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The basis for environmental rights are natural. However, it is filled with man-made factors (emissions of industrial facilities, auto moto transport, biological contamination, various of radiation) that affect how the whole nature and human health in particular. So when people say about the necessity to protect the environment, we must understand a nature conservation as an integrated system and human as one of its components.

About human nature, its origin and evolution have been written by philosophers, scientists of different ages. Man is a living system, which manifests the unity of physical and spiritual, individual and social. Man can not exist outside of society, because it is animal, the so-called phenomenon of „Mowgli”. Everyone is unique individuality, which bears the footprints of the society in which she lives. From this and follow the basic human needs: physiological – self-preservation (complex congenital reflexes), reproduction (sexual instinct), the material – natural objects (food items indispensable for the maintenance of physiological and even the need for procreation), spiritual – the need for communication, making items not existing in nature – the art, scientific knowledge of the world, allowing a man to understand nature and the universe.

Throughout its existence the society, without regard to environmental laws, adapted to the nature of their needs. However, it is not useful either to man or nature, and that is why there were contradictions between nature, the individual and society. Hoping for your mind and experience man transforms nature by creating artificial areas in the biosphere: antroposphere, sociosphere, technosphere, which interact forming noosphere (gr. *noos* – mind). They are the same time natural, industrial, household, socio-political environment. The ever-growing material needs of humanity, causing rapid destruction of the biosphere, resulting in emerging social, environmental and economic problems.

Nature is the main source of human life. Therefore, man as a socio-biological being, the most optimal realized in a society that is intimately connected with the natural environment.

Ukraine is rich in natural resources necessary for tourism development: the mountains, forests, rivers, lakes and seas. It is famous for its variety of landscapes, climate, flora and fauna, creating excellent conditions for recreation and

sports. The most famous resorts of Ukraine in the Crimea, the Carpathians, Northern Azov.

They are not only great for recreation, but also in terms of interesting excursions and hiking.

Tourism multifaceted phenomenon, which shows the interests of both the state and the individual in particular is very highly profitable sector of the economy. Thus, in 2005, according to World Tourism Organization, in various kinds of tourism counted nearly one billion people and reduce their expenses was nearly one trillion dollars. But we must consider the fact that tourists will not visit the ecological dirty territory of the state. So important is information about the environment places the country. Travel agents should not expose customers to unpredictable situations. This is one side of environmental safety in the tourism business.

Tourism – a form of healthy, full rest. And it is not compatible with accidents and should be safe, regardless of the complexity of the trip. Uncontrolled tourism – a threat to human life, the basis of destruction of nature trampling of vegetation, damage or destruction of nests. To reduce accidents, danger to tourism to keep the issue of making a reliable tourist equipment, inventory and equipment, have a reliable supply of mobile radio communication, the possibility of operational search and rescue operations and improving the technical level of training of tourists. Every tourist, especially the team leader should have knowledge of the diagnosis of important infectious diseases, their signs, to be able to provide first aid in diseases of internal organs in acute poisoning.

Ukraine has a law „About Tourism”, which defines legal, organizational, educational and socio-economic bases of state policy in tourism. It creates a foundation of rational use and conservation of recreational resources, establishment of tourism as a highly remunerative sectors of the economy helps to create an effective system of tourist activities to meet the needs of domestic and foreign tourism.

It is proved that created unnatural, artificial, often negatively affect the overall physiological condition of people. These formations are modern cities, industrial facilities, where in one time are many hazards.

Modern urboecological state in Ukraine is very troubling and complex. On the territory of five major cities: Kyiv, Kharkiv, Dnipropetrovsk, Donetsk, Odesa, six extra-large: Zaporozhye, Lvov, Krivoy Rog, Mariupol, Lugansk, Nikolaev, big cities – 61, Medium – 91 and 370 small, about 1000 towns. Each of them are industrial or agricultural production, which are sources of habitat. The most chemically contaminated Lisichansk, Severodonetsk, Rubizhne where many harmful substances maximum allowable concentration is exceeded in 10–15 times. Very polluted cities that emit air pollutants (tons per year) are: Krivoy Rog – about 1000, Mariupol – 600, Zaporozhye and Debaltseve – 300, Kerch and Makiivka – 290, Kyiv – 280, Donetsk – 250 thousand tone. The main pollutants are here metallurgical complexes. This led to the increase in total mortality in 2009 to 250% [Myahchenko 2000: 1].

It is the result of ecological crisis. Contamination of areas of human life is the result of low technological, environmental, legal culture of people. In man there are external and internal factors, which displays the body of equilibrium – health, contributing to manifestations of disease, aging. This was opposed by the internal processes that support its balance, continuity of internal physiological characteristics.

As a result of chemical pollution of developing respiratory diseases, malignant tumors of the lung, bronchus, blood, asthma, allergies, pulmonary tuberculosis and other chronic and incurable disease.

Now to the society is important economic security, which caused the need for economic sustainability of companies and individuals through illegal actions of individual officials.

Global and international economic security includes consideration of threats: the difference between economic, environmental and social potential of different countries; irrational economic activity, depletion of natural resources, lack of access to technology and reliable information. National economic security, particularly Ukraine, is reflected in a special part of the Administrative Code of Ukraine. This state of protection of state sovereignty, constitutional order, territorial integrity, economic, scientific-technical and military capabilities of states, the legitimate rights and interests of citizens, which is the basis of national security. The composition of the national economic security: social, environmental, demographic, informational, political, psychological, medical, biological, genetic, chemical, military security. Important is information security, varieties which, according to the Law of Ukraine „About information”, is a trade secret and intellectual property.

Information is closely related to entropy, which is measured in joules in Kelvin (J/deg), i.e. a power index of any living, nonliving system. It affects the rhythmic, cyclical processes in the biosphere tectonic, magmatic, precipitation and mountain forming processes of climate change. Entropy – the degree of ordering system, or a measure of chaos. So, it's – energy regulates any system. Energy in the „pure” free form exists, it is only characteristic of a particular object, the result of changes in it when interacting with other objects. The concept of different types of energy, chemical, biological, mechanical, mental is only conditional marker systems, facilities where there are transformations, changes. Giving false information, lying, dishonest people causing real financial damage have on the personal material benefit.

Vital functions of modern society, the individual, as ever, based on information relationship using the same type of modern electronic equipment that facilitates the spread of information technology in scientific, economic and banking matters. In many countries formed information law, which is associated with other areas – constitutional, civil, economic, environmental, criminal and

regulates relations in society, including issues of secrets, focusing on electronic media.

The question of information security since 1998, reflecting the UN General Assembly resolution. They emphasized that information technology may adversely affect the security of states, unorganizing civilian and military industry. An important document of international significance in this area is Okinavska Charter on Global Information Society, signed on 24.06.2000 by many countries of the world. Unfortunately, this document was not signed by Ukraine [Okinavska, Charter 2000: 3].

CIS Interparliamentary Assembly in 1996 adopted the Criminal Code, which is a 30 chapter called „Crimes against information security”. Where Article 286 „Unauthorized access to computer information” (a term up to 5 years), Article 287 „Modification of computer information”, Article 288 – on computer sabotage (up to 5 years), Article 289 „Illegal occupation computer information” (set sentence to 12 years). In Article 290 dealt with on the production or sale of special facilities for obtaining unauthorized access to computer networks and systems, for which he deprived of liberty for up to 2 years. Punishable for a term of 2 to 5 years for the development, use and distribution of malicious software, unauthorized destruction, blocking, modifying or copying the information contained in the computer systems of different carriers for the development of computer viruses, or their distribution (Art. 291). According to article 292 is punishable violation of the rules of operation of computers or networks.

Global information network itself is easy to use, each owner of a computer and modem can connect to the Internet via the telephone network. This allows criminals – hackers gain information, often secretly. Hackers on the Internet can be a threat even to health and safety of citizens. An example of this are the attacks on data in medical research and patient files. Speculating on a new fear society to computer viruses, even ordinary criminals commit their crimes in new ways. However, there are some programs that allow you to encode information on the Internet (one of them PGP-Pretty Good Privacy). This makes the business on the Internet, although not entirely, but still more or less safe.

Fundamentals of Information Security in Ukraine incorporated in Article 50 of the Constitution of Ukraine, which operates on the basis of the law „About information”. The right to timely, reliable information – the right of every citizen.

For business people, public associations important is the Law of Ukraine „About information”, which guarantees the right to receive accurate information, free access to statistics, archives, library and museum. Limitations of the conditional access only by specific and special conditions of storage, as determined by law. It established liability for breach of information laws. Only personal information protected by law, but each person has the right to become acquainted with information about it. This law establishes two types of information – an open, provided all interested parties (Article 29) and with limited access – Con-

fidential (economic, banking, political, religious, international), held by separate individuals or legal persons (Article 30). Based on this article to confidential or secret can not be attributed to construction issues, the ecological state of the environment, health, mortality, fertility populations, which are indicators of environmental well-being. In accordance with Article 32 citizen has the right to appeal to state bodies to any official document, whether this document applies to him personally or not, except in cases where access by law. Article 33 states: for dealing with requests, which should be sent in writing – 10 days to respond to the opportunity to provide information and one month (6 months especially in complex cases) for a specific response to the request. In the absence of information organization, an institution must report it in writing. The law establishes liability for unjustified denial of information, its distortion, failure to provide or conceal (p. 47) [Myahchenko 2000: 1].

An important area of information – ecological, which defines the right to know about the dangers of the environment. In Ukraine there an international convention on access to information (Aarhus, Denmark, 23–25 June 1998) under Article 2, paragraph 3 defines the term „environmental information” [The Aarhus Convention 1998: 4]. It is any information in written, visual, aural, electronic or any other material form on the state of elements of the environment and the interaction among these elements; on factors such as substances, energy, noise and radiation, and activities or measures affecting on elements of the environment and cost-benefit analysis in decision-making on environment on the health and safety, conditions of life, cultural sites and structures that are affected or may affect the state of elements of the environment.

In today’s world, where information gained utmost importance, it is important to the concept of „information war”. This complex aspects – political, economic, sociocultural, ethnic, whereby there is an influence on society for mental control over it.

The famous phrase that has information, he owns the world characterizes the essence of information warfare. Directive 3600.1 U.S. Department of Defense defines information war as actions carried out during crises and conflicts to achieve certain objectives in relation to the enemy. In such actions is important information in the form of expansion of the global monitoring of political, economic, military, environmental, social processes. This allows to minimize the conventional war, because for Kant, but self-preservation instinct is another guarantor of peace – the spirit of trade which can not coexist with war, and sooner or later, he masters: each nation.

Thus, information warfare – a coherent strategy, the planned system of actions that can be directed to the conquest of other groups of people using certain methods, means, without bloodshed, destruction material. There are basic methods of information warfare: advertising, propaganda, splitting and fragmentation, the interception of information, its distortion. To implement these methods use

a variety of technical, technological means – satellites, microwave links, Internet, email, conventional media [Sokolov, Chernikov 1999: 2].

In order to prevent the progress of the „information wars” requires high computer literacy and information specialists in any field of activity – industrial, scientific, educational.

Literature

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Abstract

Due to some social and environmental factors to human security in the environment. In particular, urban, economic, social, demographic, informational, political, psychological, medical, biological, genetic, chemical, military. They greatly affect the health and lives of people somehow alter the quality of the environment. An analysis of the status and importance of awareness or misinformed population as an important component of information security in the country.

Key words: human security, quality of the environment, information security.

Соціально-екологічна безпека людини в оточуючому середовищі

Резюме

Обумовлені деякі соціально-екологічні фактори безпеки людини в оточуючому середовищі. Зокрема, урбаністичні, економічні, соціальні, демографічні, інформаційні, політичні, психологічні, медичні, біологічні, генетичні, хімічні, військові. Всі вони значною мірою впливають на стан здоров'я і життя людей, так чи інакше змінюють якість довкілля. Зроблений аналіз стану та значення поінформованості чи дезінформованості населення як важливої складової інформаційної безпеки в державі.

Ключевые слова: безопасности человека, качество окружающей среды, информационная безопасность.

Spoleczno-ekologiczne bezpieczeństwo ludzi w środowisku

Streszczenie

W artykule zwrócono uwagę na pewne społeczne i środowiskowe czynniki bezpieczeństwa człowieka w środowisku. W szczególności dotyczy to czynników: miejskich, gospodarczych, społecznych, demograficznych, informacyjnych, politycznych, psychologicznych, medycznych, biologicznych, genetycznych, chemicznych, wojskowych. Mają one duży wpływ na zdrowie i życie ludzi oraz w jakiś sposób zmieniają jakość środowiska. Analiza stanu i znaczenia świadomości populacji ludzi źle poinformowanych jest ważnym elementem bezpieczeństwa informacyjnego kraju.

Słowa kluczowe: bezpieczeństwo ludzi, jakość środowiska naturalnego, bezpieczeństwo informacji.