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### Informational Security: Organizational and Legal Aspects

In the advanced countries of the world the development of information infrastructure and information environment is under State control. Another important issue in the field of information security is to reduce information independence, although its achievement in the modern world is a utopia. Global communication reduces the role of the State at the national information field. Impossible or very expensive to ensure State control over the flow of information. Multinational companies often surpass national thanks to technical equipment and greater media audience. In order to ensure the availability of cellular communication to the general public, the Commission on human rights had recommended to the Government of Kazakhstan to take effective measures to promote competition in the provision of services of cellular communication in Kazakhstan and reduction of cellular communication services. Positive experience of a number of countries. For example, the Government of Japan, Singapore, Malaysia has reduced prices on the Internet and its service providers. The most serious problem is the question of the definition of the role and place of Kazakhstan in the world that is largely determined by the level of information, awareness and information protection.

**Key words:** Legal information, safety, information, informational security.

#### Introduction

Information is a national asset, regardless of the variety of ownership on it. It is capable of being transformed and magnified only if there is information and order information is the Foundation of faithful and quality of Government decisions and, therefore, determines the direct relationship between them and the normal functioning of the State and public institutions. Accordingly, the State's interest in ensuring smooth and timely receipt of objective and reliable information, to protect from any unlawful influence on the information system of its storage and traffic, as well as using it only for the benefit of the individual, society and the State. The economic, social and information security are of great importance in connection with the processes of globalization, which largely determine the stability of the State and are the key to identifying its place in the world system. Globalization has affected all aspects of the development of society, and focused on both the economic and social aspects. Not escaped globalization processes and Kazakhstan. "Kazakhstan has become part of the global economy; it is al-

ready involved in global processes. Whether we like it or not, globalization is already covered all areas of our State. No country today can exist outside the context of globalization. The autonomous development it has been closed, because it has no future. And even though there are different assessments of the phenomenon—from supporting up to tough critics, undoubtedly one: globalization is the facts accomplished. The world is open, and so interdependent and one organism. The status of its individual parts, that is, countries, regions, directly depends on the overall global system, global political and economic environment. Therefore it is so important that Kazakhstan has developed in unison world trends "[1].

The most serious problem is the question of the definition of the role and place of Kazakhstan in the world that is largely determined by the level of information, awareness and information protection.

If at the end of the 20th century development priorities were: the size of the territory, or the population, gross national product and the development of the banking sector, the political focus and the level of national culture, the twenty-first century

defines other requirements relating to the activities of transnational corporations, among others, intellectual potential and development of media infrastructure. In political science the term—a new level of information independence of the population, that is, its ability to receive, use, produce and transmit information is the real indicator of the possibility of joining the people of this State in an information society. In this regard, the most urgent question of the digital divide. In the late 20th century there was a gradation of social level “information poverty”. This concept reflects the growth of the social definition of a new principle—the principle of access to information and communication technologies. In terms of development of the global information society, ICT access is equivalent to the level of access to knowledge and influences both internal processes and is an indicator of democratic processes and social level. “The information gap can be defined as unequal opportunities in terms of access, use and production of information and knowledge, as well as the use of ICT for development. This kind of inequality reflects the combination of common socio-economic problems and the specific problems of insufficient infrastructure, relatively high cost of access, underdevelopment of national and local content (content), the inability of the majority of people benefit from information-intensive activities. This problem is common to all cities and countries that have joined in the motion path to the information society “[2]. Awareness of the relevance of the solution to this problem came back in the late 80’s, when already clearly identified leaders of the information sector, applying for information dominance, namely the United States and Japan. In 1995, the Asia-Pacific region adopted the Seoul Declaration, defines the main objectives and tasks of the countries of the region in the development of the information sector.

This Declaration marked the beginning of a new redistribution of the information market. Today, the United States and Japan, serious competition are China, Malaysia, and Korea for production of computer and other information technology, India, Singapore and Korea are leading in the field of computer and other programs and technologies. While Kazakhstan is related to peripheral countries in the field of information technology and to share their raw material or industrial products to information technology. Currently defined basic directions: the first is to improve the welfare of the population, which will lead to an increase in computer equip-

ment and massive connectivity to information systems as major sources of information; -the second is the development of IT-technology sector in the country. This involves the development of a special sector of the telecommunications industry and the introduction of high-tech information. To achieve both objectives is the development and implementation of both State and Interstate programs with the involvement of foreign and domestic investors in the sphere of IT-industry. In addition, it is necessary to strengthen scientific and industrial potential of the country through the introduction of high technologies and the creation of uniform information space infrastructure. Production of information and associated products is a key indicator of the country’s development in the world community. The development of information technologies has resulted in the graduation of States to share them with new units. Of paramount importance is the development of the IT-technologies for becoming a full-fledged information society, integrated into the global information network. Kazakhstan made some steps on the development and use of IT technologies in the sphere of public administration, public management system implemented in e-Government and information technology park.

The strategy of industrial-innovative development of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2003-2015 approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan No. 1096 May 17, 2003, identified priority directions of development of non-commodity sector. However, the development of the information sector, including information technology and IT equipment, not related to high-priority tasks. There are economic and geopolitical explanation. Nearest neighborhood countries such as China, Korea, Malaysia, as bases for production of both components and directly the information technology with the cheapest labor, any attempt to open your own IT-industry of Kazakhstan and virtually all other countries. 85% of the world’s computers and other equipment are carried out in the countries of South-East Asia. In addition, these countries put a high tax on imported equipment—up to 15% and the value-added tax to 17%, resulting in increased production of computers with 32% to 60%. Foreign experience shows that the industry of information services solely on market principles are not created anywhere in the world. The public interest is always connected with a commercial initiative, and the national information infrastructure are managed by the

private sector. This principle is the basis and in Kazakhstan, by the law of RK “on communications”. However, in the current economic situation in Kazakhstan, as well as some of the CIS countries, it is not profitable to produce its own technique. This, in turn, leads to the fact that the State structures, due to the total absence of national information and communications technologies are forced to import computers, software and components from different manufacturers, which is contrary to the principles of information security. As an example we can mention the Indian experience that puts strict government requirements to foreign manufacturers, in particular, the production of components and their Assembly must be carried out only in the territory of the State. This, in turn, reduces costs, creates more jobs and allows you to develop cutting-edge IT technologies. The State is going to tax concessions and support of manufacturer-largest firms Dell, Compaq and others. On the creation of an enabling environment are countries in South-East Asia: are science parks, economic zones with preferential tax terms. This is the path began his motion, and Kazakhstan. There is a need to develop measures to attract domestic and foreign investors, not only in mining but also in the scope of the IT industry.

The next issue of information security is the issue of information and elimination of computer illiteracy. Attempts to resolve individual issues of the problem were made in the late 90 ‘s through the adoption of the concept of uniform information space of the Republic of Kazakhstan as of July 29, 1998 No. 715. as key objectives were identified: -the Republic of Kazakhstan proclaimed in the Constitution guarantees the rights of citizens to information; -establish, maintain and develop the necessary level of information capacity, meeting the needs of socio-economic development of the country; -improving the efficiency and coherence of decisions taken by the parts of the system of Government for the implementation of the strategic objectives of the program “Kazakhstan 2030”; -raising the level of awareness of cultural development and education of the citizens by giving them free access to adequate information legal and regulatory documents, determining their rights and obligations; -raising the awareness of citizens and public organizations on the activities of the public administration; -increased business activities of citizens by ensuring equal access to public scientific, technical, socio-economic, socio-political information; -integration

with the global information space on the basis of and pursuant to the concept was developed by the State program of “electronic government” in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Preparations for the introduction of electronic Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan, in turn, led to a number of preparatory measures of an institutional nature. Therefore developed and adopted a Program for bridging digital divide in the Republic of Kazakhstan. Its main objectives are: -to work for the Elimination of the digital divide and education in ICT sphere; -to create an infrastructure of public access to open information resources of State bodies established on the basis of the use of information and communication infrastructure in the public sector, including post offices, libraries, and allowing access to relevant resources and organizations. the most important was the need to upgrade communication lines, which has developed and implemented a public project for the NIH (the national information superhighway), the third stage which was held through the whole Kazakhstan contemporary wireless fiber-optical communication lines-FOCL. So in 2006, Kazakhstan had become a major transit hub between Europe and Asia in the field of telecommunications. However, to date, only part of the population is provided with modern telecommunication services and about 1000 villages have telephones and the Internet. The same level of informatization in Kazakhstan compared with the developed countries of the world is only 2-5%, 2. information space generated in Kazakhstan, through its multi-dimensional, diverse and distinct lack of integrity, the uneven distribution of information, different access to different individuals. Acutely the question of the Elimination of the so-called “digital divide”, meaning “unequal opportunities to use information and communication technologies, including: -the unequal ownership of citizens digital, computer and other communication technology; -unequal access to Internet resources; -the unequal ownership of citizens the skills of using computer technologies.

In order to realize the rights of consumers to obtain affordable, quality communications services by the Ministry of the Republic of Kazakhstan for informatization and communication has developed a number of normative legal acts determining the mechanisms for ensuring access to universal telecommunications services. The report on the observance of human and civil rights in the Republic of Kazakhstan by the Commission on human rights

under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan noted that “cellular communication services to companies” Kcell “and” Beeline “on the territory of Kazakhstan, remain the most expensive in comparison with other CIS countries and the Baltic States and other foreign countries. For example, in Russia the cellular services in the 2.5-3 times, and in Mongolia in 4 times cheaper than in Kazakhstan» [3]. In order to ensure the availability of cellular communication to the general public, the Commission on human rights had recommended to the Government of Kazakhstan to take effective measures to promote competition in the provision of services of cellular communication in Kazakhstan and reduction of cellular communication services. Positive experience of a number of countries. For example, the Government of Japan, Singapore, Malaysia has reduced prices on the Internet and its service providers. Low level of citizens IT-technologies. To this end, the Ministry of information and communication programs have been developed to reduce computer illiteracy. Scheduled to reach 20% of the level of computer literacy, and across the country have organized training classes, 2512 total number trained is to reach 2363937 people, accounting for 15.7% of the population of Kazakhstan. It was allocated from the State budget of 15 billion kzt. In addition, the planned introduction of the obligatory presence of the certificate of computer literacy for State recruitment and appraisal of civil servants. However, this figure is low compared to countries with well-developed IT infrastructure.

Another important issue in the field of information security is to reduce information independence, although its achievement in the modern world is a utopia. Global communication reduces the role of the State at the national information field. Impossible or very expensive to ensure State control over the flow of information. Multinational companies often surpass national thanks to technical equipment and greater media audience. The technologies shaping public consciousness blur the distinction between the political, cultural and economic systems. This allows for a deep restructuring of the mass consciousness. What a prime example is the prevalence of the Russian Internet, or Russian TV programs and TV channels in Kazakhstan market.

### **Conclusion**

In the advanced countries of the world the development of information infrastructure and information environment is under State control. For the

development of this sector of the State use a flexible economic action: priority sales license, tax and customs privileges for companies, which is developing information infrastructure in the interests of the State and society. In this area are profound scientific and economic calculations are major information projects.

The integration of Kazakhstan into the world information system must be accompanied by the establishment of an effective mechanism for detection, prevention and suppression of offences in the field of information and computer technologies. This will require the development of the legal framework governing the establishment and operation of national scientific and industrial infrastructure in the area of development and production of special-purpose equipment and means of protection of information, coordination of the work of the scientific and production organizations in this area [4].

Accordingly, the State information security requires the following key issues:

1. The development of the theoretical and practical foundations of information security that meets the current geopolitical situation and the conditions of political and socio-economic development of the State.

2. The formation of the legislative and regulatory framework of information security, including the development of an information resource, the rules of the registry information for government bodies, businesses, legal liability of officers and pinning citizens for information security compliance requirements.

3. Develop mechanisms to implement the rights of citizens to information.

4. Formation of systems of information security, which is an integral part of the overall system of national security.

5. Working out modern methods and technical means for integrating information security.

6. The development of criteria and methods for assessing the efficiency of systems and means of information security and certification.

7. A study of forms and ways of civilized States impact on shaping public consciousness.

8. Comprehensive study of personnel information systems, including methods to increase motivation, moral and psychological stability and social protection for people working with sensitive and confidential information.

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