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Об основных направлениях современной
политики России в сфере
информационного противодействия
деструктивным политическим
технологиям

About the main directions of modern Russian
politics in the field of information
counteraction to destructive
political technologies

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Аннотация. В статье проводится комплексный анализ концептуальных основ политики РФ в сфере информационного противодействия деструктивным политическим технологиям, что предполагает выявление закономерностей и тенденций обеспечения государственной безопасности страны, моделирование и прогнозирование политических процессов в данной сфере. В числе основных направлений совершенствования практики реализации политики РФ в сфере информационного противодействия определены информационно-идеологическое и информационно-психологическое направления.

Ключевые слова: политические технологии, политическое пространство, политические режимы, гибридные войны, глобальное противоборство

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Abstract. The article provides a comprehensive analysis of the conceptual foundations of the policy of the Russian Federation in the field of information counteraction to destructive political technologies, which involves identifying patterns and trends in ensuring the state security of the country, modeling and forecasting political processes in this area. Among the main directions for improving the practice of implementing the policy of the Russian Federation in the field of information counteraction, the information-ideological and information-psychological directions have been identified.

Keywords: political technologies, political space, political regimes, hybrid wars, global confrontation

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Introduction. The issue of countering destructive political technologies in the modern world is becoming particularly relevant. The methods of violent overthrow used during armed coups, local armed conflicts, civil wars and interventions are being replaced by new destructive technologies - color revolutions, hybrid wars, cognitive wars, which combine non-violent information and manipulative “soft” methods with force and hard ones. In the second half of the last century, technologies for dismantling political regimes became an integral part of the arsenal of coups d'etat in Latin America, Eastern Europe, Central Asia, and the Middle East. In the early 1990s technologies aimed at disintegrating and discrediting the Russian Federation, attempts to undermine the authority of the country and cause irreparable damage to its security have intensified and acquired a long-term nature.

Materials and research methods. The process of implementing complex destructive political technologies is characterized by the use of methods and techniques, organizational schemes aimed at exacerbating existing and creating new socio-political contradictions, mobilizing and supporting active protest groups, attracting loyal media, creating conditions for the international legitimization of the results of coups d'etat. This indicates that political technologies are being tested and constantly improved depending on the specific conditions of development of the target state. Adaptability, flexibility, dynamism, and variability of complex destructive methods provide them with powerful destructive potential and a key influence on the effectiveness of political processes.

The most popular technologies for dismantling political regimes are the complex destructive consequences of the concept of “controlled chaos”, which are used by Western states. Depending on the specific conditions of the evolution and historical development of the target state, these subjects can use various combinations of methods and techniques, the most powerful and destructive potential of which is directed not only against individual regions, but also against entire states.

The subjects of the use of these technologies are Western states that are ready to “transgress everything to preserve the neocolonial system, which allows parasitism, in fact, to rob the world through the power of the dollar and technological dictate, to collect real tribute from humanity, to extract the main source of unearned well-being, the rent of the hegemon . Preservation of this rent is their key, genuine and absolutely selfish motive” [1]. The main results of technologies for dismantling political regimes are casualties among the civilian population, internal political crises, and the implementation of painful economic reforms in order to receive foreign assistance, leading to a decrease in the standard of living of the majority of citizens of the target state. The ultimate goal is the complete or partial loss of state sovereignty, increased economic and technological dependence, and economic degradation.

Research results and their discussion. The modern large-scale anti-Russian campaign uses the coalition potential of global confrontation. The devaluation of liberal values, the collapse of the policy of “multiculturalism,” and problems in the financial and economic sphere are pushing the political elite of the West to use emergency measures of consolidation through the deliberate aggravation of relations with Russia. The relevance of information counteraction to destructive political technologies has increased significantly after the start of a special military operation in Ukraine. Our country finds itself at the epicenter of an escalating global confrontation. Therefore, in modern conditions, the importance of improving the Russian Federation’s policy in the field of information counteraction to destructive political technologies is increasing.

The fundamental level of the conceptual framework of the Russian Federation's policy in the field of information counteraction to destructive political technologies involves identifying patterns and trends in ensuring state security, modeling and forecasting. Among the priority methods, a special place is occupied by monitoring the information space, including using

technologies for automated collection and analysis of information in information and communication networks. Attempts at information counteraction to technologies for dismantling political regimes by blocking information resources used for destructive purposes from the perspective of cognitive warfare can only give a short-term positive effect. An important method of counteraction in this case is propaganda, attracting to the side of the legitimate government not only the politically active population, but also the “silent majority”, ensuring public support for the actions of public authorities and preserving the constitutional foundations of the political system, information support for the actions of the forces of law and order to suppress destructive activities use of legal mechanisms [2]. The intensification of illegal activities of INNOs and NGOs requires, as a response, the involvement and increase in the degree of participation of civil society institutions.

Table 1. Basic principles of the Russian Federation policy in the field of information security

Comprehensiveness in the development and implementation of information countermeasures, including monitoring, modeling, forecasting, designing models of the information space of the Russian Federation, neighboring regions and the world community as a whole	Legality, non-interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states, commitment to a polycentric world order based on generally recognized norms of international law
The priority of precautionary and preventive measures in the system of information counteraction to technologies for dismantling political regimes	Offensiveness, flexibility and timeliness of implementation of information countermeasures

Among the main directions for improving the practice of implementing the Russian Federation's policy in the field of information counteraction, information-ideological and information-psychological directions have been identified. The information-ideological direction is associated with the implementation of the functions of self-identification and goal setting, the implementation of which in modern conditions is complicated by the lack of ideology, a system of generally recognized political ideals and values in Russian society. To consolidate society, identification postulates have been formulated, based on the thousand-year civilizational tradition of our Fatherland and reflecting its significance in the evolution of human civilization (the continuity of modern Russia with the history of the Old Russian state, the key role of the state in the development of the socio-political system, the mobilization path of development, political sovereignty in the system of international relations) [3]. Among the priority tasks in the goal-setting system are: the need to restore balance in the global structure of international relations; leveling out the hegemonic plans of the United States, where one of the directions is the transformation of Ukraine into anti-Russia; as well as the feasibility of developing and implementing a new political and ideological development paradigm, an alternative to the dictatorship of the West.

In the information-psychological direction of improving the practice of implementing the Russian Federation's policy in the field of information counteraction to cognitive warfare technologies, considerable attention is paid to revealing the content of components, including those formed under the influence of the imposition of Uniatism and the specifics of Ukrainian neo-Nazism, with its primitiveness, archaism, marginalization and aggressiveness. Particular attention is paid to neutralizing the consequences of Nazification of Ukrainian citizens and promoting the reintegration of the liberated territories of Ukraine. In the current conditions, analysis of the socio-political situation in Russia and abroad, monitoring the activities of INNOs and NGOs aimed at supporting protest activity, undermining the authority of government structures, discrediting the electoral process and legitimate governance procedures is of great importance [4].

In modern conditions, fundamentally sound and repeatedly tested technologies for destabilizing political regimes can be countered with an adequate response developed at a fundamental level. To counter the processes of disintegration of social systems, it is necessary to use theoretical and methodological tools that combine in organic unity the cognitive, mental, organizational and behavioral aspects of the global confrontation, aimed not only at neutralizing the subject of destructive actions, but also at creating conditions favorable for ensuring the

development of Russia. This involves improving the conceptual foundations and practice of implementing the Russian Federation's policy in the field of information security, one of the directions for improving which is the development of the conceptual and categorical apparatus in this area.

The significance of the conceptual foundations of the Russian Federation's policy in the field of information security lies in the definition of its principles, goals, objectives and is implemented in the course of monitoring the information space, information support for the activities of institutions of state power and management. No less important are preventive actions and the use of legal mechanisms. Among the priority tasks for improving the practice of implementing the Russian Federation's policy in the field of information counteraction is the restoration of balance in the global structure of the system of international relations, the reintegration of a significant part of the post-Soviet space, the ideological basis of which can be expressed in the concept: "one civilization, one people, one state." In the course of the formation of a polycentric structure of international relations, it is advisable to more actively use the potential of ethnic diasporas, the capabilities of our compatriots abroad, and the support of loyal political parties and public organizations.

Among the promising measures to improve the Russian Federation's policy in the field of information counteraction, it is necessary to note modeling and forecasting, activation of civil society institutions, strengthening cooperation between the Russian Federation and the member countries of the SCO, BRICS and other international organizations and discussion clubs and forums.

Table 2. A set of measures to improve the implementation of the Russian Federation's policy in the field of information security

Legislative measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - updating the Federal Law in the field of countering extremism and terrorism in accordance with emerging security threats; - regulation of certain aspects of NPO activities, according to potential threats; - regulation of the activities of foreign and opposition media; - strengthening of administrative and criminal liability.
Administrative measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - support for potential "healthy" progressive forces (trade unions, youth, public, religious and professional organizations, public opinion leaders).
Information measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - monitoring of the media and QMS; - monitoring of Internet resources, instant messengers, telegram channels, video hosting; - maximum openness of trials against persons involved in organizing unconventional actions, mass riots, and dissemination of extremist ideology.
Diplomatic measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - expulsion of foreign diplomats and citizens involved in the preparation and implementation of "color revolution" scenarios; - initiating information events aimed at ensuring international support for legitimate actions of government and administrative bodies to counter the technologies of dismantling political regimes, bringing objective information to foreign audiences; - development of international cooperation in the field of information counteraction to destructive technologies and the formation of an institutional framework.

In terms of its content, the policy of the Russian Federation in the field of information counteraction to destructive political technologies is a set of ideological, methodological and theoretical provisions that make it possible to determine the content, principles, goals and priority methods of implementation. Interconnected in terms of goals, deadlines, resources and results of the activities of state authorities and local self-government, a comprehensive program is aimed at preventing and suppressing the implementation of plans of geopolitical and geo-economic opponents and competitors of Russia to disorganize the political system of the state, limit the political and economic sovereignty of the country and establish external control.

Conclusion. The structure of the conceptual framework of the Russian Federation's policy in the field of information counteraction to destructive political technologies covers the fundamental and applied levels, and is the basis for ensuring the security and functioning of Russian society.

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