DOI 10.5281/zenodo.8402510

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INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES OF THE FUTURE

Abstract: Today, futurist researchers agree that the development of the techno-industry is the progress of society, even if the "cyborgization" of people occurs. Gadget developers have a different opinion; for them, the intensive development of technology leads to the degradation of society. This leads to the problem of the article - an ambiguous assessment of scientific and technological progress in relation to society.
Keywords: Technoindustry, futurologist, cyborgization, artificial intelligence, artificial programming of needs, cyberverse.

INTRODUCTION

In modern reality, as noted by many scientists (V.Y.Argonov [2], V.V.Kosarev [4], etc.), the problem of assessing the development of future technologies for the progress of society is becoming increasingly relevant. We are witnessing a new era of information technologies, the accelerated improvement and implementation of which in pragmatic activities is ambiguously perceived by both futurologists and developers of the mechanisms themselves.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

On the one hand, scientists and researchers in the field of scientific and technical research, for example, Viktor Yuryevich Argonov in his article "Artificial programming of human needs: the path to degradation or a new impetus for development?" considers the "cyborgization" of people as a positive process. He agrees with the opinion of Vladislav Vasilyevich Kosarev that the "cyborgization" of man takes place along with the technologies of artificial intelligence and artificial programming of needs (APN).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

V.Y.Argonov writes: "Cyborgization, as a result of which a person, including his brain, will become a hybrid of the biological and technological, will make it possible to transfer the APN problem from the field of pure neurophysiology to the field of computer science and control theory.

…Of course, a cyborg, like an ordinary person, must have subjective sensations, will, and emotions, so its creation will require a comprehensive study of the nature of consciousness, not limited to the area of pleasant and unpleasant. ...One can imagine an automatic system for artificial stimulation of pleasure centers, made in the form of a separate programmable device connected to the cyborg's brain." So, V.Y. Argonov presents the cyborg not as a synthesis of man and future technologies, but as a rationally acting subject.

In addition, the scientist is inclined to believe that "cyborgization" represents progress, not degradation. He highlights the positive and negative aspects of "cyborgization". The positive ones include: people's struggle with aging, versatile creativity of a scientific and technical nature. The negative aspects are the following: the dying out of the modern entertainment sector, "pure" art is not in demand, humanity is focused on survival, global cataclysms. Despite the fact that there are more negative points, Viktor Yuryevich notes: "This will be, in a certain sense, a return "to nature," to the animal state, but at a qualitatively new stage of evolutionary development. ... this will not lead to the degradation of society, but,

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on the contrary, will increase its desire for development." In his opinion, human needs and motivation for activity determine the course of human development.

On the other hand, developers of modern gadgets, accessories and applications for them, such as Google, Yandex, Apple and many others, most often say that people are not ready to accept new technologies.

The other day, on October 9, 2017, the head of Google, Sundar Pichai, gives an interview to the Guardian [1], where he spoke about the interaction between computer technology and humans. First he introduced the new Google Lens technology, which enables communication with things (visual recognition for smartphones) and claims that relationships "become even more fluid and natural." Sundar Pichai then noted the average person and expressed doubts about the speed of technological development: "Sometimes I am not sure that humanity is ready for rapid technological change." He also singled out the older generation, which is always more skeptical about new technologies: "Previous generations experience discomfort in connection with new technologies. During the era of the Wright brothers, newspapers seriously published columns in which the authors worried that bicycles could damage women's morality. Our children are better at processing visual information – and that's a fact."

At a press conference in San Francisco, Google presented many new gadgets: smartphones, smart speakers, translator headphones equipped with artificial intelligence and machine learning.

It's the same with Apple. Only recently did this company announce wireless headphones, even earlier Touch ID, then iPhone X with personal identification.

Thus, we can say that although manufacturers of gadgets and developers of applications for them see a serious threat in terms of the degradation of society from technological devices, they are not going to stop there, but, on the contrary, are creating more improved mechanisms to make a profit. As we see, their opinion differs from the position of scientists in terms of the further development of society. Hence, the purpose of this article is to study the historical development of mankind and, in parallel, the improvement of technology, identifying the relationship between these processes, demonstrating the connection between the formation of modern society and scientific and technological progress.

CONCLUSION

Based on all of the above, we can conclude that the problem of assessing the development of future technologies for the progress of society is the tip of the iceberg. What is under water is whether or not humanity, as such, is to be, since man has already turned into a piece of the mechanism of the cyberverse, which may well lead to his "cyborgization." So this issue should be jointly addressed not only by researchers - futurologists, but also by sociologists, psychologists, philosophers, and engineers.

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