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## INFORMATION POLICY IN THE FIELD OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

*The article notes that information policy is a logical, objective process that has always been and will be relevant in relations between states, regardless of the development of cooperation between them. In other words, the information policy in the field of public administration is aimed to achieve the goals of the state policy of the country both in peacetime and in wartime. In the article, the author reveals the main components of an information policy and gives a definition to each of them. Along with this, the concept of information security of the country is given, which is the result of scientific and technological progress and information integration of the world community. Analyzing the state policy in the information sphere, the author determines in which areas the issues of information security and information warfare are regulated. The main factor characterizing the successful implementation of state policy in the formation of a mechanism for managing various areas of social development is to ensure a constant focus on the consistent and safe development of socially significant values, and to guarantee the strength of public administration. The degree of development of the information sphere is one of the main indicators that determine the strength of public administration and the safety of society. One of the main elements of the implementation of state policy in the information sphere is the information infrastructure, which should be considered an integral part of strategic information resources and important for the defense capability of the state and*

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*its information market. Along with this, the article notes that for Azerbaijan, which lives in a war, the issue of developing an information policy in the field of public administration is particularly important. Today in Azerbaijan, the issue of forming a regulatory framework in this area is one of the priority places in state policy. In this direction, the foundations of the legislative framework for ensuring an information policy in the field of public administration are being formed and developed. It should be noted that in recent years many laws, regulatory legal acts have been adopted, various orders have been issued.*

**Keywords:** information policy, public administration, information security, public policy, information society, modern world.

**W**e live in an era based on information. Information is a general scientific concept that covers the exchange of information and signals between living and non-living nature, as well as people and devices. In other words, information is information about objects and environmental phenomena. Parameters, property and state of information reduce the degree of uncertainty and incompleteness of knowledge. In the theory of information war, two concepts should be distinguished — information and data. The data, in turn, are considered as signs or recorded observations that, for whatever reason, are not used, but only stored. In the event that these data begin to be used to reduce the uncertainty of the future, they turn into information. Therefore, it can be argued that information becomes data that is updated. Information forms next to the existing field of reality, the so-called information field, together with information flows forms the information space.

Today in the world, a large number of funds are raised for the development of national infrastructure. In addition, such a rapid development of new information technologies in itself contributes to the strengthening of the information struggle between states. Currently, in many developed countries, close attention is paid to the study of information, which is rightfully considered one of the main factors in owning the modern world.

Information is that substance that accompanies us all our lives. Information allows a person to know the world and feel like part of it, communicate with other people, raise children, solve everyday problems, engage in economic activities, creative work. With the help of information, joint work of people is organized, trade unions, collective farms, political parties and associations are formed. Without information, an economy cannot develop. Based on the information, decisions are made on how to properly collect and spend taxes, and to fight organized crime and corruption. In a word, information is the basis for the activity of legislative, executive and judicial authorities, the entire system of state administration, and the management of the Armed Forces [1, p. 3].

Everyone knows that today the whole world is rapidly forming the information space (society). The main feature of the information society is that in such a society, information becomes a strategic resource. In addition, this



information interacts not only with the material, but also with the spiritual world of man, and also acts on them.

Like any system, the information society also consists of structural units. The information society includes information, subjects of information processes, information infrastructure, public relations related to the creation, storage, transmission and dissemination of information.

The information system, which combines the subjects of the information sphere and individual elements of its infrastructure, provides the receipt and processing of data, the issuance of a result or a change in one's own external state. Any information system can be considered as an object of information impact, which is realized by the targeted transmission of information, including both the content and the representative component (the form of presentation of information for transmission and ensuring adequate assimilation) is also characterized by a value aspect.

«The global scale and radical nature of the changes that are taking place today in the political, economic, spiritual spheres of the life of the world community, in the field of military security, make it possible to put forward the assumption that a new system of international relations is forming, different from those that functioned during the final century, starting with the classic Westphalian system» [2, p. 24].

In general, government policy is a set of goals, initiatives, decisions and actions implemented by the government to address the problems that the citizens of the country and the government itself consider to be priorities. State policy also covers the position of the government and its main tasks in the form of bills or programs that fall within its scope.

The level of quality of public administration is set in the process of making managerial decisions, which develops and develops as a result of numerous communications between its participants. This, in turn, affects the emergence of the information space, where the interests of the parties are voiced with the help of information technologies, and support for government policies is ensured.

The state information policy is considered as a relatively separate and independent state activity on the use of information in the processes of information exchange, determination and implementation of goals, objectives, principles, priorities and conditions for the development of the information sphere.

The information sphere is recognized as one of the most important objects of public administration, and its regulation is considered an urgent task. The main instrument of such regulation is the state information policy, which is defined in the necessary legislative acts, concretized in targeted national programs, implemented in the information space, where all the processes of information interaction take place.

The effectiveness of the implementation of information impact technologies is greatly facilitated by the features of the information infrastructure, namely:

- Easy access to it;



— Blurred borders, intercontinental nature and, as a result, the practical impossibility of a clear delineation of internal and external sources of threat to the country's security;

— The ability to manipulate information and manage its perception of the Internet can act as a means of disseminating propaganda materials of various kinds for political support of their activities, misinformation, influence on public opinion, undermining citizens' trust in the government, etc);

— Lack of information about real and potential threats to national interests and the channels for their implementation;

— The extreme complexity of the operational prevention of information impact and assessment of real and alleged damage, etc.

At its core, information can form the material environment of human life, acting as innovative technologies, computer programs. At the same time, it can be used as the main means of interpersonal interaction, constantly arising and changing in the process of transition from one information system to another.

«It is important to understand that information has some specific properties. If I have 1 000 acres of land and I will give someone 500 acres of them, I will have only half of the original area. But if I have a certain amount of information and I will give half of it to another person, I will have everything that was left. If I allow someone to use my information, it is reasonable to believe that he will share something useful with me. So, while deals on material things lead to competition, information exchange leads to cooperation. Information, therefore, is a resource that can be shared without regret. Another specific feature of the consumption of information is that, in contrast to the consumption of materials or energy, which leads to an increase in entropy in the Universe, the use of information leads to the opposite effect — it increases human knowledge, improves organization in the environment and reduces entropy» [3, p. 393].

If we consider information as a product, then it can be in demand, because it has a certain value. However, despite the fact that the specificity of information is associated with the transformation of human knowledge, it creates difficulties in determining its value. In our opinion, to determine the value of information, one should proceed from its reliability, integrity and accessibility. Accessibility, in turn, makes information most attractive, since its confidentiality is determined by the established access regime and is limited to the circle of persons entitled to own it.

Such a wide development of modern information technologies and their implementation in almost all areas of science and the sphere of society, significantly affects its structure and transforms international relations. One of the most important areas of this transformation is ensuring the national security of the state and the realization of the national interests of society.

The normal life of a public organism is entirely determined by the level and quality of development of the information infrastructure, and the security of the information environment. Thus, any leak of information or the spread of some secret information seriously threatens not only information, but also the national security of the state. In a globalizing world, the growing



interconnection between states, the aggravation of the military-political situation in many regions, many global dangers and threats poses a question for countries to strengthen and maintain peace, democracy, humanization of modern relations, and most importantly national security. The current stage of development of society is characterized by a reorientation of the leading countries of the world to new information principles, necessitates the definition of unconventional approaches to the problems of security, which today is the main component of the national security of the state.

With the growth of scientific and technological progress, the importance of the issue of ensuring information security of a citizen, society, and the state also grows. Consequently, information becomes a factor that can lead to significant technological accidents, military conflicts and defeats in them, disorganize public administration, the financial system, the work of scientific centers, and the higher the level of intellectualization and computerization of society, the more reliable information security becomes necessary, since the implementation interests, people and states are increasingly implemented through informatization. Considering the fact that under the influence of information attacks, the horizons and morals of both individuals and society as a whole can be purposefully changed, the analysis of the essence and forms of manifestation of modern methods of hidden aggressive influence, manifestations of actions that have a targeted aggressive character and which contradict the interests of national security, the development of mechanisms to counter them in all directions [4, p. 36].

The transition of a number of states to the post-industrial phase of social development contributes to the rapid development of communicative technologies, and strengthens the need for the struggle to obtain quality information. A new type of security is information security. Its difference from other components of national security is intangible. Thus, at the state level, there is a need for additional material costs from the competent authorities in its verification. As the researchers note, «the information component cannot exist outside the goals of general national security, nor can national security be comprehensive without information security» [5].

The subjects of information security can determine the bodies and structures involved in its maintenance. At the state level, these bodies are not always administrative; they can also be legislative and judicial. The main interest is caused by bodies specially engaged in information security. In our country, this is the Ministry of Transport, Communications and High Technologies, the Ministry of Defense, the State Security Service, the Ministry of the Internal Affairs, etc.

One of the main elements of the implementation of state policy in the information sphere is the information infrastructure, which should be considered an integral part of strategic information resources and important for the defense capability of the state and its information market. Speaking about the information infrastructure, it should be noted that this includes information resources and technologies, international telecommunication and computer networks, systems of research institutions on the problems of informa-



tization, information and analytical centers, training of qualified specialists in the field of informatization, etc.

Analyzing the state policy in the information sphere, one should determine the place that information security issues occupy in it, which are given in the legal and specialized literature. In fact, this is true, since the objective of information security measures is to minimize damage for incomplete, untimely or unreliable information, or negative information impact on the consequences of the functioning of information technologies, as well as unauthorized distribution of information [6, p. 73]. That is why information security implies the presence of certain state institutions and the conditions of existence of its entities established by international and national legislation [7, p. 18].

The main factor characterizing the successful implementation of state policy in the field of the formation of a mechanism for managing various areas of social development is to ensure a constant focus on the consistent and safe development of socially significant values of this development, and guarantee the strength of public administration. The degree of development of the information sphere is one of the main indicators that determine the strength of public administration and the safety of society. Along with this, the information environment, while remaining an atmosphere and a means of government policy, presupposes its focus, the extreme accuracy of some doctrines of the development of society. How accurately these priorities are shared, so will government. To improve the modern information environment of Azerbaijani society, foreign experience is extremely useful. In addition, it would be very advisable to create a special state structure involved in protecting the state's information security. It would also be extremely beneficial to create a school, university and an academy of information technologies for the training of highly qualified specialists in the field of ensuring information security of the Today, special norms and principles have developed, are operating and are developing that directly regulate issues of international information exchange. The following special principles can be distinguished in international legal documents on which cooperation in the information sphere is organized:

- 1) The issue of foreign dissemination of information should be regulated by international documents;
- 2) The media can rightfully be used for the international dissemination of democratic ideas;
- 3) States should prevent the use of media for cross-border dissemination of ideas prohibited by the international community;
- 4) States bear international political responsibility for the compliance of the international activities of national media with generally recognized norms of international law [8, p. 4].

Currently, for Azerbaijan, living in conditions of war, the issue of developing an information policy in the field of public administration is of particular importance. One of the priority issues remains the formation of a regulatory framework in this area. In the direction of the formation and development of the legislative framework for ensuring an information policy in



the field of public administration, as noted above, in recent years, many laws, regulatory legal acts have been adopted, various orders have been issued.

It should be noted that in the study of the scientific and theoretical foundations of information policy in the field of public administration, the leading role belongs to the Institute of Information Technologies of ANAS. The Institute plays an important role in the training of highly qualified personnel in the field of information technology, methods and systems of information protection, in general, the technological foundations of information security, etc.

The combination of political, economic and organizational measures that are aimed at identifying and neutralizing circumstances and actions that cause damage or prevent the realization of the information rights and interests of states and its citizens ensures the level of information policy of the state.

In addition, it should be noted that information security must be ensured through an integrated state program, the basis of which will be the Constitution and the current legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan. And also the information policy of each state should be ensured by the norms of international law by implementing the relevant doctrines, strategies, concepts and programs related to the national information policy of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

In general, the world does not stand still; technological progress equips modern people not only with new, improved means of production and communication, but also with means to destroy themselves and others. Today, humanity has made such progress that it has become impossible to control some global natural phenomena; environmental weapons can artificially create hurricanes, storms, tsunamis. In the conditions of such a war, many people die, and if each of us does not think about such a problem, then in the near future a person can simply destroy himself.

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#### **Інформаційна політика в галузі державного управління**

*Наголошується, що інформаційна політика — це логічний, об'єктивний процес, який завжди був і буде актуальним у відносинах між державами, незалежно від розвитку співпраці між ними. Іншими словами, інформаційна політика в галузі державного управління спрямована на досягнення мети державної політики країни як у мирний, так і у воєнний час. У статті автор розкриває основні складові інформаційної політики та дає концепцію кожному з них. Поряд з цим дається концепція інформаційної безпеки країни, яка є результатом науково-технічного прогресу та інформаційної інтеграції світової спільноти. Аналізуючи державну політику в інформаційній сфері, автор визначає місце, в якому займаються питання інформаційної безпеки та інформаційної війни. Основним фактором, що характеризує успішну реалізацію державної політики під час формування механізму управління різними сферами суспільного розвитку, є забезпечення постійного акценту на послідовний і безпечний розвиток соціально значущих цінностей цього розвитку, а також забезпечення сили державного управління. Ступінь розвитку інформаційної сфери є одним з основних показників, що визначають силу державного управління та безпеку суспільства. Одним з основних елементів реалізації державної політики в інформаційній сфері є інформаційна інфраструктура, яка повинна розглядатися як невід'ємна частина стратегічних інформаційних ресурсів і важлива для обороноздатності держави та його інформаційного ринку. Поряд з цим у статті зазначається, що для Азербайджану, який живе на війні, питання розробки інформаційної політики у сфері державного управління є особливо актуальним. Сьогодні в Азербайджані питання формування нормативно-правової бази в цій сфері є одним з пріоритетних місць у державній політиці. У цьому напрямку формуються і розвиваються основи законодавчої бази для забезпечення інформаційної політики у сфері державного управління. Слід зазначити, що в останні роки прийнято безліч законів, нормативних правових актів, видані різні накази.*

**Ключові слова:** *інформаційна політика, державне управління, інформаційна безпека, державна політика, інформаційне суспільство, сучасний світ.*