging information society. I. Masuda put forward the concept according to which the information society will be classless and conflict-free - it will be a society of consent, with a small government and a state apparatus. He believed that, unlike the industrial society, whose characteristic value is the consumption of goods, the information society puts forward time as a new value.

In the Western literature of the 1980s, there were a fairly significant number of definitions of the "information society". For example, E. Brancom gave the following definition: “This is a society in which the majority of citizens participate in the process of creating, collecting, storing, processing or distributing information and not in agriculture or production” (Branscomb 1986: 287).

Western researchers have suggested that information society as a whole is associated with technogenic development and is a post-industrial stage corresponding to the current stage in the field of social development (Тоффлер 2004б: 57-62).

While K. Flexner calls it an "enlightened society", W. Beck describes it as a menacing society. H. M. McLuhan considers this society the prosperity of the inner world in the development of mankind (Aliyev 2013a: 10).

Around 1960-1970, scientists such as D. Bell and A. Toffler noted the main manifestations of this society. In the structuring of the world, the place of information transmission networks is allocated, within the framework of an elementary civilization, television and computer devices are allocated, which become the realities of our time and constitute the most demanded needs (Aliyev 2013б: 10).

The new social status of time in the information society is a prerequisite for the formation of completely new values, that is, time becomes the general mechanism of the creative aspect of the formation of a future civilization. Y. Masuda even introduced the concept of "time is a value" to determine the properties of the privileges of the information society. Y. Masuda connects the activity of the “global information space”, which characterizes the information age, which is not limited in the regional sense, with this “time-value” system. The spread of this information space, formed on the basis of information infrastructure, communications, satellite communications, a

computer, contributes to the globalization of all world processes at the world level (Masuda 1981b)

The main components of the information society include information resources, means of information interaction and information infrastructure. Information infrastructure is a set of information resources and information communications (including information and communication technologies) that organize citizens' access to them and ensure the development and operation of the information space of a state or region (Balabekuly 2019).

In terms of content, the information society can be viewed from two sides: on the first, as a place of accumulation of interrelated images, signs, concepts, texts, documents, i.e., as a hypertext structure, and the second, as a set of subjects of information processes, such as formation, accumulation, processing, search, distribution and storage of information. A prerequisite for the formation of the information space is the relationship of the aforementioned hypertext structure and information processes in a multidisciplinary form. Despite the fact that the existing information space is put into action through individuals (subjects), it is also perceived as a world that has a systemic property that is absent from people, superior to individuals (Еляков 2001).

The unity of the information society can be achieved through adequate awareness of any subject at any point in this space. In many states, unity at the present stage of development of the information space is achieved through the integrated use of the capabilities of information and communication technologies (Кастельс 1999: 292-308).

The formation of the information society, strengthened and accelerated by the global processes of informatization, leads to a qualitative change in the role of information processes in the evolution of social systems. Intellectual factors begin to play a more dominant role in the life of society than material ones; this problem contributes to the creation of an information space. Information space as a "field of production, delivery, development and use of information" is a physical space in which information flows move and alternate in time (information distribution) and space (information storage)". Since the consumer of information circulating in the information space is a person, all information processes are carried out in accordance with his requests.

Information space - change (transformation) of information flows within itself, adapted to the pace, reduces, even leads to inhibition of people's perception. This threat can be prevented by strengthening the intellectual (intellectual) enhancement of people. At present, the solution to this problem can be found by creating new information and communication technologies and on their basis, developing information systems and new ways of processing information. Luciano Floridi in his article "The Information Society and Its Philosophy: Introduction to the Special Issue on "The Philosophy of Information, Its Nature, and Future Developments"" notes that: "Within the information society, it seems that we are modifying our ontological perspective, from a materialist one, in which physical objects and processes still play a key role, to an informational one, in which (a) objects and processes are dephysicalized, typified, and perfectly clonable; (b) the right of usage is perceived to be at least as important as the right to ownership; and (c) the criterion for existence is no longer being immutable (Greek metaphysics) or being potentially subject to perception (modern metaphysics) but being interactable (Floridi 2009: 150).

Information societies have three main characteristics: First, information is used as an economic resource. Organizations make greater use of information to increase their efficiency, to stimulate innovation and to increase their effectiveness and competitive position, often through improvements in the quality of the goods and services that they produce. There is also a trend towards the development of more information-intensive organizations that add greater amounts of value and thus benefit a country’s overall economy.

Secondly, it is possible to identify greater use of information among the general public. People use information more intensively in their activities as consumers: to inform their choices between different products, to explore their entitlements to public services, and to take greater control over their own lives. They also use information as citizens to exercise their civil rights and responsibilities. In addition, information systems are being developed that will greatly extend public access to educational and cultural provision.

The third characteristic of information societies is the development of an information sector within the economy. The function of the information sector is to satisfy the general demand for information facilities and services. A significant part of the sector is concerned with the technological infrastructure: the networks of telecommunications and computers (Moore 1997: 272).

Sociologist Bernardo Sorj notes one of the features of the formation of the information society: “The tendency known as dematerialization of production and the surge of the “new economy”.

The idea of dematerialization of production describes a twofold process in which, a) added knowledge is the principal component in the value of the final product, while the relative costs of physical materials decline constantly, and b) the most dynamic goods and services in the economy are those that transmit or condense/incorporate information -as is the case with goods connected to the cultural industry, finances, medicines or genetically modified seeds (Sorj 2008: 31-32).

The role of man in the information society.

The increase in the role and importance of a person in the information society is objectively conditioned. This is explained by the fact that the main object of labor, its highest form in the information society will be knowledge. Thus, we can say that information and knowledge will not only be the object and result of labor, they will be the most valuable and important product in the development of society. For these reasons, in the structure of employment and employment of the population, those people who are able to process, store and disseminate knowledge and information will prevail and are more in demand.

The rapid development and promotion of information and communication technologies, the formation of a global knowledge system open up new opportunities for self-improvement in the field of intellectual, socio-cultural development. The actively developing new information environment contributes to improving the quality of life of a modern person, and more importantly, it allows you to save social time, an objectively valuable resource for a person. In the process of self-improvement in such an environment, a person radically changes his traditional attitudes and ideas about space and time, the two main and fundamental factors of reality. But what influenced it? This can be explained by the fact that in the information society time and space are compressed, become more accessible and closer to human consciousness. Remote, previously hard-to-reach objects become available in an instant, this gives a psychological and important social effect, because it saves a huge amount of time and human effort. Information technologies are the reason not only for the development and improvement of the individual, but also for the whole society as a whole. Man is at the center of this whole process, he is the main generator of new ideas and knowledge, man is the foundation of this development and determines its directions and possible consequences.

Man has always been the determining factor in the development of society, but in the information society this factor acquires a critical status. A clear understanding of this phenomenon will enable the correct distribution of society's resources, in which the main focus will be on the development and use of human potential, and above all on the possibility of realizing the potential of the individual, his self-improvement.

The education system should play a decisive role in solving this problem. For the harmonious development of a person, the education system and its structure must meet the challenges of modernity, meet its requirements, and take into account the specific features of the information society. At the present time, public consciousness is somewhat behind the loud changes that are taking place in modern society. This becomes noticeable in the information technology sphere of society, where there is an intensive growth of scientific and technological progress. Today, a knowledge society is impossible without the appropriate information training of each person. The ability of people to process, analyze and disseminate information is directly related to the success of an individual's adaptation to the conditions of modern life.

This phenomenon has its own psychological justification. Indeed, in the history of mankind, changes have not been so extensive and rapid. The present is so fleeting that it leaves no time for a person to perceive and accept his new reality. This gave rise to one of the most important problems of our time - the problem of man in the modern, changing world. Aurellio Peccei, the founder of the Club of Rome, in his well-known monograph, referred to as “human qualities” (Печчеи 1985а), wrote: a person now, in fact, has no choice but to approach the phase of his development as quickly as possible - the one where he, combining his power with worthy wisdom, he will learn to maintain in harmony and balance all human affairs. But this can happen due to an unprecedented chain of events, which I call the “human revolution” (Peccei 1985б: 35).

Information and communication innovations, characteristic of modern society, significantly and qualitatively change the modern world and the person himself. The weakening of the role of geographical spaces and the restrictions imposed by them are significantly determined by the development and implementation of information and communication innovations in the life of society. New approaches to considering the world as a single integral system are determined by the transformation of communication systems, digital technologies into a single global communication system. As a result of such a theoretical

understanding of the growing unity of the world, the concept of globalization appeared.

Today, a person lives in a powerful information field that affects all aspects of his life. He increasingly learns the natural environment and the social environment not through a living inclusion in the world around him, active contact with it, but through secondary communication with magazines and television, the Internet. Hence, the cognitive process often turns out to be flat, schematized, carried out with the help of an outside, often narrowly directed position.

Let us now analyze the reasons that make a person the main risk factor in the information society. To do this, we list and briefly characterize the new problems, threats and dangers that await a person in the information society and which he is beginning to face today. One of them is the problem of information inequality (Колин 2000). Its essence lies in the fact that not all members of the information society will be able to practically use the new opportunities that it can provide to a person. Moreover, this is due not only to economic and instrumental-technological factors associated with the possibility of providing access for certain users to computer science and information resources of society, but mainly to humanitarian factors that depend on the qualities of the person himself. These factors include: the information culture of the individual, information competence, education, as well as the motivation of a person, his desire for knowledge and self-learning, the development of his intellectual abilities. After all, if a person himself does not have a desire to be an active member of the information society, then no technology will help him. The second and very serious danger for a person in the information society is related to the fact that the development of global networks of television, computer communications, radio communications and other information systems creates wide opportunities for influencing the public consciousness and manipulating this consciousness. In their mental essence, people are very suggestible and therefore easily amenable to targeted psychological influence.

Another, as yet little studied, danger to a person in the information society is a psychological phenomenon called the virtualization of society. Its essence lies in the fact that real physical objects, processes and phenomena are replaced by their virtual images, which are very similar to the reflections of objective reality, but they are not. It is these properties, as well as the high dynamism of the information sphere of society, that make it possible to create a virtual reality in it, which is perceived by a person, along with physical reality.

Today there is every reason to believe that the totality of those humanitarian processes that are taking place in modern society should be qualified as a new humanitarian revolution (Колин 2002). It is expected that its result will be not only the formation of a fundamentally new type of civilization - the global information society, but also the formation of a new type of personality - the Information Man.

If we talk about the social aspects of this humanitarian revolution, then here it is necessary to pay attention to the following new and fundamentally important phenomena of a global nature.

1. A significant increase in the information connectivity of the world community.

2. Globalization of consciousness. The ability to quickly receive information about events taking place in various parts of our planet contributes to the globalization of consciousness, both for each individual and for society as a whole. 3. Development of external system memory of mankind. Professor S. N. Grinchenko in his monograph "The system memory of the living" (Гринченко 2004) pointed out an extremely important phenomenon in the development of human society at the stage of its global informatization. This phenomenon lies in the fact that, in connection with the transition to predominantly electronic methods of storing information, a new stage in the formation of the external system memory of mankind is beginning.

Features of science, education and human development in the context of the information society.

If we talk about new human opportunities in the information society, then they will certainly be very significant. First of all, we can point to six such fundamentally new possibilities. First of all, this is a colossal saving of social time, which is achieved through the use of new types of information communications. The priority here belongs to mobile telephony and new telecommunication systems. These are revolutionary achievements of scientific and technological progress, from which mankind will never refuse.

The next opportunity is the transition to an information lifestyle associated with an increase in the level of consumption of information services. Already today, many people evaluate the quality of life by their ability to use modern information resources and services. This is also an important achievement in the development of civilization, which should be qualified as a new social good. The next fundamentally new opportunity is open education. In the information society, a person will

be able to receive education throughout his life, regardless of his place of residence and his mobility.

Another possibility that has never existed before is the so-called online communities. Today, such communities are actively formed in science, business, culture and education. This is a qualitatively new social phenomenon of the information society, which makes it possible to effectively use the geographically distributed human potential in various areas of human social activity. And finally, another fundamentally new opportunity is being created for the development of human intellect and his creative abilities. This is an extremely important aspect of the development of civilization. Indeed, in the information society, it is these qualities of a person that will be the most valuable and most in demand.

With the introduction of computer technology into the socio-cultural and everyday life, people have an urgent need to form and develop special skills and abilities in order to effectively use new technologies in material, production and spiritual activities. Modern communication tools make it possible to transform the internal states of users - perception, thinking, imagination, etc. - into digital information, which is especially evident in computer games, cybersimulacra. As a result, society is faced with the problem of comprehending the mechanism of formation of the cognitive abilities of subjects necessary for the development of computer technologies (Medvedev 2016: 658). Analyzing this issue, the Spanish sociologist M. Castells says the following: “We will need a new pedagogy based on interactivity, personalization and the development of independent learning and thinking abilities, acquiring the intellectual ability to learn in order to learn throughout its life; finding information stored in digital form, processing it and using this information to produce knowledge that is appropriate for any purpose” (Castells 2004: 316).

The cognitive paradigm of the modern information society in practice implements the slogan of F. Bacon: "Knowledge is power!”. Today, it is knowledge, according to P. Drucker, that is becoming a productive resource of the individual, society, state and humanity as a whole. They begin to exceed in scale many other traditional resources: human, natural, material and even capital (Друкер 2004: 359–365]. At the present stage of the formation of the information society, the most relevant and strategically important tasks of science, education and culture are the following:

- Formation of a new system of spiritual values that would be adequate to the conditions of existence of mankind in the 21st century and would contribute to the integration of the efforts of the world community in the interests of solving the most acute global problems of our time. At present, a fairly large number of scientific papers have been published, which convincingly show that the deep roots of almost all the global problems of the development of civilization that exist today are not in the economic, political or technical field, but in the spiritual sphere of society.

- Formation of a new scientific paradigm and a new scientific worldview are today the most important strategic tasks of science. The solution of these problems is necessary not only for the further successful development of science itself, but also in order to create a scientific basis for a new value system of the future civilization, in which the materialistic aspects will no longer dominate, but will be in harmony with the aspects of the ideal plan. After all, it is the harmony of the material and the ideal that ensures a high degree of vitality of nature, its endless development.

- Formation of a new information culture of the individual and society, adequate to the conditions and requirements of the information society, is also one of the urgent and global problems of our time (Gendina 2007). This culture implies not only a higher degree of human competence in the use of new informatics tools, but mainly the development of many personal qualities, such as philological culture, spatial imaginative thinking, the ability to self-educate and be creative. All these qualities will be most in demand in the knowledge society and will help a person to effectively use the possibilities of this society to achieve both his personal and social goals. However, the formation of a new information culture of the individual and society can only be achieved through the combined efforts of culture and education.

- Formation of information ethics. According to the point of view of VV Nalimov, ethics is a product of culture. Therefore, one of the important and socially significant results of the formation of a new information culture of the individual and society should be the formation of ethics adequate to this culture. Information ethics is a necessary component of the information society also because only it can provide the necessary level of its information security. No technical, legal, organizational or other measures can fundamentally solve this problem in full. And here it is quite appropriate to recall the words of Immanuel Kant: “There are only two things that never cease to amaze me. This is the starry sky above my head and the moral law in me. These words of the great philosopher are relevant today as never before. The

moral law is in the soul of every person, only it can reliably guarantee the information security of a person and society.

It is the person who should become the main imperative of the information society. It is necessary to proceed from this thesis when determining the philosophy and strategy for the further development of the education system in the information society (Derra 2007).

Information and communication innovations, characteristic of today's society, significantly and qualitatively change the modern world and the person himself. The weakening of the role of geographical spaces and the restrictions imposed by them are significantly determined by the development and implementation of information and communication innovations in the life of society. New approaches to considering the world as a single integral system are determined by the transformation of communication systems, digital technologies into a single global communication system. As a result of such a theoretical understanding of the growing unity of the world, the concept of globalization was born.

When studying the process of globalization, it is necessary, first of all, to single out its spiritual and moral human dimension and evaluate the impact that it has on the person himself, his consciousness, value system and behavior. The inhuman version of the implementation of information and global transformations deforms the spiritual and moral sphere of human existence, destroys originality and uniqueness, turns it into a faceless person of "one day", free from any "roots", alienated and lost, with a distorted idea of good and evil. But on the other hand, in the information-globalizing world, along with rivalry, cooperation is cultivated, which allows the full use of the collective human potential, sets itself the task of preserving human dignity and elevating a person.

Conclusion

The above analysis allows us to draw the following conclusions:

1. The main features of the current stage of the development of civilization are globalization and the increasing informatization of society, as well as a new technological revolution. The result of the interaction of these processes is the formation of a new type of civilization - a global information society based on knowledge.

The changes taking place in the world turn out to be so rapid and radical that the problem of man in a changing world is becoming one of the central global problems of our time.

2. Achievements in fundamental science, the development of information technologies and information and telecommunication systems on a global scale create unprecedented opportunities for improving the quality of life of many millions of people, for them to receive a quality education, and to develop human intellectual and creative abilities.

However, today these opportunities are still inaccessible to many people and, moreover, are still not used effectively enough, since the information culture of the individual and society, as well as the content and methodology of education, do not meet the new conditions of human existence in the information society.

3. In the knowledge society, the requirements for fundamental the mentality of education, the intellectual and creative abilities of the individual, therefore, a new educational paradigm and a new strategy of education are needed.

4. It is a person who will be the main imperative of the information society, since his value orientations, education, culture and ethical principles will determine not only the whole face of this society, but also the very possibility of the further existence of civilization.

5. An important feature of the process of informatization of society is the globalization of individual and social consciousness. But also under the influence of information from the outside world. Therefore, the consciousness of people in the 21st century will be formed not only under the influence of the situation in their own country, but also under the influence of information from the outside world. And this is a fundamentally new humanitarian situation, which has never happened before in the history of mankind.

6. Heads of organizations and institutions in the field of education and culture, as well as teachers and scientists working in this area, should pay special attention to the need to achieve a fundamentally new level of education and human culture, adequate to the new opportunities, dangers and problems of the global information society based on knowledge. At the same time, it is important to take into account the rapidly growing dependence of the progress and security of society on the abilities and qualities of the individual, not only intellectual, but also ethical. The development and education of such qualities should be considered the main task of the education system, the content of which should be restructured accordingly.

7. In the society of knowledge, the requirements for the fundamental nature of education, the intellectual and creative abilities of the individual are increasing significantly. At the same time, special attention should be paid to new principles for the selection and systematization of knowledge, the creation of new interdisciplinary training courses, including those on the fundamentals of computer science, as well as on the philosophy of science, education and culture.

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