

correlation with reading fluency. The research is clear: children who develop strong phonemic awareness skills at an early age are more likely to become fluent readers and better spellers than children who do not.

It is very important for a language teacher to differentiate between these two strategies and use them appropriately. In practice, the most successful is learning the alphabet phonetically first then reinforced with "look-say" methods coupled with reading programs that combine both elements. For example, the extremely popular book, «Teach Your Child to Read in 100 Easy Lessons», by Siegfried Engelman, teaches pronunciation and simple phonetics, then supplements it with progressive texts and practice in directed reading [2].

The end result of a mixed method is a casually phonetic student, a much better first-time pronouncer and speller, who still also has look-say acquisition, quick fluency and comprehension. Using an eclectic method, students can select their preferred learning style. This lets all students make progress, yet permits a motivated student to use and recognize the best traits of each method.

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### THE ROLE OF INFORMATION IN MODERN SOCIETY AND LEGAL REGULATION OF INFORMATION PROCESSES

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*The role of information in modern society. Information security. A comparative analysis of legal regulation of information and information in the modern states.*

Information has always played a very important role in human life. Modern society is characterized as an information society in which information becomes a system-forming factor. The role of mass media is increasing. Everyone is familiar with the phrase: "Who owns information, owns the world". Information can bring both good and evil. Modern history and practical life show that the reality of modern world – is the information war and confrontation. A lot of the recent so-called 'color revolutions' and riots were born on the Internet and in social networks, "through the distribution of specially selected information (disinformation). This is done by sending e-mails, organizing newsgroups, creating sites for exchange views, posting information on separate pages or in electronic versions of periodicals and radio and TV broadcasting"[1].

Some people assume that the information published in the media need not be exact, and that in the tense geopolitical situation and during the information wars the dissemination of information that does not correspond to reality, i.e. a lie, has an excuse and does not contradict the main principles of the information society.

States should not ignore the current challenges where information can be used as an instrument of crime. Undoubtedly, information should be available and open, but there is information to which access should be restricted or closed, such as state secrets, production and distribution of pornography. In this regard the leading role is played by the legal regulation. The state must find balance between the right for access to information and the interests of society and an individual. The Conception of the national security of the Republic of Belarus dwells on the information security, i.e. the state of protection of the balanced interests of a personality, society and the state from inside and outside threat [2].

In 2013 the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Belarus adopted a resolution "On ensuring transparency in the administration of justice and the dissemination of information on activities of courts" № 11, [3] which refers to the use of all the possibilities of assize courts to consider the most vital and socially significant cases in the work teams and in the community. Such meetings should contribute to the education of citizens in the spirit of respect for the law and prevention of offenses and crimes. Courts should regularly inform the public about the progress and the outcome of court cases with increased publicity, about the place and time of conducting assize courts. The resolution states which information may be in the public domain and which is closed with a reference to the relevant legal acts.

Taking into consideration the situation with the distribution and use of spice, the increase of crimes committed under its influence, we believe that show trials and dissemination of information about responsibility for this category of crimes will be timely. These actions will actually perform the important function of preventing offenses and crimes.

Legal regulation plays an important role in deciding and regulating issues related to information processes. For example, in Belarus, in addition to the above mentioned normative legal acts, there have been adopted a number of laws, such as the law of the Republic of Belarus "On information, informatization and protection of information". This law provides the definition of the notion 'information', establishes the legal regime of information governing, regulates the issues of information security. Conducting research on the topic, the author studied the legislation of a number of states. The most interesting, in our opinion, is the law of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The country has two separate laws "On access to information" on November 16, 2015 № 401-V LRK and the Law "On informatization" on November 24, 2015 № 418-V LRK [4, 5]. To our mind the law "On information" combines the needs of society in the resolution of the relevant relationships and requirements of the system, the complexity of the legal regulation of social relations. Legislated definitions give a clear idea of the legal relations that fall within the scope of the normative legal act. It should be noted that certain information in the laws of the Republic of Belarus and Kazakhstan match. We understand information as personal data and data on objects, facts, events, phenomena and processes, derived from or created by the holder of the information recorded on any medium and with requisites allowing to identify it. The law of the Republic of Kazakhstan resolved all the issues that may arise in information processes. There is no need to learn a lot of regulatory legal acts for the full mastery. In the Republic of Belarus these issues are regulated by law, but in disparate regulatory legal acts, although the Belarusian lawmakers are constantly improving the legal regulation and make timely changes in the law "On information, informatization and information protection".

The law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On informatization" chapter 4 "Electronic government" is worth considering. It fixes the goal of e-government in detail, it also describes the e-government web portal. The law contains the definition of e-government. It discloses all the details related to e-government, the services provided in electronic form, the access to these services and their legal regime, for example, payment for the services provided by state bodies. It is very convenient for ordinary citizens who are the consumers of these services. With access to the Internet you can apply for marriage registration or a statement of claim in court. In addition, the implementation of e-government provides for certain information telecommunication infrastructure for e-document management and creation of secure e-mail for sharing and obtaining information through an electronic document. Previously only legal entities having digital signature could use the electronic document. Now this service is available to individuals. Even mobile operator ALTEL began selling SIM cards which can store an electronic signature and give access to e-government through a smartphone.

Studying the issues of implementation of e-government we can't but think about the protection of the information containing personal data. The legal regulation of this issue in the Republic of Kazakhstan is carried out by the above mentioned law and the law "On personal data and protection" on November 24, 2015 [6]. In Belarus, in contrast to the Russian Federation and the Republic of Kazakhstan, a separate law on personal data does not exist, but there are legislative acts containing such provisions, such as the law "On the register of the population". Modern information and communication technologies greatly simplify the search, create and disseminate information, but also increase the risk of illegal activities concerning information and personal data. Not only computers, but also smartphones are susceptible to viruses.

The protection of personal data, after a series of scandals related to their theft, is sharply accented worldwide. It undermines the authority of software developers that have contributed to illegal actions. With a view to their rehabilitation, some developers promise to inform their users about cyber attacks. Modern threats of terrorist attacks force the state to track and store information about websites visited by the Internet users. Undoubtedly, protection must be a priority. In particular, the protection of information, which is a complex of measures (legal, physical, hardware, software, cryptography). Only these legal measures provide the necessary balance of protection.

In this article the author has considered only those questions that caused a certain interest while studying theoretical questions and making a comparative analysis of the legislation of a number of states.

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