

V. INFORMATIZATION AND FEATURES OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF DIALOGUE BETWEEN CULTURES



INFORMATION SUPPORT: SOCIOCULTURAL ASPECT OF DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETY

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Summary. Information activity in the field of culture can be carried out in various combinations, each of which can bear particular functional meaning – everything depends on structure and nature of a research, results of the analysis of information situation on a subject, accounting of real information requirements. It grants the right to claim that scientific research can be considered as a number of consecutive stages of development of various cultures in the public system.

Keywords: information; knowledge; scientific research; culture; cultural researches.

Principles of organization of stage-by-stage information support of scientific research in the sociocultural sphere of society are possible in several directions [5, p. 21–24]. Let's consider structure of each of them and requirement which are imposed to their information support.

First direction is general acquaintance with a problem, research objective. At this stage the level of readiness of a problem, its prospect, connection with adjacent problems becomes clear. Nature and volumes of known and unknown information are compared, tasks are formulated, ways of their decision are defined, planning of scientific research is carried out [9, p. 123–128]. During the considered period the relation to information is generally fact-finding. The considerable share of uncertainty is typical of information requirements. It is not clear what information is necessary. Here the task is very often formed on the basis of the most general information of survey nature and also at the expense of the prior information known from earlier gained knowledge [4, p. 118–124]. Survey information enters into the corresponding scientific problem, allows revealing its relevance and prospects, and indicates communication of this scientific direction with others in parallel developing [6, p. 21–24]. In the considered subject field selection of relevant information is carried out. The need for bibliographic information (most often broad theme) usually arises at the end of the first stage when tasks and research objective are formulated, when subsequent

course of scientific search is clear. The sharpness of need for this type of information depends on its dispersion in various information massifs [1, p. 95–100].

Second direction is accumulation of information on a research subject, analysis and assessment of information situation. The purpose of a stage is definition of degree of information completeness of the research. For assessment of the situation mainly retrospective information in the form of thematic lists of references, abstract reviews, scientific reports and also scholarly literature on research subject is used [2, p. 168–177]. Recently the escalating of information need from the allied scientific industries is traced that is connected, first of all, with the complex nature of many researches.

Paying the main attention to retrospective information, it is necessary to monitor the current knowledge to be aware of the latest advances in the sphere of professional interests and also if conditions allow, resorts to informal channels of obtaining scientific information [3, p. 80–85].

Data processing is creative process. In process of studying of the presented sources borders of information search appeared more accurately, degree of completeness of necessary information is realized, estimated relation to information connected with realization of goals of the research is developed. As a result of analysis of the accumulated information, explanation of information situation there is an opportunity with sufficient validity to make specification of research problem. By that time preliminary strategy of scientific search is finally developed and discussed [8, p. 136–143].

Third direction is creation of hypotheses and choice of working hypothesis. Process of promotion of hypotheses is aspiration to plan ways of new search in the developed problem. Method of solution is defined, creation of hypothetical model of result is carried out, that is description of imagined required result in the form of working hypothesis [7, p. 6–9].

Accepted as the working, hypothesis defines the way and the nature of the further research. It, organizing appropriately prior information, establishes initial (for this time, for this research) priority scale for consumption of information further, forms information dominant [10, p. 87–93].

As a result of use of arriving information in consciousness there is a complete frame of reference, beliefs which are used in the course of development of the corresponding object. The integrative information interest defines the relation to consumption of information. In the considered period there is a need for the fullest information on the studied subject. Information support is characterized by deep processing of information, increasing requirements to its quality. At this stage information which would allow answering arising questions is demanded [11, p. 282–284].

Fourth direction – the proof of a working hypothesis is a period which is crucial for achievement of goals of a research. The essence of its contents consists in the choice from many ways of solving the task of a research of the most optimum in definition of a technique of search of the new scientific facts, theoretical assessment and their analysis: depending on features of the conducted re-

search and experiment or by the theoretical analysis of its initial bases that, always takes place while cultural researches [13, p. 177–182].

Process of the proof of working hypothesis itself from the information point of view come to logical coordination of prior information for some judgments (information) relied on other judgments (information) which validity is proved. The information need, as a rule, has purposeful nature. First of all, that information data necessary for confirmation of the made hypothesis is demanded. They impose requirements to careful selection of information, accurate differentiation of known and unknown, which is subject to development. In general requirements to information at this stage are very changeable and in many respects are defined by specifics of research, nature of solvable tasks [14, p. 10–16].

At this stage we carry out general assessment of achieved results of scientific search that is connected with preparation of the interim report and publications on a subject, expeditious bringing to scientific community of results of a research [12, p. 102–107].

Fifth direction is formation of conclusions, summary of results of researches. Here results of research are generalized; results are made out in the form of report and final publications. The received conclusions are compared with originally accepted research task. The possibility of practical application of the received results are made. When summing up scientific work we do not usually resort to new information. However when determining tasks on continuation of a research, while preparation of recommendations there can be a need for an information of problem nature.

In conclusion we will note that an accurate definition of direction of process of a research, specific objectives and ways of their decision, deep analysis of information situation, knowledge of results which are supposed to be received as a result of scientific development is a defining conditions that it is process consistently will be provided with information strictly according to real objective requirements, with obligatory accounting of interrelations of all stages of a research and information support of sociocultural development of society, various systems of activity in the field of culture.

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