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АДРЕСА РЕДАКЦІЇ:  
Пр. Гагаріна, 72, к. 716  
м. Дніпро  
49050  
м.т. 066-574-87-17  
e-mail: visnukDNU@i.ua

Редактор:

**Токовенко О. С.** - д-р філос. наук, проф.,  
акад. Української академії політичних наук

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# Ф І Л О С О Ф І Я

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**Sanakuiev M.,**

PhD in philosophical science,  
senior lecture of the Department of advertising and public relations,  
Institute of journalism, Borys Grinchenko Kyiv University  
(Kyiv, Ukraine), E-mail: m.sanakuiev@kubg.edu.ua

### ATTEMPTS TO DEFINE THE PLACE OF PHILOSOPHY OF INFORMATION IN THE SYSTEM OF MODERN SCIENCE

**Abstract.** *The attention focuses on the wide spread of new communication conceptions and informatics methods in appropriate environment. The author of the article regards the problem of the new scientific world view formation in terms of the global information process. The author attempts to determine the place and the role of philosophy of information in solving the information problems of social communication. The phenomenon of multiplicity is closely related with the reality structure and is the result of multiple factors interaction.*

*Conclusion, new technical capabilities contribute to the more effective organization of information processes in education and different communication systems study.*

**Key words:** *system of science, system of education, information, philosophy of information, scientific outlook, attributive and functional concept.*

In recent years, the role of the information component as the fundamental measure unit of science and complex scientific trend of philosophy of information increases significantly. This is due to the logic of progress, where a new scientific paradigm and new research methodology, based on significantly more extensive use of the concepts and methods of traditional philosophy. One of the most pressing problems is the need for the study the conceptual nature of information as one of the manifestations of objective reality.

Today, scientists performing research in many traditional areas of natural Sciences, in the solution of their tasks are increasingly faced with the necessity of accounting information aspects. In the study of objects, processes and phenomena there is the need to use new means and methods of media reality. Among them the important place is occupied by information and network technologies, methods and information modeling means. Also the important place occupies the informational approach as a method of scientific cognition. The entire methodology of modern science is now significantly more information-focused in comparison to how it was before, in the previous century.

Therefore, the information sector is not only one of the most progressive and perspective branches of modern science, but also a fundamental part of the whole process of scientific cognition, a scientific basis for the formation of a society based on knowledge. In this regard, it becomes clear, increased attention to the basics of computer science and its philosophical and scientific and methodological aspect that is observed both in science and in education.

The educational systems of many countries are experiencing a new phase of its radical modernization. The aim of modernization is the substantial increase in the quality of education, formation of modern scientific Outlook, and a new information culture of a person. And this, in turn, requires a shift in the education system to the new principles of studying Informatics as basic science and General Education discipline. A set of research results obtained by Ukrainian scientists in recent decades may also become the basis for a new paradigm of education, which will take into account the necessity of use of modern achievements and possibilities of Informatics in almost all socially significant spheres of activity [1].

Philosophy of information and philosophy problems of computer science are studied in Ukraine for more than 30 years. Here it is first necessary to note a fundamental study

of this problem, which was conducted by the academician A. Ursul. His monographs, published more than thirty years ago [2], are the classic works in this field and well known to the experts. They remain relevant today, when the two philosophical problems of information and Informatics are increasingly discussed in the pages of scientific journals and conferences [3, 4, 5]. A good incentive for this is to increase interest in such new directions of development of Informatics as quantum Informatics and bioinformatics. There is a new information-based approach to the analysis of the problems of cosmology, quantum mechanics [21, 22].

Therefore it is completely reasonable to say that the area of research considered in this work becomes the key for the development of not only Informatics, but also in many other areas of modern science. The most actual fundamental problems are: 1. The study of the conceptual nature of information as one of the manifestations of the reality of the world. 2. The need for a more complete understanding of the role of information in evolutionary processes that occur both in physical and in biological systems, as well as in society. There is reason to claim that the most fundamental laws of Informatics are common to physical and biological systems, and they determine the regularities of their evolutionary development [6-13]. This philosophical hypothesis is crucial for the whole system of modern science. 3. The actual philosophical problem of Informatics is to identify and define the General laws of Informatics and to establish their relationship with the laws that are exploring other fundamental Sciences, such as General systems theory, Cybernetics, Synergetic, Quantum mechanics, Chemistry, Biology, Genetics, Psychology and Sociology. There is many works in this area in recent years [12, 13, 17-20]. 4. There is necessity of further development of basic scientific methods of Informatics: information approach [8], methods of simulation, as well as a deep virtual reality. These methods, according to current prognosis, will be in some years to the fore in the methodology of the studies in a natural science and humanitarian areas of world science. 5. Actual scientific-methodological problem lies in the adequate positioning of the philosophy of information and computer science in the system of modern science. Today there is an objective need to review the current situation of Informatics in science and then to qualify it as an independent branch of scientific knowledge that has both scientific and humanitarian value [1, 17]. 6. An important issue is the need to form a new, perspective structure of the subject Informatics, which would be more appropriate modern trends of development of science and education and be an important factor in the development of scientific and technological progress.

Research in the field of philosophy of information today is quite relevant, because their results are necessary for the formation of the modern scientific world view. It is important to note that in recent years the Chinese scientists start to conduct the research in this area [14]. The analysis of actual philosophical and scientifically-methodological problems of modern science shows that one of these problems is the problem of understanding the conceptual nature and entity of information. According to many authoritative researchers, the information is one of the most powerful and at the same time mysterious phenomena of the world around us. Attempts to comprehend the essence of this phenomenon were undertaken by many scientists for several decades starting from the mid-20th century. However, a generally-accepted idea about the conceptual nature of information in the scientific organization still has not been developed. Therefore, these attempts continue today, in the 21st century, which is often called the age of information. Why do we still know so little about the nature of the information on the deep philosophical entity of the phenomena and its fundamental relationship with other philosophical categories of science, such as matter and energy? Indeed, many researchers intuitively realize that these concepts are concepts of the same general level. Most likely, they determine the most fundamental realities of the world around us. Perhaps the main reason is that the phenomena of information is multi-dimensional, therefore it is specific in manifesting himself in various conditions of realization of information processes, as well as at

different stages of their practical implementation.

In works by A. Ursul, M. Sanakuiev, K. Kolin, O. Dzeban it is shown that the phenomenon of information is closely related to the structure of reality and is the result of the interaction of material and ideal components that create this structure [2, 4, 10, 17]. Thus was formulated the following conclusions: 1. The structure of the reality around us has properties of dualism, since it simultaneously includes two main components – the physical and ideal reality. Both of these components exist objectively and continuously interact with each other, as they have the property of mutual reflection. Physical reality created all existing objects, both material, and nezichov (e.g., electromagnetic, gravitational and other fields), as well as all the processes taking place on these objects, their movement and internal changes. Ideal reality objectively exists, regardless of the activity of consciousness, and is as important a component of reality as physical reality. It is the result of interaction of objects (or processes) of physical reality and manifests itself as a reflection of the properties of some objects (or processes) in the structure of other objects (or processes). 2. The ability of the physical and ideal reality to the mutual reflection is their fundamental property that creates the possibility of different aspects of the phenomenon of information.

One of the first scientists who pointed to the fundamental relationship between the phenomena of reflection and information is considered to be A. D. Ursul [2]. 3. Information is not a physical object or process and belongs to the world of ideal reality. However, its manifestation requires an object (or process) the physical reality serving her carrier. Without these objects (or processes) information absolutely can't show itself. The physical nature of media does not matter. It is important only that these carriers had the ability to perceive information through appropriate changes to their internal structure (for physical objects) or its parameters (for dynamic processes). 4. Despite the fact that the information belongs to the world of ideal reality, it is being associated with one physical object (or process) can interact with another object (or process) the physical world, which becomes its new carrier. This way is realized the mechanism of information transfer from one object (or process) the physical reality to another. 5. To identify information related to some of its carriers (objects or processes of physical reality), there are special procedures, the most important of which is the comparison procedure. 6. Information is considered to be one of the basic concepts of Informatics – the science of the principles and regularities of realization of information processes in systems of different nature of origin. It is through the development and dissemination of the ideas of computer science, the notion of information received today a General scientific character and contributes to the formation of the modern scientific picture of the world based on the concept of unity of information laws and regularities. 7. In recent years, Ukrainian scientists obtained some new results which show that on account of these important laws should take the place of regularities of manifestation of information in different systems and implementing them in information processes. It turned out that these laws may create certain limitations on possibility of realization of physical processes [13]. All this is testimony to the need for further philosophical understanding of the phenomenon of information and, primarily, its conceptual nature and modes of manifestation in the physical and ideal reality and its relationship with matter and energy.

Studies show that information is a major factor in the processes of self-organization and evolution of complex systems. This statement is true for both live , and inanimate nature. However, the question is whether there is information in inanimate nature, some philosophers still remains debatable. The answer to this question depends on the philosophical concept of views on the nature of the information they maintain functional or attribute.

Supporters of the functional concept claim that the information represents only one of the functions of the human consciousness and, therefore, in inanimate nature it is

fundamentally cannot exist. As for the laws of functioning and development of inanimate nature, they are quite satisfactorily described the relevant scientific disciplines (physics, chemistry and other Sciences), in which the notion of information is almost not used. This view is still quite widespread in science even in our time. However, it left open two fundamental questions. The first is how to combine the functional concept of information with the basic provisions of General systems theory. After all, as a consequence of this theory, not only functioning, but also the very existence of any system as a stable organized structure provides for informational interaction between its elements, that is, their interchange of information about their condition. Thus according to the concept of information and open systems [12], the whole world around us, from atomic structure to the galactic formations, is a set of embedded into each other in hierarchical systems at different levels.

These systems continuously interact not only on an energetic level, but also realize the information interaction, which are fundamentally necessary for their development. The second issue is that even supporters of the functional concept still admit the existence of information in biological structures that do not have consciousness, for example, in the cells of living organisms and plants. Otherwise, how is it possible then to explain the principles of their genetic apparatus? After all, genetics is essentially a study of the origin, storage, transfer and change of genetic information. Thus, on both placed above fundamental question of the functional concept of the nature of information cannot be given a confident answer. However, supporters of the attributive concept believe that information is an attribute of all objects as live and inanimate nature, which is their inherent property. This concept directs the attention of researchers to study informational aspects of functioning, development and interaction of all natural systems, including objects and systems of inanimate nature. This concept is more fruitful, because it encourages the nomination of new information hypothesis on the structure and evolution of natural systems. In addition, this concept is fundamentally important for the development of the theoretical foundations of computer science. Because it allows us to draw analogies and make generalizations of the results of the research of information processes and phenomena that are carried out in other scientific disciplines : physics, chemistry, biology, astronomy, Earth Sciences and others.

The analysis of these results creates fundamentally new opportunities to identify common information regularities in the surrounding world and, therefore, allows not only to better understand its laws, but also to use them in practical activities of people. In particular, when creating new tools and Informatics systems, analysis and synthesis of biological and social processes and structures .

In recent years in Ukraine and the former Soviet Union study of the philosophical problems of Informatics [6, 10, 17] has allowed formulating some scientific principles that can be seen as the philosophical foundations of Informatics as basic science on information and processes of information interaction in nature and society. Very briefly these may be summarised as follows.

1. Information in the broad sense of the term is an objective property of reality, which manifests itself in the heterogeneity (asymmetry) of the distribution of matter and energy in space and time, the uneven running of all processes occurring in the world of animate and inanimate nature and also in human society and consciousness.

2. Information pervades all levels of organization of matter and energy in the world it is the prime cause of movements of matter and energy and determines the direction of the movement in space and time.

3. Information is a decisive factor of evolution it determines the direction of the development of all evolutionary processes in nature and society.

4. The amount of information is a measure of the complexity of organized systems of any origin and allows quantifying the level of this complexity.

5. Information is a multi-faceted phenomenon of reality, which nowadays manifests



itself in various conditions of informational processes in various information environments animate and inanimate nature: in the natural inanimate nature, in the technical objects and systems of artificial nature created by man, in biological systems and in human society and consciousness.

6. We can assume that there are some fundamental regularities of manifestation of information that are common to information processes in objects, processes or phenomena of any nature. The study of these regularities and must be one of the most important tasks of Informatics as fundamental science. And in this lies its interdisciplinary role in the system of scientific knowledge.

In the last decade, the philosophy of information as a fundamental science is becoming a key component of the entire system of scientific knowledge and will largely determine the way of forming global information society based on knowledge. In this regard, it is clear that increased interest in the problem of specifying the place of philosophy of information in the system of Sciences and to its basic foundations and historical-philosophical aspects, which is observed today in the sphere of science and education. At the same time in the system of education and training of highly qualified scientific personnel in Ukraine, as in other countries, including the US, still dominated by instrumental and technological approach to the study of information directions and its a lot of basic aspects are considered as secondary [15].

And because of these aspects, excluding scientific-methodological, semiotic, and philosophical foundations of Informatics and information are today the most relevant. They needed to improve the quality of training of scientific personnel and specialists in various fields, as well as for forming a new information culture of the society adequate to the challenges of the 21st century.

In recent years, the United States and Western Europe has been renewed interest in the scientific-methodological and educational aspects in the field of Informatics. In 2005, the US President was presented a special analytical report on these issues. It qualifies computer science as a strategically important area of science and practice necessary for the development of the economy, industry, high technology, national security, professional education and research training.

The approach of native scientists to the problems of studying computer science has always had great depth and complexity. After all, the Soviet scientists were first formed notions of Informatics as a fundamental science with important interdisciplinary, scientific, methodological and philosophical significance.

Also intensively to the development of information innovations in education have progressed Russia, in particular, at the second International UNESCO Congress «Education and Informatics» they proposed a new concept of studying the problems of Informatics as basic science and educational discipline in the system of advanced education. They proposed a new structure of educational course «fundamentals of Informatics» for the advanced education system and it is shown that the transition to this structure will be an important step towards the integration of fundamental science and education [15].

The study of philosophical problems of information today is a mandatory requirement in the training of graduate students from various academic institutions and included in the program of candidate examination in the course «History and philosophy of science», approved by the Ministry of education and science of Ukraine [23]. However, the analysis of the content of this program showed that a lot of actual philosophical and scientifically-methodological problems of information are considered insufficient.

In the Borys Grinchenko Kyiv University at the Department of advertising and public relations to train masters in advertising and PR, as a basic discipline - approved program training course «Philosophy of information».

Such programs of academic courses in higher education and the latest achievements of Ukrainian scientists («Philosophy of information communications « monograph) show

the level of development of science and can serve as textbooks for graduate students, masters and teachers of the universities [1, 17].

The experience of studying this course on advertising and public relations is of great interest to students and contributes to the formation not only of modern ideas about the fundamental issues of information sphere, but also the modern scientific worldview.

Conclusion: The study of philosophy of information and philosophical problems of Informatics today is a vital and urgent problem of science and education. In this case, the object of study of Informatics as a fundamental science should be the basic properties of information, regularities of processes of information interaction in nature and society, methods of organization of these processes in the technical, biological and social systems. Thus, computer science today is to examine not only the instrumental and technological issues of collecting, storing, processing and transmitting information in computer communication and other technical systems, but also information processes in animate and inanimate nature, as well as in modern society.

Particularly relevant today is the joint efforts of scientists from various fields of scientific knowledge (physics, chemistry, biology, sociology, Informatics) to the study of peculiarities of manifestation of information in biological systems and in the processes occurring in inanimate nature because the results of these studies and should enable scientists to identify common regularities that might be fair to information processes in the information environments of different nature.

All this should give people new opportunities for more effective organization of information processes not only in technical but also in social systems. Based on this knowledge, people can more deeply explore the processes of vital activity of biological systems, and also, perhaps, the principles of their consciousness.

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**Санакуюв М. Г.**, кандидат філософських наук, старший викладач кафедри реклами та зв'язків з громадськістю, Інститут журналістики, Київський університет імені Бориса Грінченка (Київ, Україна), E-mail: m.sanakuiev@kubg.edu.ua

#### **Спроби визначити місце філософії інформації в системі сучасної науки.**

*Анотація.* Увага зосереджена на широкому розповсюдженні новітніх комунікаційних концепцій та методів інформаційної науки у відповідному середовищі. Розглядається проблема формування нового наукового світогляду в умовах становлення глобальних інформаційних процесів. Здійснено спробу визначити місце і роль філософії інформації в рішенні актуальних проблем прогресу соціальних комунікацій. Багатоплановість феномену інформації тісно пов'язана зі структурою реальності та являється результатом взаємодії багатьох факторів.

*Робиться висновок, що нові технічні можливості сприятимуть більш ефективній організації інформаційних процесів в освіті та у вивченні різних систем комунікації.*

**Ключові слова:** система науки, система освіти, філософія інформації, інформація, науковий світогляд, функціональна концепція, атрибутивна концепція.

**Санакуюв Н. Г.**, кандидат философских наук, старший преподаватель кафедры рекламы и связей с общественностью, Институт журналистики, Киевский университет имени Бориса Гринченко (Киев, Украина), E-mail: m.sanakuiev@kubg.edu.ua

#### **Попытки определить место философии информации в системе современной науки.**

*Аннотация.* Внимание сосредоточено на широком распространении новых концепций коммуникации и методов информатики в соответствующей среде. Рассматривается проблема формирования нового научного мировоззрения в условиях становления глобальных информационных процессов. Делается попытка определить место и роль философии информации в решении информационных проблем социальных коммуникаций. Кратность феномена информации тесно связана со структурой реальности и является результатом взаимодействия многих факторов.

*Сделан вывод, что новые технические возможности будут способствовать более эффективной организации информационных процессов в образовании и изучении различных систем коммуникации.*

**Ключевые слова:** система наук, система образования, философия информации, информация, научное мировоззрение, функциональная концепция, атрибутивна концепція.

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