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**RIGHTS, FREEDOM AND SECURITY OF THE PERSON IN THE
INFORMATION SPHERE THE NEED FOR LEGAL SCIENCE TO COMPREHEND
AND TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE NEW INFORMATION AND
COMMUNICATION REALITY**

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In May, at the National Technical University of Ukraine "Kyiv Polytechnic Institute named after Igor Sikorsky" together with the Research Institute of Informatics and Law of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, a scientific and practical conference "Rights, Freedoms and Human Security in the Information Sphere" was held. Its moderators were dean of the Faculty of Sociology and Law Anatoliy Melnychenko and the First Deputy Director of the Institute of Informatics and Law of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine Oleksandr Dovgan, whose report determined the direction of the conference discourse.

Law and technical education

It would seem that the right is diverted from the needs of technical education, but this is not the case. For each state, it has always been extremely important that announcements / disclosure of citizens' rights and freedoms in the use of substantive information, which today have become an integral part of the resource of the development of any country. It provides scientific, educational, engineering, financial, economic, etc. activities, became a fundamentally new kind of armament of the army and special services of the world ... Creation of the conditions for the effective operation of its citizens with the content of information has always conditioned as a process of innovation development of real economy, and the institutes of democracy. With the advent of printing, radio, television, and especially the latest information and communication technologies on the basis of electronic computers, the problem of identifying the information component when the state performs the information and

communication function has become increasingly complicated, exacerbating all problems, and especially the safety of the life of societies. In the natural process of visualizing the problems of scientific and technical creativity the liberties of a person have always been distinguished in the right to ownership of information and have always been matched by two categorical concepts that reflect the universal values: "freedom" and "necessity", "freedom" and "responsibility".

The urgency of the theme introduced for discussion at the conference is due to the fact that most of the legislative acts of the information and communication sphere are ideologically inherited from the USSR or copied from the western samples in a non-systematic manner. Starting in the early 90's of the last century, work on the creation of a national system for the circulation and protection of content, creating, in particular, the State Service of Ukraine for technical protection of information, which absorbed a significant range of issues of work with information and communication tools, we, unfortunately, only tried to recreate the system that existed in the USSR. However, an attempt to allocate it in the institutional way has not yet succeeded. Among the existing problems of state-building, it also occupies a special place today.

The development of the national structure of bodies that provide the function of protecting information from leakage by technical channels continues in Ukraine. It is decided by the Department of Cyber Security of the SBU, cyber police of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the State Service of Communications. It is clear that all these structures are constantly faced with

the unresolved set of problems, even worldview level, say, in terminology. As a result, we sometimes lack a clear and generally accepted understanding of the very meaning of the right protection of the country's information and communication space. That is why the urgent needs for adjusting the existing administrative and legal norms of information handling and communication are constantly appearing and constantly complicated.

Need for computer law

"Virtual information and communication environment", or "cyber space", which appeared with the advent of computers and the latest informational-communication technologies, and on whose operation we pay more and more attention, already requires a special "computer law", because more and more cyberspace is an intensive re-creation of information into the resource of our development. The cyberspace and "legal cybernetics" have already revealed their specific characteristics, which reflect our persistently changing views and the needs of citizens' freedoms and rights to information. This is especially acute not only in the media-media environment, but also in science, education ...

The problem is constantly getting worse, and therefore exponentially increasing, both the level of threats, and the level of responsibility of the authorities for its effective solution. We are constantly lacking in expertise and opportunities to generate qualitative and time-balanced scenarios and strategies that would be adequate to strategic projections and development plans of the country. And it is precisely here today that the foundation for new conflicts of an economic, geopolitical, ethnic, etc. characterizes in this society.

Under the influence of global socio-economic and political processes, the sign of the access to information is becoming the dominant global trend in information and communication and information and analytical work. All of this, of course, affects our development, and the question of the rights and freedoms of citizens in the information and communication sphere is rapidly gaining signs of the main problem of

socio-political development. The right of the people to know, the right to freedom of expression in their totality form and crystallize the very idea of the creation of civil society, and at the same time bring to the forefront of socio-political life the issue of information security, cybernetic security, and information security of man, society and state in the post-industrial era in general. At present, the world and international organizations are actively discussing them.

Cyber security

Today, in particular, the issue of particular urgency has emerged, which is what is outlined by the term "cybernetic security" (cybersecurity). How does it relate to the concepts existing in the national context, in particular such as the protection of information in information and telecommunication systems? Realizing that cyber security in general is a state - protection of the vital interests of man and citizen, society and the state in the world cybernetic space (cyberspace), we must constantly and carefully study this environment. It arose in the new era as a result of the functioning of computerized communication facilities and associated with other computer technology, registration, storage and distribution of information in computer networks on the basis of uniform principles and general rules. Hence the question arose on the question of who in the state should deal with this, to deal with issues protection of information? Undoubtedly, we can assume that such a body in Ukraine has the State Service of Special Communication and protection of information, which was formed in the times of independence and is constantly evolving. Its purpose, firstly, is to form and implement the state The logic in its segment of the sphere of information protection, but the complex of issues related to this when the state performs the information and communication function in the conditions of the growth of the rate of information exchange in the computerized world, requires involvement in this work of public administration device structures civil country and society. The complicated set of problems requires the ability to effectively

use information resources accumulated by humanity and protect them in the organization of public administration through the latest ICT.

All the leading countries of the world are frankly and pragmatically, even aggressively protecting their interests in information and communication activities, and now even outside of the borders of their states. They have long been considering foreign objects of information and communication infrastructures as their own and critical, and their security is their most important task. Disclosed recently, facts about sources of information through technical and other means of foreign intelligence indicate that intelligence has become an integral part of business and public administration.

We here catastrophically lack the specialists for information and communication, analytical, informational and advocacy and management work. In the conditions of the domination of digital technologies, the problem cannot be objectively resolved by the rhetoric of political leaders, political scientists, sociologists and other specialists in the humanities. The situation makes us, in particular, in a new and more meticulous way to examine all the problems of creating, storing and efficient use of information resources and, as a result, analytical work with large amounts of data in the system of governance of the state and society. The level of analytical work, without a doubt, is the most critical for us. In the management cycle, it increasingly demands from the power structures of the active intellectual, highly professional work of specialists and mastering the technologies of strategic analysis, information, including work with automated network information management systems

Implementation of the state information and communication function

The recently introduced Law of Ukraine "On the basis of the principles of ensuring the cyber security of Ukraine", which we must perform, has determined the legal and organizational framework for ensuring the protection of the vital interests of man and

citizen, society and state, the national interests of Ukraine in cyberspace, the main goals, directions and the principles of state policy, in particular the sphere of cyber security.

Main points, discussed at the conference due to the fact that the pace of development of computer technology and socio-political relations require constant attention to the issues of implementation of the state information and communication function, and due to many reasons, computer law is dispersed in our classical branches of law, primarily in the administrative . Many problems related, in particular, with the scientific, technical or educational activities of our citizens, are generally not covered by law as a science.

The unresolved nature of many issues in the field of information and communication, starting with terminology, certainly hinders the innovative development of scientific and educational processes in our universities and, as a result, affects the country's innovative development. In fact, we see that the imperfection of our ideas about information in the sphere of regulatory relations with the emergence of the newest means of information and communication processing is constantly generating new and new threats to the stability of the state to the challenges of development in modern conditions. The threats paralyze or disable the functioning of many information and communication systems in state and scientific and educational institutions, discredit power, blaming it for inactivity, and others like that.

Today we have to understand the situation and accurately define here the range of problems that we must solve today. To do this, in addition to achieving the appropriate scientific and technical level, a constant frank and public discussion of specialists with the return to the origins of the problem itself regarding the humanistic methods of managing society and the information and communication sphere is needed. Particularly meticulous we have to look at the problem in the context of solving the problems of building a network information and communication

environment in Ukraine in a situation where a full-scale information and military aggression has been launched against us and the conference has convincingly demonstrated that there are many scientific and practical considerations regarding the meaning and place of scientific and technological activities in the process of developing the legal sphere. It is indisputable among them that it should be subordinated to the goal of constant engineering and technical dominance of the country in order to update its real economy and politics, in order to maintain the necessary level of defense in various spatial dimensions - land, sea, in modern times - airborne and space information and communication. It is also indisputable that it is a condition for ensuring the integrity and overall stability of the country's development, which has long since become an axiom of state-building in highly developed countries, one of the most important characteristics of the quality of their life and economic development.

In general, the right to own information - information law (Information Law or the Law, Relating to Information) - was formed throughout the development of our civilization as a humanitarian science, but with the advent of computers, their active use in systems of real economy and communication, humanity faced new challenges, which must be solved on the brink of humanistic and technical sciences, and most importantly in the coordinates of the requirements of safety and economic, financial, scientific and technological and technological realities. The economic globalization of the world constantly highlights the increasing level of their actuality and complexity.

Already in the first scientific publications on the application of computer technologies, it became clear that with the advent of computers, law and other human sciences face a number of new challenges, and not only about the adaptation of the person to information in electronic form. All attempts to understand the problem have revealed the need for a more in-depth study of fundamentally new peculiarities of

information in an electronic form, due to the nature of the technical and technological circumstances of the reproduction of information in digital form in computers.

Legal and physical protection of computer information

Solving the problems of legal and physical protection of computer information has become today a global and extremely difficult task for public administration. Digital methods of processing and storing information began to require the formation of more differentiated regulatory mechanisms and rules of law, ranging from self-censorship and up to the construction of complex intellectual models of the ethical transmission of a particular message.

The right as a science and practice only begins to organize and legislate new realities of socio-political relations. By developing an understanding and knowledge of the communicative peculiarities of a new way of life, we certainly need to take into account the conditions of a tough confrontation between countries in the economic or military-political spheres in the context of global controlled chaos. It is his technology that envisages the widespread use of opportunities for information and communication activities, which opposes becoming the main concern of public administration.

The information society we seek, in contrast to the industrial one, is significantly more vulnerable to legal assessments and actions regarding classifications and monetary valuation of information as a resource for its development and thus requires a broad involvement of engineering and technical specialists to solve A wide range of political and legal problems of building adequate systems of work with information in the technological realities of the modern world.

It is understandable that all spheres of real economic life and scientific and technical activities have always been closely linked with the rights to use and protect the results of intellectual property, which is formed mainly in the engineering and technical environment of the country and

becomes the main component in the processes of international cooperation.

Instead of conclusion

The scientific and practical conference "Rights, Freedoms and Human Security in the Information Sphere" convincingly demonstrated that the study of the scientific and technological problems of the development and development of the principles of information and communication law should be more justified, so to speak, technically, and this becomes an engineer's concern -technical activity. Thus, technical universities become more responsible for the organization of an extremely interesting science and education problem. It actualizes the study of the multitude of engineering and technical education needs and the activities of the engineering corps of the country, targeting us for innovation activity.

Breaking the circle of accumulated problems, Ukraine, of course, has to go on unprecedented reforms in the field of information and communication, science, education; we talk about it all over the years of independence. Corruption and the bureaucracy invented by the formal imitation of useful activity here has become

the scale of this disaster. All this devalues the most interesting and intelligent ideas of creative thinking citizens, transforms their useful initiatives into something completely opposite to the intentions. It should be recognized that as a result of this and many other reasons, we failed all models of innovative development of society, and it occurred because it was not fully taken into account either by our legislation or by the consciousness of citizens, the value and power of modern information - communication factors. The very term "innovation" was the only most popular assessment of the state and prospects of society development, and not the basic principle of our contemporary worldview, which would determine the place of a person in the world, the motives and purpose of its activity. We must eventually overcome the "power of the chanceries", which lays on us an oppressive destructive burden, creating in itself an atmosphere of oppression in society. For example, the leading countries, first of all, the United States. We must realize and feel here the personal responsibility of each and every authority, the citizen, and society for making decisions.

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