Зазначена методика викладання навчальної дисципліни «Національна безпека України», вважаємо, є доцільною і такою, що сприяє підвищенню рівня обізнаності серед студентів про євроатлантичну інтеграцію України. Дисципліна стимулює інтерес до безпекових аспектів міжнародних відносин і підвищує рівень залученості студентів до заходів такої тематики, більша частина яких в Україні присвячена діяльності Північноатлантичного альянсу, або проходження виробничої практики у відповідних відомствах і агенціях. Студенти поступово перетворюються на «агентів впливу», які зможуть працювати у безпековій сфері над розв'язанням «старих» воєнних і «нових» невоєнних загроз завдяки своєму гуманістичному й інтегративному підходу до безпеки. Найважливіше – студенти стають свідомими й активними громадянами, які професійно інформують громадськість про євроатлантичну інтеграцію України без міфів і стереотипів і тим самим просувають інтеграційний курс нашої держави.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL IMPLICATIONS OF ISLAMIC STATE'S EMERGENCE IN VIRTUAL SPACE AFTER DEFEATS ON PHYSICAL BATTLEFIELD

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In spite of Islamic State's fundamentalism and alleged rejection of Western way of life, this jihadist militant group is notoriously active and effective in using of the opportunities, provided by social networks and messengers, as well as servers of democratic states [1] for several purposes, such as spreading of islamist propaganda, recruiting, intimidation of non-combatants and human trafficking. Such a situation forces members of Western coalition to look for the ways of countering Islamic State's propaganda and blocking fundamentalist content. Some of the tendencies and regularities, which arise as a result of this struggle, are listed below.

First of all, it's clear that Islamic States tries to compensate its defeats in regular battles by increasing its subversive activity in social networks [2]. Even the loss of Islamic State's capital Raqqa, which also meant loss of capacities for mass production of propaganda materials and videos, didn't force the terrorists to decrease their activity in the Internet, instead encouraging them to change its direction. In recent years main emphasis is put not on spreading of Islamic State's ideas in the Middle East, but on pressuring and intimidation of Western states. Sometimes the Internet can also help to create a certain sense of unity between different terrorist fractions, as it happened when members of Islamic State and other terrorist organizations gleefully welcomed the attack on Charlie Hebdo, using the hashtag #Paris_burns [3]. This, in turn, encourages regulatory bodies as well as leading Internet corporations to search for ways of blocking of the islamist propaganda online.

In this context, its worth to note that initiatives of activists and volunteers, aimed at countering of ISIS and its subversive activity on the Net, prove to be quite effective [see 4], while measures, introduced by Western governments and social networks, are often inept and frequently become a subject of criticism in media and among experts. For example, a proposal to completely block access to every islamist web-site on the USA territory by implementing censorship tools available to Federal Communications Commission, put forward by a member of the House of Representative J. Barton, was characterized as overtly radical. It also demonstrated Congressman Barton's inability to fully comprehend the complexity of mechanisms, which enable spreading of information in the Internet [5]. The strategy, outlined by H. Clinton during her presidential campaign, was equally dubious and simplistic. It implied that the task of blocking of Islamic State's web-sites and accounts should be carried out not by federal government, but by Internet

corporations themselves [6]. Some experts also argue that Islamic State's activity on the Net shouldn't be hindered and should be used against it instead. Posts and videos of ISIS supporters can serve as a source of valuable intelligence data for Western armies and security agencies, at the same time allowing to make an impression of personal characteristics of actual and potential supporters of Islamic terrorists [7].

Second important implication of Islamic State's online activity is the fact that it encourages citizens of democratic states to reevaluate the role of Internet in everyday life towards more negative perception. Recent polls suggest that Europeans are less inclined to trust the Internet and pay more attention to preserving confidentiality of their personal data and increasing safety online, than to usage of cyber-space as a vehicle for expression of their thoughts [8].

Apart from that, such a situation clearly leads to aggravation of the contradiction between the right to be safe and the freedom of expression. Spreading of the Islamic State's ideology online encouraged some Western experts to consider the possibility and necessity of expanding the boundaries of First Amendment to the Constitution of the USA, as in some cases blocking of dissemination of some dangerous ideas or calls to violent action on the Net could do more good than harm.

Thus, despite the fact that military defeat of Islamic State seems imminent, the organization successfully combines orthodox ideology with modern technologies to sow divisions within democratic society, mobilize and organize its supporters and spread its own ideas. At the same time, the ability of sovereign states and Internet corporations to counter such an activity with their own strategy of informational warfare appears to be limited due to absence of clearly defined national boundaries in the virtual space, as well as lack of proper understanding of the Internet among Western politicians and decision makers.

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