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SECTION 30. Philosophy

ATTRIBUTIVE CHANGES IN THE INFORMATION SPACE SYSTEM IN THE CONTEXT OF GEOPOLITICAL COMPETITION

Abstract: In this article, some aspects and tendencies of the information space system developing especially in the context of geopolitical competition are considered. It is interesting that the result of modern conditions in this context are attributive changes.

Key words: Central Asian region (CAR), geopolitics, geopolitical competition, development strategy, information space, information war, attributive changes, information safety, moral and spiritual values.

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Introduction

The international importance of Central Asia is due to the geopolitically favorable location between Russia, China, Iran and the Caucasus, significant energy and natural resource potential, transport and transit opportunities, and proximity to the centers of armed conflicts (Afghanistan, Pakistan), which strongly affects international security.

In this regard, the region will remain a sphere of intersection of interests and strategies of both the Central Asian states themselves and external geopolitical players, mainly Russia, the United States, China, the European Union (EU), Iran and Turkey. Determining the prospects for the development of Central Asia depends largely on assessments of current policies and longer-term strategies of these players and other foreign countries that have a decisive influence on the situation and security in the Central Asian region (CAR).

Materials and Methods

Central Asia is a young region, the processes of formation of the institutional structure and the system of international organizations, as well as the search for a cultural and political identity, have not yet been completed. The region is characterized by internal contradictions, significant variability of cultural practices and identities, as well as a wide range of interpretations of the historical heritage.

It should also be noted that the development of the CAR is proceeding against the backdrop of the promotion of diverse, conflicting integration projects, behind which are powerful geopolitical forces.

A distinctive feature of Central Asia is the existence here of a unique combination of challenges and threats of different levels. The situation is exacerbated by the competition of external forces and the lack of cooperation between the Central Asian states themselves, negating all attempts to neutralize the existing risks through international cooperation.

The region has become a hostage of increasing global uncertainty; its dependence on the structure of world politics is a long-term problem, as the balance of forces in the global arena between key external players is constantly changing [1].

From the geopolitical point of view, the security system of Central Asia is a complex construction from several levels (and sublevels), in which different forces are simultaneously involved. In addition, Central Asian states participate in various regional organizations and in the security field are linked simultaneously with several geopolitical centers of power.

Challenges and threats to stability and sustainable development of the states of the region are associated with the influence of many factors; for example, with the aggravation of internal political processes, the activation of extremist and terrorist organizations of various kinds, the growth of Afghan drug trafficking, the problems of migration and marginalization of cities, environmental degradation and water scarcity, increased conflict of

ethnoconfessional nature, etc. All problems related to the security of Central Asia are interregional.

Despite the fact that the place and role of Central Asia in the world community are not defined, the region is gradually drawn into various interregional and global processes, including destructive ones.

Due to the transnational nature of the threats and the low level of independence of each of the states of the region, no country can solve the whole complex of existing problems alone; leveling of threats, strengthening of security, prevention and overcoming of crises in Central Asia can only contribute to the integration of efforts.

However, the prospect of real integration of Central Asia (at least in the models already tested to the present) is very disappointing: antagonism between the countries of the region is too strong; In addition, various Central Asian states are developing in diametrically opposite directions.

By geopolitical competition is understood the rivalry between geopolitical subjects for influence on a particular space, because of which some subjects gain advantages, while others lose it, which affects the state of their security.

The energy principle of the development of the community (state, civilization in general) based on information technology [2] is that the advantages are a system that is structurally organized in such a way that it extracts more energy from a variety of sources for use from the outside. As is known, information (knowledge) is created on the basis of the costs of a number of energy resources (natural, human, technical). Access to this information (knowledge) is incommensurable in terms of energy costs with the process of creating them. At the same time, the released own resources are directed to creating a technological and economic separation from competitors. Those countries that created mechanisms for obtaining the necessary knowledge (information) from the outside could actually turn information donors into some sort of "neocolonial" formations of the information society. An example is the organization by a number of Western countries of a controlled "brain drain" from developing countries, as well as from the countries of the former USSR. Favorably using and often directly or indirectly inspiring economic and socio-political crises and conflicts in a number of countries and regions, the most developed countries, actively promoting their way of life, offering favorable working conditions (self-realization) primarily for the intellectual elite, were able to significantly enhance their own potential in this sphere, exhausting the intellectual component of the resources of competitors.

The main way to achieve geopolitical supremacy is expansion - expansion of the sphere of domination, carried out both by economic methods

and non-economic [5] (armed seizure, diplomatic pressure, information-psychological warfare).

Traditionally, expansion in geopolitics was understood primarily territorial acquisitions and the establishment of military and political spheres of influence, as well as activities in this direction (expansion policy). Today, expansion is a continuous multilinear process aimed at a multitude of objects and, therefore, generating because of a conflict of interests a whole complex of diverse conflicts. The so-called "peaceful" expansion is carried out by many states and their groupings against each other at the same time, so we can talk about their "interpenetration" or, in other words, the formation of a complex of interdependencies and contradictions (for example, ensuring information superiority). Intra-coalition expansion is periodically accompanied by "voluntary" mutual concessions of the parties, although their overall balance is, of course, favored by the strongest of them. In the information society, an important aspect of geopolitical expansion is expansion in the information space (information expansion) [5].

Informational geopolitics in the fundamental aspect can be considered as a division of geopolitical science, studying the dependence (interrelation) of socio-political life (political events) from the "virtualized" aggregate living space, with the emergence of the global infosphere integrating information technologies, information and telecommunication systems and information resources, in addition to geographically determined and also spaces that have, in addition to the "territorial" (measured in one localized in the usual physical reality of geographical or spatial coordinates), "virtual" measurement - informational, economic, scientific, technical, socio-political, cultural and military.

The allocation of information geopolitics in an independent direction of geopolitical science is due to the fact that the information space in its development has reached that qualitative level that allows it to be viewed on an equal footing with traditional geographically determined geopolitical spaces as a kind of living space that influences the state and changes in socio-political life [9].

In an applied aspect, information geopolitics is an activity for the adoption and implementation of political (managerial) decisions, depending on the conditions that arise in the above-described integral "virtualized" spatial coordinates.

The goal of information geopolitics is to achieve, maintain, strengthen and expand power (influence) in these coordinates (spaces).

This goal is achieved mainly by solving the tasks of weakening ("eliminating" from the competition space) competing communities and gaining, retaining and expanding control over vital

resources integrated or wholly located in the information space.

Conclusion

To this end, a complex arsenal of forces and assets can be used, the basis of which is mainly "information" means and forms of influence on competing communities, such as information technologies, information weapons, various techniques and methods of information and psychological impact, information (information-psychological) expansion, information confrontation (information war). This arsenal is supplemented by various forms and means of ideological and cultural influence and the provision of economic, political, diplomatic and military pressure on competing communities, the application of which, in the case of realizing the tasks of information geopolitics, is subordinated to the concept of using the above-mentioned "information" component.

In general, the behavior of the subject of geopolitical relations in the implementation of information geopolitics for establishing dominance in the information space and full domination over competitors in the entire cumulative life space can consist of the following steps, gradually converting one into another as the intensity of relations with other subjects of geopolitical competition increases.

1. Hidden (informational) management of processes within the system of a competing community achieved by creating conditions that induce state power of a given subject of geopolitical competition to certain actions not so much in their own, as in other people's interests, carried out against the backdrop of information, ideological, cultural and economic expansion.

2. Information (information-psychological) aggression, reinforced by economic, political and diplomatic pressure (sanctions), the threat of military force.

3. Information war, accompanied by economic blockade, military-force actions.

The potential of the subject of geopolitical relations (competition) in the information sphere and other spheres of geopolitical competition interconnected with it is characterized by an integral indicator of information power (power).

The assessment of the state-entity of geopolitical competition in the information space is based on taking into account the level of development of the information infrastructure, the volume of flows of information accumulated and circulating in it, leadership in the development and implementation of high technologies (and information weapons), the degree of information dominance in relation to other subjects of geopolitical competition , which, in particular, can be expressed in the information (economic, political, cultural) dependence of national information ion

infrastructure of these entities from the import of strategically important information and information technologies from the donor subject. Also at the present time, when the main battle for spheres of influence, which reaches the scale of the struggle for the redivision of the world, is conducted in the information space by special methods and means, the potential of the reflection of information aggression is included in the concept of the power (power) of the geopolitical subject.

Thus, a general assessment of the information power of a geopolitical subject in the information space can be made by evaluating the following positions [9]:

- Qualitative characteristics of the aggregate information potential of this entity, which includes information infrastructure, scientific and technical potential in the field of high technologies (primarily information), the general intellectual and spiritual potential of the society reflected in the information sphere, the forces and means of information confrontation, etc. ;

- the subject's possibilities for independent development in key areas of the formation of the national information infrastructure (the national information space) and scientific and technological progress in the field of information technologies and means of information confrontation, the preservation and strengthening of the intellectual and spiritual potential of society and the degree of its dependence on the achievements in this area of other countries;

- the possibility of information impact on this subject, its information space and related areas;

- The ability of this subject to sustainable development in the context of information confrontation and acute geopolitical competition in the information space;

- susceptibility to information transfer, hidden redistribution of the information resource of this subject by forces, means and methods of information impact.

As V.B. Veprintsev [3], the geopolitics of the information society can be a stage in the evolution of geopolitics as scientific and practical knowledge against the background of the transition from the energy age of the development of civilization to the information age.

This evolution is based on the natural need of the participants in the world geopolitical processes to ensure the sustainability of their own development. In the conditions of the limited natural physic-geographical coordinates of the existence of humankind on the planet Earth and natural (natural) planetary resources, the problems of providing the community with new vital spaces and resources are constantly arising.

In the newest historical period, human activity in such areas as information technology and space exploration has significantly expanded the many

spaces considered by geopolitical subjects as spheres of their vital interests, for the dominant positions and control over which a competitive struggle is conducted between different communities.

The geopolitics of the information society operates with various forms of space that form the cumulative environment for the existence of humankind at this stage of development. Such spaces include, for example, economic, socio-political, cultural, information and other spaces, the most characteristic feature of which for the era of building the information society can be considered their "virtualization" and mutual integration through the information space.

At the same time, the task of conquering and retaining control over the traditional "geographical" territories (regions) of the planet and the natural, technogenic (civilizational) and human resources that are necessary for the sustainable development of the state (human community), ensuring its interests and security, remains for geopolitics Information society is no less significant and relevant than similar tasks in "virtualized" spaces [10].

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