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## **EXISTENCE-NETWORK DIMENSION OF INFORMATION SECURITY IN MODERN SOCIETY**

At the present stage, knowledge and information have become the most important resources that permit to achieve the desired goals, minimizing the resources of power, to turn opponents into allies. In addition, the problem of information security is especially relevant, which occupies one of the key places in the system of ensuring the vital interests of all countries without exception. This is primarily due to the urgent need to create a developed information environment of society. But it is through the information environment that threats to national security are most often made in various spheres of activity of the individual, society and the state. Information security is one of the acute socio-cultural problems of modern society, which has a systemic nature and affects the activities of major institutions and subsystems; the context of its influence includes key socio-cultural processes taking place in society. As the development of the information sphere, a person on his way encounters certain difficulties, some of which he has to solve on their own. This leads to the problem of forming in the subject of information culture, the level of which depends on a person's ability to adequately respond to changes in the environment. Network information security practices are determined by their functional significance, not by the location of the entities. Decisions are made online, but are implemented locally and territorially. The Internet is a space of the highest density and intensity of communication. Different types of social structures, determined by the direction, density and intensity of information flows, determine different forms of coordination in society. The ramifications of ways to ensure information security in terms of network communications of the information society are set by such a criterion as the level of communication intensity. Ensuring information security, especially on the Internet, is a practical step to bridge the gaps in information security and information security. Bridging the gaps is carried out in order to orient in the general information space for the control of information. The key risk factor for the information subsystem of society are large-scale socio-communicative and socio-cultural transformations, which carry a number of negative social, especially existential, consequences. In recent years, disorganization and dysfunctional trends directly related to high rates of information change have become clear. Information security is both information protection and protection from information.

**Key word:** *information; information society; information processes; network; cyber space.*

### **Introduction**

Modern society is characterized by an unprecedented increase of information impact on social being, despite all possible conceptual characteristics – postindustrial, information, market-oriented, civil, etc. Proposing normative definitions of reality, forming necessities, views, evaluations and advances, information activity is one of the basic components of social reality. The emergence of new information technologies has laid a basis for global information community development. Such transition has caused social and economic changes in developed countries. Contradictions of integration strategies of globalization and regionalization are constructing new information and virtual flows that trigger information violence and are aimed at personal power, word dominance.

At the current stage knowledge and information have become the main resources that permit to attain the desired goals, spending minimum power resources, having transferred opponents into allies. Moreover, a problem of information security, that occupies one of the key places in a system of vital interests securing in all countries without exception, is emphasized. Such situation is determined by an urgent necessity of creation of developed social information environment. However, the most common threats for national security in various spheres of human, social and governmental activities occur via information environment. The necessity of reconsideration and clarification of information security issue through existential and network practices, taking into account

modern ambivalent information processes, has emerged under the current circumstances.

Network practices of information security have a range of peculiarities which are prescribed by a character of social practices in cyberspace and network, flow-based organization of virtual space.

Notwithstanding rather grounded consideration of information security issue in different manifestations, there is no unity in understanding of its essence in the modern scientific paradigm. Regrettably, generalized philosophical consideration of the issue in a context of information culture is not also at appropriate level.

Nevertheless, there are rather interesting particular points of view on the issue of information security under the circumstances of exponential development and information technologies implementation in all spheres of social life. For instance, L. Khyzhniak rightly asserts that under the circumstances of a sharp imbalance of positive and negative messages in materials' selection, deficiency of correct discussion of different points of view, social and personal protection against destructive information impacts is becoming essential especially at the stages of constructing, spreading and support of a conditional unit of information and psychological influence – meme (Khyzhniak, 2017).

O. Markozova considers that “information society and its system of values are not uniquely boon that facilitates an independent personality formation, develops his internal resources, but also carries a threat to the traditional values and culture, and modern civilization has been rapidly transforming in a “society of risks”, which impedes the processes of human living” (Markozova, 2016: 179).

A viewpoint of C. Crabtree, M. Nelson is reasonable in the context of considered issue, who identify protection of human rights and freedom in information sphere as one of the main existential goals of information security, where a man is the main its object (Crabtree, Nelson, 2017).

Modern literature contains scientific publications related to practical aspects of information security issue from social and humanitarian positions. For instance, having analyzed a state and perspectives of security processes implementation, S.Ewurah suggests completely grounded proposition that main attention should be drawn to web-portals introduction, standards creation for functional support of computer systems compatibility, provision of high speed network for data exchange, quality improvement of civil workers training who are engaged in information and communication technologies and security improvement of governmental data bases (Ewurah, 2017).

In their turn, S.Qadir, S.Quadri state that providing information security the involved parties should support functioning of three main attributes: confidentiality, integrity and accessibility. Accessibility is more crucial in compared to the others as the rest directly depend on it, therefore it is impossible to use the methods of confidentiality and integrity without accessible information (Qadir, Quadri, 2016).

The following researchers M.Islama, J.Watson, R.Iannella, S.Geva demonstrate the similar views on the information security issue, having underlined confidentiality that is not simple hiding of information, it is simultaneously a legal control over personal information (Islama et al., 2017). According to them, value of personal space protection as information security condition of a citizen is

the most crucial factor of modern democratic state development.

Expanding the abovementioned views, A.Veiga and N.Martins mention that leaders of various communities can impact on civic culture, applying different approaches to environment creation where information is protected. Successful management of information security depends on leader's authority, effective managerial practice in this sphere (Veiga, Martins, 2017).

Due to N.Safa and C.Maple, information (computer) literacy is a key element of information security. They are convinced that a level of information awareness of users is based on qualitative information security training. The usage of the official presentations, games, web-cites, e-mails, meetings, etc. has demonstrated that these methods are the key ones for enhancement of public awareness. Consequently, a high level of knowledge in information and communication sphere allows all subjects of information security to understand in an extended way and promote value aspects of personal and social being (Safa, Maple, 2016).

A number of researchers in their publications state that information security, as it was mentioned earlier, is a complicated issue for private users and organizations that is connected with its versatility. For example, N.Safa, R.Solms, and St.Furnell rightly assert that organizations and their clients have benefited from web-technologies; nevertheless an issue of information security violation is still an urgent one. Anti-viruses, anti-spam, anti-fishing, anti-spyware, firewalls, systems of authentication and intrusions identifications – all these technological aspects aimed at information security, however they cannot guarantee secure environment for information (Safa, Solms, Furnell, 2016).

In their turn F.Belanger, St.Collignon, K.Enget, E.Negangard conclude that nowadays, information is one of the most treasured assets of any organization, as a result, attention to security support, improvement of own information systems is of the first-priority; security threats connected with cyber infection are intensified in quantity and quality (Belanger et al., 2017).

Therefore, notwithstanding rather grounded consideration of the information security issue, there is no unified understanding of the essence of information security in the context of existential and network dimensions in modern scientific paradigm. Moreover, modern tendencies in information sphere can trigger various personal and social anomalies that inevitably jeopardize personal and social security. Based on this ground, a purpose of the article is to eliminate some conceptual gaps in existential essence of understanding of information security under the modern network circumstances of information society.

#### Research methods

Research methodology of communicative processes in the context of information society secure development encompasses consistent application of general scientific, philosophical and special methods and approaches. Such consistency permits to attain the abovementioned goal.

A comparative analysis of the significant scientific publications regarding different aspects of dynamic of information society, information security, communication practices under the new social and cultural circumstances, etc. was performed at the first stage. Special attention was paid to existential dimension of information security.

The research of impact of social connections as social communication channels on information security of social subject was directly provided at the second stage. Application of a systematic approach permitted to study contradictory character of such communications, new dimensions of social vulnerability that were a consequence of increasing interaction between men under mediation of complicated technical systems and network. Analytical and synthetic method as well as comparative method and method of analogies provided an opportunity to compare theoretical and methodological conceptions of understanding the essence of information society development as well as revealed peculiarities of some particular aspects of communication in the given context. A functional approach was a logical supplement to the previous approaches and methods, which permitted to characterize the peculiarities of dangerous tendencies' manifestation in activity of the main subjects of communication in information society.

At the final stage a method of prognosis was applied to substantiate the perspectives of secure processes development in a network society. At that stage the arguments in favor of the authors' hypothesis were generalized according to which the modern communicative processes had led to information excess and exacerbated a "gap" between the virtual and real worlds that influenced on increasing a conditional character of network practices of information security and existential imbalance. Furthermore, the conclusions regarding excess of poor-quality information, problem of appropriate information culture level formation at the current stage of communication space development in the context of information security were made.

### Result and Discussions

Modern society has become more and more informational not only owing to information and information technologies saturation, but also due to social and economic development depended on adequate information possession and ability to use it correctly. Being accurate, accessible and undated, information plays the main role in such society. Due to this information has been transformed into the third type of resources along with energy and matter. This leads to gradual global informatization of society.

Having developed information sphere, a man faces with the difficulties, some of them he has to solve by himself (*Danilyan et al., 2019*). Consequently, it leads to the issue of information culture establishment, the level of which impacts on a human opportunity to react adequately on changes occurred around him.

Modern pace of information technologies has exceeded all expectations and negated all even the most optimistic projections. Hardware capacities have been increasing much faster that they were expected in numerous projections a decade ago. As a result the infrastructure built on the base on previous projections, nowadays, is incapable to face information explosion.

Network practices of information security are defined by functional meaning instead of a place where the subjects are. Places (territories) are described via derivatives of functional hubs in information system. In the other words, all decisions are taken in a network, however are implemented locally and territorially. An event "on a

place" derives from the event in a network hub. Such peculiarity is in the base of all practices of information security as well as any expression of aggression, for instance, hybrid wars. Namely, nowadays, an aggressor can maintain information wars on any territories, being in a comfortable place and at any time, preserving his anonymous character.

We would like to address the network practices in the context of information security issue. Yu.Kuzneczova and N.Chudova correctly assert that the basic characteristic of cyber space is dependence of its formal characteristics on views and inclinations of the authors (on their knowledge, professional skills and habits, intellectual level, ethical views and aesthetic necessities, forms and ways of mutual communication in a community of cyber-developers-professionals and beyond it). Still it has peculiar features: existence without particular space (existence in nowhere) and physical laws termination (*Kuznetsova, Chudova, 2008*). The mentioned observations of network quality, dependence on the peculiarities of its authors and its existence without space should be taken into account while analyzing network practices.

The vast majority of modern national researchers consider that the Internet is practically a separate subculture, as it has necessary characteristics that permit to prove a process of independent Internet-culture establishment: separate slang, internal hierarchy, a set of standard ideas that in a sum create a world-view position of the members of subgroup, some ethical norms, a sufficient number of formal and informal leaders, who create around themselves stable communities of users, etc.

Naturally, if we are talking about existence of local personal network of social character or micro networks then our claim regarding cyber space in the light of subculture has reasons. We can state that personal micro network establishment is a general peculiarity of network practices for information security as well as it is a universal way of influence on functional macro networks.

While searching for peculiarities of information security, it is crucial to draw attention to destabilization of social normative regulation in cyber space.

According to S.Lesh, B.Gubman, O.Teslenko, a value instead of norm has more frequently become a regulator of relationships (*Lesh et al., 2013: 111-123*). Traditional regulation is based on poly-functional regulation; it cannot exist without it, and is coerced to accept and continue elaboration tendencies, follow the previous course. Nevertheless, these types of traditional regulation, for instance legal, moral and religious, have advanced ability to oppose "dictatorship of interests and values". It is crucial in a situation when interests are rapidly renewing while values remain conservative.

Escalation of social interactions and increasing their intensity under the circumstances of cyber space are due to matrix nature of network space that triggers a high range of variety in security practices. Network communicative space elaborates its regularity presented by a new system of social communication restrictions (*Bytiak et al., 2021*). Interests of the subjects remain, develop and multiply, consequently the necessity of such regularity that is a guarantor of secure interaction in a network, remains and multiplies. Such state is characterized via a high level

of spontaneity, coincidence, lack of organization of social interaction.

New global social reality connected with local social reality in a dialectic way, has been actively established at this time. The world has endured complications of social and cultural dynamic, unseen earlier bifurcation at the global and local levels. Having accepted the changes, particular cultures have actively contradicted as well as have been reflective, aimed at saving their identity under the circumstances of globalization. Additionally, the local cultural peculiarities represented as well in personal, local networks, influence on reflective character of globalization itself, the society which produces global virtual networks.

New social and cultural realities carry existential indeterminacy and threats. A modern man has to live without stable guidance, long-term factors of order, general accepted authorities. New cultural realities are ceased to be predominantly "good" or "bad"; they are ambiguous as they contain obvious boon and hidden threats and vice versa.

More complicated, reflective consideration of freedom – "paradoxical freedom" has emerged in social life. Its fundamental characteristics are inevitable enforcement and acceptance of responsibility for the obvious and latent consequences of threats: a social subject is under such social conditions when he needs to choose constantly, it is impossible not to choose something or somebody taking into account a factor of immediate or postponed, obvious or latent threats. Evaluation of the choice varies in social and cultural space and changes in time. A choice that is functional and efficient for one cultural space is not universal for the other cultures. Deviation in one value and regulated space becomes innovation in the other. A norm of secure practices implementation becomes "freedom of risk".

Due to L.Svendson, circumstances of personal freedom have experienced significant changes. Nowadays, life standards, excess of time and material resources become accessible for the significant majority – and this fact has transferred freedom of choice in one of the central notion of human existence (*Svendson, 2016: 288*).

New order implies fundamentally new forms of social protest that have specific global discourse. If a base of a protest used to be formed by institutionalized collective actors, then they are changed by "convergence of a range of actors". S.Kravchenko mentions that it is tougher to impact on the most radical, non-institutionalized forms of protest under the circumstances of network society. They are able to create "martyrs for the true culture, faith" and risks of terrorism respectively (*Kravchenko, 2009*). Nowadays, new forms of protest emerge and are realized particularly in network space of the Internet.

There are prerequisites to claim that the issue of innovative threats is in systematic vulnerability of a man against the threats provoked by modernization, that are the consequences of irrational usage of achievements of scientific and technological progress. On the other hand, vulnerability of a man is caused by a paradoxical character of personalization, the roots of which are in the character of life under the circumstances of "liquid modernity". Growing character of personal separation, individualization is exacerbating the imbalance between individual freedom and security. We consider that it is connected

with some shift in attention focus from norms to values regrading society. Orientation on values instead of norms is developing to the greater extent in modern cyber space. On the other hand, the lack of unified system of values is one additional peculiarity of network "social order" that triggers variety and evolution of tolerance. Modernity is characterized via orientation on selective methods admitted stability and secure in the perspective.

The Internet presents space of the highest density and intensity of communication. The various types of social structures that are directed by area, density and intensity of information flows, establish various forms of social coordination. We need to accept the consideration of D.Ivanov that these forms are considerably deviated on the base of a level of traditional social characteristic – against the background of absolute social character of the institutes, private and situational social character of interactions, relative social character of network, where flows are regarded as anti-social or alter-social phenomena (*Ivanov, 2010*). Pressure from deviations has soared and transformed quicker in the social space of network. Consequently, we deduce that network cyber space is the epicenter where various information threats of personal and social necessities are increasing.

A network is not only composed of self-emerged hubs and communications, but presents space of flows. M.Kastel's rightly asserts that "a new spacious form has emerged that is typical for social practices dominated in a network society that establishes space of its flows. The space of flows is material organization of social practices distributed in time that works via flows" (*Castells, 2000: 338*). As a result, one of the criteria of information security (stability under the circumstances of instability) in network space is intensity of information flows.

One more phenomenon of modern stage of social development that considerably influences on the sense of understanding information security under the current circumstances is a phenomenon of so called "temporary gap". In this context we need to allude to A.Nazarchuk, who claims that "temporary gaps have always been in social space, however they have become to overcome via generating a new social profile in the globalized society. Currently, different civilizations, as S. Huntington mentioned, are forced to co-exist in universal time. There are gaps between cultural and civilizational spheres (S. Huntington counted eight) in several cases, for instance if we need to compare Africa with Europe than the contrast will be more striking than between the Romans and Barbarians. Nevertheless, these gaps are the gaps of universal time, universal civilization. The gaps can be in a particular society whilst they are not mandatory occurring in the marginal layers of society. Time gaps can be cultivated and socially approved, like in attitude to the religious way of life in monks' communities or traditional phenomenon (Japanese sword fighting, etc.). Temporary reminiscence is the most crucial way of preserving identification and national peculiarities for a culture" (*Nazarchuk, 2012*). In the vast majorities of cases, temporal gapes are destructive phenomenon for a society. Different social agents, layers and subcultures determine various paces of life. According to this, we would like to return to the considerations of A.Nazarchuk. "Once a society of growth is oriented on the soaring type of changes, the presence of the

leaders and outsiders, in the other words, an effect of increasing distance between the first and the last, is inherent in it. If the distance is so huge that any participation in a "race" is meaningless, then the participants can lose universal time in which the "race" occurs. The pace of time is significantly changed for those who have decided to not to participate in it. The time of "racers" assumes the externalized nature for them, as a result it loses its meaning, which understands the full-engaged participants. Any movement of other participants is regarded by them as chaotic horseplay from that moment. It concerns a time gap, various social times that co-exist. A crossing point of different social times is physical time that is the only window when they meet; moreover, it is the only way and reason for a conflict. Through this window the representatives of the other time, for instance, the adherences of the quasi-Middle aged Islamic fundamentalism can endeavor to destroy actual time, spreading terror from their time into the other times. Nevertheless, the representatives of "the further times" have much wider opportunity and can move via the physical time into "the past times". An example of the described implementation can be the types of colonial practice when "the strangers" begin to implement their time on the territory of "other time". Such process has dramatic socially destructive consequences. For the indigenous people a sphere of "their" time is shrinking, time acquires the limits as they can find themselves on the territory of different time, particularly the different time can appear where you are living. Time instability destructs being, a pace of life violates that leads to social anomie" (*Nazarchuk, 2012*).

It is absolutely obvious that temporal gaps can be overcome as well as can be created, increased or decreased; a rate of their prevalence is able to be calculated and predicted with the aim of interests and information security realization. Definitions of time and pace of practices have direct relation to the conclusions regarding peculiarities of network aspects of information security implementation due to different identifications and temporal abilities of the subjects and generally of some network resources.

Branching the ways of information security under the circumstances of network communication in the information society is determined by the criterion of communication intensity level (*Bytiak et al., 2020*). Information security, particularly in the Internet, presents practical actions aimed at overcoming the gaps in information security as well as security against information. Gap overcoming is implemented with the aim of coping with general information space for performing information control. Network cyber space can be considered as space of "comfortable anomia", where comfortability is triggered by tranquility, security and anonymous character of a subject. N.Chebotareva provides a range of the Internet peculiarities in the light of communication environment (*Chebotareva, 2006*), that according to our view, directly influence on a state of subject's security in information environment of modern society:

- Anonymous character encourages a game with personal representation and provides an opportunity to control self-impression, permits "to escape from personal body", facilitates psychological freedom, eliminates the norms in the freedom of expressions and actions, in play-

ing roles and scenarios unrestricted by social norms that are not implemented in activity beyond the network;

- Peculiarity of interpersonal processes of acceptance: territorial accessibility and physical attractiveness have lost their regulative meaning and communication is based on the similarity of objectives, beliefs and values;

- Voluntary nature and eagerness of contacts, ability to suspend them at any moment;

- Complicated character of emotional component of communication and simultaneously, persistent inclination to emotional content.

Anonymous character of the Internet communications has several dimensions: feelings can be expressed, hidden or they can be substituted by those that a man doesn't experience at the moment as a consequence of physical absence of participants in an act of communication; a range of communicative barriers connected with gender, age, social status, physical attractiveness or unattractiveness as well as non-verbal component of communicative competence of partners have lost their meaning; an opportunity of creation any kind of personal impression according to personal choice has emerged, therefore the abilities of personal positioning as well as new image construction due to a personal choice have enriched.

The consequence of anonymous and protection against evaluation is the Internet subjective security that eliminates any norms and potentially triggers personal state of anomia. Yu.Kuznetsova and N.Chudova mention in this context that a feeling of anomia has an illusory character – practically any action in the Internet can be followed. Nevertheless, if a person is not aware of following, the virtual world is accepted as being anonymous as human observation is visual. An ability to act on behalf of another person triggers a feeling of anonymity, causes a feeling of loneliness in a crowd (*Kuznetsova, Chudova, 2008*).

A state of "disinhibition" has emerged along with anonymity (*Kuznetsova, Chudova, 2008*). Psychologists infer that under the circumstances of absence of external restrictions aimed at behavior regulating in the real social world – namely, material restrictions, moral censorship, literature critics, political and situation impacts – a variety of pathological ideas (for instance, "literature" texts creation or transsexual identity implementation) can practically be realized without any impediments.

Anonymous character provokes personal emotional coloring of human behavior in the Internet. According to V.Nesterov's right assertion "under the circumstances of subjective security, firstly, determinant character of actions has been eliminated, a man does what he wants in lieu of what he should; secondly, a partner's image has acquired mystical nature, unknown is always appealing and if a person reveals himself, it brings some intimacy into relations; thirdly, a lack of responsibility, accidental meetings and an existed opportunity to suspend connection at any time and to disappear in unlimited network forever, allows men to be much more open than in the real life" (*Nesterov, 2003*).

Information behavior of a social subject in the modern world can have active and passive character that is determined by a level of his information culture. Information security of a subject is closely connected with his level of

information culture, the higher this level the fewer problems emerge from information and information technology influenced on it in a human life. On this ground we can state that the level of information culture is directly depends on the level of information security, therefore, the higher level of information culture – the fewer threats of security.

Consequently, the traditional practices of information security and security against information have been exacerbated due to development of the virtual social reality in cyber space. Modern communication processes are causing information excess and enhancing “a gap” between the virtual and real worlds that results in increasing conditional character of network practices of information security.

### Conclusions

Information security is one of the crucial social and cultural problems of the modern society that has a systematic character and encompasses activity of the main institutes and subsystems; the key social and cultural processes exist in the context of its impact. The key factor of risk for social information subsystem is large scale socio-communicative and socio-cultural transformations that have triggered a range of negative social and primarily existential consequences. The tendencies of disorganization and dysfunction predominantly connected with rapid information changes have been noticed in recent years. Information security is simultaneously information protection and protection against information.

The traditional practices of information security and security against information have been exacerbated by development of the virtual social reality of cyber space. Modern communication processes are causing information excess and enhancing “a gap” between the virtual and real worlds that results in increasing conditional character of network practices of information security and existential imbalance.

Excess of low quality information that can be noticed at the current stage of the information society is not the sole problem of information security. This perspective encompasses an issue of establishment of appropriate level of information culture which would impede stress situations while “diving” in information technologies.

Information security is a necessity under the circumstances of information society; it is a modern life attribute of any social subject and claims of constant work with information included interaction with different expert systems, actions dislocation, freedom security and risks minimization.

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### **ЕКЗИСТЕНЦІЙНО-МЕРЕЖЕВИЙ ВИМІР ІНФОРМАЦІЙНОЇ БЕЗПЕКИ У СУЧАСНОМУ СУСПІЛЬСТВІ**

На сучасному етапі знання й інформація стали найважливішими ресурсами, які дозволяють досягти бажаних цілей, мінімально витрачаючи ресурси влади, перетворити суперників на союзників. Крім того, особливо актуалізується проблема інформаційної безпеки, яка посідає одне з ключових місць у системі забезпечення життєво важливих інтересів усіх без винятку країн. Це передусім обумовлено нагальною потребою створення розвиненого інформаційного середовища суспільства. Але саме через інформаційне середовище найчастіше здійснюються загрози національній безпеці в різних сферах діяльності особистості, суспільства й держави. Інформаційна безпека – одна з гострих соціокультурних проблем сучасного суспільства, яка має системний характер і торкається діяльності основних інститутів і підсистем; у контекст її впливу потрапляють ключові соціокультурні процеси, що відбуваються в суспільстві. Освоюючи інформаційну сферу, людина на своєму шляху зустрічає певні труднощі, деякі з яких їй доводиться вирішувати самостійно. Це призводить до проблеми формування у суб'єкта інформаційної культури, від рівня якої залежить здатність людини адекватно реагувати на зміни, що відбуваються навколо неї. Мережеві практики забезпечення інформаційної безпеки визначаються функціональним значенням, а не місцем, у якому знаходяться суб'єкти. Рішення приймаються в мережі, але виконуються локально й територіально. Мережа Інтернет становить простір найбільшої щільності та інтенсивності комунікації. Різні типи соціальних структур, що задаються спрямованістю, щільністю й інтенсивністю інформаційних потоків, зумовлюють різні форми координації у соціумі. Розгалуження шляхів забезпечення інформаційної безпеки в умовах мережевих комунікацій інформаційного суспільства задаються таким критерієм, як рівень інтенсивності комунікації. Забезпечення інформаційної безпеки, передусім в Інтернеті, – це практичні дії з подолання розривів у захисті інформації та захисту від інформації. Подолання розривів здійснюється з метою орієнтації в загальному інформаційному просторі на предмет контролю за інформацією. Ключовим фактором ризику для інформаційної підсистеми соціуму виступають масштабні соціокомунікативні та соціокультурні трансформації, що несуть у собі низку негативних соціальних, передусім екзистенційних, наслідків. В останні роки чітко фіксуються дезорганізаційно-дисфункційні тенденції, безпосередньо пов'язані з високими швидкостями інформаційних змін. Інформаційна безпека – це і захист інформації, і захист від інформації.

*Ключові слова:* інформація; інформаційне суспільство; інформаційні процеси; мережі; кіберпростір.

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