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IDEOLOGICAL, THEORETICAL AND LEGAL FOUNDATIONS OF ENSURING INFORMATION SECURITY

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ABSTRACT. *The rapid evolution of digital technologies and global communication networks has created unprecedented opportunities for progress but also significant threats to information security. This paper analyzes the ideological, theoretical, and legal foundations for ensuring information security at the national and global levels. It examines the philosophical and conceptual frameworks underlying information protection, explores the role of ideology and policy in shaping secure information environments, and reviews major international legal instruments. The study concludes that an integrated approach—combining ideological awareness, theoretical frameworks, and legal regulation—is essential for sustainable information security in modern society.*

Key words: *Information security, ideology, cyber law, information policy, digital sovereignty, data protection.*

INTRODUCTION. In the 21st century, information security has become one of the most critical issues of global governance, directly influencing political stability, economic development, and national sovereignty. The digital transformation of society, while offering efficiency and connectivity, also exposes states and individuals to risks of cyberattacks, misinformation, and unauthorized access to personal or strategic data [Castells, 2010, p. 89]. Therefore, ensuring information security requires not only technological measures but also strong ideological, theoretical, and legal foundations.

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LITERATURE REVIEW. The concept of information security emerged alongside the information society paradigm, where information is regarded as a strategic resource [Bell, 1973, p. 54]. Scholars such as Castells [2010] and Toffler [1980] emphasized that control over information flows determines power in the modern world. Ideologically, this implies that maintaining sovereignty in cyberspace is as vital as defending physical borders [Nye, 2017, p. 36]. Theoretically, information security rests on three pillars: confidentiality, integrity, and availability—collectively known as the CIA triad [Whitman & Mattord, 2018, p. 22]. However, newer models add accountability and resilience to address emerging cyber challenges [von Solms & van Niekerk, 2013, p. 102]. Legal scholars have long stressed the need for international cooperation. The Budapest Convention on Cybercrime (2001) and the EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR, 2016) represent milestone documents in global information law [Kuner, 2017, p. 41]. At the same time, countries such as Russia and China advocate for the principle of "digital sovereignty," emphasizing national control over data and cyberspace [Kshetri, 2014, p. 58].

DISCUSSION. 1. Ideological Foundations. Ideologically, information security is linked to national identity, sovereignty, and public trust. It is not merely a technical issue but a reflection of societal values and political orientation. Nations formulate information security doctrines to defend ideological integrity against disinformation, cyberterrorism, and external manipulation [Denning, 2012, p. 77]. For instance, many governments consider the preservation of moral and cultural values in cyberspace as an essential part of national security strategies [Pfleeger & Pfleeger, 2015, p. 63]. Ideological awareness also involves fostering a culture of cybersecurity among citizens. Education and digital literacy programs contribute to forming responsible information behavior, thus reinforcing the security ecosystem at the societal level [Solms & Niekerk, 2013, p. 105].

2. Theoretical Foundations. From a theoretical perspective, information security draws upon systems theory, cybernetics, and risk management. Systems theory views information as a component of complex socio-technical systems where

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vulnerabilities may arise from both human and technological factors [Bertalanffy, 1968, p. 98]. Cybernetics introduces feedback and control principles essential for dynamic risk mitigation [Wiener, 1948, p. 21]. Risk management theory contributes to prioritizing threats and allocating resources efficiently. Modern approaches such as Zero Trust Architecture and Resilience Engineering emphasize adaptive responses and continuous verification of digital identities [Kindervag, 2010, p. 15]. These theoretical models highlight that information security is a continuous process rather than a static state.

3. Legal Foundations. Legal regulation is the cornerstone of information security governance. National and international laws define rights, responsibilities, and penalties related to digital information. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) and International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966) guarantee the right to privacy and freedom of information [UN, 1966, p. 33]. However, these rights must be balanced with security requirements. Internationally, the Budapest Convention provides a common legal framework for combating cybercrime [Council of Europe, 2001, p. 10]. The GDPR sets global standards for personal data protection [Kuner, 2017, p. 45]. Meanwhile, national cybersecurity acts—such as the U.S. Cybersecurity Information Sharing Act (2015) and the Russian Information Security Doctrine (2016)—illustrate diverse legal approaches based on geopolitical contexts [Nye, 2017, p. 49]. Legal harmonization remains a challenge due to differing ideological orientations and political systems. Thus, scholars emphasize the need for a multi-level governance model, integrating international norms with national legislation and organizational standards [Bada & Nurse, 2019, p. 71].

RESULTS. The analysis reveals that ensuring information security requires a triadic integration:

1. **Ideological**: Developing a unified vision of digital sovereignty and ethical information use.
2. **Theoretical**: Applying systemic and risk-based models to anticipate and mitigate cyber threats.

3. **Legal**: Establishing comprehensive frameworks regulating information flows, privacy, and cybercrime.

Furthermore, successful implementation depends on cross-sector collaboration between government, academia, and private industry. Only through this synergy can states maintain technological independence, protect citizens' rights, and promote trust in digital infrastructures.

CONCLUSION. Information security today is not limited to the technical dimension but encompasses ideological, theoretical, and legal considerations. Ideologically, it protects national identity and public consciousness; theoretically, it provides conceptual models for resilience and control; legally, it institutionalizes the protection of information rights. The interrelation among these dimensions ensures that information security becomes an integral part of national security and global stability. In the digital age, maintaining a balance between openness and protection, freedom and regulation, becomes the central task of policymakers. The development of adaptive, ethical, and lawful information environments will determine not only the security but also the sustainability of future societies.

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