organizing the online studying at home, their psychological and emotional state is not stable and the level of self-discipline and self-organization sometimes is not as high as it might be.

The main recommendations for improvement of the exiting situation are the following: to organize training courses of online education methods for teachers; university's management should provide constant monitoring of the satisfaction of students and lecturers of the online education organization for the accumulation of statistical data in the dynamics and analyzing the situation; to develop special governmental programs for students, which will offer them some psychological kind of help, which is quite necessary in terms of the present situation.

## References

1. Aristovnik A. Impacts of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Life of Higher Education Students: A Global Perspective. Retrieved from: https://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:U0R03ud7lTMJ:https://www.mdpi.com/20711050/12/20/8438/pdf+&cd=9&hl=uk&ct=clnk&gl=ua.

2. Bania J., Banerjee I. Impact of Covid-19 Pandemic on Higher Education: A Critical Review. Retrieved from: http://www.guninetwork.org/files/guni_impact_of_covid_19_pandemic_on_higher_education_a_critical_review_india.pdf

3. COVID-19 and higher education: Today and tomorrow. Retrieved from: http://www.iesalc.unesco.org/en/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/COVID-19-EN-090420-2.pdf.

4. Когут І., Назаренко Ю., Сирбу О. Коронавірус та освіта: аналіз проблем і наслідків пандемії [Електронний ресурс]. Режим доступу: https://cedos.org.ua/uk/articles/koronavirus-ta-osvita-analiz-problem-i-naslidkiv-pandemii.

Kohut I., Nazarenko Y., Syrbu O. Koronavirus ta osvita: analiz problem I naslidkiv pandemii [Coronavirus and education: analysis of the problems and consequences of a pandemic]. Retrieved from: https://cedos.org.ua/uk/articles/koronavirus-ta-osvita-analiz-problem-i-naslidkiv-pandemii. [in Ukrainian].

5. Стукало Н., Сімахова А. Вплив COVID-19 на вищу освіту в Україні // Universal Journal of Educational Research. № 8. 2020. С. 363-367.

Stukalo N., Simakhova A. Vplyv COVID-19 na vyshchu osvity v Ukraini [COVID-19 Impact on Ukrainian Higher Education] // Universal Journal of Educational Research. № 8. 2020. S. 3673-3678. [in Ukrainian].

*Liliia Kovalchuk*
*Vasyl' Stus Donetsk National University*
*Vinnytsia*
*Research Supervisor: T.V. Mikhailina, Doctor of Law, Prof.*
*Language Advisor: O.O. Odintsova, Senior Lecturer*

# ENSURING PROTECTION OF PERSONAL INFORMATION SECURITY

**Introduction.** The twenty-first century is characterized by global changes in new technologies, that have helped to build the information society. But the increase in information resources has led to the spread of threats to the individuals. The development of IT technologies has contributed to the violation of psychological, social and moral aspects of human consciousness, due to the inaccuracy of information, the spread of gambling addiction, the broadcast of scenes of violence and etc.

Therefore, the relevance of this study is due to the rapid growth of information threats, mechanisms of influence on the consciousness of individuals and the necessity to reform and modernize the legislation of Ukraine in the field of protection of personal information security.

**Review of recent publications.** The works of many scientists, such as: V. Abakumov, I. Bachylo, V. Gurkovsky, O. Zolotar, B. Kormych, T. Kostetska, G. Krasnostup, V. Lipkan, Y. Maksymenko, A. Marushchak are devoted to the study of personal information security.

**Objectives of the paper.** The purpose of the article is to analyze the main threats to information security of the individuals and to identify ways to overcome these threats.

**Results of the research.** The problem of information security of a society and the and their protection from negative information is based on the issue of information stability and people's self-organization. The main source of information threats is that part of the information, because of different reasons reflects the world from the wrong side, misleading people. That is, such information does not allow an individual to adequately perceive the state, society and even himself. So, the information environment dictates to the person norms, values and types of behavior, it provides influence on consciousness and world perception of the person, forming it in own way [5: 226].

The formation of the human psyche begins at birth. Thoughts, views, beliefs, tastes, habits and even mistakes and shortcomings belong not only to the individual but also to society. Modern mass media are the main source of personality formation. That is why we should distinguish between two aspects of information security of the individual: technical and humanitarian. The technical aspect of information security of the individual is the ability of a person to anticipate independently and to prevent threats from obtained from information.

The main threats, according to the probability of their realization, are the so-called computer crimes. They include: computer espionage; computer sabotage (including destruction of operating systems); computer terrorism; theft of computer services (including computing resources); fraud and manipulation of the data processing system, as well as theft of funds and forgery of documents; violation of private or state secrets; illegal copying of software products that violates copyright and other rights.

In addition, the number of crimes related to telecommunication systems, including the global computer network Internet, has recently increased. The global web is especially widely used to collect a variety of information without authorization. Thus, the crimanals log into the system of strategically important databases, carry out sabotage aimed at destroying electronic databases, and so on.

The Internet is used not only to penetrate databases, but also through social networks, news has a negative impact on the minds of individuals.

A number of leading world powers, including the United States and France, are developing and implementing the so-called concept of information wars, which not only actively seeks the latest means of protecting information technology systems, but also creates new types of information weapons to destroy stored information in electronic form [1: 4].

At the same time, recent research reveals new trends in threats to information security of the individuals. Thus, in Donbass young people more often use new information from the Internet (the share of respondents by age is: 18−29 years – 81%; 30−49 years - 61%; over 50 years – 30%). Older people receive new information from television programs (the share of respondents by age is: 18-29 years – 39%; 30-49 years – 56%; over 50 years – 74%) data source. In general, the population in the zone of military conflict in Donbass receives 54% of new information from sources that have a network nature (Internet, family ties, acquaintances, work teams). The number of official sources of information is very low, which contributes to the spread of false rumors and increase the level of panic among the population.

Ensuring the information security of the individual depends on the level of training of the individual to counter information threats, the ability of the state to meet the information needs of man, the development of the state information environment and ensure its protection [4: 87].

The development of information security measures without their actual implementation at the state level will not lead to adequate protection of the individual, society and the country. Article 17 of the Constitution of Ukraine says that information security is called one of the most important functions of the state [3]. In connection with the perception of information security as an important component of the country, according to the law, the priorities of state policy in the information sphere should be following : legislative regulation of the mechanism of detection, recording, blocking and removal from the space of the state information, which threatens the life and health of the citizens of Ukraine; promotes war, national and religious enmity, forcible change of constitutional legislation or violation of the territorial integrity and  threatens the state sovereignty [6].

However, the actions of the state in the field of detection and counteraction to such crimes is very low. Thus, in 2000 according to statistics of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine n Ukraine  there were no registered facts where computer equipment was the subject of a crime, in particular the facts of unauthorized intrusion into local departmental computer networks and banks, then in 2001, according to statistics of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, 5 crimes were recorded. And in 2002 there were 30 crimes  recorded, in 2007 there were 145 recorded, in 2016

there were 818 crimes recorded, in 2017 – 2514 recorded. Here we observe the growth of this type of crime in more than 15 times. And this even under conditions of extremely high level of their latency. According to various estimates, law enforcement officers know only about 10-20% of such crimes.

The obvious difficulties in combating crimes with the use of computer equipment can be illustrated by comparing: 1) the number of recorded criminal proceedings (Articles 361-363-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine); 2) sentences of the relevant category available in the Unified State Register of Court Decisions; 3) the level of Internet access in the country (the ratio of the monthly Internet audience to the population).

**Conclusion.** So, the number of information crimes today is increasing, and the actions of the ukrainian law enforcement agencies, unfortunately, are ineffective. Although the legislation of Ukraine enshrines some provisions to ensure the information security of the individuals, at the same time the lack of public awareness provokes the emergence of new threats. That is why it is necessary to develop at the legislative level the methods of raising public awareness in the field of prevention of information impact: ensuring state control of information flows; organization of training among the population in order to interact with the external information environment properly; providing courses to improve public awareness of ways to protect personal information. So, to overcome the problem of information security is possible only through the complex comprehensive approach.

## References

1. Горденко С.І. Вплив інформаційної культури на формування уявлень про інформаційну безпеку особистості. Переяслав-Хмельницький державний педагогічний університет імені Григорія Сковороди. 2016. С. 1-5.

Hordenko S.I. Vplyv informatsiinoi kultury na formuvannia uiavlen pro informatsiinu bezpeku osobystosti. [The influence of information culture on the formation of ideas about information security of the individual]. Pereiaslav-Khmelnytskyi derzhavnyi pedahohichnyi universytet imeni Hryhoriia Skovorody. 2016. S. 1-5. [In Ukrainian].

2. Кіберсвіт у новому тисячолітті. Хто вони: кіберзлочинці, кібершахраї, кібертерористи? Юридичні новини України. [Електронний ресурс]. Режим доступу: https://lexinform.com.ua/dumka-eksperta/kibersvit-u-novomu-tysyacholitti-hto-vony-kiberzlochyntsi-kibershahrayi-kiberterorysty/.

Kibersvit u novomu tysiacholitti. Khto vony: kiberzlochyntsi, kibershakhrai, kiberterorysty? [Cyberspace in the new millennium. Who are they: cybercriminals, cybercriminals, cyberterrorists?] Yurydychni novyny Ukrainy. Retrieved from: https://lexinform.com.ua/dumka-eksperta/kibersvit-u-novomu-tysyacholitti-hto-vony-kiberzlochyntsi-kibershahrayi-kiberterorysty/. [In Ukrainian].

3. Конституція України: від 28 червня 1996 р. № 254к/96-ВР // Відомості Верховної Ради України. 1996. № 30. С. 17.

Konstytutsiia Ukrainy: vid 28 chervnia 1996 r. № 254k/96-VR. [Constitution of Ukraine dated June 28, 1996 № 254k / 96-VR] // Vidomosti Verkhovnoi Rady Ukrainy. 1996. № 30. S. 17. [In Ukrainian].

4. Кукін І.В. Рівні інформаційної безпеки особистості в системі національної безпеки держави // Державне управління. 2019. № 5. С. 85-90.

Kukin I.V. Rivni informatsiinoi bezpeky osobystosti v systemi natsionalnoi bezpeky derzhavy. [Levels of information security of the individual in the system of national security of the state] // Derzhavne upravlinnia. 2019. № 5. S. 85-90. [In Ukrainian].

5.Панченко О.А., Кабанцева А.В. Людська психіка в інформаційній небезпеці // Державне управління. 2020. № 3. С. 226-233.

Panchenko O.A., Kabantseva A.V. Liudska psykhika v informatsiinii nebezpetsi [The human psyche is in informational danger] // Derzhavne upravlinnia. 2020. № 3. S. 226-233. [In Ukrainian].

6. Про Доктрину інформаційної безпеки України: Рішення Ради національної безпеки і оборони України від 29 грудня 2016 року. Відомості Верховної Ради України. [Електронний ресурс]. Режим доступу: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/47/2017#Text (дата звернення: 03.02.2021).

Pro Doktrynu informatsiinoi bezpeky Ukrainy: Rishennia Rady natsionalnoi bezpeky i oborony Ukrainy vid 29 hrudnia 2016 roku. [On the Doctrine of Information Security of Ukraine: Decision of the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine of December 29, 2016] Vidomosti Verkhovnoi Rady Ukrainy. Retrieved from: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/47/2017#Text (data of access: 03.02.2021). [In Ukrainian].

*Oleksandra Hrabar*
*Vasyl' Stus Donetsk National University*
*Vinnytsia*
*Research Supervisor: I. A. Shcherbak, PhD in Law, Ass.Prof.*
*Language Advisor: O. O. Odintsova, Senior Lecturer*

## PERSONALITY OF A CRIMINAL WITH MENTAL DISORDERS: SOME ASPECTS

**Introduction.** The personality of a criminal in criminology is one of the key problems, and its study is one of the central problems of theoretical and practical significance. Its essence is that a crime, mostly being an act of conscious human behavior, is largely determined by the nature and characteristics of the person who chooses this form of behavior. Accordingly, a successful fight against crime is impossible without taking into account the personal factor, which determines the relevance of the chosen topic.