



THE IMPACT OF THE PURPOSEFUL USE OF INFORMATION RESOURCES ON THE DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION OF GEOPOLITICAL PROCESSES

Mikhail Petrovich Yatsenko

Siberian Federal University – Russia
<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0224-5955>
E-mail: mikhail.p.yatsenko@gmail.com

Ekaterina Vladimirovna Sidorenko

Siberian Federal University – Russia
<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1066-659X>
E-mail: E.VSidorenko@yandex.ru

Olga Sergeevna Chizhevskaya

Siberian Federal University – Russia
<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3973-9035>
E-mail: o.s.chizhevskaya@mail.ru

Ivan Dmitrievich Peskovets

Siberian Federal University – Russia
<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5459-9811>
E-mail: l.eskovets@yandex.ru

Dmitry Vladimirovich Rakhinsky

V.F. Voino-Yasenetsky Krasnoyarsk State Medical University – Russia
Krasnoyarsk State Agrarian University – Russia
Siberian Federal University – Russia
<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4971-7523>
E-mail: D.Rakhinsky@yandex.ru

ABSTRACT

Objective: The article examines the role of information resources in the formation of the modern geopolitical world picture. **Results:** It has been shown that the globalization processes are subordinated to one geopolitical goal, so they often provoke the chaotization of the world space. The dominance of destructive elements in interstate relations leads to the division of countries into objects and subjects of world politics, which is largely a consequence of ideologically directed information flows. The article highlights the actual problem of our time, which consists in regulating geopolitical processes in the interests of all societies as equal subjects. The authors prove the need for constant reference to the best traditions accumulated by leading Russian philosophers. **Conclusion:** The authors believe that adequate management of information flows creates conditions for optimizing the interaction of various geopolitical elements. The article shows the real prospects for a sustainable global-regional world order, which are possible with a dialectical approach to information resources and their role in the formation of a new world community.

Keywords: Geopolitical reality; Global community stability; Globalization; Social transformations; World order.

O IMPACTO DA UTILIZAÇÃO INTENCIONAL DOS RECURSOS DE INFORMAÇÃO SOBRE O DESENVOLVIMENTO E A REGULAÇÃO DOS PROCESSOS GEOPOLÍTICOS

RESUMO

Objetivo: O artigo examina o papel dos recursos de informação na formação da moderna imagem geopolítica do mundo. **Resultados:** Demonstrou-se que os processos de globalização estão subordinados a um objetivo geopolítico, por isso, muitas vezes, provocam a caotização do espaço mundial. A predominância de elementos destrutivos nas relações interestatais leva à divisão dos países em objetos e sujeitos da política mundial, que é em grande parte consequência de fluxos de informação ideologicamente direcionados. O artigo destaca o problema atual do nosso tempo, que consiste em regular os processos geopolíticos no interesse de todas as sociedades como sujeitos iguais. Os autores comprovam a necessidade de referência constante às melhores tradições acumuladas pelos principais filósofos russos. **Conclusão:** Os autores acreditam que a gestão adequada dos fluxos de informação cria condições para otimizar a interação dos diversos elementos geopolíticos. O artigo mostra as reais perspectivas de uma ordem mundial global-regional sustentável, possíveis com uma abordagem dialética dos recursos de informação e seu papel na formação de uma nova comunidade mundial.

Palavras-chave: Realidade geopolítica; Estabilidade comunitária global; Globalização; Transformações sociais; Ordem mundial.

1 INTRODUCTION

Humanity has not previously faced such a complex of problems that have become a consequence of global informatization, because they have affected almost all aspects of human existence. The complexity of solving social problems is due to the active invasion of the latest information technologies, which have significantly adjusted many segments of the life of a particular society because the information society has a universalist basis. The world community has become more connected and mutually dependent, since not only specific social problems are integrative, but also solutions to these problems, which means that ways out of the crisis cannot remain a purely internal matter of the state, society, or social group. For example, the issue of ensuring the information security of society, as well as specific individuals in it, has been raised to a new level. Moreover, informatization has allowed seeing the scale of ill-conceived geopolitical and military decisions that may threaten the whole of humanity in the future, and this requires a radical restructuring of all social institutions that ensure the vital activity of society at every stage. The study of the role of information in the formation of new subject-object relations in the world is of particular importance.



2 DISCUSSION

The fact that the latest information technologies form arbitrary social structures in the modern global world is of fundamental importance. This approach ignores the values of a particular society, which initially assume a specific research methodology due to the structural complexity of these values, as well as their integrative nature. Divergence, which separates the specialization of ethnocultural communities, is gradually replaced by the process of convergence, which is characterized by the universalization of ways of reproducing societies on a global scale.

A single line of analysis is of great importance for an adequate analysis of geopolitical processes, which is expressed in a consistent consideration of the socio-cultural prerequisites and conditions of social communications characteristic of industrial and post-industrial society. Although the study of the problems caused by the dominance of information technologies in the geopolitical sphere has begun relatively recently, the results obtained give reason to conclude that the multidimensional and contradictory role of information flows in modern society has significant consequences for the global social process.

The new geopolitical reality shows its specificity to the maximum if it is considered as the most important result of the purposeful use of the world's information resources. Nevertheless, it also has regional and state features, which can be traced to the example of modern Russia. As historical practice shows, they manifested themselves in the conditions of the crisis, because

in addition to the threats of deformation or extinction common to indigenous peoples around the world, the indigenous small peoples of the North, Siberia, and the Far East experienced difficulties in adapting to modern economic conditions due to the high time and transport costs of traditional economic activities. Subsequently, the crisis of traditional economic activities leads to an aggravation of social problems, a decrease in the standard of living and the level of health of these indigenous peoples. (Pashova, 2021, pp. 40-41).

A new phenomenon in the modern world is the universalization of world space, manifested in the form of the globalization of highly automated information resources, as well as their aggressive spread to all countries of the world. It follows from this that the modern geopolitical world picture is largely the result of the activities of global information and telecommunications systems, among which information networks occupy a special place.

To understand the essence of the new geopolitical processes that manifest themselves in the conditions of the activation of information resources at all stages of

the implementation of political goals, it is important to keep in mind that the leading idea of Europe has always been associated with the inevitable progress of freedom. On this basis, a Eurocentric version of the human past was created, which was strongly supported by historians who stand on Westernist positions, where the cult of freedom was preached, understood as the dominance of European political institutions. As for the rest of the world, it is obliged to adopt the Western European scale of values, because such a step is considered as a criterion of "civility". If any nation did not seek to join such an interpretation of history, then it risked being called "barbaric" with all the ensuing consequences. After the Europeans conquered new territories, such a distorted global history was easily constructed according to Western patterns (Maknil, 2001, p. 20). Naturally, it was a purposeful information policy that made it possible to formulate and implement such a false project of world history.

The problem of information interference in natural geopolitical processes is becoming particularly relevant in the modern world, where the latest information technologies allow using the media and the Internet to quickly formulate a picture that is necessary for certain subjects of the world process. Since the "information society" and the entire complex of related issues is located in the space of the modern discourse, this indicates the predominance of the view of the "external" side of existence in the cultural consciousness. Such an approach is actively manifested in the period of "The Age of the World Picture" described by M. Heidegger. We can assume that in this way a special mechanism of civilizational development was launched, which will necessarily lead to the formation of an information society, the distinctive feature of which is the fact of alienation of creative, free consciousness from the "mass unconscious". The attempt to contrast a person with "objective reality", where modern information technologies play a fundamental role, is becoming more and more noticeable.

It is clear that the new integral society will absorb all the positive things that humanity has acquired in the previous formations, especially the advantages of capitalism and socialism. In the West, this path is considered a convergent path of development, that is, a symbiosis of the best features of capitalism and socialism, which is the most suitable scenario for social development in the 21st century. The creation of such a "hybrid" of capitalism and socialism is a long and very complex process. (Sabden, 2021, p. 117).

For example, the ideology of Eurasianism occupies an important place in Russia, which is based on an objective historical basis, because it represents an important and quite real direction for the formation of an optimal communication system at the



international level. It comes with a certain axiological scale, which includes almost all the elements of the world's leading cultures. The special vitality of Eurasianism as a promising ideology is given by the fact that this concept contains geopolitical projects that allow inspiring humanity with hope for avoiding a nuclear war. The optimistic essence of the ideology of Eurasianism has aroused the interest of modern researchers, who argue in favor of the fact that the Eurasian vector is the most complete reflection of Russian reality. Therefore, it is in this direction that the optimal path for the further evolution of the Russian people is found (Ivashkovskaya, 1996). The use of the latest information resources allows updating this concept today against the background of the transforming world space, adapting traditional social institutions to new realities. The fact is that the sociosphere, functioning in a state close to equilibrium, forms in itself the prerequisites for the transition to higher levels of its homeostasis (Kushelev, 2018, p. 207).

The hierarchy of real geopolitical subjects is a condition for the stability of the world order, but it does not form the integrity of society. It is also important to emphasize that the geopolitical picture, despite the multiplicity of variations, has optimization limits, which is due to a certain potential of possible combinations.

The fact that the world community has found a "common home", a common destiny, and a common responsibility for what is happening in the world does not mean that the democratic values and principles of organizing public life, according to which a smaller part of human lives so far, will automatically be accepted by the rest of the world community. At least, the pressure and activity with which democratic values are often introduced into other cultures that are not adapted for this often cause discontent, bewilderment, and even a backlash. (Chumakov, 2018, p. 33).

The purposeful use of information resources contributes to the formation of a stable geopolitical structure of the world in the sense that with the help of the latest information technologies, communications are expanding not only between individuals but also societies.

The new geopolitical reality can be stable if it is based on the systemic principles characteristic of creating a harmonious human community, which is based on dialectical principles. The characteristic features of the subjects are of great importance, which is manifested, in particular, in the mentality, which modern scholars pay attention to. In particular, they emphasize that such trends largely characterize the modern humanities, since the relationship in historical science between social and mental history is gradually changing in favor of the latter (Yatsenko, 2009, p. 108).

The modern integrated universal society has its laws of development, which show

specifics at different levels and are not only global. The current situation in geopolitics, largely due to the results of information wars, has actualized the need for the foresight of the future. This direction has become a stable need of modern geopolitics, although it was previously manifested in all human societies known to us in different historical epochs. However, in the modern world, where a careless act of any world actor can lead not only to drastic changes in the geopolitical picture of the world that has developed for this historical period but also can provoke a nuclear conflict. However, knowledge of past epochs can serve as a basis for foreseeing the future only if there is the ability to have special cognitive structures. Here we mean the specific logical mechanism that guarantees the adequacy of transferring information about the past, which is no longer there at the moment, to the future, which is still to be. V. Inozemtsev (2005) made his comments on this occasion about the politics of the 21st century, which

[..]. becomes a policy of preferences, not calculation; a policy based on emotions, not rationality. These impulses of passion are hardly predictable, as are the actions of individual political figures; meanwhile, post factum, all such actions (or almost all) are perceived as, if not completely adequate, then permissible. A kind of logic of emotions is being formed, which is capable of seriously pushing the logic of interests. (p. 121).

Since globalization has covered the leading spheres of public life, there is a need for a new, cultural, and civilizational view of the geopolitical reality of the modern world, which has only one civilization, but there are many cultures in it. Such an approach to understanding the peculiarities of the formation of a new geopolitical reality focuses on the unity of the civilizational and cultural development of any society and has many advantages. It is the new information communications and resources that make it possible to realize the importance of positioning the geopolitical approach, acting as a kind of synthesis of cultural diversity, on the one hand, and compliance with the general norms of civilizational development, on the other.

A positive result of the purposeful use of information resources in the study of modern geopolitics and its main subjects is also the creation of conditions for positioning each social organism as a cultural and civilizational system that includes unique elements. New global trends, manifested in the information plan, contribute to the formation of geopolitical ideas about world space, contributing to the strengthening of peace. Active interaction of geopolitical subjects, based on large information resources, can seriously change the corresponding ideas about the world as a system consisting not of subjects and objects of geopolitics, but as an equal community of



various, but self-sufficient, sovereign countries.

The purposeful use of the latest information technologies significantly changes the current geopolitical world picture. The modern world space is largely determined by the axiological attitudes of the subjects involved in the gradual change of the classical geopolitical world picture. It is quite natural that the collapse of the system of historically established values can be considered as the main catastrophe of modern humanity, which fundamentally affected the subject-object relations in international life. The meaninglessness of the developing system of values for centuries leads to ignoring not only the heroic past but also to a lack of understanding of the true causes of the events that are taking place, which inevitably entails a spiritual catastrophe. However, the problem is that the loss of the spiritual foundations of life is a harbinger of other social catastrophes because the established axiological scale allows each nation to set a certain algorithm for the future. A society based on a certain system of values that has been tested for centuries has the opportunity to choose the further path of its development, that is, to remain a subject of the world process, naturally claiming its place on the geopolitical map of the world.

The chaotic situation caused by uncontrolled information flows put many societies in an ambivalent position, for which it was important to fit into the general civilizational process while preserving their socio-cultural identity. Naturally, the revaluation of the values that serve as the foundation of human existence threatens the very existence of a particular society in the world community, because the country that can extend its value system to a large part of the world space becomes a geopolitical subject. As an example, we can consider Russia, which in recent decades has faced a dilemma: to continue further development within its historically established system of values or to be in the wake of Western-type democracy. Taking advantage of this, a certain part of the power structures takes the path of manipulating the consciousness of the people, promoting cultural values alien to them. The success of such information attacks can be quite successful if they openly belittle, as well as artificially distort the millennial culture of Russia, its morality, and folk traditions.

The geopolitical world picture is changing not only as a result of military actions but also as a result of information warfare, the main goal of which, as a rule, is to reformat society by replacing its traditional values. For this purpose, targeted information flows are used, with the help of which it is possible to impose values that are alien to this society, the result of which, as a rule, is the loss of the country's sovereignty. Instead of using the latest information technologies to prevent crises, social conflicts, and wars,



the entire power of the Internet and other information networks is often directed to the destruction of a country as a potential geopolitical entity.

The role of information resources in the formation of a new geopolitical reality in an attempt to impose an alien value system on societies is particularly traced. Such trends lead to sad results, because the policy of ignoring the historical experience of specific peoples, as world history shows, increases tension in society and generates conflicts of various levels. These consequences are determined by a whole set of actions since such an approach does not take into account the fact that the system of "universal values", consisting of a traditional set of elements of a liberal project (human rights, democracy, market economy), was formed in the specific conditions of the existence of European countries. Such an axiological system is aimed at protecting the way of life of a particular Western civilization, which has its distinctive features, so the complexity of these values cannot be mechanically borrowed by other societies. Nevertheless, gradually this set of values began to be positioned as a universal property, so they turned into a kind of the basis of liberal ideology. Under the direct influence of these Westernist social values, those blocks of information are being demonstrated around the world that unequivocally justify the hegemony of the West concerning the whole world, which is noticeably reflected on the geopolitical map of the world. No one disputes the obvious fact that humanity has a certain set of basic values, and they should be maximally represented in a particular society since the survival of the society itself depends on it.

To understand the features of the study of the new geopolitical reality as a result of the purposeful use of information resources, it is important to take into account the fact that even a limited range of universally recognized values is often perceived differently in different societies. Such trends occur as a result of the activities of biased media, which have long been used as a powerful tool of information warfare. Another important aspect is that in the conditions of postmodernity, concepts that in principle deny the importance of a value system for any society become dominant.

The role of informatization in the geopolitical processes of our time is also clearly manifested in the attempt of the leading states of the world to preserve the relations that characterized world politics at the end of the twentieth century. Western politicians and some scholars are trying to position the events that had devastating consequences for Russia as historical, that is, they put a special meaning in them to justify subsequent military and geopolitical actions. Only the Westernist part of the world is interested in forming such an artificial world picture and preserving its geopolitical consequences.



An unconventional set of international management approaches based on the latest information technologies is required to form a stable geopolitical picture of the world, which is a multi-level process. In addition, we need constructive state thinking, the bearers of which are the supporters of sovereignty and the guardians of the socio-cultural identity of both man and society.

The trends associated with the strengthening of the interdependence of peoples and countries play an important role in the context of the transformation of modern social institutions. However, to understand the role of information resources in the formation of a new geopolitical structure, it is necessary to emphasize that these processes occur with the dominant role of transnational actors. Targeted information pressure creates geopolitical conditions under which international relations are increasingly viewed "as post-international or transnational relations that have a decisive impact on the creation of a new world order" (Baburin et al., 2011, p. 27).

It is also important to take into account the fact that the leading geopolitical trends in the modern world, as a rule, are due to the state of the information sphere accompanying them. That is why we can consider the purposeful impact on the information sphere by active subjects of world politics who can radically change the geopolitical structure of the world as the leading threats to modern society and the state.

The formation of a new geopolitical reality is hardly possible without the purposeful use of information resources. In particular, it is fair to consider certain aspects of information security as a global problem that affects the vast majority of the inhabitants of our planet.

Today, we can agree with the conclusions of many authoritative scholars who claim that the hopes for the formation of a single culture, and even more so, for the creation of a planetary mega-community, turned out to be illusory (Kessedi, 2003, p. 76). Humanity needs to create a new system of international relations in the coming decades, which will strengthen constructive geopolitical thinking. Naturally, the solution of such complex tasks is largely due to the formation of information ethics, because the solution of global problems is closely related to ensuring information security, which guarantees a stable world order. It is hardly possible to solve these problems by civilized methods without realizing the essence and relevance of threats at the universal level. It is with them that we increasingly have to face, regardless of our desire.

The crisis trends of the last decades indicate that humanity will be able to survive

Relações Internacionais do Mundo Atual Unicuritiba.

[Received/Recebido: Abril 05, 2022; Accepted/Aceito Junho 04, 2022] Este obra está licenciado com uma Licença [Creative Commons Atribuição-NãoComercial 4.0 Internacional](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/).



only when it forms a geopolitical system adequate to a specific historical period. However, today there is an important trend:

[...] if the western branch of the Eurasian civilization, which was actively developing economically, was predetermined by the formation of practicality, competition, individualism, and reasonableness, then the conservative-protective eastern one was determined by the formation of a culture that aspires a person not so much to a material result, but to moral self-improvement. (Kuznetsova, 2019, p. 124).

It is important to take into account that the unification of character does not indicate the leveling of the civilizational features of societies or the ignoring of the national interests of participants in the modern world process. The need to reach a compromise that is acceptable to all active actors who compete in the geopolitical space. "In a situation of confrontation, ideological attitudes aimed at obtaining a one-sided gain will inevitably adjust the parameters of the social forecast on the part of actors who are considered as the object of such influence" (Fedorov and Pafomova, 2021, p. 19).

3 CONCLUSION

Thus, the new geopolitical reality is largely a consequence of the activation of information resources, all the technological power of which should be directed to serving future generations, designed to solve the most complex universal problems.

REFERENCES

Baburin, S.N., Muntyan, M.A., & Ursul, A.D. (2011). *Globalizatsiya v perspektive ustoichivogo razvitiya* [Globalization in a sustainable development perspective]. Moscow: Magistr: INFRA-M, 494 p.

Chumakov, A.N. (2018). Kulturno-tsivilizatsionnye issledovaniya: Ikh rol i tsennost v globalnom mire [Cultural and civilizational studies: Their role and value in the global world]. *Vestnik Moskovskogo universiteta. Seriya 27 "Globalistika i geopolitika"*, 1, 30-44.

Fedorov, R.V., & Pafomova, L.A. (2021). Znachenie mirovozzrencheskikh paradigm v formirovanii kontseptualnogo osnovaniya sotsialnogo prognoza [The value of worldview paradigms in the formation of the conceptual basis of social forecast]. *Diskurs*, 7(1), 17-31.

Inozemtsev, V. (2005). Strasti po politike [Passion for politics]. *Mirovaya ekonomika i mezhdunarodnye otnosheniya*, 7, 119-122.



Ivashkovskaya, T.V. (1996). "Universalistskii" i "tsivilizatsionnyi" podkhody: Ikh vozmozhnost i ogranichennost v evolyutsii Rossiiskogo gosudarstva ["Universalist" and "civilizational" approaches: Their possibility and limitations in the evolution of the Russian state]. In M. S. Uvarov (Ed.), *Rossiia: Proshloe, nastoyashchee, budushchee. Materialy Vserossiiskoi nauchno-prakticheskoi konferentsii* [Russia: Past, present, future. Materials of the All-Russian Scientific and Practical Conference], Saint Petersburg, Russia, December 16-19, 1996 (p. 49). Saint Petersburg: Izdatel'stvo BGTU.

Kessedi, F.Kh. (2003). Globalizatsiya i kulturnaya identichnost [Globalization and cultural identity]. *Voprosy filosofii*, 1, 76-79.

Kushelev, V.A. (2018). *Metafizicheskoe reshenie paradoksa vremeni i paradoksa prostranstva kak paradoksa subektivnosti* [Metaphysical solution of the paradox of time and the paradox of space as a paradox of subjectivity]. In 2 vols. Vol. 2. Saint Petersburg: Izdatelstvo RHGA, 463 p.

Kuznetsova, N.P. (2019). Ustoichivoe razvitie i kontseptsiya gosudarstva blagosostoyaniya v usloviyakh globalizatsii [Sustainable development and the concept of the welfare state in the context of globalization]. In K. V. Sultanov (Ed.), *Filosofiya cheloveka v istoricheskom kontekste: sbornik nauchnykh statei* [Philosophy of man in a historical context: collection of scientific articles] (p. 124). Saint Petersburg: The Herzen State Pedagogical University of Russia Publishing House.

Maknil, V. (2001). Menyayushchiysya obraz vsemirnoi istorii" ["The changing image of world history]. In N. S. Rozov (Ed.), *Almanakh Vremya mira, Vyp. 2 Struktury istorii* [Almanac World time, Issue 2 Structures of history] (pp. 16-38). Novosibirsk: Sibirskii khronograf.

Pashova, E.V. (2021). Tendentsii i praktiki vzaimodeistviya s korennyimi i korennyimi malochislennymi narodami v oblasti obrazovaniya [Trends and practices of interaction with indigenous and indigenous minorities in education]. *Sibirskii antropologicheskii zhurnal*, 5(1), 40-41.

Sabden, O.S. (2021). Mirovaya tsivilizatsiya i modernizatsiya obshchestvennogo razvitiya [World civilization and modernization of social development]. *Vek globalizatsii*, 1, 116-128.

Yatsenko, M.P. (2009). Globalizatsiya kak forma organizatsii istoricheskogo protsessa [Globalization as a form of organization of the historical process]. *Izvestiya Rossiiskogo gosudarstvennogo pedagogicheskogo universiteta im. A.I. Gertsena*, 111, 103-110.

