

# INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES IN THE CONTEXT OF HUMAN LIFE SAFETY

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**Abstract.** The article is devoted to assessing the impact of information and communication technologies on the safety of life of people who consume information. It is shown what are the risks of these technologies in peacetime and in wartime.

**Keywords:** information and communication technologies, Internet, life safety, cybersecurity.

**Анотація.** Роботу присвячено оцінці впливу інформаційно-комунікаційних технологій на безпеку життєдіяльності людей, що споживають інформацію. Показано, які саме ризики несуть дані технології в мирний час і в умовах війни.

**Ключові слова:** інформаційно-комунікаційні технології, Інтернет, безпека життєдіяльності, кібербезпека.

**Introduction.** In the age of informatization, it is difficult to imagine our lives without information and communication technologies. For the majority of the population, using the Internet has become a daily necessity, and in some cases a painful substitute for real life. Many people pick up the phone in the morning, barely opening their eyes, to read the events of last night and morning. And according to our own observation, the average screen time of students on the phone reaches more than 2 hours a day and about 7 hours of sitting on a laptop. Even 20 years ago, access to any information was not so easy and fast. It would seem that this has clearly improved the quality of life of various segments of the population. But unfortunately, there are many problems at the same time. Next, we will define information and communication technologies and outline their role and possible threats in the context of human safety.

**Analysis of the state of the issue.** Information and communication technologies (ICT) – a set of methods, processes and software and hardware integrated for the collection, processing, storage, dissemination, demonstration and use of data for the benefit of their users [1]. One of the definitions of «safety of life» reads as follows: «Safety of human life (SHL) – a complex condition in which the probability of negative risk to humans is minimal in any conditions of its activities» [2].

**Purpose:** to analyze modern information and communication technologies and their role in the life of the average citizen of Ukraine in today's conditions.

**Methods, materials and research results.** Today, everyone understands that the nature of the impact of information and communication technologies on life safety is ambiguous: with the right use of ICT can reduce the negative risks to humans, and the wrong – to lead to irreparable.

Conventionally, we can divide the negative risks of human ICT use into:

- material;

- physical;
- psychological.

The risks of material loss may be due to online fraud. An experienced user can easily prevent a significant proportion of such threats due to a competent response to phishing and, at least, will not follow suspicious links. Knowledge of the typical types of scams on the Internet and ways to prevent them also contributes to greater security. However, it is necessary to know and follow the basic rules of behaviour in cyberspace:

- 1) be careful when providing personal information, including when sharing photos that indicate lifestyle and wealth;
- 2) think about who you are talking to;
- 3) remember that not all sites (companies) on the Internet are reliable and honest;
- 4) open and download programs and documents only from reliable sources.

Physical risks can have several aspects. On the one hand, they can be caused by personal negligence of safety and sanitary norms and rules, and on the other – due to the loss of real limits of their abilities, because in cyberspace you can feel like a very skilled hero, and in real life exaggeration can have negative consequences. Psychological risks are usually not so noticeable, but the impact on human life is much more significant. No matter how much the user is aware, how psychologically stable, he still risks being affected by his own psyche due to excessive use of ICT. Especially in today's conditions, when numerous information sources have shocking news every minute. Recently, millions of Ukrainians experience a range of all possible emotions every day: from anger, hatred, disgust to sincere joy. The influence of the info field cannot be denied or denied. In times of war, ICTs are becoming a powerful weapon in the hands of warring parties. Users are daily exposed to manipulation and fakes, which provides a fertile ground for the mental disorder of both individuals and the creation of mass fanatical movements, fuelled by massive fascist propaganda aimed at suppressing, harming or even destroying those who do not meet these criteria. ideologies. Hence the need for security measures of information and psychological impact on the minds of users due to the threat of changing their behaviour and (or) worldview. That is, it is necessary to use methods and means of protection against the introduction of destructive information into the consciousness and (or) subconscious of man, which leads to inadequate perception of reality. For example, South African scholars Brett van Niekerk and Manoj Maharaj point to the growing value of information for people and present information warfare as a set of offensive and defensive operations using information resources to gain an advantage over the enemy using their own and / or blocking other information resources. This war affects the physical, informational and cognitive spheres, and the field of influence is the integrity, accessibility and confidentiality of information. Confrontation can include both the usual physical destruction of enemy information resources and actions aimed at the human mind. Summarize the importance of ICT in the context of human safety. As already mentioned, ICTs give us quick access to a variety of information. But what exactly will be the impact of knowledge gained as a result of perception and processing of certain information that has become accepted, understood and evaluated by the user

as useful – depends only on the consumer. You need to be able to filter useful information from information noise (information hygiene). A competent user is able to gather information that, in turn, can save lives.

**Conclusions.** Now all Ukrainians feel that the state takes care of the information hygiene of its citizens. Every participant in cyberspace in Ukraine should be acquainted with the Law of Ukraine «On Basic Principles of Cyber Security of Ukraine» [3]. Official «Centers of counter disinformation» have been created on social networks. Based on the conclusions of leading world experts, Ukraine has already won this war of the Russian Federation with a great advantage, as evidenced by the comprehensive support of the Ukrainian people of the entire civilized world. In the context of the above, IT Army of Ukraine deserves special attention, which fights daily with opponents for our national idea.

### References

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