



INFORMATION THREATS AND PUBLIC SAFETY: COUNTERACTION AND WAYS TO OVERCOME THEM

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Summary

The article is dedicated to the question of the concept of information security of Ukraine, the state of its regulatory framework, and peculiarities of formation of information space. The main threats and challenges that exist in connection with the development of the information society are analyzed. The effects of increased human consumption of information and speeding up the information progress are considered. The author focuses on the need to improve the system of information security of the state at the legislative level; suggests ways to prevent the abuse of information and establish a mechanism of protection of information rights.

Key words: information, information society, legal information relations, cyber security.

Аннотация

В статье исследуются понятия информационной безопасности Украины, состояние ее нормативно-правового регулирования, особенности формирования информационного пространства. Анализируются основные угрозы и вызовы, которые существуют в связи с развитием информационного общества. Рассматриваются последствия увеличения потребления человеком информации и ускорения информационного прогресса. Автором акцентируется внимание на необходимости совершенствования системы информационной безопасности государства на законодательном уровне, предлагаются способы предупреждения злоупотребления информацией, создания механизма защиты информационных прав.

Ключевые слова: информация, информационное общество, информационные правоотношения, кибербезопасность.

Accession. The modern period of civilization development is characterized by the transition from an industrial to an information society. The term “information” is increasingly becoming a legal reality from a philosophical category, and information is becoming a specific commodity and a resource of modernity, object of legal relations, hence the interest in the subject of research. Intensive informatization of the most areas of human life and activity is now one of the determining global factors for future socio-economic, intellectual, and spiritual development of humankind. The following features characterize this process, according to S. Hnatiuk:

- exchange of information becomes a global nature, national boundaries and distance is no longer a significant obstacle to the movement of information flows;
- substantially increased opportunities for collecting, processing, storing, transmission of information, access to it;
- significantly increased and growing importance of access to information for the development of various spheres of human activity;
- the transition to new forms of employment of population, including the formation of new workforce by increasing the number of employees in the information / intellectually oriented types of work;
- an unprecedented increase in the number of personal and corporate contacts on a global level, unfolding of processes of

formation of trans State and transnational communities;

- government attempts to restrict the free flow of information within their countries objectively lead to the inhibition of development of these countries [1, p. 95].

An important trend of the world development is the growing role of humanitarian security, since it is a part of national and international security and covers the intellectual, educational-pedagogical, mental, physical, moral, reproductive, spiritual, genetic, property, migration, cultural and ethnic security [2, p. 124].

Today we can state clearly that the development of Ukrainian legislation should understand more and more the need of development of cyber strategies, which should play a key role in protecting computer systems. We must understand the fact that now the attacks on computer systems by virus technology can be expected not only from countries with strong military capabilities, but also from smaller countries, which put out to actively develop computer systems. All these threats today are not only the subject of scientific debate but also an element of our information space.

Methods and materials. Ukraine is entering a new era of information society – the era of information warfare. The realization of national interests of ensuring of national security is one of the most

important areas of this transformation. Thus, the text «Doctrine of Information Security of Ukraine», adopted on 28 April 2014 says that under the condition of rapid creation and development of information society in Ukraine and the global information space, wide use of ICT, the information security issues are getting a special role in all spheres of life [3].

The urgency of the problems indicated is very high both in Ukrainian society and also in the scientific community, because the experts are looking for answers to questions about the security of information space, availability of objective information, protection of the average citizen from information attacks, etc. The growing interest in security topic is related to the existing information threats, which have especially become active in the course of development of information society.

Some aspects of information society issues in one way or another were studied in scientific works of such national scientists as: I. V. Aristova, V. Y. Baskakov, V. D. Havlovsky, M. V. Hutsaliuk, R. A. Kalyuzhny, I. A. Kysarets, V. A. Lipkan, O. V. Loginova, E. A. Makarenko, Y. E. Maksimenko, A. I. Maruschak, P. E. Matvienko, O. V. Chupryna, V. S. Tsimbalyuk, M. Y. Shvets, T. A. Shevtsov, O. V. Shepeta and others.

But, despite the fact, that the theory of the information society is, somehow, sufficiently developed and represented by various concepts, the legal aspect is still



not developed, which leads to the need for its careful study, especially one must focus on those challenges and threats that exist in connection with the development of information society in Ukraine.

The purpose of this paper is to analyze the features of formation of Ukraine's information space, and to identify key information threats that were activated with the development of information society in Ukraine.

Main results of research. Information society provides the attraction of large numbers of people to information resources improves the exchange of information between the various subjects of legal information relationships, accelerates the development of information relations. In general, the formation of information society – is the continued activity of the relevant subjects, both in terms of undertaking organizational measures to overcome the threats, as well as in the issue of formation of legal information legislation in the mentioned area.

We must pay tribute to the leading researchers and founders of the theory of the information society, among whom we must especially note D. Bell, E. Hiden, P. Drucker, M. Castells, Y. Masuda, K. Mey, A. Toffler, F. Webster, and G. Shyler.

There are many models of information society; hence, each author tries to describe the self-submitted model, creating an appropriate concept:

- Post-industrial society: R. Dahrendorf;
- Global village: H. M. McLuhan;
- Practopia, Society of the Third Wave: O. Toffler;
- The concept of zero growth: J. Forrester, D. Meadows;
- Technotronic era: Z. Brzezinski;
- Computopia: Y. Masuda etc.

«Information Society» expresses the idea of a new phase in the historical development of the advanced countries. That is, it is not the arrival of «post-industrial» society, but the creation of a new social model that is the result of «second industrial revolution», which is mainly based on microelectronic technology. The growing number of people needs to be involved in the unprecedented variety of information-oriented types of work. Scientific and technical employees collect and produce information, managers and specialists are working on it, coaches and communications staff is extending its

scope. This process of «informatization» leaves no sphere of social activity untouched, from everyday life to international relations and to leisure areas of industrial relations [5].

It should be noted that in modern Ukraine there was formed a new type of relationship – information legal relations, which are public means of solving problems in the formation of a single information and legal space of the country. These relations, in general, help to protect the constitutional rights of citizens to information, provide a mechanism of information exchange, information security and information communication. Formation of a new type of relations – informational – is due to the following factors:

1) an exchange of information through a secondary nature (computerization and implementation of telecommunications), i.e. the act takes place during the interaction of man with man [6, p. 110];

2) it's not information that plays the key role, but the knowledge that serves as a consequence to analytically processed information;

3) a communication output out of national borders and cultural boundaries necessitates the formation of appropriate regulatory framework to be agreed with the subjects of the global information space and to meet the satisfaction of their legitimate interests;

4) building a knowledge society, combined with the lack of clear regulation of information relations, leads to the formation of new information power, which, having information resource, making effective information management of information potential, establishes control over the information space, thus having an asymmetric impact on the real power not only of individual countries but also in the group of countries;

5) a formation of information power led to development of information culture and the principles of cyber security, in some way leaving state power aside from these processes, which is why there is an urgent need for a clear implementation of PR mechanism of information sphere, development of deontological principles of RIS, preventing conversion of information power into an alternative to state, which may lead to the loss of control over not only the informational, but also over the other resources of the country and, eventually, lead to the imposition of alien algorithms

of control, loss of information sovereignty and also to the war;

6) an establishment of legal information relations, informational culture and accentuation of a new part of national security – cybersecurity – determines the need and the development of new conceptual foundations of public information policy, with an appropriate PR mechanism of all the above-mentioned components [6, p. 110].

The fundamental importance in cyber society is a rethinking of traditional approaches to the development of the information society: the purposeful formation of a new system of creating high quality and high-tech information-educational environment with the participation of State. It is no accident that in this context, the intensive development of knowledge based on the scope of information and telecommunication technologies becomes an important national priority in developed countries of the world [7, p. 20].

Today we see that on a condition of saving further legally unregulated information relations, the information society actually creates all the preconditions for the development of a new type of totalitarianism – the informational one. A few years ago there existed a relevant thesis that the transfer of virtuality and theatricality, insincerity, which is inherent to the information society, is transferred to real life. People begin to live someone else's life, trying not to live, but to impress (make informational impact on) others, thus feeling a false self-realization. Politics, married life, work, leisure – one increasingly feels farce and a model, artefact and pattern-like behavior, and one can see all the manifestations of the information war.

As we know, information wars – are actions, started to achieve information superiority by damaging the information and processes, based on the information and informational systems of the enemy while at the same time protecting proprietary information and processes, based on the information and informational systems.

Basic methods of an information war – blocking or distortion of information flows and decision-making processes of the opponent, according to V. P. Horbulin, O. G. Dodonov, D. V. Lande, who continue that wars in the information environment in modern science and military doctrines,



as opposed to journalistic practice, are usually called information operations, stressing that they are only elements of «real» multifaceted struggles. Information operations are components and support of more general processes. Arena of information operations is information space [8, p. 7].

The information space is the key to the country development, as it allows performing many tasks. In modern terms, we are witnessing how Ukrainian information space is being formed mainly under the strong influence of external and internal factors. Those are ongoing hostilities in the East, the economic crisis, the devaluation of the national currency, the influence of international organizations in resolving the conflict in Ukraine, and so on.

In such circumstances, we are constantly being taught, and actually – actually we are imposed with behavior algorithms, turning us into good subjects of information relations – Information zombies. Those who deviate from the set behavior pattern, are recognized either as or rogue states, or societies that are far from the information society and require drastic improvements through humanitarian interventions or other concocted excuses for military invasion and capture of resources of another social system, or one or another particular person is subjected to obstruction. However, in the eyes of other subjects of information relations it looks like assistance to civil society in developing their own position and in the formation of a new democratic society based on the values of the information society. Just where are they, these values, who formed them and who created actual mechanisms of what is stated in the Okinawa Charter of Global Information Society?

The main target of informational operations lies in manipulating of mass consciousness with such goals as, e.g.: – inoculation of defined ideas and opinions into the public consciousness and the consciousness of individuals; – deceiving people and their misinformation; – weakening of defined beliefs of people, the foundations of society; – intimidating the masses [8, p. 8].

The problem to find ways to overcome them is the fact, that information operations are very different and very often complex in nature; that is why, they are hardly prone to modeling and analysis, which, among other

things, is related to two groups of factors: – subjective, related with conscious, purposeful activity of people involved in information operations; – objective, related to the fact, that in the social system, which consists of a large number of elements, there come to play a part certain «systemic effects» and statistical regularities [8, p. 9].

Conclusions. An informational progress became a tool of human enslavement by information technology. In fact, in the information society there is going on absorption of the individuality by information technologies, in which people lose their spiritual freedom and personality in general for the sake of material assets, obtained from participation in various network systems. Moreover, with such rapid information progress, a person can become an appendage to information technology and information resources.

Here we can recall futuristic films, which depicted an establishment of control of machines over man. The irony of this situation is that, eventually, a person can lose the purpose of existence and become a hostage of information technology development and of the need for a permanent increase in information resources. The progressive increase in the consumption of information leads to the loss of freedom, and also the loss of purpose of existence and the subordination of one's objectives to the goals of preservation and enhancement of the information resources. Under these conditions of informational human enslavement, the difficulty of further searching for their own path and purpose of existence, that is, ontological problems actually come to the fore. Not for nothing, in the philosophy of existentialism one considers the problem of sense of human existence, because without it a person becomes just a living creature. Instead, it is Homo sapiens that is different from other living beings of the planet in that it sets itself targets, reaches them, and makes sense of life, a self-contained meaning, which requires no external justification and motivation to commit something.

In order to prevent abuse of information and to protect information rights, the current state of national and information security of Ukraine needs to develop science-based public policy and strategy in this area, the definition of national values and vital interests of the individual, society and state, the definition of external and internal threats

to these interests, finding effective measures to ensure security in all its areas of protection against threats to information and the right to reliable information. In parallel to that, all mentioned above demonstrates the need for the adoption of legal and regulatory acts, which should provide a mechanism of protection of information rights of citizens against unlawful acts of third parties as for information and limiting its impact on the individual.

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