



NEW ASPECTS OF RUSSIAN NATIONAL SECURITY SYSTEM IN THE CONDITIONS OF PEACEFUL WAR

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Abstract

Purpose: The aim of the present article is to identify new dangers and threats posed by the state of peaceful war, which is inherent in the information network society, as well as corresponding to these threats' new aspects of Russia's national security.

Methodology: As research methodology we use an interdisciplinary research strategy, a topological approach, a synergy paradigm, the concept of the Internet of things, the theory of cultural-historical psychology, the concept of positive construction of social reality, propositions of quantum sociology, the concept of "peaceful war" ("hybrid war", "multidimensional war"), strategies and methods for implementing the systemic nature of Russia's national security.

Result: The result is that new aspects of Russia's national security, connected with the "peaceful war", peculiarities of the impact of new information and communication technologies (ICT) and the Internet of Things as a global computing system (network of networks) on human consciousness, giving specific features to the system of security, and, first of all, its information, psychological, military, cultural and educational components, are shown for the first time.

Applications: The application of interdisciplinary, topological and synergistic approaches makes it possible to find out the peculiarities of the impact of ICT and Internet of Things on human consciousness, which functions in accordance with the Mobius band metaphor.

Novelty/Originality: The scientific novelty consists in an attempt to apply the concept of "peaceful war", encompassing all spheres of public life, in order to develop an adequate system for ensuring Russia's national security.

Keywords: *information, consciousness, interdisciplinary research strategy, topological approach, information network society, synergetic paradigm, positive construction of social reality, security.*

INTRODUCTION

Studies of various aspects and features of modern warfare, which are conducted mainly by social philosophers, political scientists, military sociologists, theorists, and psychologists are given in modern domestic and foreign socio-humanitarian and military-theoretical literature. First of all, these studies concern the field of social philosophy and military science. The present studies are topical due, firstly, to the fact that the modern era is characterized by the rapid development of information and communication technologies (ICT), which fundamentally change the livelihoods of an individual and society, models of economic and political activity, state military practice of many states; secondly, the fact that the world is on the threshold of the Third World War, which is significantly different from all previous wars, because this war will have no front and rear; a war in which armies are confronted by unknown enemies; thirdly, the fact that the existing dynamically developing information sphere, including the Internet itself, the Internet of things, NBICS technologies, the technology of so-called augmented reality (virtual reality used in artificial intelligence systems), mobility and context computing, which allows us to qualify the ongoing processes in the information sphere as another revolution of consciousness, when occurs a radical restructuring of the latter; fourthly, the fact that, today, in social and humanitarian knowledge, arises an issue of revising the existing and searching for the new theoretical and methodological foundations in understanding various phenomena of socialization of an individual in a modern society (the potential of ICT in designing both positive and destructive social reality, the transformation of fundamental givenness of the living world with its practices of everyday life, etc.); Fifthly, the fact that the global terroristic activities has significantly increased in the context of a dynamically developing high-tech and constantly changing information society, as well as crime that takes advantage of the latest technologies, which requires a considerable increase in information counteraction against the threats of terrorism and extremism; sixthly, the need for social and philosophical comprehensive studies of the specifics and development of the Russian military security system in the conditions of informatization of modern society (Kuznetsova et al., 2018). The urgency of the given problem is caused also by the fact that the new realities of the modern world with its unfolding 4th Industrial Revolution and the widespread of the latest high technologies make obsolete the old oppositions like "war - peace" and "peace - war", which fix the hard boundary between war and peace and generate the appropriate way to ensure the public security.

The problem is to show the importance of the systemic nature of Russia's national security in the conditions of the information-network society, its conditionality by the phenomenon of "peaceful war" (concepts "multidimensional war" and "hybrid war" are also used as synonyms). In this regard, advanced has been the hypothesis of the study, which consists in that the specificity of the modern (new) war as a state of the "peaceful war" can be metaphorically expressed in the form of a Mobius band, showing a smooth flow, interpenetration of the state of peace into the state of war. This state of the "peaceful war" is caused by the non-linear dynamics of modern society with its nano-, bio-, info-, congo- and social technologies (NBICS technologies) in the context of the unfolding trend of reducing the influence of the "collective" West led by America and the rise of the East (China), which means the clash of civilizations of the West and the East, between which Russia is located, in the struggle for global leadership. This hypothesis fits well with the propositions on the specifics of the impact of the Internet of Things on human consciousness; the importance of ICT as a means of constructing social reality in the socialization of the individual and correlation with this cultural and educational security; the peculiarity of information countering the threats of global terrorism, due to the quantum nature of the social system; the importance of military security in the new informational reality; the place of virtual structures in everyday life of an individual and society.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Conceptually, the foundations of a social-philosophical study of the "peaceful war" phenomenon from the perspective of an interdisciplinary (in some cases transdisciplinary) approach and the systemic nature of Russia's national security in the digital age are laid in a number of works by Russian and foreign scientists. Considerable attention to this topic is paid in the papers of such authors as [I.A. Komleva \(2015\)](#), [V.Yu. Korableva \(2012\)](#), [W.L. Lind et al. \(1998\)](#), [F.G. Hoffman \(2009\)](#), [A.A. Bartosh \(2019\)](#), [M. Kaldor \(2012\)](#), [Cuevas, et al., \(2018\)](#), [A. Cebrovski and J. Gartska \(1998\)](#), [A. Cebrovski \(2000\)](#), [S.Yu. Chimarov \(2016\)](#), [Y.S. Chernyavskaya et al. \(2016\)](#), [R.A. Kutuev et al. \(2016\)](#), [Feresin, C., & Močinić, S. \(2017\)](#). Interesting is also the newest concepts of combat operations set forth in the documents of the US Department of Defense and the papers of American military analysts, which describe with a war without a front and rear, in which a "defending" side strikes before an unknown aggressor attacks in an unfamiliar place and others.

Just the proceedings of a whole number of researchers made it possible to use as a methodology the interdisciplinary research strategy, the topological approach, the synergy paradigm, the concept of the Internet of things, the theory of cultural-historical psychology, the concept of positive construction of social reality, propositions of quantum sociology, the concept of "peaceful war" ("hybrid war", "multidimensional war"), strategies and methods for implementing the systemic nature of Russia's national security.

RESULTS

The new aspects of Russia's national security, connected with the "peaceful war", peculiarities of the impact of new information and communication technologies (ICT) and the Internet of Things as a global computing system (network of networks) on human consciousness, giving specific features to the system of security, and, first of all, its information, psychological, military, cultural and educational components, are shown for the first time in the present social and philosophical study.

In the given case, a subtle distinction should be made between the widespread understanding of the complex nature and the systemic character of Russia's national security. In the early 2000s, an expert in the field of securitology (security science), [M.S. Aleshnikov \(2003\)](#), when studying complex threats to Russian society of the 21st century, separated the following components of integrated security: social, economic, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, energy-informational, military, medical, demographic, legal, geopolitical, space. It is clear that this classification is not frozen, it is constantly updated with new components: cybernetic, psychological, ideological, conceptual and others. However, the concept of "complexity" implies a mechanical connection of components, and not their interconnection, interconditionality, and interference. In this regard, exists a need to clarify this concept and introduce new nuances corresponding to the new aspects of national security in the context of "peaceful war". Thus, it is better to use the concept of "systemic nature of national security", in which attention is focused on the connectivity of the components, their mutual influence on each other. Each component is interconnected with other components, each of which is specified according to its corresponding nature of threat. The matter is that in the conditions of a "peaceful war" it is illegal to use classical ideas about war, in which only the armed forces of a state take part, it is now impossible to ensure the security of a separate sphere of society's activities (economic, military, political, etc.), because all spheres of society are interconnected, it is impossible, for example, to ensure the educational sphere security, without taking into account the state of economy, law, politics, etc. This means that security has a systemic nature, and the allocation of its individual components is possible only for the purposes of analysis, detection of weak links, vulnerabilities, etc. At the same time, the analysis of one or another component of the national security system presupposes an interdisciplinary approach. Thus, we should talk only about the security system of society, state, and individual as a whole. Just the systemic nature of the national security of Russia is adequate to the state of "peaceful war" ("hybrid war", "multidimensional war"). It means that the entire society, state, social groups, and individuals must be mobilized, involved in ensuring the security of society as a system.

The interdisciplinary approach and conception of the systemic nature of Russia's national security (with all its new, non-classical nuances generated by the conditions of the information network society) arose due to the fundamental results of

research on new types of modern wars conducted by a number of scientists. The article by [S. Yu. Chimarov \(2016\)](#) “On the issue of the network-centric format of the 21st century hybrid war” is devoted to the study of the network-centric format of the 21st century hybrid war, which focuses on the role of the network-centric war in the structure of the modern hybrid war, the importance of the cognitive structures of information networks in the combination of military and non-military forms of influencing the enemy. In other words, the expression of B. Gates is quite appropriate for the hybrid war in its network-centric format, that this is a phenomenon where Microsoft is adjacent to a kamikaze, i.e. this war has a subtly changeable, "proteo-like" character, combining the latest technology with traditional martial art.

Very significant differences between the classical and non-classical types of war, namely, the “cold” (“ideological”) and the “hybrid” war, deserve attention. The “cold war” is a war “for the minds”, its aim is to change the enemy’s mind, turn him into an ally and fellow-fighter, appealing to his mind and proving the advantages of own value system. A “hybrid war” (“peaceful war”) is a war aimed at destroying the mind, debilizing the enemy and then completely subdue and disparage him. The guideline used in “ideological war” is the following: “you are equal to us; the same as we are, but less informed, so I must take our side”. In other words, ideological war has the character of dialogue, subject-to-subject relations; the “hybrid war” guideline is the following: “he is a fool”, he can be deceived, forced to serve our interests ” (attitude towards the enemy as a mentally defective object of manipulation). No doubt, the “cold” ideological war actively uses various kinds of tricks, juggling facts, falsification and manipulative techniques, but all these manipulations are thin, hidden, well disguised, and the lie is cleverly camouflaged by half-truth. In the "hybrid war" the enemy allows himself to use direct, gross deception, arrogant lies, insults, intimidation, and other dirty tricks in order to suppress the will to resist. But this also has a downside for him: he himself loses professionalism as a manipulator, degrades as an intellectual. Finally, another significant difference is that the “cold” (ideological) war appeals to the rational principle in an individual, to the mind of the enemy, to the individual as a subject (mainly to intellectuals); "Hybrid war" is addressed to the sphere of the unconscious, to the instincts of the crowd. The "cold" war does not go beyond the paradigm of Modernity, the classical rationality of the Enlightenment, the "hybrid" war is postmodern.

In this regard, it is necessary to emphasize the most important, truly unique role of the cultural and educational component of national security in countering the threats associated with new forms of war. In the field of education, more than ever, it is extremely necessary to be guided by the ideals of the Enlightenment, which serve as the foundation of the classical and Soviet school: in order to effectively resist the destructive, many-sided influence of an enemy, it is necessary to "learn to think, be smarter than the enemy", and to think systematically, be ahead of time, and also be able to use information, make informed decisions in non-standard situations, anticipate their consequences, etc. At the same time, while improving and developing the education system in accordance with the requirements of time, one must take into account the negative aspects of digitalization, the Bologna system, the Unified State Examination (USE), juvenile justice and other innovations. The very functioning of the education system as an institution of cultural transmission implies its certain conservatism, reliance on national traditions.

In the conditions of the dynamic development of the information network society, the problem of security associated with the multidimensional war becomes especially relevant. In the domestic literature, there is a study on the multidimensional war and the new defense strategy, caused by the new reality, that emerged due to the confrontation of the West with the non-West, primarily with Russia ([Gilev, 2015](#)).

The phenomenon of “peaceful war” (“hybrid war”, “multidimensional war”) under these conditions and the new aspects of the Russian national security system require taking into account new approaches to understanding the transformation of society into the information network one. The obtained new information reality entails non-classical views on the problem of "war and peace".

Interesting are also the newest concepts of combat operations set forth in the documents of the US Department of Defense and the papers of American military analysts, which describe with a war without a front and rear, in which a “defending” side strikes before an unknown aggressor attacks in an unfamiliar place ([Larina and Ovchinsky, 2015](#)). Thus, we face the wars of a new type, “strange wars,” which include not only armed actions in the traditional spirit but also confrontation in almost all spheres of society. Everywhere, on land and at sea, in air, space and cyberspace, the Pentagon aims to wage hybrid and proxy wars, asymmetrical wars and counter-insurgency wars, “shadow” wars, i.e. we speak about about the “peaceful war”, when “everybody against everybody” ([Larina and Ovchinsky, 2015](#)). A great variety of considered aspects and nuances, which are in the focus of attention of scientists and experts, is typical for the above-mentioned studies, including monographic analytical works. Such a variety is caused by the empirical fact that now the community of civilizations is in a state of uncertainty, due to the growth of threats and dangers generated by the ongoing fundamental transformations of society itself and its culture.

DISCUSSION

The application of interdisciplinary, topological and synergetic approaches makes it possible to find out the peculiarities of the impact of ICT and Internet of Things on human consciousness and system character of the Russian national security, to use in the information counteraction to terrorism, in the psycho-historical confrontation for the future of the digital network generation Z people in the field of education for ensuring military security in the information and network society. Indeed, the specific nature of the ICT impact is clearly manifested in education, which the cultural-historical security is closely

linked to. The matter is that on the basis of the activity-communicative approach, it is shown that ICT are themselves valuable as a means for transforming and constructing social reality because of their close proximity to communication as a way of social being. It allows us to consider the use of modern ICT as a social technology that is relevant today, to evaluate its status in the institutional structure; ICT represents a special social institution of modern times, the specificities of which are the following: firstly, a significant restructuring of traditional social institutions through the formation of a neoinstitutional technological and functional “superstructure”; secondly, the social institutions of ICT, having certain features of an informal institution, have the logic of their own development, but despite this, their development is largely reflected in the need-value social and personal significance and is regulated by the state and individual groups of people; thirdly, just with the active functioning of this social institution the prospects of successful socialization of an individual in the short term are connected, that dictates the corresponding actual reconstructions. Exactly this social institution should be effectively used in the system of ensuring cultural and educational security, which is closely connected with other components of the national security system in Russia.

The Internet of Things plays a very significant and unprecedented role in the functioning of the human consciousness sphere, the originality of which can be revealed using the following methodological tools, which include, firstly, the topological approach in philosophy, secondly, the system analysis and its division of time into external and internal, typical for a system of any nature, thirdly, the synergetic paradigm with its fractal structures, fourthly, the concept of virtual reality, which is one of the internal aspects of being and consciousness. In this case, a fundamental distinction has been made between the concepts of “human nature as a unity of chaos and order” and “essence of human consciousness”, the core of which is the totality of moral values containing virtual states. Then it is necessary to take into account the evolution of the Internet from the Internet of Things, the Internet of Nano Things, the quantum Internet to the Comprehensive Internet as the unity of real and virtual. In the above case, it is necessary to consider the evolution of the Internet in terms of a topological approach to philosophy, which makes it possible to reveal the mechanisms of the specifics of the Internet of things impact on the dynamics of the human consciousness development in the context of a complex, non-linear information society. This implies the possibility of using the Internet of Things as a cyber-physical weapon in Russia's national security system, primarily in the systems of cultural, educational, social, information and military security.

In the information sphere, an important place is occupied by the uniqueness of the social and socio-technical aspects of the information counteraction to the threats of terrorism in the conditions of an increasingly complex information-network society. This peculiarity is revealed on the basis of the quantum sociological paradigm application in the analysis, which functions as a whole on its three existential strata, the subject, game, and socio-cultural strata, at the same time; the Internet of Things concepts; the concepts of social system integrated security; the concept of positive construction of social reality. This allows us to give a socio-philosophical assessment of the significance of the social and socio-technical aspects in information counteraction to the threats of terrorism, as well as the importance of ensuring information and social security in the context of the ongoing digitalization of all areas of society's life.

It is of considerable interest to determine the direction of the Russian military security system development, taking into account the modern geopolitical processes associated with the new redistribution of zones of influence in the world and the capabilities of information technologies that can have a destructive impact on the economic, political and cultural institutions of the state. This allows us to identify the main components of ensuring the military security of Russia in the context of a significant expansion of a destructive informational and psychological impact on the public consciousness of the population. In the present case, a significant factor is spiritual security as a state of protection of society, its culture, identity from external destructive influences, as well as the moral and psychological state of people responsible for ensuring the country's military security.

All these components of the national security system are closely connected with the daily life of modern information network society, with its sociocultural environment, which is the unity of real and virtual worlds and includes works of virtual art with elements of augmented reality, thus giving a new dimension to life and generating a new worldview. In such a worldview, the dominance of spirit over matter is visible, which, in a certain sense, is equivalent to the predominance of the virtual world over reality, which is associated with the emergence of a new individual of the Z generation type. This new generation of Z is indifferent to money, focuses on volunteer projects to help successful companies to improve the world through creative activities and aims to simultaneously enjoy it, without disturbing the security of the daily life of information-network society. It is clear that this kind of security has specific features caused by the non-classical nature of new war types, namely “peaceful war”, “hybrid war”, “multidimensional war”, etc.

It is quite logical that in monographic studies on social philosophy and military science considerable attention is paid to such new types and kinds of modern war as informational, psychological, network-centric and other wars; A new type of war, such as the war of meanings, is beginning to get into focus. It should be kept in mind that the differences between “peace” and “war” because they are fundamentally different in the context of legal sphere. Therein he notes that “although today peace flows into war imperceptibly, these different states of “social time” themselves differ dramatically, radically and fundamentally”. In our opinion, in this case, the author does not go beyond the classical understanding of war.

It should be borne in mind the empirical fact that the unique features of modern war are caused by the specificity of new strategies necessary for the survival of the state and the corresponding degrees of social strength that have arisen as a result

of the civilizational factor impact on human development, the clash of modern civilizations, primarily the civilizations of the West, China, Russia and Islam. They are also determined to a certain extent by the concepts of planners of modern civilizations, which underlie the structures of civilizations and determine the trajectory of their movement in the context of “peaceful war”, which makes it possible to find out the significance of the national strategy culture, adequate to the “proteo-like” nature of new and future war.

It is clear that a socio-philosophical study of the problem of the new type modern war specificity is impossible without using a number of such methodological grounds as interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary approaches, the concept of social reality changing in the process of human and social activity, expressed by the “fluid modernity” metaphor, the synergy paradigm, the concept of risks and mega risks, holism, among which the first two methodological grounds play a primary role, since they are able to identify the isomorphism of the remaining methodological grounds in the information aspect, which makes it possible to establish the features of the new war and its role, as well as the importance of NBICS technologies in the development of society and civilizations.

The adequate character of the holistic picture of the modern war specific features is caused by the use of the civilizations collision paradigm by S. Huntington, which allows us to reveal the essence and range of variety of such types of new wars as informational, psychological, cybernetic, economic, world-pointillistic, civilizational and other wars, and show their importance in the development of the world civilizations community, and also makes it possible to create the necessary means and technologies of the national security at individual, government and society levels.

An analysis of the studies in the field of social philosophy, which examine the specifics of the modern war in the context of a non-linear information society, shows that a number of aspects of this problem are not well comprehended. The dynamics of the development of a modern non-linear and increasingly complex information society, the constant generation of discoveries in the field of science and the emergence of high technologies dictate the need to fill these gaps in the field of social philosophy. Firstly, the role of an interdisciplinary (in some cases transdisciplinary) approach to a changing social reality as the main methodological ground for revealing and designing the “peaceful war” concept is not described; secondly, there is no holistic picture of the modern war features which corresponds to a non-linear information society; thirdly, the significance of the methodological grounds for studying the modern war specifics problem has not been revealed; fourthly, the significance of the strategies of the new war in the survival of the state has not been revealed; fifthly, the influence of the emerging high technologies on the characteristics of modern war and the training of intelligence warriors has been insufficiently studied; sixthly, the specifics of Russia's national security in the context of a new war are not defined.

In this regard, many years of discussion of the political, social, economic, military, informational, conceptual, psychological, cultural, and other security problems deserve attention. Hence, the Russian national security concept should take into account the range of new threats and challenges, appearing in the form of new types of weapons and technologies of non-traditional wars. This will make it possible to develop appropriate means and technologies to ensure the national security of individual, state and society, which is very important right now when occurs a competition in the aspect of social development in Western and Eastern cultures in the conditions of increasing numbers of disasters, namely military, environmental, psychological, civilizational and others, that may end in the death of mankind.

CONCLUSION

The conducted social and philosophical study allows us to state that the existing models of national security in Russia are mainly developed in the framework of the classical concepts of war and types of security. However, it is impossible to solve the problem of ensuring the national security system of Russian society, state, and individual without considering non-classical concepts of war and peace, “global”, “hybrid” and “multidimensional” war and related security aspects. This implies the use of an appropriate philosophical and methodological tools when conducting analytical study (“interdisciplinarity”, “topological”, “synergetic” approaches, the concept of “positive construction of social reality”, the common for all spheres of information-network society concepts “information” “consciousness” and “sense”, “information war”, etc.), which serve as the basis for designing an integrated system of national security of Russia in the presence of virtual component in the subject transforming activity, virtual structures of everyday life and stepping into living network digital generation Z. The above concept's application gives a new perspective on new opportunities necessary for Russia not only to adapt to the challenges and threats of the current turbulent, uncertain and unstable world but also to find its own place in the world of the future that is growing thanks to the 4th industrial revolution.

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