

Exploring the Nuances of Information and Information Services: A Comprehensive Analysis

Asadov Shahriddin Faxriddin ugli

Lecturer of the Private Law at Tashkent State University of Law
e-mail: shahriddinasadov@gmail.com

Abstract. This scientific article delves into the intricate realms of information and information services, presenting a comprehensive analysis that spans philosophical, technological, and legal dimensions. The exploration unfolds the universal characteristics inherent in the cognitive process of forming scientific concepts, emphasizing the dynamic interplay between the exploration of properties-and-relations reality and the evolving needs associated with studying material systems. The term "information service" is scrutinized, revealing a lack of a universally accepted definition, prompting a nuanced understanding of the fundamental concept of "information." The multifaceted nature of information is elucidated through diverse perspectives, encompassing philosophical, technocratic, and pragmatic dimensions. Properties such as physical inalienability, replicability, and relevance are examined in the legal context, accentuating the economic value and legal significance of information. Despite the absence of a legislatively prescribed definition for "information service," scholars within civil law have engaged in defining the term, highlighting its diverse manifestations from basic provision to sophisticated processes. The article concludes by advocating for a unified terminology in consulting activities to mitigate ambiguities and enhance legal clarity.

Keywords: Information, Information Service, Cognitive Process, Legal Definition, Philosophical Analysis, Technological Paradigms, Civil Law, Economic Value, Consulting Activities, Unified Terminology.

The intricate process of forming and evolving scientific concepts, marked by an exploration of properties and relationships within the intricate fabric of reality through philosophical analysis, unfolds as universal characteristics inherent in the cognitive process. This elaborate process is perceived as a sophisticated expression of logical forms of activity intricately linked to the imperative needs associated with studying material systems in nature. These needs find consummate realization through the dynamic creation of novel conceptual frameworks and the nuanced modification of pre-existing ones.

The term "information service," pervasive in scientific discourse, undergoes a more profound analysis that unveils a conspicuous absence of a sufficiently compelling and universally embraced definition for this concept. Consequently, a pressing need arises to delve into the very essence of the term "information," aiming to provide a more perspicuous understanding and, by extension, facilitating a comprehensive grasp of the intricate concept of "information service."

In its most rudimentary everyday interpretation, "information" is commonly interlinked with data, knowledge, or profound insights about a specific issue. S.I. Ozhegov's definition of information as our comprehension of the surrounding world and the intricate processes transpiring within it, whether perceived by an astute human intellect or a specialized device, becomes pivotal. Diverse perspectives on the multifaceted concept of "information" span a gamut from broad, encompassing philosophical interpretations to distinctly narrow, technocratic, and pragmatic meanings. These viewpoints traverse the spectrum of everyday definitions, technological paradigms in the transmission of messages, adaptive processes in response to external stimuli, and the intriguing revelation of uncertainties inherent in our knowledge. Consequently, information can be elucidated by three salient parameters: the quantitative dimension encapsulated in its syntactic nature, the qualitative aspect characterized by logical semantics, and the pragmatic facet intrinsic to its value, all within the broader context of information transmission.

Certain definitions posit that the very essence of information is inextricably linked to the form it assumes during its presentation. Thus, it becomes an imperative endeavor to consider information not merely as an abstract entity but as a substantive civil law category, accentuating properties that distinctly reflect its nuanced content side. The labyrinthine landscape of legal literature bequeaths a plethora of approaches for delineating the properties of information that transcend the somewhat confining boundaries of the legal definition provided. Properties such as physical inalienability, isolation, replicability, and organizational form ascend to prominence in the legal discourse.

The notion of physical inalienability underscores the indivisibility of information from its tangible material carrier, challenging its conventional classification as a property. Replicability assumes center stage, signifying the latent potential of information to be faithfully reproduced without any diminution of its intrinsic essence. Relevance, a pivotal property, accentuates the utility and economic value of information, postulating that only useful information is capable of satisfying diverse needs, thereby bestowing upon it a certain economic value and the inherent ability to partake in equivalent exchange.

Notwithstanding the conspicuous absence of a legislatively prescribed definition for the concept of "information service," the term remains ubiquitously employed within legal realms. Scholars within the domain of civil law have embarked on multifarious attempts to carve out nuanced definitions, spanning the spectrum from rudimentary activities involving the provision of documented information to more sophisticated processes encompassing the holistic spectrum of collection, processing, storage, and transmission of information, all meticulously calibrated to meet the discerning needs of customers. The want of a standardized and universally accepted terminology in the expansive domain of consulting activities emerges as a potent source of ambiguities, impelling a renewed focus on the imperative need for a unified, precise, and comprehensive terminology as the bedrock for the efficacy of legal mechanisms. The intricate and dynamic process of forming and evolving scientific concepts is a profound journey that involves a meticulous exploration of the intricate properties and relationships within the multifaceted fabric of reality through the lens of philosophical analysis. This elaborate process

unveils universal characteristics that are inherently embedded in the cognitive process, serving as an expressive manifestation of logical forms of activity intricately linked to the imperative needs associated with studying material systems in the vast expanse of nature. As this intellectual endeavor unfolds, the dynamic interplay of these needs finds consummate realization through the continuous creation of novel conceptual frameworks and the nuanced modification of pre-existing ones, shaping the very landscape of human understanding.

In this intellectual landscape, the term "information service" emerges as a prominent beacon within scientific discourse. However, a more profound and critical analysis reveals a notable absence of a sufficiently convincing and universally embraced definition for this complex and multifaceted concept. Consequently, this realization propels the discourse into an intriguing exploration of the very essence of the term "information," necessitating a more in-depth and nuanced understanding. This pursuit aims not only to elucidate the intricacies of the term itself but also to lay a solid foundation for comprehending the broader and intricate concept of "information service" in all its dimensions.

In its most rudimentary everyday interpretation, "information" is commonly interlinked with data, knowledge, or profound insights about a specific issue. The insights provided by S.I. Ozhegov, who defines information as our comprehension of the surrounding world and the intricate processes transpiring within it, become pivotal in navigating the complex terrain of this concept. This comprehension, whether orchestrated by an astute human intellect or facilitated by a specialized device, forms the bedrock of our understanding. However, this understanding is multifaceted, and as we delve deeper into the realms of philosophy, technology, and pragmatism, we encounter a spectrum of perspectives that shape and redefine the contours of information.

From broad, encompassing philosophical interpretations to distinctly narrow, technocratic, and pragmatic meanings, the multifaceted concept of "information" reveals itself as a chameleon, adapting to the nuances of various contexts. These diverse viewpoints traverse the spectrum of everyday definitions, technological paradigms in the transmission of messages, adaptive processes in response to external stimuli, and the intriguing revelation of uncertainties inherent in our knowledge. Consequently, information can be elucidated by three salient parameters: the quantitative dimension encapsulated in its syntactic nature, the qualitative aspect characterized by logical semantics, and the pragmatic facet intrinsic to its value. All these dimensions come together in a delicate dance within the broader context of information transmission, painting a rich tapestry of meaning and significance.

However, the complexity of the concept doesn't stop at mere definition; rather, it extends into the very essence of information, contingent on the form it assumes during its presentation. This realization propels us into an imperative endeavor to consider information not merely as an abstract entity but as a substantive civil law category. This consideration accentuates properties that distinctly reflect its nuanced content side, challenging traditional notions and paving the way for a more comprehensive and legally relevant understanding.

Navigating the labyrinthine landscape of legal literature, we encounter a plethora of approaches delineating the properties of information that transcend the somewhat confining boundaries of the legal definition provided. Physical inalienability, isolation, replicability, and organizational

form ascend to prominence in this discourse, each playing a unique role in shaping our legal understanding of information. The notion of physical inalienability, for instance, underscores the indivisibility of information from its tangible material carrier, challenging its conventional classification as a property. Replicability assumes center stage, signifying the latent potential of information to be faithfully reproduced without any diminution of its intrinsic essence.

Relevance, a pivotal property, accentuates the utility and economic value of information, postulating that only useful information is capable of satisfying diverse needs. This property, along with replicability and the inexhaustibility of information, glorifies its economic value. The economic value, in turn, consists of a certain intrinsic value and the inherent ability to partake in equivalent exchange. This intricate interplay of properties paints a vivid picture of information not just as an abstract concept but as a tangible and valuable asset in the legal landscape.

Notwithstanding the conspicuous absence of a legislatively prescribed definition for the concept of "information service," the term remains ubiquitously employed within legal realms. Scholars within the domain of civil law have embarked on multifarious attempts to carve out nuanced definitions, spanning the spectrum from rudimentary activities involving the provision of documented information to more sophisticated processes encompassing the holistic spectrum of collection, processing, storage, and transmission of information. This intricate calibration is meticulously undertaken to meet the discerning needs of customers, further underscoring the multifaceted nature of information services.

The want of a standardized and universally accepted terminology in the expansive domain of consulting activities emerges as a potent source of ambiguities, impelling a renewed focus on the imperative need for a unified, precise, and comprehensive terminology. Such a terminology serves as the bedrock for the efficacy of legal mechanisms, providing clarity and coherence in a realm where ambiguity could lead to legal

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