

Information - Communication Networks Interstate Importance in Relationships

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Abstract: The advantages and disadvantages of tools such as NetPolicePro, SquidGuard, Internet censorship, Cleanfeed in information control are mentioned in the dissertation work. From this In addition , content analysis to do " Dozor-Djet ", " Mail Sweeper" and " InfoWatch Web Monitor" systems also in detail information given They are deep analysis Internet and different organizations between contact channels level studied .

Key word: NetPolicePro, SquidGuard, Internet Censorship, Cleanfeed .

Information processes on a global scale lead to the filling of the information environment with political information, the intensity of foreign political relations in the political environment increases due to the penetration of information technologies and communications into all spheres of state life and society. Foreign political relations go through complex cycles of development, which is reflected in horizontal and vertical changes in the world order.

Vertical changes mean changes in the status of strong and weak actors (figures) in the state. This is reflected in the change of the position of the state, which was considered strong in the recent past, and in the growth of the international status of the states that have been developing for a long time, but did not have optimal development results.

The institutional approach has its own characteristics when studying the modernization of interstate relations and the foreign policy of developing countries that may be characteristic of other developed countries with a high level of development in relation to each other and other characteristics of information infrastructure, communication intensity and information processes. it should help to define new standards, norms and rules of relations.

Today, the world is being transformed day by day with the participation of developing countries. At the same time, the activation of political institutions and processes is of particular interest.

When considering the possibilities of forming new foreign political relations with the participation of such institutions and developing countries, all this is another complex and multifaceted process, that is, nowadays, it includes relations in all spheres of states and societies around the world. - it should be taken into account that it is being implemented in the context of the globalization process.

The introduction of information into international relations, in turn, leads to the formation of a new information-political environment. The information and communication infrastructure of a country is developed, the impact of this country on international relations, domestic political situation, public consciousness and behavior will increase. This applies not only to the state structure, but also to interstate organizations operating in a virtual environment created in a real environment.

Information is becoming a means of communication in the gathering of newly formed movements, parties, organizations, funds under the protection of opposition forces. With the acceleration of information technology (IT) and social communication, it is possible to create illegal or non-state entities that challenge the government and exert significant power that warrants the intervention of other states [1]. Therefore, in political science, there is a scientific problem of researching the emergence of international information relations of rapidly emerging groups and organizations that

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have their own political leaders and spread their influence across regions, rather than the state with its representatives.

Currently, the new institution serves as a social provider in the formation of norms, standards, codes, a new view of interstate relations (for example, integration). This, in turn, leads to the informationization of many societies, an increase in the role of communication, and the facilitation of the formation of social relations and social capital.

The types of social processes in society can be observed not only in interstate relations, but also in the distribution of political forces around the world. Social processes of this type include: cooperation (conflicts as a type of competition), cooperation (cooperation as a type of cooperation).

In the 21st century, the growing integration processes, emerging international associations, groups, and megacivilization elements should not only protect their rights, but also create a foundation for the formation of new rules, models of behavior, principles of interstate relations, and internal and external policies. This, in turn, causes the acceleration of mutual relations using new information technologies.

It is important to study the place of IT in modern interstate relations. To achieve this goal, two main tasks must be performed. First of all, it is necessary to consider the impact of the new ATs on modern international relations (changes in the role and form of the state in interstate relations and conflicts). Second, it is necessary to clearly understand the changes introduced by the new AT in the process of studying interstate relations. The Internet is essential for the continuous and uninterrupted exchange of information in the military, government, and private sectors. Internet-connected information networks constantly process private, business, and military information. Such changes in the collection of data, their processing and dissemination of this data form the basis of such a concept as the information revolution.

Today, information is a strategic resource that must be effectively managed to achieve excellence. Because of the importance of information, every action taken in the field of information can have consequences for the physical environment (materials, personnel, finances) and the abstraction environment (trust system).

The technologies of the information age make the environment in which combat operations are conducted more variable and unpredictable. It sensitizes the national economy to global development, raises the cultural and political consciousness of a part of the world's population, and feeds radical movements that eliminate global proliferation and stabilization. Information age technologies can present the results of military operations to a global audience almost immediately [16]. Images of war and peace (real or created) can influence national will and public opinion until the audience verifies their authenticity. Paradoxically, the flow of real-time information creates a greater need for intelligence gathering.

The information revolution changes the face of institutions and destroys hierarchies, separates and redistributes power, crosses and reshapes borders, expands the horizons of time and space. This is the cause of changes in the conflict between society and the methods of military operations - the conflict between society and military operations in the field of military command and control. Both types of information are related to information, and what society and military know about themselves and their adversaries is also a form of warfare.

The history of wars can be divided into three major periods corresponding to the history of the development of human culture: agrarian, industrial and informational. The future wars for third wave culture must be in the form of information wars. In many cases, information warfare is understood as warfare based on modern communication systems, space travel, and real-time decision-making.

Since ancient times, enemies have waged war in five directions - political, social, technological, operational and related to the four elements of national power - political, socio-spiritual, military and economic provision. Failure to take any of them into account can lead to a disastrous defeat. The political dimension consists of political goals and political processes. Political goals, though not always consistent, have always guided wars. In the social dimension - people's views and



commitments also remain important. Technology affects every dimension and every phase of warfare. It interacts with events in culture, time and space and affects the duration, nature and outcome of conflict.

Therefore, consideration of the impact of ICT on modern interstate relations and political processes is relevant from both a theoretical and practical point of view. ICT significantly changes social relations. New technologies change the goals and objectives of society and interstate institutions, financial groups, political parties, and interstate organizations. A theoretical consideration of interstate relations outside the context of ICT may not be sufficient for an objective and comprehensive understanding. Qualitative change can be seen in absolutely all areas of interstate relations: from the process of developing foreign policy decisions to interstate conflicts. Understanding the nature of the development of political processes under the influence of ICT is an important factor for solving all fundamental issues in the field of interstate relations.

The technical features and possibilities of use of IT allow to override many stereotypes of the international way of life at the political level, prompting the state to reconsider its foreign policy directions and ways of resolving political conflicts. One of the methods of negative politics is information warfare. The informational methods of international conflict, being economically effective and inexpensive, are slowly replacing the traditional means of force. Information becomes both a powerful weapon and a weak target for the adversary at the same time. Due to the rapid integration of citizens and organizations in interstate relations, as well as the availability of information tools to many people, the problem of distinguishing military operations from crimes (especially terrorism) is emerging.

The importance of the Internet in international relations is increasing significantly. Today, the Internet is a political influence and a comprehensive tool of socio-economic development in the context of the globalization of interstate relations. The Internet is one of the factors of the development of democracy in the world. It is with its help that non-state actors, in particular non-state organizations and citizens, can expand their opportunities to participate in interstate and internal state activities [2]. More precisely, the Internet is becoming an important indicator of ensuring the rights and freedoms of citizens in various countries of the world. This is confirmed by regular analyzes of international organizations such as "Amnesty International", "Human Rights Watch" and "Reporters Without Borders".

Another conclusion of the work is that the development of the Internet has increased the global influence of non-state actors, that is, the influence of social institutions and individuals on politics and interstate relations has increased significantly.

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