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STATE REGULATION OF NATIONAL SECURITY INFORMATION SUPPORT OF UKRAINE

The paper defines the essence of information policy as an information society phenomenon and its security ensuring with the help of systematization criteria and forms and types of national security information support that correspond them. The methodological foundations of the information provision of the national security policy were studied, the methods of evaluating, obtaining, submitting information in the implementation of information security were classified, the importance of information security in state-management relations in the context of the processes of democratization of society was revealed, the role of state-management institutes as key subjects of the implementation of the information policy of ensuring national security of modern Ukraine was characterized.

Keywords: *information society, national security of modern Ukraine, democratization of society, state policy.*

Target setting. Since national security information support is an independent process, it has its own goals and objectives. Therefore, information support as a condition for the reliable functioning of the security system can also be considered a process of collecting or receiving and transmitting information and establishing communications that enable the free circulation of information, its free but balanced distribution, guarantee the diversity of information sources, free access to them and the provision of human rights in the field under consideration.

Recent research and publications analysis. Among the theoretical sources in which the problems of state regulation of the information space in the national security system were raised in general, the following research and publications deserve the most attention [1, 2, 3, 4].

The purpose and task of the research: to analyze the tools and functions of the state regulation of national security information support of Ukraine.

Presentation of basic material of the research. The purpose of such support can be achieved by solving specific tasks in the field under consideration, namely [3]:

– ensuring the most complete and timely provision of information to its consumers in the field of national security;

– large-scale information interaction regarding the identification of sources of danger and threats at different levels of security;

– improving dissemination, facilitating access and exchange of information on sources of danger and threats at all levels;

– improvement of the processes of distribution, access and exchange of information on cooperation in ensuring national, collective and global security;

–public opinion formation regarding the problems of ensuring national security both at the international level and within the state;

– improvement of the work style of information structures and specialists.

The goals and objectives determine the specifics of the content of national security information support and the requirements for it. Protruding Its specificity, in turn, finds its manifestation in functions, that is, in the role that the process of providing information receives at various stages of ensuring national security.

Note that functional analysis as a component of system analysis is quite widely used for research into socio-political phenomena and processes.

First of all, the functions of information support reflect the roles it performs in relation to national security as a system and its components. We emphasize that the functions are inherent both to the information support system and to its individual components.

At the same time, the function is considered as a form, a way of manifesting the activity of the system and its components. In other words, information provision, the object of which is national security, is not only a peculiar reflection of the practice of ensuring the latter, its main purpose is to actively influence the process of ensuring the security of the individual, society and the state.

In addition, assessing the purpose and practical value of information support in the field of national security, it is necessary to understand the cognitive problem. information support by its nature is a dynamic phenomenon, however, for scientific

purposes, during the study of its functional role in the field under consideration, it has to be applied to the static state of this phenomenon, that is, in certain cases, it is necessary to temporarily abstract from the dynamics of information support changes.

Functions of national security information support in different states with different political regimes have completely different manifestations. Thus, states with a democratic system usually have all the necessary conditions for the fullest implementation of information provision functions in all areas, including security, and it is quite another thing to implement information provision in conditions of full or partial state restrictions on the circulation of information. Because of this, we suggest that it is better to dwell on the general points of functioning, without going into a detailed analysis of the information provision of this security under different political regimes.

It should be emphasized that in the Ukrainian scientific literature, insufficient attention is currently paid to the functions performed by information provision of national security, which necessitates their separation and more detailed consideration. In particular, the mentioned functions include the following:

– socialization of national security interests and priorities;

– rationalization of the process of ensuring this security;

– de-ideologization (on the basis of the party) of the national security subjects;

– forming the value orientation of subjects and objects of national security;

– establishing interaction of this security system with regional and international security systems;

– providing forecasting of its condition.

Let's pay special attention to the fact that the formation of national interests, their understanding and implementation is a complex process. In a state governed by the rule of law, it is carried out on a democratic basis. It involves almost all institutions and bodies from which the political organization of society is formed, namely [4]:

– state institutions (bodies of the legislative, executive and judicial branches of government);

– non-state institutions (political parties and movements, public associations and organizations);

– Mass media representing the interests of various segments of the population, social groups, state and public structures.

This set of interests includes the vital interests of an individual, the state, and society, which collectively, taken together, become national interests. At the same time, not the interests themselves are presented, but information about them.

The emergence of national interests can be described as the process of transferring information from an individual to a social group, society, and the state, and then data on the vital interests of national security objects (i.e., individuals, society, and the state) are collected from the entire set of information about their interests. This makes it possible to talk about the functions of socialization of national security information support.

Indeed, in order to carry out the function of socialization of national security interests and priorities, it is first necessary to find information to determine the national interests themselves and also to obtain information necessary for choosing from possible alternatives and approving the most acceptable model of ensuring national security. Note that national interests are a constant value only in a specific period of time, they do not stop changing, which makes it necessary to constantly update information about them. This process is carried out with the help of information articulation and aggregation of interests.

The first involves the constant provision of information about the interests of security objects to decision-makers in the field of national security, and the second involves the transformation of the interests themselves into national interests [2].

In addition, national security is ensured by the choice of certain models of activity, while this model may not always find support in security facilities. Because of this, the subjects of national security are forced to exert an informational influence on them in order to justify the choice of this particular way of its provision.

An example can be the activities of the US administration during the preparation for Operation Desert Storm. By purposefully providing information to its citizens, the American authorities managed to form a public opinion on the necessity of carrying out this operation and gain the support of citizens.

The function of rationalization of the ensuring national security process involves the provision of information that will allow choosing the optimal way to achieve security goals. This presupposes the availability of necessary and sufficient information for making the optimal decision and effective use of forces and means of ensuring this security.

In other words, the function of rationalization is carried out through information support of the process of solving national security tasks, i.e. constant provision of information about the state, structure and dynamics of threats, the results of their impact, the attitude of the people to government policy in the security sphere, the degree of realization of the vital interests of the individual, society and the state , their satisfaction with the degree of security, social assessments and forecasts, etc. That is to say the role of information support in the field of national security is unique, because it is connected with the wisdom and experience of the people, contains a rich range of judgments regarding the problems of this security, and most importantly - provides an opportunity to choose the best ways and the most effective ways of solving these problems.

This function covers all types of planning and forecasting of the activities of information systems, their coordination, establishment of direct and feedback links, as well as organization of information in axiological, semantic, semiotic and other aspects.

Having the necessary information, the country's leadership develops the most optimal option for ensuring national security and rationally uses the available forces and means for this.

Therefore, the information provision of national security supplies the power structures with the most valuable information. The value of the latter is often determined by the effectiveness of information structures that carry out their activities in the field under consideration [1].

The function of de-ideologization (on a party basis) of the subjects of this security ensures, first of all, the accessibility of information sources and the information transparency for its consumers in the field under consideration. Its importance is due to the fact that the comprehensive, sufficiently objective information support of national security subjects and objects is the most important lever of mutual control and an obstacle to the establishment of certain corporate interests (in particular, party interests), which try to pass off as national interests. That is why de-ideologization is an integral component of the democratic mechanisms of interaction between the state and civil society and, at the same time, an important condition for the realization and protection of national interests, as it presupposes a fairly free circulation of information flows in the country.

Analyzing these functions, it is worth noting that their demarcation in theory is quite conditional. In fact, they are closely intertwined with each other, are mutually related, can overlap, overlap, partially complement and replace each other.

Finally, the manifestation of these functions is largely determined by the degree of maturity of civil society and other significant democratic institutions.

An important condition for the development, organization, rational functioning and effective use of national security information support is compliance with certain principles. It seems that the most important of them are the following:

1) completeness of information provision - the search should provide information in full, but at the same time minimizing "noise" and excluding misinformation; the main thing for this is to choose such a search strategy so that the consumer has the opportunity to receive information that will correspond not only to the requested topic, but also to his information needs [3];

2) relevance of information support - timely provision of priority information to the consumer within the scope of his request;

3) accuracy and reliability of information support - providing the consumer with all the necessary information that will have the desired form, language design, given chronological depth, etc.;

4) information should be supported in a form convenient for the consumer (typescript, microfilm, display screen, etc.);

5) differentiation of information support - involves taking into account the tasks of the consumer, his status and the efficiency of the tasks performed by him;

6) the systemacity of information support - consists in the systematic satisfaction of information needs at all stages of ensuring national security and the complexity of types of information provision, taking into account the categories of consumers, the nature of their information requests and the specifics of the tasks they solve.

These principles can be implemented more effectively if you take into account a number of circumstances that directly affect them, namely:

a) constant study of regularities, problems and tasks of ensuring national security in general and its individual directions, which will allow identifying groups of information consumers, formulating their information needs and requests, as well as identifying sources of information about dangers and threats;

b) creation and introduction of a new system of reference and information funds, which will allow for quick search and submission of information related to national security;

c) active use of modern information technologies and automated information systems that allow for the intensification of information processes and flows in this area;

d) planning of information activity as a whole and its separate directions, which will ensure interaction both between types of information support and with the external environment.

For the practical implementation of national security information support, the development of an adequate information system is required, which will carry out the activity of delivering the necessary information to national security subjects. To do this, it is necessary to solve the methodologically important question about the essence of the information system. In science, this issue has already been investigated quite widely [4, c. 111]. Practically all studies are based in one way or another on the generalized model of the information system proposed by K. Shannon, who identified the following main elements:

1) source of information;

2) transmitter of information;

3) the channel of its transmission;

4) receiver;

5) addressee or consumer of information.

Since national security is a social phenomenon, it is most appropriate to use the term "communication" for it. "Communication" (lat. "Communication" from "communiso" - make common, connect, communicate) is primarily communication or the information transmission from person to person in the process of activity, due to which the transmitter, channel and receiver make sense to be equated with communication or communication channel [2, c.204].

It should be emphasized that such a model has a simplified nature, but is quite convenient for understanding the essence of the information presentation process.

To form an information system in the field of national security, it is necessary to first determine the specific content of the above components.

Conclusions. After finding out the interests of national security subjects, it is not difficult to establish exactly what information they need, or information about what processes and phenomena are most important for them at this moment in time. Moreover, due to the fact that the interests of some may not only differ from the interests of others, but also enter into contradiction or antagonistic conflict with them, the same information may be vitally necessary for some, and redundant or simply unnecessary for others. Therefore, there is every reason to believe that it is the interests of national security subjects that should serve as the most important criterion for the classification of information sources according to their features, such as directionality, addressability, priority, availability, etc.

Another conclusion from this is that in order to classify the sources of information, it is necessary to understand the classification of these interests themselves. In view of the above, it is worth focusing on the classification of interests, according to which they are distinguished by: 1) the degree of commonality (personal, group, national, global); 2) the nature of the subject (interests of the individual, the state, society); 3) type of manifestation (political, economic, social, military, etc.) and others. According to the same logic, individual, group and mass sources of information can be distinguished; by availability - open, special and closed, and the sources of such information can be individuals, various social groups, society as a whole, the state and its institutions.

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