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POLITICAL AND LEGAL SUPPORT OF INFORMATION AND
COMMUNICATION RELATIONS IN SOCIETY

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Abstract

The relevance of this article is determined by the need to study the problems that bear the elements of validity and balance of political decisions in the field of information and communication practice of the state. The work analyzes the policy of legal regulation of information relations in the country. The directions of functioning of information technologies in the era of continuing hyperglobalization are being studied. One of the important factors of productive relations in the domestic and international activities of Powers is the systematically developing legal norms, which we regard as the definitive of administrative and political decisions. Moreover, the basic characteristics of information security that ensure the sustainability of society are analyzed. The existing legal subsystem of the Russian Federation providing legal support for the information policy is monitored. The historical dynamics of the development of legal relations in the field of communication policy of Russia is revealed. An approach has been adopted which determined the qualitative aspects of communicative relations in society. Current information technologies and the necessary criteria for the stable development of modern countries are compared. The most optimal methods of information control of the territory by the state were identified. A brief overview is given on the system of ideological and legal support of functioning processes in society. Based on the analysis, the conclusion on the general laws and trends of the development of information and communication relations in society is formulated.

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1. Introduction

Information in the modern world is a strategic resource of power (Shalagina, 2017). The modern war of states for economic and political influence is moving to the level of application of latent and harsh methods of influence on other countries. The most optimized form aimed at increasing control over a foreign state is the introduction of "attorneys" in the structures of regulation of communications of the country of interest. The productive use of information is a primary factor in the sustainable functioning of the political regime. The state, as the main institution of power relations, dynamically takes part in public information relations and guarantees their legal protection. An important condition for the balanced development of existing States is their full control over functioning information fields and legal regulation of existing communication relations.

2. Problem Statement

The main problem of this work is the study of justified directions for ensuring the primitive situation of state information policy in the era of the formation of a total information society.

3. Research Questions

Sociologists, legal scholars and political scientists considered some areas of the problem under study. Wiener (1968), Pugachev (1997) and other researchers made a significant contribution to the study of information as a social phenomenon. Among foreign authors, the works of Bell (1999), Castels (2004), Robins and Webster (1999), Reddick and King (1996), Tofler (1992) and others deserve special attention. Of the Russian researchers, Pavleotenkova (2000), Sukhanov (1988), Tikhomirov (1995) and others comprehensively studied the theory of information relations. Monographs by Gurevich (1986), Crystal and Nisnevich (1997), Lebedeva (2001), Tulchinsky (1994) were written on the problem of technologies in the field of communications and public relations.

A comparative analysis of the leading studies of Russian and foreign authors indicates that not all directions of the topic presented by us received a full presentation in scientific papers.

The presented work operates on a fairly wide range of sources, which should be divided into two main areas:

- 1) regulatory and legal sources regulating information support of processes in politics, organizing the activities of the communicative system of society;
- 2) theoretical works that consider the various directions of the declared topic.

Based on the above, in this work, research issues were identified in the following order. First is historical predestination of modern Russian legal relations in the field of information policy. Second is information technology as an integral part of the life of the modern public system.

4. Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the work is to analyse the legal security of the state's information policy in the era of transition to a "full" information society.

5. Research Methods

The analysis of political and legal material proposed in this work is based on the principles of the problem, chronological method, historical modeling method and classification; the relationship between general and the special in the legal provision of communicative relations in society.

6. Findings

Modern legal Russian reality in the context of information practice has a historical predestination. In 1995, the Federal Law "On Information, Informatization and Protection of Information" was adopted. In 2006, it lost force. On July 7, 2006, federal laws No. 149 "On Information Technologies and Information Protection" and No. 152 "On Personal Data" came into force. Federal Law No. 149 introduced the concept of "Internet" into legal practice as a public information exchange network and defined the threats associated with this process. In general, the above-mentioned law regulated the relations arising under: 1) exercising the right to seek, receive, transmit, produce and disseminate information; 2) applying information technologies; 3) ensuring information protection (About information..., 2020). Subsequently, amendments that regulated the exchange of information on websites and the possibility of blocking violators were introduced. At the present stage of development of state relations, the legislative basis of information security is provided by normative legal acts. They are the Constitution of the Russian Federation, the Federal law of 28.12.2010 No. 390-FZ "About safety" which fixes legal bases of safety of the personality, society and state. These also include the Law of the Russian Federation of 21.06.1993 No. 5485-1 "About the State Secret", the Federal law of 29.07.2004 No. 98-FZ "About a Trade Secret", the Federal law of 27.07.2006 No. 152-FZ "About Personal Data". There is also the Act of the Russian Federation of 27.12.1991 N 2124-1 (ed. on 03.07.2016) "On the mass media" (with rev. et al., Introduction. in force since 15.07.2016), the Federal Law "On Information, Information Technologies and on Information Protection" (amended on 29.12.2020), laws and by-law regulatory legal acts of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation.

The Federal Law "On Information, Information Technologies and Information Protection" regulates the relations arising under: 1) exercising the right to search, receive, transmit, produce and disseminate information; 2) applying information technologies; 3) ensuring information protection. Information, as the object of legal relations, is considered by law as the object of civil, public and other legal relations. Depending on the category of access to it, it is divided into public information, as well as information, access to which is limited by federal laws. Information, depending on the procedure for its provision or distribution (use), is divided into: 1) information freely distributed; 2) information provided by consent of persons participating in the relevant relationship; 3) information which, in accordance with federal laws, is subject to submission or dissemination; 4) information, the dissemination of which in the Russian Federation is legally limited or prohibited. The legislation of the Russian Federation may establish the types of information depending on its content or the owner (About information..., 2020). Russian legislation presumably defines a restrictive framework for access to information in order to protect the foundations of the constitutional system of the country, morals, health, rights and legitimate interests of other persons, ensuring the defense and security of the state.

It is important to emphasize that communicative capabilities have a primary characteristic in the current process of ensuring the state national policy. Information in modern interpretation is the central tool of the political system. Thoughtful, targeted use of the existing information field is a prerequisite for the productive existence of political power. The state, being the main institution of power relations, actively uses information relationships. Information policy unites and divides countries, unites and separates the state and civil society. Today, the leading level in the improvement of information technologies is presented as a qualitative provision of the leading position of modern world powers. The desire for superiority gives rise to rivalry. The essence of information active and tough confrontation is the acquisition of noticeable dominance in the information environment, which allows you to regulate the behavior of the opponent.

It should be noted that the state territories that lost in information competition noticeably reduced the potential world confrontation. The desire to transform the existing rules in alignment of forces on the international scene will demand enormous financial and other expenditures, which efficiency will restrain in the most ruthless and trivial ways from opponents.

The XX–XXI centuries are an era of fierce information confrontation. In order to avoid a negative international situation that could draw adverse events upon Russia, there was the decision on adoption of the new doctrine, guaranteeing certain information security. In December 2016, the relevant decree and the text of the document were published on the official portal of legal information. The real Doctrine represents an official frame of reference on achieving and ensuring the national security of the Russian Federation in the information sphere. The basis of this legal document is formed using the Constitution of the Russian Federation, rule of international law, international contracts of Russia, federal laws, decrees of the president and regulations of the government. In the section on external threats to information security, building by some foreign countries of opportunities of information and technical impact on information infrastructure for military purposes is noted. Along with that, the activity of the organizations conducting technical reconnaissance concerning the Russian public authorities, the scientific organizations and the enterprises of defense industry complex is stirred up. The fact of strengthening the policy of discrimination of the Russian media abroad is highlighted in the doctrine, information impact on the population of Russia, "first of all on youth for washing out the traditional Russian spiritual and moral values" (Information Security Doctrine of the Russian Federation, 2000, para. 6). The confirmation of restriction in the rights of the activity of the Russian media approval by European Parliament at a plenary session could serve as the resolution on fight against promotion of "the third countries", among which there is also Russia, established in Strasbourg on November 23, 2016. According to the Commissioner for Human Rights, Russian Foreign Ministry Konstantin Dolgov, "... the draft resolution of European Parliament is a discrimination and violation of the international standards. The authors of such initiatives are afraid of effective work of the Russian media, news channels, including RT. This violation of not only decisions of OSCE, international standards on freedom of media, freedom of expression, but also of legitimate rights of citizens of the European Union countries" (as cited in Shalagina, 2017, p. 422).

The doctrine also clearly identifies the main goals and strategic tasks that guarantee the information security of Russia from internal and external threats of an informational nature that are contrary to international law. In the sphere of State and public security, the protection of State

sovereignty, political and social stability is guaranteed. The document determines the level of ensuring the fundamental rights and freedoms of a person and citizen and regulates the degree of protection of the state's information infrastructure. In the economic field, the degree of reduction to the minimum possible level of the impact of external negative factors that are possible in the event of an insufficient level of development of the Russian information technology and electronic industry, the development and production of competitive means of ensuring information security is streamlined. In the field of science, technology and education, this allows promoting the innovative development of the information security system of industries. In the sphere of strategic stability and equal strategic partnership, there is the formation of a stable, stable system of non-conflict interstate relations in the information space. In other words, the legal document establishes strategic regulation in the field of national security of the Russian Federation. The doctrine was the core for the formation of state activities in the field of ensuring information security, as well as the development of measures to modernize the country's information security system.

7. Conclusion

Modern information technologies are an organic part of the operating public systems. Their high-quality application serves as an indispensable condition of effective social development of the state. Rivalry of world powers for various spheres of influence in the international processes passed into a phase of using latent methods of influence on each other. Various information technologies on the complexity and design, which are nowadays developed and introduced in practice, allow one not only to create the necessary point of view by means of creation of a political resonance, but also to resort to open political propaganda, the hidden information suggestion. The modernized communication methods of influence are capable to form independently the information agenda today, to manipulate substantially a situation, to be engaged in political advertising, to fragment political events, to manipulate effect of "importance" of political news, "to dramatize" public events, to create "negative images", to produce political myths. An ideal way of achievement of control over a certain state field is the method of input of "forwarding agents" in the system regulating management of information flows.

To achieve the political, economic, social and cultural results demanded by time, it is necessary to follow the major trends which are a basis of expedient use of information and communication methods. The first is creation of the information directions creating conditions for fast, safe and favorable access to the operating network technologies. The second is dynamic, comprehensive use of information and communication resources at the state level to increase "availability and transparency" of the authorities. The third is creation of the mechanisms providing the efficiency of the legal framework in the sphere of information policy. The fourth is systematic improvement of the legislation in the field of information and communicative policy, in the context of the changing circumstances, including creation of the uniform concept of legal support of information activities of the state. The fifth is to carry out the analysis of a ratio of the international standards in the sphere of informatization and the domestic legislation.

One should emphasize that the inevitable processes of changing the world order pose Russia with multifaceted, complex tasks, where domestic and interstate communication relations are no exception. Positive trends in improving the information activities of our country require the unification of its legal

support. In this regard, the adoption of a number of urgent measures aimed at improving the program of consistent development of not only the internal information field, but also of the planetary communicative space in order to acquire a political advantage that contributes to the fruitful development of the country is an integral action.

It is important to take into account the fact that information technologies, emerging both in the external information environment and operating within the territorial limits of the state, determine the quality of existing social processes in the country. Their goal is to create a desirable, optimal political and social atmosphere in society. The task is "to influence the mass consciousness of the population, orienting and adapting it to a certain perception of the current processes and introduced into the public system, political, economic and social processes" (Shalagina, 2017, p. 423).

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