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Information support for the international conflict settlement process

The article is devoted to the investigation of the essence and components of the information support of the activity of actors of international relations in the process of settling interstate conflicts. Considerable attention is paid to the role of modern media as an information support tool. In an applied sense, information support was considered on an example of the settlement of the Korean problem.

Relations between states on the international scene are becoming more and more complex in the development of modern information technology. Traditional and up-to-date media influence on the beginning and end of conflicts, the negotiation process, and the development of positions of states in relation to the most acute problems of our time. That is why the study of the system of information dissemination tools is relevant today in the process of political conflict.

The information support of the foreign policy initiative is being actively implemented, which is a set of measures aimed at promoting the foreign policy concepts of one state in the information space of other states, creating favorable conditions for the promotion of ideas, projects in the countries-objects.

Information support of the foreign policy initiative includes:

- formulation and postulation of key concepts;
- organizing an international discussion in the media through the expression of expert opinion;
- publication of articles, interviews, television shots, documentaries, printing of promotional booklets;
- creation and demonstration of television programs on a given topic;
- holding international scientific conferences and broad discussion of the phenomenon in the scientific community, search and training of personnel for information support [6].

Information support is a continuous process that begins, continues and ends after the state conducts a particular international event.

Today there is a tendency towards a transformation of views on the political conflicts, which is reflected in the formation of a new doctrine of the use of information and information systems. This approach considers information as one of the main means of confrontation in the modern world.

Information and telecommunication systems are transformed in our information-dependent world into an effective lever of influence both on decision-making systems and vital areas of economic and political activity, and on mass consciousness and public opinion. The concept of the so-called "information wars" was formed - the systematic and purposeful information activity aimed at violating the normal functioning of the information-sensitive areas of society's vital activities.

The formation of civil society depends to a large extent on the ability of mass media (media) to provide social dialogue and be an instrument of democratic political communication.

The definition of mass communication as a process of "dissemination of information (knowledge, spiritual value, moral and legal norms, etc.) with the help of technical means (newspapers, radio, cinema, television) on a large number, distributed in the audience space" makes it possible to characterize the mass communication as a socially -political communication [4, p. 109].

Modern information technologies expand the possibilities of disseminating information about political conflicts by such means [5, p. 38]:

1. Electronic e-mail tools - e-mail, audio mail, fax, Web-publishing, Internet calling system. These tools allow you to send messages, documents and data in text, voice, multimedia over the network to your computer.
2. Conference facilities - conference data, audio conference, videoconference, teleconference, chat system, discussion forum, electronic meeting system. A variety of conference communication methods allows you to distribute information interactively at the same time or at another convenient time.
3. Means of managerial communication - telephone communication, cell phones, modems, satellite communication systems.

A distinctive feature is the highlighting of modern social networks and video hosts that influence inter-state communication. The positions of the heads of state, government, and foreign ministers are perceived as the official position of the state with a particular international problem.

The dissemination of political knowledge, norms, values, rules, patterns of behavior is carried out by a number of repeaters, in particular: mass media, means of political advertising, reference groups in the process of interpersonal communication. In this regard, it is important to note that all the institutes of the translation of political culture, including the media, act only as means of dissemination of political values [1, p. 37]. This fixation is very important in view of the fact that repeaters can't be considered self-sufficient institutes of political culture, as they are a purely technical side of the global spread of political values, knowledge, etc.

Thus, the main field of activity of modern media is political conflicts. It is on the basis of disputes, problems or misunderstandings that most news media are based. Mass media, covering the problem, have the opportunity not only to convey the fact, but also to influence its perception of the audience, to form a concrete opinion about an event or phenomenon, to cause the emergence of positive or negative emotions. "Every journalist, with all the claims for objectivity, operates in a certain field of power and engagement (political, ethnic or reactionary-bureaucratic) [2, p. 382].

Information management is the main function of the media. The management of information is defined as the receipt of timely, accurate and necessary information and its transfer to citizens. Thus, management includes the collection, interpretation and storage of information in the logical system.

Managing information in theory and in practice often leads to two common problems. The first, mentioned above, concerns the choice of information. High-precision techniques for collecting information are often compromised by incorrect and completely inadequate selection criteria, which can lead to narrowing goals and limiting its capabilities. Consequently, for most criteria for the selection of information the framework should be determined as widely as possible. The second most commonly encountered problem is that the acquisition and dissemination of information are the final stages in the information chain. However, too little is reported about how to use the information with maximum benefit [5, p. 276].

In accordance with modern conditions, the media are gaining importance during the conflict. It is the facts that cover the media, the emphasis on certain phenomena or aspects of the opposition forms the opinion of the audience about the conflict, stimulating the desired response. The media offer the opportunity to turn a small conflict into a major confrontation or, conversely, quickly counteract a serious problem. It depends on the attitude of the media to the event, its bias and engagement to a large extent on the course of the conflict itself.

The Korean problem today is one of the most pressing among modern international issues. Despite its origins in the 1950's, its nuclear and missile effects are felt even today.

This international confrontation is being explored by scientists from all over the world, and most interested are American, Chinese and Russian. However, the uniqueness of the Korean question lies in the fact that it is impossible to maximize the scale of the problem, since access to media within North Korea is limited. The ruling elite fairly rigorously controls and censors the material that is broadcast.

So, North Korea is closed country also in terms of information policy. The history of North Korea's nuclear program demonstrates how much the information policy of the state is closely linked to all other aspects of foreign and domestic policy. Therefore, each, even unsuccessful, nuclear tests of North Korea in its media were presented with a spirit of victory, superiority over other states, in order to informally destabilize the country involved in this issue.

The Korean issue has global character, and despite the laconicism of the Korean media, it is actively covered in American and Russian. Relations between these countries developed during the Korean War. This war was the so-called arena for the confrontation between the US and the USSR. The United States was South Korea's allies, and automatically - the enemies of the DPRK. The USSR, having transformed into the Russian Federation, still remains in friendly relations with North Korea.

The retrospective of relations between the United States and the DPRK shows rather tense relations between the countries, accompanied by statements "from extremes to extremes." The situation is rather unstable and tends to change almost every day. After the arrival of D. Trump to power, the United States' statements about Pyongyang appeared more from the standpoint of power, without stopping in the face of threats. It turned out that this approach brings results. North Korean diplomats are losing ground in front of the American parliamentarians, who rely on the enormous military and economic power of the United States.

As for Russia, it has no unambiguous relationship with the DPRK. The Russian Federation supports international sanctions and UN resolutions in response to the threatening actions of Pyongyang, but still relates to the DPRK with understanding. This can be explained by two facts: first, Russia and the DPRK have a common border, and, given the gradual easing and significant diplomatic revival of North Korea, suggesting a possible easing of sanctions, Moscow will be able to resume economic cooperation on the basis of infrastructure with North Korea. And secondly, according to a study by the Australian Institute for Strategic Policy, Russia's more active participation in North Korea will give the Russian government an increase in weight in the region, affecting the United States presence on the peninsula - and hence its immediate neighbors in Russia and the northeast of Asia - and will also allow Volodymyr Putin to realize the goals associated with a large-scale presence in the Asian region. One of the key roles in resolving the situation in Korea is China, which operates latently and effectively.

The monitoring of mass media allows to distinguish the following trends:

- North Korea has turned from its openly aggressive statements and actions to a more peaceful strategy by gradually rolling out a missile and nuclear program in exchange for economic support and guarantees of political stability.
- South Korea expresses its restrained optimism and tries to support North Korean peace initiatives.
- The United States, through traditional media and social networks, welcomes the decision of North Korea, but continues the policy of threats and intimidation in the event of a suspension of the peace process. The state uses the widest range of information tools to influence and communicate its position to partners.
- The rhetoric of the media and officials of the Russian Federation is unchanged and remains rigid in the context of tense relations with the United States.
- The PRC responds slowly to the process of settling the Korean problem with the possibility of its exacerbation at the most appropriate moment.

Conclusions

In general, the Korean issue is still rather difficult due to the country's isolation, however, North Korea has been increasingly reluctant to use weapons, and more and more - to diplomacy, which is changing the situation very quickly in the international arena.

The issue of a nuclear threat on the Korean peninsula is currently very sharp and very rapidly developing, including in the area of information policy involved in this situation of states. Obviously, over time, more and more tools and opportunities for implementing information policy are being used, as the superpowers are actively using to resolve the situation. However, as of today, the diplomatic methods of solving the problem are top priority in the application.

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