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INFORMATION CIVILIZATION AND THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE MILITARY AND POLITICAL CONFRONTATION AREA: THE MAIN TRENDS AND PROSPECTS

The article presents fundamental changes in war in the modern world from the point of view of form and essence, as well as the necessity of creation of the full theory and the scientific picture of it. The author analyzes the recent characteristics and principles of the concept of «information war» and its military-scientific categories.

Statistics shows that in the history of the war each period differs inherent technological and political characteristics. At the same time, at the turn of the XXI century the new military-technical revolution is occurred, influenced by the scientific-technical revolution. Information war the manifestation of this new revolution. The author provides his views about its scientific analysis, unintended consequences, and the basics of national and international legislation, as well as the future prospects.

Keywords: information civilization, transformation, military-political confrontation, information warfare, network wars, asymmetric wars, security.

(стаття друкується мовою оригіналу)

In the modern period, the war has undergone to fundamental changes viewpoint of form and essence and this condition makes the necessity of creation of its complete theory and scientific view. For the recent years, the scientific research of the conception «information warfare», also its main military-scientific categories, peculiarities, and principles takes an important place.

Instead of the theoretical-scientific basis of information warfare investigates the scientific directions of geopolitics, politics, strategic, operative-tactical and etc. sciences with different levels, the main essence and fundament of the information warfare should be ensure the military science also connected with its geopolitics, military politology, military economy and etc. directions. In each the new period of the Earth, the people hopes that the war would be stayed in the past. But at the same time, instead of the world celebrates the 100th Anniversary of the World War I, in the Near East and East Europe the real and even today continuing situations proves that possibly dangers of war can always threat the national state.

In the military history each periods have its special technological and political peculiarities.

According to the statistical information in the 18th century, dead over 5.5 million persons, in the 19th century dead over persons, in the 20th century dead the least 150 million persons. But, during fifty years of the 20th century, have 1800 wars in the world and 70 million persons dead during these period. After the World War II, 95% of wars in the world were with national ground [13].

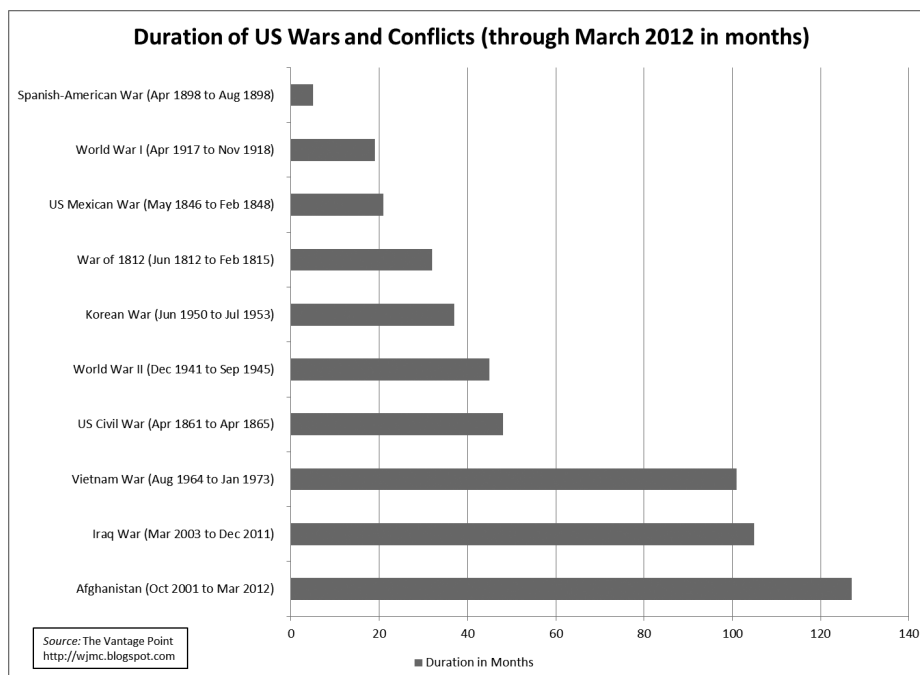
The countries involved in World War II TOTAL

Source: moodle2.rockyview.ab.ca445

Armies Mobilized and Casualties in World War I

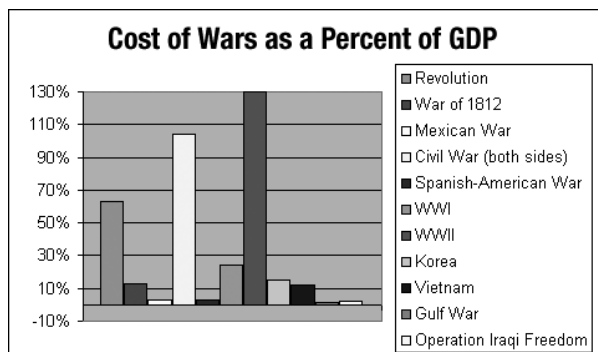
| Countries | Total Mobilized Forces | Killed | Wounded Casualties | Prisoners and Missing | Total Casualties | Percentage of Mobilized Forces in Casualties |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|--|
| Allies and Associated Powers | | | | | | |
| Russia | 12 000 000 | 1 700 000 | 4 950 000 | 2 500 000 | 9 150 000 | 76.3 |
| France | 8 410 000 | 1 357 800 | 4 266 000 | 537 000 | 6 160 800 | 73.3 |
| British Empire | 8 904 467 | 908 371 | 2 090 212 | 191 652 | 3 190 235 | 35.8 |
| Italy | 5 615 000 | 650 000 | 947 000 | 600 000 | 2 197 000 | 39.1 |
| United States | 4 355 000 | 126 000 | 234 300 | 4 500 | 364 800 | 8.4 |
| Japan | 800 000 | 300 | 907 | 3 | 1 210 | 0.2 |
| Romania | 750 000 | 335 706 | 120 000 | 80 000 | 535 706 | 71.4 |
| Serbia | 707 343 | 4 500 | 133 148 | 152 958 | 331 106 | 46.8 |
| Belgium | 267 000 | 13 716 | 44 686 | 34 659 | 93 061 | 34.9 |
| Greece | 230 000 | 5 000 | 21 000 | 1 000 | 27 000 | 11.7 |
| Portugal | 100 000 | 7 222 | 13 751 | 12 318 | 33 291 | 33.3 |
| Montenegro | 50 000 | 3 000 | 10 000 | 7 000 | 20 000 | 40.0 |
| Total | 42 188 610 | 5 152 115 | 12 831 004 | 4 121 090 | 22 104 209 | 52.4 |
| Central Powers | | | | | | |
| Germany | 11 000 000 | 1 773 700 | 4 216 058 | 1 152 800 | 7 142 558 | 64.9 |
| Austria-Hungary | 7 800 000 | 1 200 000 | 3 620 000 | 2 200 000 | 7 020 000 | 90.0 |
| Turkey | 2 850 000 | 325 000 | 400 000 | 250 000 | 975 000 | 34.2 |
| Bulgaria | 1 200 000 | 87 500 | 152 390 | 27 029 | 266 919 | 22.2 |
| Total | 22 850 000 | 3 386 200 | 8 388 448 | 3 629 829 | 15 404 477 | 67.4 |
| Grand Total | 65 038 610 | 8 538 315 | 21 219 452 | 7 750 919 | 37 508 686 | 57.7 |

In the threshold of the 21th century, at the result of scientific-technical revolution the new military-technical revolution in happening. The tactics of the war fir the earth happening along the thousands years changes from the root. But the creation of nuclear bomb changes the subjective character, duration of the war, and collective subject does not depend on human, but depends on object.



Ensuring the objective character of the war means that its beginning, continuation and the end does not depend only on subject—on human, but at the same time, object of the war depends on computer technology, on «nuclear button» and etc. objects.

As well as there is different indicators regarding amount of money spent on wars. Source: markinmexico.blogspot.com



The main reason of the war becoming into the global problem of the modern period, in one hand is for the reason of nuclear bomb, which can be realized from far distances and for its character depends on object, and in another hand, the result such wars ends with the death of persons and eternal declining of biosphere. Even in 1947, A. Einstein noted that there would not be any victory during the nuclear war [16].

Another fundamental issue is that the formation of «information weapon» and its discovery is for the essence and maintenance changings from their root at the present-day. The war has gone out from material and physical spheres (nations, states, armed forces, geographic environment) and transferred into virtual sphere – informative and cognitive spheres. Here influences not war subjects «physical–material focus» (persons, armies, states), but influences more spiritual, psychological and mental spheres.

There is not any need to feel the war and it is very impossible, because the period of «soldier's sands face to face» is not real at the present-day. The aim of the modern war is not consists of physical death of enemy and to occupy their territory, first of all, to make obey the enemy with different postmodern methods and technologies.

The wars in the 20th century, was the global armed wars. Practically, all the great industry states were participated in those wars. Both two World Wars, including «Cold War» of the forty years, also extreme ideologies as fascism and communism, beside with liberalism and democracy, including with the «mainstreams» of west (Europe) civilization reflects the internal conflicts, which created above mentions and are more important.

The beginning of the «military–political» conflicts of the 21st century, has started with the terror acts on the September 11, 2001. And the same act, made all the spheres of the new century, including globalization of the security spheres very important. The wars of the 21st century, (the least, its first term) – were with the intercivilizational wars character. To say with the military terminologies, has started the asymmetric wars' period. Internal wars among the Muslim societies are the specific part of those wars. At the present-day, more experts' thoughts prove that in the future expects the wars among great countries very less. But beside this, we cannot say any concrete thought about it. The following table also does allow us to look positively to the future:

In the following table has classified the partition of real wars of the world on countries and their reasons and results [3].

In the modern period, the methods of war and the war conduction is gaining the new features. In the direction of carrying out military activities are trying to create military networks. The military networks mean the method of organization and coordination of armed groups and associations. In such networks, have not any unit commander, genealogy structure, official regulations, and bureaucracy. Making operative decisions and activity tactics are depend on initiatives of commanders and current situations. The new concepts as «Networks Wars» and «network associations» and the new topic such as «RAND» is connected with the names of D. Ronfeldt, J. Arquilla. Their reports on the theme «Networks and Netwars: The Future of Terror, Crime and Militancy» has deeply influenced to military experts, publicists and thinkers in all over the world [1].

There is not any management centres of network for destroying them. D. Ronfeldt and J. Arquilla wrote: «The main reserve of the net war is the network infrastructure. Networks are consist of many groups and each groups carries out their task in the narrow frame». Such method is very powerful mean viewpoint of attack and as a tool for defence. During the attack, as a rule the network organizations are very flexible and versatile, also easily adapts to different conditions and has a multitude of opportunities for interaction [1; Chapter 3, p. 16].

According to the thoughts of technology developers for the network wars, the network means the new concept of military operations. The same conceptions have been applied in the wars in the territories of Iraq, Afghanistan and in other countries by the United States. In the network wars the army, all forms of intelligence, technical discoveries and high technologies, journalism and diplomacy, economic processes and social changes, citizens and military personnel, permanent parts and separate weak institutions combines in a single network of the information era. According to the conception of network war between the sections and the staff speeding up the exchange of information, the sequence of providing operations is promptly ensured.

An unusual nature in the field of the new wars became known with the attacks on September 11, 2001. Exactly since that time, have started transformations in the thinking of foreign policy of America and Americans' views to the war. The scientists and politicians of other foreign countries understanding the American experience began to give attention to the political aspects of the war of the new generation [5].

Information warfare (IW) and technologies as the new methods in military conflicts

At the present-day, talking about the «information warfare» a lot. «Information warfare» simply means as the weapons. However, if we talk about the details of the same conception there could be arise one more questions. For example, how is IW going? What kind of means are going on and what kind of purposes have put in front of them? Can we understand it as an armed attack or cannot? All the questions are waiting for their scientific explanations [14, p. 73–80].

Basically, «Information warfare» means the paralysation of all institutions of enemy (rival) states.

For realization of those goals are expected to make an impact of peoples' ideology in the field of religion, politics, history, philosophic outlook, on the ideas of people of the attacked countries is dissipated down the imaginations justifying the position, which meets the interests of attackers'.

Statistically looking through the present wars. The wars of the 21th century
Distribution of the current wars by the countries [13]

| Country | Conflicts / causes | Duration of conflict | Total losses: all / 21st Century | Losses to the 3rd quarter of 2013 |
|------------------------|--|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Algeria | 1/ race for power | 1999–2013 | 7332/5306 | < 67 |
| Angola | 1/ separatism | 1992–2013 | 1 500/150 | |
| Afghanistan | 1/ race for power, tribalism | 1978–2013 | 2 084 468/ 90 thousands | 5 000 |
| Great Britain | 1/ race for power, tribalism | 1989–2013 | 62 | |
| Egypt | 2/ race for power | 2011–2013 | 2 500 | 1 500 |
| Israel | 1/ separatism | 1948–2013 | 21 500/3 523 | < 11 |
| India | 3/ separatism, race for power, tribalism | 1947–2013 | 106 812/22 778 | 471 |
| Indonesia | 1/ separatism | 1963–2013 | 400 thousands /86 | < 8 |
| Iraq | 1/ separatism, race for power, tribalism | 2003–2013 | 200 thousands | 6 000 |
| Iran | 3/ separatism | 1918–2013 | 35 500/1 500 | |
| Yemen | 3/ separatism, race for power, tribalism | 2004–2013 | 31 thousands | < 100 |
| China | 1/ separatism | 1989–2013 | 3 thousands /250 | 56 |
| Columbia | 1/ race for power | 1964–2013 | 600 thousands /30 thousands | < 200 |
| Congo (DRC) | 3/ tribalism | 1987–2013 | 1 500 | < 100 |
| Livan | 1/ tribalism | 2011–2013 | 325 | < 200 |
| Libya | 1/ race for power, tribalism | 2011–2013 | 26 thousands | < 100 |
| Мавританія | 1/ race for power | 2002–2013 | 63 | |
| Mali | 2/ separatism, race for power, tribalism | 2012–2013 | 1300 | 1200 |
| Morocco | 2/ separatism, race for power | 1976–2013 | 5343/120 | |
| Mexico | 1/ Anti-Gang combating | 2006–2013 | 100 тисяч | 8 000 |
| Myanmar | 7/ separatism | 1948–2013 | 210 thousands /17 thousands | < 40 |
| Niger | 1/ race for power | 2002–2013 | 2 | |
| Nigeria | 2/ separatism, race for power, tribalism | 2001–2013 | 25 thousands | < 250 |
| Pakistan | 3–4 Conflict (adding the conflict with India) / separatism, the struggle for power, tribalism | 2004–2013 | 50 thousands | 4 369 |
| Paraguay | 1/ race for power | 2008–2013 | 16 | |
| Pery | 1/ race for power | 1980–2013 | 70 thousands /250 | < 5 |
| Russia | 1/ separatism, race for power, tribalism | 2001–2013 | 10 thousands | < 250 |
| Senegal | 1/ separatism | 1982–2013 | 5 thousands /117 | < 5 |
| Suria | 1/ race for power, tribalism | 2011–2013 | 100 thousands | 40 000 |
| Somali | 1/ separatism, race for power, tribalism | 1991–2013 | 500 thousands /50 thousands | < 200 |
| Sudan | 3–4 Conflict (adding the conflict with South Sudan)/ separatism race for power, tribalism | 2003–2013 | 471 328 | < 1 000 |
| Tailand | 1/ separatism | 2004–2013 | 6 thousands | < 50 |
| Tunisia | 1/ race for power | 2002–2013 | 33 | |
| Turkey | 1/ separatism | 1984–2013 | 100 thousands /3779 | < 1 |
| Uganda | 1/ tribalism | 1987–2013 | 500 thousands /900 | < 25 |
| Philippines | 2/ separatism, race for power | 1942–2013 | 163 388/6108 | < 81 |
| CAR | 2/ race for power, tribalism | 1987–2013 | 1 thousands | 522 |
| Southern Sudan | 3/ separatism, tribalism | 2011–2013 | 5 311 | < 70 |
| Total: 38 countries | 63 wars/23 – race for power, 28 – separatism, 12 – tribalism | in the XXI century it started 17 wars. | 5 845 267/1 262 391 | 69 881 |

NOTE: Here has not taken into account the carried out wars of the countries in another lands (first of all, USA and its alliances). In some moments, the wars are in some parts of the country and have many reasons.

***Fight for the power** – means as the war for overthrowing the existed structure in the country, and at the present-day, realizing by the radical Islamist powers more (formerly, it was realized by the communists, but now it happens very seldom).

** **Separatism** – according to the ethnic and religious motives means as the aggressive war carrying out for the division of concrete territory or region from the state.

*****Tribalism** – means as the war between religious groups or tribes, illegal armed units and military operations' by the rural (area) commanders.

Impact directions and the themes hit the marks of events happening in community. Thus, without any military interventions and practical manners they seize the resources of other countries.

Since the earth was made here realizes the information warfare among the states and such processes sometimes results with the «hot wars».

The analysis of the military–political and information conditions show that in the modern world, a number of leading countries (USA, Great Britain, France, Germany, India, and China) is trying to control the information area and strengthen their security strategies.

Gradually, an information conflict is transferring from military–technological sphere into the formed outlook sphere with the support of method of political manipulation.

Currently, the provision of propagation support to military operations carries out by force.

A leading position in this field, also in the field of training of according personals belongs to USA, which has the widest program in the world (their main training place situates in the Center named after J. Kennedy, Special Welfare Center and School, in Fort Bragg) [7].

According to the literature, the word «Information warfare» has used for the first time, during the report «Weapon system and information warfare» by Thomas Rona, in 1976, written for Boeing Company. Thomas Rona showed that the information industry is going to be one of the leading components of America's economy, including connects with war and peace periods. The same report can be considered as the first official mention about the «IW». The same report by Thomas Rona led to the start of wide negotiations. Gradually, formed such idea that the information can be both purpose and a weapon [8].

«In 1991, after the operation «Desert Storm» began to be used from information technologies as the main means of fighting operation. On December 21, 1992, the same term was included to the directive of the Ministry of Defense on the base of law. But, in 1996, the Ministry of Defense of USA realized «The fight doctrine against the control in the administrative systems». In the Administrative systems for the utilization methods of generalized utilization methods from security, the control includes to the management control systems security, military lies, psychological operations, radio–electronic fight and destruction of facilities of physical management system, collection of information, prevention from intelligence support and the components as providing assistance for destruction of the enemy on the battlefield» [6].

At the first periods, formed such opinion that it could be understand as the war doctrine, which embraces wide range of control to the information management systems. Thus, in 20th centuries, carrying out fighting operations – beside the land, sea, air, and space, reflects the information layer too.

In recent years, beside with the term of information revolution, logically the conception of «military technology revolution» (MTR) is also the subject of investigations. The information warfare is considered an integral part of it.

The new opportunities from the utilization of MTR, at least, formed five different concepts.

– First, the theory of attack «without any contact» from safe distance.

Here, an idea is to avoid direct contact with the enemy in order to protect personnel and equipment, so to attack from the far distance, with highly sensitive sensors, connected and directed by administrative and driving systems.

– The second, here exists the information warfare concept, the same conception was first proposed by E. Marshall, and later developed by American scientist R. Molander. The essence of this conception is to destroy the enemy's information system, in decree to protect themselves with diverting efforts to the informational component of military campaign.

What is the information? [9].

Even in 2009, the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) bipartisan Commission on Cybersecurity of White House, «Cyberspace Policy Review» adopted together with the White House has given to the discussion. Military and political leaderships of USA for the first time began to look through the cyberspace beside with the land, sea, and air space as the area of military operations. When we say, understands the cyberspace network infrastructure, electronic devices and electromagnetic waves spread environment also affects to the objects of the enemy. In the field of information technologies, other leading countries began to use from United States' approach.

In the above mentioned country, on the document of the development strategy of the «Single perspective – 2020», perfection of information areas noted as the basis of successfully realization of military activity. And noted that the cybersecurity was created on the following principles:

1. The creation of conditions for the further development of cyberspace. The improvement and expansion of broadband networks should be in the focus of the attention.

2. Determination of safety and cybersecurity. Federal documentation, creation close relationships with local authorities and private businesses.

3. Creation of information distribution system, which coordinates effectively and is response to the events.

4. Expansion of informational issues and its financing.

5. Development of experts who have the instruments of defense and attack in the field of cybersecurity.

To express the characteristics of modern information warfare there is very important to understand the «asymmetry factor». Asymmetry means non–existence of general basis for comparison. It appears in the military–political spheres, in the utilization of asymmetric political strategies, in the conduction of asymmetric military operations and in the formation of asymmetric threats [2, p. 93–128]. Asymmetric political strategies, are the species conception of sufficiently utilization from non–military methods for achieving military objectives, serves to the protection of the political interests of information–psychological methods and understands as more generalized type of the situation. As an example of such species, can be showed the utilization from fear among the civilian population (psychological intimidation) for overthrowing the government or discrediting the international unions, which the state participates. Asymmetric wars often appears during the feeling of danger by the powerful enemy, during not to be able to symmetrical answer, it means here uses from forces and means of other side in the projecting the danger viewpoint of typology. In general form, asymmetric military operations realizes during the situations like one side is «more powerful» and another side is «weaker». The tools of asymmetric military operations (in the relations to regular forces operations) are:

- 1) mass destruction weapons by non–regular parts, ballistic or cruise missiles;

- 2) application of information technologies;

- 3) the conduction of military operations on the ground which is not typical for them (cities, jungles, high mountains, caves).

In the history of war have been a lot of events, which enemy was won by the similar (symmetric) armed forces. However, there are few asymmetric military responses to the enemy and as a rule, it connects with the military–technological, operational and tactical innovations. In 1980, we can show the asymmetric military response of the Soviet Union to the Strategic Defense Initiative of America, at those periods, planned missile defense system is efficiency reduced with relatively inexpensive means.

In the modern periods, beside with the centers with global levels of IW here exists the «pseudo–local» centers, which localized with concrete geographical areas. They tries to achieve their ugly and illegal activities with focusing on particular states. Among the affected countries also exists the Azerbaijan.

Despite the fact that the Azerbaijani lands were subjected to real harassment, also has concrete enemy, favorable geopolitical position, rich nature and human resources historically made our country to become the goal of global interests and conflicts. The centers carrying out IW against Azerbaijan, for gaining their destructive objectives tries to intervene to the information and ideological structures of the state; attempts to the formalization of public opinion against the legal–constitutional policies of the government; creates an image of instability and social unrest, for formalization of non–influential and artificial leaders and disruptive forces, under the name of democracy, create artificially national, ethnic, religious conflicts, also to encourage the malicious hacker attacks and etc. illegal actions.

With prevention of above mentioned attacks Ilham Aliyev the President of Azerbaijan Republic signed decree «On the measures to improvement the activities in the field of information security» on September, 2012 [19]. According to decree, have established the Special Communications and Information Security State Agency of the Special State Protection Service of the Republic of Azerbaijan for the security of information processes, stability and continuity, also protecting information resources of the public authorities, to prevent threats in this field, to coordinate the activities of their users and subjects of the state and non–state information infrastructure for analysis and forecasting, assessment the risks in the field of cybersecurity and management, also with the purpose of guarantee the national preparation and training.

The main activities of the agency are connected with the realization of special technical measure for ensuring special state communication for the state agencies, including the organization of deployment of information and telecommunication systems with special–purpose, and networks, interagency electronic document circulation, network connections of the state bodies, also internet information resource in the information and resources' center, their exploitation, to ensure their safety and development, including the public safety facilities, and ensure the safety of security facilities [17; 18].

IW– is the war of future?

According to the experts, at the present–day, the approach to the «war» conception has lost its meaning. What kind of war is waiting us in the future? For now, it is difficult to predict.

An author of «War of future: views behind the ocean. Military theory and concepts of the modern USA» wrote: What is war? What is victory and defeat? Who is the enemy? Those questions baffles anyone who tries to find the answers and tries to understand the same conception, who tries to make clearly

system of these scientific conceptions. On the other hand, fight against the terrorism, information and psychological wars, «gas wars», the diplomatic wars, and finally, «demographic war» conceptions, which have development on public's opinion, do not need to be applied with the military forces or with the threat. Military–scientific point of view, these conceptions are not in accordance with the «war» conception, and in completely scientific meaning, it seems correctly [15].

To say in another word, sometimes, political correction considerations deeply influence to the meaning of war, but an official military history as it seems, always could find the explanation to their political correction considerations.

It must be admitted that, at the present–day, there is not any unambiguous side of «war» that adopted not only in the international level, even among the national professional unities.

Today the cosmos has not supplied with arms yet. But, as it seems from above mentions, it's a matter of time.

In the future, cosmic and air space in the world would be in a unite, and the next 6th and 7th generations' fighters will destroy the aircrafts and satellites (both secret services and combats) and will be able to fight with the near cosmos and then destroy the ground objects of enemies, including will be able to completely annihilate the enemies with entering to the enemies' atmosphere.

At the same time, above–mentioned innovations cannot realized without the new type of fuel. It is possible that they would be able to conquer the quantum energy and will be created the compact nuclear engines. Also would be given special attention to the creation of weapons to be based on new physical principles. So, there would not be any need to bombard the city – just they will «turn off» the energy and water supply systems.

In December, 2012, futurologists from Oslo, on their scientific researches by the means of statistical model determined that (journal, «International Studies Quarterly») during the forty years the number of the war on the planet was reduced for two times and in 2050, only 7% of the country in the world will be under the war condition. The reasons? Spreading of higher education, falling the rates of birth, reduction of infant mortality, decreasing the special proportion of young people in the planet, rising the costs of conducting wars, more effective activities of United Nations' peacebuilding's, respect to human capital. Till 2050, will be end the conflicts in Iraq, Syria, Libya, Tajikistan, but in India, Nigeria, Sudan, Ethiopia and Tanzania could be started the wars. According to scientists' opinion, the wars as duel, torture and the death will be remained in the past.

If we consider the information warfare as the phenomenon of the last history, the same forecasting how much believable is a matter of time.

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Информационная цивилизация и трансформация пространства военно–политических конфронтаций: основные тенденции та перспективы

Відзначаються докорінні зміни війни в сучасному світі з точки зору форми і сутності, підкреслюється необхідність створення її повноцінної теорії та наукової картини. Автор аналізує характеристики та принципи поняття «інформаційної війни» які виникли останнім часом, а також її військово–наукові категорії.

Статистика показує, що в історії війни кожний період відрізняється властивими йому технологічними і політичними характеристиками. У той же час на рубежі ХХІ століття відбувається нова військово–технічна революція. Інформаційна війна – прояв цієї нової революції. Автор надає свою точку зору з приводу її наукового аналізу, небажаних наслідків, основ національного та міжнародного законодавств і перспектив.

Ключові слова: інформаційна цивілізація, трансформація військово–політичних конфронтацій, інформаційні війни, мережеві війни, асиметричні війни, безпека.

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Информационная цивилизация и трансформация пространства военно–политических конфронтаций: основные тенденции и перспективы

Отмечаются коренные изменения войны в современном мире с точки зрения формы и сущности, подчеркивается необходимость создания ее полноценной теории и научной картины. Автор анализирует возникшие в последнее время характеристики и принципы понятия «информационной войны», а также ее военно–научные категории.

Статистика показывает, что в истории войны каждый период отличается свойственными ему технологическими и политическими характеристиками. В то же время на рубеже ХХІ века происходит новая военно–техническая революция. Информационная война – проявление этой новой революции. Автор предоставляет свою точку зрения по поводу ее научного анализа, нежелательных последствий, основ национального и международного законодательства и перспектив.

Ключевые слова: информационная цивилизация, трансформация военно–политических конфронтаций, информационные войны, сетевые войны, асимметричные войны, безопасность.

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СЕПАРАТИЗМ ЯК ФЕНОМЕН СОЦІАЛЬНОГО БУТТЯ ЕПОХИ МОДЕРНУ

Аналізується процес становлення сучасного значення сепаратизму. Історичний та правовий аналіз джерел дає підстави говорити, що вказане поняття пройшло певні етапи свого становлення і спочатку ним здебільшого позначали рух релігійних спільнот до відокремлення від церкви. Вже в сучасний період історії сепаратизм почали трактувати як політику та практику певних груп осіб (національних, етнічних меншин та інших) спрямовану на відособлення від певної держави для відстоювання та реалізації своїх інтересів в межах іншої або своєї власної новоствореної держави. Стаття обґрунтовує зв'язок сучасного поняття сепаратизму з такими історичними процесами модерної епохи як закріплення державного суверенітету країн, формування націй та сучасних держав, закріплення у міжнародному праві принципів права нації