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INFORMATION SOCIETY AS THE ENVIRONMENT OF HUMAN

Information and information resources take central place in modern society, and activities of both, individuals and individual groups, increasingly depend on the degree of their awareness and the ability to make effective use of available information. Today, information is one of the most important strategic and managerial resources alongside financial, material and human resources. Its production and consumption form the basis for the effective functioning and development of various spheres of public life, whereas rapid development and dissemination of new information and telecommunication technologies takes the form of a global information revolution that has an increasing impact on politics, economics, governance, education, science, culture and other spheres of the society life activities, both within the state borders, and in the world as a whole [3].

The processes of the society informatization are accompanied by the emergence of new industries, new trends in scientific research and culture. These changes, have a complex impact on the whole society and lead to significant changes in the productive and spiritual life of people.

Exploring the outer world, a person constantly deals with information. It helps proper assess events that occur, make deliberate decisions, and find the most beneficial options for their actions. Information is necessary for the modern person not only to create material and spiritual goods, but also to live a healthy lifestyle, to be able to survive in the constantly changing conditions of modern society, in order to form a certain economic, social, political and moral position [2].

However, in the current context of information reality that goes far beyond pure information and technical characteristics there are significant changes in the behavioral standards and values of the individual. The reality of the information society imposes new requirements on the modern person. First of all, the ability to continuously learn, find, adequately perceive, analyze, process, transmit and efficiently use huge amounts of new information, and create their own, qualitatively new information. It should be noted that the realization of these processes is

impossible without the use of appropriate information technology, computer equipment and computer networks.

Nowadays, it is important not only to have information, but also to know ways of its utilization. So, for example, for the modern human education has as its goal not to teach theoretical thinking, traditional algorithms and practice but to form the ability to extract the necessary information, process and comprehend it, and to use it in accordance with their needs. These actions based not on tradition, but on the information received are the defining features of the modern human [1].

The transformation of the entire world into a single computerized, information-based community has a complex impact, both on the human and on the whole society. In the informational society, not only production gets changed, but the entire way of life, the system of values, as well as the importance of cultural leisure time.

As a result of the development of information and communication technologies, humanity faces a new technological and sociocultural reality and without its understanding it is impossible to comprehend the modern human and society as it is. The changes that take place are mainly not technical but social and humanitarian, resulting in formation of a new society, a new person, new models of communication and social interactions.

The introduction of electronic communication systems in all aspects of life calls for new forms of organization of human relations. Advanced technologies require a high level of intellectual development, the professional readiness of the individual, their spiritual maturity and responsibility. Violation of life balance in favor of information technology, its rapid development in comparison with moral and ideological aspects of the individual and society as a whole, is one of the most important causes of such phenomena as dehumanization in various spheres of life [3].

Thus, it can be concluded that in the modern information technology society there are new forms of relations with the world, interpersonal interactions, physiology and psychology. It can be stated that information technology is a necessary condition for self-development of a person. Constant interaction with huge amount of information available with virtually no restrictions, leads to an increase in both the positive and negative effects the information has on a person. Therefore, it is necessary to consider the consequences of the transformation of the individual in the information society, since the pace at which they occur is unprecedentedly high, which can lead to a significant decrease in the compensatory capabilities of a person and violation of psychosocial adaptation in the new conditions of their life.

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AN EXAMINATION OF THE CURRENT MOVEMENT TOWARD BI-CULTURAL SOCIALIZATION OF ADOPTEES IN THE USA

The abstract is devoted to the importance of research a movement toward bi-cultural socialization of adoptees in the United States. The growing phenomenon of adoption merits future research to continue to improve the experience of families who become multiethnic through international adoption.

Key words: bi-cultural, adoptees, international adoption, socialization

Existing research highlights the existence of a movement toward bi-cultural socialization of Ukrainian adoptees in the United States. This abstract lays the groundwork for examining the necessity of such a movement in terms of a child's well being and development of a healthy identity. Data collected by the present study suggests that bi-cultural education, rather than bi-cultural socialization, more accurately characterizes the effort of adoptive parents, who have minimal exposure to and limited understanding of Ukrainian culture. Pending further research, this abstract proposes that exposing the adoptee to her or his birth culture through bi-cultural educational opportunities may enhance the parent-child attachment, which in turn enables a child to develop a positive self-esteem.

Security of attachment and cognitive development, however, are more critical to confidence and healthy child development than nurturing identification with Ukrainian culture. The implications of this research pertain not only to adoptive families but also to the international community that questions the practice of international and transracial adoptions.