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INFORMATION RESOURCES AS A FACTOR OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The modern period in human history is characterized by the natural transition of civilization to a new stage of development, which is called, in accordance with Alvin Toffler's periodization of history, the third wave - post-industrial society [3].

Post-industrial is a society whose economy develops as a result of the scientific and technical revolution and the growth of the population's income, when the priority has shifted from the predominant production of goods to the production of services. In such a society, information and knowledge become a production resource. Information is created when an unordered array of data is processed in a certain way according to predetermined criteria. Data means individual facts about events, phenomena or processes with their parameters, and information means information about things, changes in them, relations, dynamics, situations, measure, elimination of uncertainty, etc.

The society that replaces the existing one is most often called post-industrial or information society, since its basis is information, which plays the role of one of the main resources, when forms of economic activity, types and types of enterprises and organizations change under its influence. Expansion of information resources is a task of great weight for any state. The economic development of society also depends on the rational use of information resources.

The economic development of any state means economic growth accompanied by significant structural or organizational changes in economic activity. Economic development is specified by the following indicators:

- Volumes of production of the gross national product and its derivatives per capita;

- The structure of social production — the share of industry, agriculture, and services in the total amount of GDP, the share of volume and rates of development of progressive industries;

- Quantitative and qualitative indicators of the employment level of the population;

- Usage of natural resources — volumes of involvement in economic activity of land, fuel and energy resources, minerals, etc.;

- The level of organization and efficiency of social production, which is manifested in labor productivity, specialization and concentration of production, product quality, etc [1].

Economic development depends on resources, which are: natural, labor, energy resources and capital. A special place belongs to information resources that have such properties as value, inexhaustibility, circulation, reliability, availability, multiple use, etc.

Determinants of economic development are population technologies social institutions, resources (land, minerals, forest resources, water resources, climate, location and terrain). Available resources (at a constant level of technology) determine the upper limit of the economic achievements of society.

The basis of information resources are the results of scientific research and development, which make it possible to create science-intensive products, use technical and scientific ideas recorded in various documents and publications. As a special part, active information resources are distinguished, that is, information available for automated search, storage and processing and for wide use. The efficiency of the use of information resources is determined by the ratio of their active part to the total volume of information resources. In the modern world, information is put on the same level as material and energy resources and is considered as an important factor of qualitative changes in the life of society and entrepreneurship. At the same time, in full accordance with the realities of modern civilization, two options for the exploitation of information resources are distinguished: on the one hand, the use of informatization in industry and the social sphere, and on the other hand, the transition to highly organized industrial methods of implementing the information processes themselves.

The transformation of information into an economic resource led to the interpenetration of two significant socio-economic processes - the industrialization of informatics and the

informatization of society, which created important prerequisites for the formation and implementation of a new model of the development of the economy and society, the formation of a post-industrial civilization.

Information resources are characterized by various forms of information presentation, organizational and technological solutions, the number of which increases simultaneously with the rapid development of information technologies. During these processes, problems arise, the solution of which requires the implementation of the state information policy [2].

The experience of countries that were the first to move to the stage of informatization of society testifies to their anticipatory development. Such countries include the USA, Japan, countries of Western Europe (Germany, France, Italy) and Northern Europe (Finland, Sweden, Norway) and others.

From this follows the natural conclusion that in order to get Ukraine out of the protracted crisis, it is necessary to build up its own information potential and use experience regarding the structure of the economy and the prospects for the development of such industries, which are based on advanced world science and production technologies. It is necessary to abandon the economic sectors that are based on the technologies of the third, fourth or fifth generations (existing for 150-200 years) and master the high technologies of the sixth and seventh generations. Without this, Ukraine may find itself on the sidelines of scientific and technological progress and remain a "third world" state.

References

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