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PROBLEMS OF REGULATION OF ETHICAL AND LEGAL BEHAVIOR IN THE INTERNET SPACE: PHILOSOPHICAL AND LEGAL ASPECT

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ABSTRACT

Objective: The article aims to define the basic principles of digital ethics and propose an appropriate legal framework for their regulation.

Method: The regulation of ethical and legal behavior in cyberspace from a philosophical and legal perspective is studied using analytical, comparative, historical, empirical, philosophical, and normative-legal methods. Their combination helps identify issues, understand the evolution of norms, examine international approaches, and develop recommendations for effective regulation.

Results: The authors conduct a philosophical and legal analysis of the topic, identifying the main challenges faced by legality and ethics on the Internet. The paper proposes conceptual approaches to regulating this area, taking into account philosophical aspects that ensure a balance between freedom and responsibility in the Internet space. In conclusion, the article summarizes generalizations and conclusions demonstrating the effectiveness of the application of ethical and legal regulation of behavior in the Internet space.

Conclusion: The philosophical and legal approach can serve as the basis for the analysis of such a problem. Researchers can conduct an analysis considering philosophical principles, for example, freedom, justice, responsibility, as well as legal

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norms and norms. The philosophical and legal framework allows for a deeper understanding and appreciation of the values that may be affected in the context of the digital space, as well as providing a framework for the development of effective regulatory strategies.

Keywords: Internet space; Artificial intelligence; Regulatory strategy; Education; Ethics.

INTRODUCTION

A scientific article devoted to the regulation of ethical and legal behavior in the online space from a philosophical and legal perspective justifies its relevance in the context of modern information society. The crux of the issue lies in the rapid development of digital technologies and global interaction in the online environment, leading to new ethical and legal challenges that require thorough analysis and effective regulatory measures (Akhmetshin et al., 2024a).

The relevance of this research is underscored by contemporary societal challenges such as cyber security threats, human rights violations in the online space, dissemination of false information, and digital manipulation. The need for a philosophical and legal approach arises from the necessity to find a balance between ensuring freedom on the internet and protecting fundamental rights and values.

The practical significance of addressing this issue lies in the development of conceptual approaches to regulating ethical and legal behavior online, potentially serving as a foundation for drafting relevant legislative and regulatory acts. Ethical and legal behavior on the internet gains heightened importance in light of the rapid advancement of information technologies and an increasingly interconnected society in the digital realm.

With the growth of online interactions and digital culture, significant ethical and legal challenges emerge, demanding careful analysis and regulation (Belikova, 2024a; Gallyamova, 2024).

One pressing issue is digital ethics in the context of personal data protection. The increasing volume of personal information shared and processed online necessitates the development of effective legal mechanisms to ensure data privacy and security.

Furthermore, with heightened activity on social networks and online platforms, questions surrounding freedom of expression and combating online trolling,

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discrimination, and cyberbullying become increasingly important. Strategies for regulating ethical and legal behavior online must address these challenges to strike a balance between freedom of expression and protection from potential harm (Sharonova, Avdeeva, 2024).

Finally, the study of ethical and legal behavior must consider the evolution of artificial intelligence (AI) and automation (Belikova, 2024b). Ethical issues related to the development and use of autonomous systems (Abdullayev et al., 2024) require extensive discussion and the creation of normative frameworks for their implementation (Akhmetshin et al., 2025).

Ethical Aspects of AI Development and Use:

• Privacy Concerns and Algorithmic Transparency: Questions arise about how smart systems affect privacy, transparency, workforce dynamics, and social inequality.

• Safety and Responsibility: Increasing automation and the application of AI in critical fields such as healthcare (Bizin, 2024), transport, and finance necessitate addressing safety and accountability for AI actions and decisions (Akhmetshin et al., 2024b).

• Transparency and Explainability: Complex AI algorithms often produce decisions incomprehensible to humans, especially in contexts like medical diagnoses or judicial rulings.

• Consumer Rights and Data Protection: AI development raises concerns about data use and consumer rights, requiring stringent ethical and legal frameworks.

• Socio-Cultural Impact: The integration of AI impacts societal and cultural aspects, including lifestyle changes, education (Mukhasheva, 2023), and labor relations, necessitating ethical oversight to minimize adverse effects and ensure equitable use of technology (Aubakirova et al., 2021; Afanasiev et al., 2016).

The issue of legal responsibility for AI actions gains increasing relevance as these technologies permeate diverse spheres of life. Key aspects of this include enhancing safety and trust, preventing negative consequences, protecting consumer rights, maintaining ethical standards, and stimulating innovation (Afanasyev et al., 2017).

This topic intersects social and humanities disciplines, with substantial foundational research conducted by legal scholars, cultural scientists, philosophers, and IT specialists. Philosophers and legal experts have explored the philosophical and

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legal dimensions of ethical behavior formation in the internet space, leveraging AI resources (Pakshin, 2023). For example:

- "Integrating Applications on the Semantic Web" (Berners-Lee et al., 2002)
- "A Smarter Web" (Frauenfelder, 2001)

Other studies focus on the legal context of ethical behavior in the online space:

- "Information Law: Fundamentals of Practical Informatics" (Bachilo, 2001)
- "Internet Ethics" (Langford, 2000)
- "The Social Science Approach to International Law" (Abebe et al., 2021)

Specific aspects of AI-based ethical behavior formation were examined in studies such as "Competency Assessment Tasks Using Intelligent Data Analysis" (Murgio et al., 1999).

In Kazakhstan, philosophical perspectives have been prominent, with contributions from Maulenova et al. (2018). However, many critical issues, such as the application of AI in ethical and legal behavior regulation within the philosophical and legal contexts of Kazakhstan, remain unexplored.

Hypotheses and Research Objectives

The study may propose the following hypotheses:

1. Traditional legal norms are misaligned with ethical standards in the online environment, necessitating the development of specialized ethical codes and normative acts for internet regulation.

2. The internet represents a unique environment where traditional legal principles and ethical values face distinct challenges, requiring a reevaluation of existing regulatory models.

Also the study may propose the following research objectives:

1. Analysis of the philosophical and legal foundations of ethical and legal behavior on the internet, considering contemporary sociocultural and technological changes.

2. Examination of the effectiveness of existing legal mechanisms for regulating the internet in terms of protecting ethical norms and values.

3. Identification of key ethical issues and challenges facing modern society in the context of internet usage, such as privacy, freedom of speech, digital inequality, etc.

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4. Development of proposals for improving legal regulation of the internet, taking into account ethical aspects, including drafting new regulatory acts, creating ethical codes, or conducting educational campaigns.

5. Study of the practical implementation of ethical principles in the internet space through an analysis of specific cases of rights and freedoms violations in the online environment and ways to address them.

These objectives can be incorporated into the framework of research on this topic to identify major problems and explore solutions through philosophical and legal analysis.

This issue demands a profound and comprehensive scientific analysis, highlighting the need for theoretical developments and practical recommendations to define the regulation of ethical and legal behavior in the internet space within a philosophical and legal framework.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Numerous scholars have contributed to the study of this issue. A logical extension of the topics addressed is the analysis of primary ethical and legal issues associated with online behavior, such as privacy, freedom of speech, and cyberbullying:

- Nill (1994) examined related issues.
- Political and social prerequisites were studied by Zimmer (2010) and Helberger & Pierson (2017).
- Ethical and legal aspects of civil society participation in the internet space were explored by Larionov (2018).
- Historical perspectives on ethical and legal aspects of information security in the internet were published by Martynov & Belkina (2019).
- Legal aspects of regulating information relations on the internet were investigated by Goryainov (2017).
- Ethical and legal issues of user interactions with search engines were addressed by Polyakov & Morozova (2018).

On ethical and legal aspects of information security with a technical focus, the following authors contributed:

- Kolesnikova & Pakhomova (2019)

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- Chernyak & Polyakov (2018)
- Kuzmenko & Kuznetsov (2017)
- Lobacheva (2018)

The development of hybrid intelligent systems with fuzzy-neural components was undertaken by Pyatkovsky & Guner (2021).

A particularly complex issue is establishing the role of subjects in the internet space, considering the influence of ethical and legal aspects. Of particular interest for studying ethical and legal issues in the context of the internet and digital technologies are the works of Lessig (1999).

METHODOLOGY

The study of the regulation of ethical and legal behavior in the online space from a philosophical and legal perspective may involve various research methods to address complex social and legal issues. Some of the methods that can be applied include:

1. Analytical Method: This method allows for analyzing existing legal norms and ethical principles in the internet space to identify problematic areas and inconsistencies, as well as to propose solutions.

2. Comparative Method: Comparing legal and ethical approaches to internet regulation in different countries helps identify similarities and differences and evaluate the effectiveness of various legal models.

3. Historical Method: Examining the historical development of the internet and its regulation provides insights into the evolution of legal and ethical norms in the online environment and the factors influencing these changes.

4. Empirical Methods: Surveys, interviews, observations, and data analysis on user behavior online help identify current trends and issues in the digital space.

5. Philosophical Analysis: Employing philosophical concepts and methods offers a deeper understanding of the foundations of ethical behavior and the impact of the internet on human morality and values.

6. Normative Legal Analysis: This involves studying existing legislation and regulatory acts and developing proposals for improving legal regulation to protect ethical norms and values online.

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The combination of these methods provides a comprehensive understanding of the issues related to regulating ethical and legal behavior in the internet space from a philosophical and legal perspective, enabling the development of relevant recommendations and solutions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Scholarly discussions on the regulation of ethical and legal behavior in the internet space (philosophical and legal aspects) encompass a wide range of issues and viewpoints. Key aspects of these discussions include:

Freedom of Expression in the Internet Space

Freedom of expression in the internet space encompasses the constitutional right to freedom of opinion. The internet has become a tool and platform for users worldwide to exercise their civil rights, including freedom of expression. Kazakhstan is no exception. As in other countries, freedom of speech in cyberspace draws attention from both governments and users. Online platforms create opportunities for open dialogue between authorities and citizens. Despite occasional conflicts between the government and users, strategies are developed to guarantee freedom of speech and opinion.

The concept of limiting free expression in cyberspace has become a focus of analysis and research in various academic institutions (Thanh, 2010). There is a perspective that the internet, as a global information space without defined national boundaries, represents one of the most effective means of accessing diverse informational resources. Despite this, countries have implemented cyber-sovereignty laws, effectively establishing internet boundaries relative to national territories.

The widespread use of the internet has introduced numerous challenges, prompting states to attempt control and regulation (Koliev, 2024). These challenges include:

- Dissemination of unlawful information
- Emergence of new methods for committing offenses and crimes via the internet
- Vulnerabilities in management systems, including governmental systems
- Ethical behavior in the internet space
- Violations of individual rights and freedoms

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As the internet evolves, these issues become increasingly relevant, leading to changes in approaches to their resolution. Self-regulation is gradually replaced by legal regulation and increased state oversight of the internet. Recent years have seen growing attention to legislative acts governing legal relations in the use of the internet. This shift reflects the internet's transformation from a global information zone to an everyday reality and economic space (Gurinovich, Shakhmametiev, 2024; Butakova, 2024).

Another factor influencing stricter legal approaches is the issue of data security, particularly the protection of personal data, safeguarding against cyberattacks on informational resources, and ensuring reliable economic relations online (Ivanova & Nemchinova, 2019).

Ethical and Legal Compliance in Addressing Online Hate and Extremism

One pressing issue is adherence to ethical and legal rules in the internet space, particularly concerning the existence of elements of hate speech and extremism. This raises the question: where does hatred and extremism in the internet space originate?

Understanding and addressing these challenges require a combination of philosophical, legal, and sociocultural analyses to develop comprehensive strategies for regulating behavior in the online environment.

The origin of hatred and extremism on the internet is a complex issue that can be examined from various philosophical and sociological perspectives. Below are some possible aspects:

Social and Group Dynamics

The internet fosters communities and forums where individuals with similar views congregate, often leading to the formation of echo chambers. Within these, opinions are amplified and reinforced, sometimes giving rise to "cyclical hatred," where negative beliefs circulate between groups, inciting reciprocal expressions of hatred.

- Echo Chambers: Group behavior in the online space, contributing to hatred and extremism, is largely tied to the phenomenon of echo chambers. Research shows that social media algorithms, such as those in Facebook's news feed, may create filtered echo chambers, restricting access to diverse ideologies and, at times, cultivating hatred and extremism (Bakshy et al., 2015).

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• Reinforcement of Opinions: The danger of echo chambers lies in their ability to solidify opinions and perceptions about these negative societal phenomena (Flaxman et al., 2016).

Anonymity and Lack of Accountability

The anonymity afforded by the internet allows individuals to act without fear of reprisal, often encouraging more aggressive and extremist behavior than they would display in real life. Discussions on anonymity and accountability in the digital era touch upon legal and philosophical domains, exploring questions such as:

• Balancing Rights: How to balance the right to anonymity with the need to ensure responsible behavior online.

• Technical Solutions: Proposals include technical innovations like anonymous tracking systems and regulatory measures to curb abuse.

• Right to Forget: The importance of privacy protection and the right to forget in the digital age has been emphasized (Mayer-Schönberger et al., 2004).

Evolution of Society and Law

Society evolves in leaps and bounds, not uniformly, and law transforms alongside these changes, adapting to new technological levels. According to Moor (2001), the computer revolution can be divided into three stages: "introduction," "permeation," and "power." Currently, in the "power" stage, information technologies raise critical ethical, philosophical, political, and legal questions (Baikov, 2024).

• The Infosphere: The internet, computer systems, and automated technologies form the infosphere – a unique space where legal issues must be analyzed in connection with other social phenomena (Auyelbek et al., 2022). The adequacy of existing ethical and legal approaches in the infosphere must be examined, recognizing and mitigating the risks posed by new technologies (Carignani et al., 2019; Erokhina, 2020).

Regulation of Technological Subjects

When analyzing the structural elements of the infosphere, it is essential to differentiate between the technological ("who or what?") and legal/ethical ("who?") subjects. Technological subjects are defined by their activities related to information processing, security, and technology development (Antopolsky et al., 2016).

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This raises critical questions about how to ethically and legally regulate such subjects, which, alongside humans, may include "systems and entities with intelligence."

ICT And Emerging Ethical Challenges

The widespread application of ICT has given rise to future ethical challenges, necessitating new theoretical foundations and legal frameworks.

- Key Technologies: Emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence, bioelectronics, quantum computing, and virtual/augmented reality are expected to pose significant ethical, technological, and legal challenges (Stahl et al., 2017; Agin, 2024).
- Ethical Regulation: A key task in developing new technologies is ensuring they do not harm individuals. Ethical issues related to digital technologies in governance, data collection, and AI are crucial in reducing risks and enhancing outcomes (Petrov et al., 2024).

Multidisciplinary Approach

Analyzing ICT from an interdisciplinary perspective involves addressing conceptual questions, ethical theories, individual and societal impacts, uncertainty of outcomes, and perceptions of technology. Strategic recommendations for improving legal regulation and mitigating risks should consider the influence of ICT on specific industries and society.

Technological Forecasting: Long-term visions of technological, economic, or scientific sectors can help identify strategic research areas and ethical considerations, guiding the development of sustainable and responsible technology solutions.

The term "infosphere" is attributed to Vernadsky (2013), who interpreted the concept of the noosphere based on his theory of the biosphere. According to Vernadsky (2013), the noosphere is not merely a society existing within a specific environment, nor simply a natural environment significantly influenced by society. Instead, it is an integrated entity where evolving society and a transforming natural environment converge. This fusion creates a fundamentally new object, intertwining the laws of living and non-living nature, society, and thought. It represents the highest stage of biosphere evolution, characterized by preserving all inherent natural laws, reaching a high level of productive forces and scientific organization, and maximizing

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society's ability to meet human material and cultural needs (Vernadsky, 2013; Bratash, Emelyanenko, 2024).

Philosophical Perspective On The Infosphere

The concept of the infosphere as a philosophical category and a contemporary scientific methodology was further developed by K. Popper (Neveev, 2020), who distinguished three worlds:

1. The First World: Objective reality.
2. The Second World: States of consciousness and mental activities.
3. The Third World: The realm of objective thought content, encompassing scientific ideas, poetic thoughts, and works of art.

Historically, philosophers (Nizhnikov, Lagunov, 2024), including Vernadsky, focused extensively on subjective knowledge (the Second World) and its relationship to the First World (Pashkurov et al., 2022). However, the life of science within the Third World was comparatively underexplored. Popper argued that studying the products of scientific knowledge (the Third World) is more crucial than investigating the process of knowledge acquisition itself. He emphasized that this approach often reveals more about the process of scientific discovery than direct analysis (Neveev, 2020).

The Third World comprises theoretical systems, problems, and critical debates found in journals, books, and libraries. Popper likened this realm to children who grow independent of their creators, offering more knowledge than initially invested. Language, with its descriptive and argumentative functions, forms the basis of the Third World, facilitating the critique and validation of scientific theories. The growth of the Third World relies heavily on critical evaluation, exemplified by the cycle: P → TT → EE → P, where P is the initial problem, TT the theory attempting to solve it, EE the evaluation and critique, leading to a new problem.

Scientific Perspective On The Infosphere

The infosphere encompasses information, informational objects, processes, and infrastructure (e.g., communication systems, storage, and processing technologies). It includes entities (subjects) engaged in the collection, packaging, transportation, processing, and consumption of information, as well as the systems regulating these interactions (Solovyov, 2013).

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Solovyov identified five key areas of activity within the infosphere:

1. Collection and production of informational products.
2. Provision of informational services and storage.
3. Creation and application of informational systems (e.g., databases and knowledge bases).
4. Realization of subjects' rights to seek, exchange, and use information.
5. Ensuring information security.

Subjects of the infosphere include individuals, systems, or entities capable of intelligence, interaction, and active engagement. To qualify as a subject, four criteria must be met:

- Differentiation from the external world and other subjects.
- Possession of a unique internal world and logical framework.
- Capacity to interact with the external environment.
- Presence of intelligence.

An object in the infosphere is a defined part of it, existing as a phenomenon, entity, or process targeted by the subject's activity. Importantly, an object may also function as a subject under certain conditions.

The Philosophy of Information

According to Floridi (2011), the philosophy of information (PI) critically examines the conceptual nature and principles of information and its dynamics. PI positions itself as a foundational philosophy due to:

1. Its focus on information as a fundamental component of all environments.
2. Its comprehensive methodology and problem-solving approach, providing an overarching framework for philosophical inquiry.

Emerging Ethical And Practical Implications

As society evolves technologically, the infosphere demands ethical and legal norms that address the dynamics of human-technology interaction. This includes balancing privacy, security, and innovation, while considering the implications of intelligent systems and their capacity for independent operation. Such interdisciplinary investigations are vital for shaping sustainable regulatory frameworks and fostering a deeper understanding of the infosphere's role in contemporary life (Isaev et al., 2023).

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CONCLUSIONS

Traditional philosophical and legal concepts require reevaluation in the context of the internet, considering its distinctive features such as anonymity, globalization, and scalability. The internet has become a new medium for the development and expression of moral values, necessitating a reconsideration of traditional models of moral growth and education. Additionally, the harmonization of ethical and legal norms is essential, calling for a comprehensive approach to internet regulation that combines ethical and legal tools to safeguard the rights and freedoms of users in the digital space.

Ethical standards and behavioral guidelines need to be created for internet users, providers, and content creators to uphold moral norms and values in the online environment. Supporting and advancing self-regulation initiatives, including the formation of communities, educational programs, and ethical conflict-resolution platforms, is crucial. Legal frameworks should be improved to address modern internet challenges, ensuring user rights such as privacy, freedom of expression, and access to information. Moreover, educational campaigns and initiatives are necessary to enhance user awareness of their rights, responsibilities, risks, and the ethical dimensions of online behavior. These conclusions provide a basis for crafting strategies and actions to resolve issues related to the regulation of ethical and legal behavior in the internet space, with a focus on philosophical and legal dimensions.

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