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ENSURING INFORMATION SECURITY AS AN IDEOLOGICAL PROBLEM

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Abstract. Information security is the protection of the human from destructive ideas that separate it from its own beliefs, sacred ideals, beliefs by directly affecting it. Thus, the need to ensure information and psychological security, first of all, directly related to man and society, man and state, person and his inviolability, nation and national values, including customs, traditions, historical and cultural heritage, succession of generations, the future of the nation the spiritual influence on the values associated with it stems from the presence of destructive ideas and aggressive ideologies. In this regard the article has been conducted to analyze the issue of ensuring information security as an ideological problem.

Key words: information security, ideology, psychological security, society, spiritual influence, national values, destructive ideas, aggressive ideology.

INTRODUCTION.

In fact, the concept of information has existed since ancient times in all areas of knowledge that represent the worldview. The origin and development of cybernetics has led to the widespread use of this concept along with the concepts of 'communication' and 'management'. At present, the creation, processing, storage, reproduction and dissemination of information is a separate scientific field - the field of informatics. The word originally meant introduction, explanation in Latin, and today means message, information.

The emergence of a universally informed global system has linked the destinies of nations, peoples and all of humanity. The unprecedented development of information retrieval, processing, storage and dissemination technologies not only opens the door to enormous opportunities in the field of information retrieval, transmission, but in all spheres of human life, and today raises serious concerns. Because the processor of the latest generation of modern computers has 80-100 million transistors and can perform up to two billion tasks per second. Thanks to such a miracle of information technology, anyone can communicate with any point on Earth in seconds, solving a particular problem in an instant.

When we think about the future destiny and prospects of mankind, the essence of information technology, its development requires an in-depth study of the factors that affect human and human life.

THE MAIN PART.

In particular, the content, essence, degree of influence of any information, benefit or harm to society, in one way or another affects the balance of "person-society-state" by inciting a person to good or evil. In this regard, the role of information security in the protection and development of national interests will increase.

The concept of information security requires the effective use of modern information technology for peace and sustainable development, its management, the use of methods that do not give a political tone to any socio-economic interests, which can pose a serious social threat to the life of a particular nation, nation. In our view, information and psychological security is the prevention of direct political conflicts, first of all, the formation of human self-awareness and inter-citizen relations on the basis of high spiritual and enlightenment criteria, the formation of modern human thinking, creativity, creative potential. .

The level of intellectual knowledge and ideological protection of the members of the society should be sufficiently developed so that citizens can

choose from the information market that serves the national interest and contributes to its development. The guarantee of access to information must become a value that is directly above the personal interest and affects the national interest. In such circumstances, the unofficial, human conscience restricts the dissemination of information that negatively affects the psychological state of society, exacerbates social, national, ethnic, religious differences and disagreements, promotes violence and war, pornography, domestic violence, and the status, reputation, and honor of individuals. connected, healthy-minded and high-minded spiritual norms are formed.

This means that the information crisis is on the rise, which has a strong impact on the minds of every citizen, on the individual, and on the whole, can determine the development of society and the fate of the nation, and on a global scale, guarantee its life or decline. One of the most pressing issues today is the development of standards for the management, regulation and use of information systems that are capable of.

At a time when the information-psychological threat is growing, the study of sources, identification of factors that can cause political conflict in a situation where various destructive ideas affect the human mind and thinking, and the resulting public opinion, political views, psyche socio-political psychology should be studied consistently.

1. The increasing tendency of some countries to dominate the information market, the tendency to shape their personal views about peoples, nations and cultures. It is well known that today the flow of information has been extremely rapid and extensive. Over the last fifty years, the amount of information circulating in society has increased a million times and is increasing day by day. It's such a big number that it's hard to fully comprehend. It should be noted that such opportunities are not unique to all countries.

This means that technically powerful countries have strong information technologies. In return, they seek to dominate other countries, first ideologically and then politically, economically and culturally, by disseminating the information they produce. Such countries include, first of all, developed countries. The main sources of information in these countries are state information centers and national media.

The goal of information domination is one - to spread and propagate the ideology of the country that disseminates information among other states and peoples. But they do not openly say that such a task exists, but rather hide it in various ways. For example, under the guise of human rights or democratic standards, and so on.

2. Information conflicts and wars. There have been many interstate, inter-religious, inter-ethnic conflicts in the history of mankind. Unfortunately, modern society is not without this shortcoming. In information societies, traditional forms of conflict have been joined by new information technologies. The concept of "information conflict" emerged in the mid-1980s. The term came to prominence in the media after Operation Desert Storm in 1991 by the United States and its allies against Iraq. Here, for the first time, information technology was used as a tool of hostilities. The term "information confrontation" means the informational interaction of the parties in order to benefit in the field of material, whether explicit or implicit. For example, leading Russian experts write that information warfare is an attempt to exert information influence on an opponent's information space in order to achieve strategic goals.

Information warfare is directly related to the term "propaganda". The term "propaganda" was first used by the Pope in 1622, during the Thirty Years' War between Catholics and Protestants. It is historically known that the Pope launched a special congregation - the Department of Propaganda of the Faith - in order to raise the fighting spirit of the defeated Catholics.

From 1622 until the First World War, the term propaganda was used in a religious sense. Special units to influence enemy troops and forces first appeared during these wars.

The term "information warfare" was first coined in 1967, when the author of the phrase, Allan Dulles, one of the founders of the information warfare against the former Soviet Union, described the US strategy of fighting the Soviet Union in Congress: we spend all of our wealth to fool and deceive them! The human mind, people's thinking, tends to change. By falsifying their values, we force them to accept these fakes as values. How do you say? We will find our allies in Russia. ” The founder of the term “information warfare” was physicist Thomas Ron, who in 1976 described information as the weakest link in the military and drew the attention of all state officials to the issue. Since then, the significance of these words has been growing day by day. In 1985, the term information warfare was also used in China, and in 1992, a separate document called “Information Warfare” was developed for the U.S. military command's Operation Desert Storm in the Persian Gulf.

3. Information warfare is an attempt to influence the leadership of a rival country, its public or religious organizations and the decisions they make, and to shape public opinion and public consciousness in the direction they want.

Basic handles of exposure

- books,
- movies,
- Television,
- Internet,
- Media publications.

An important aspect of information warfare is the ability to exert psychological pressure on the opponent's leader, forcing him to make "necessary" decisions. For example, the necessary nicknames are invented (infidels, tyrants,

hypocrites, Wahhabis, etc.), various misinformation, that is, untrue information is spread. Behaviors and panic techniques are used to force people to lie.

The effect of information is to distort the facts (facts) or to extinguish the opponent's natural perception, to keep his mind under the influence of emotions, that is, to "get angry, lose your mind."

For example, the UN was "forced" to adopt a special resolution after reports in the Western media and Al Jazeera that Gaddafi's planes had "bombed" peaceful protesters, leaving hundreds dead on the streets of Libya and killing innocent people. . Under the influence of this far-fetched information, NATO could bomb Libya and in the near future the country could be invaded like Afghanistan and Iraq.

The information attacks did not bypass even the famous and influential scholar of the Muslim world, Yusuf Qarzawi. Sheikh Qarzawi also fell victim to misinformation and issued a fatwa against Gaddafi remaining in power. Some imams called Gaddafi an enemy of God and religion and declared him a takfir.

At the heart of information conflict lies psychological and worldview factors; its methodology is based on information technology. The objects of information influence in such a confrontation are the information infrastructure and the psychology of the enemy. The information confrontation involves a complex interaction of the other side with the system of public administration, its military-political administration, the media, the public, individuals. Misinformation, concealment of information, excessive dissemination of information - this is an incomplete list of methods of information conflict. Systematically organized information influence leads the opposing party to make decisions that are beneficial to the information influencing party. This is achieved by influencing the information system and at the same time strengthening its information security. The seriousness of information conflict is an information war The main objects of information wars are:

- Communication and information-computer networks used by government agencies;
- Information infrastructure for military management;
- Information and management structures managing banks, transport, industrial enterprises;
- Mass media;
- Other voluntary information systems, the violation of which may harm the competitor.

The experience of recent years shows that technologically advanced countries are using all methods of information warfare in military conflicts.

The widespread introduction of information technology in all spheres of life led to the beginning of the "Informed Society", a new formation of mankind in the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries. A developed information society has new technologies, information resources and means of their processing. differs greatly from the existing society in terms of economy, social sphere, culture, education system, domestic and administrative spheres. An important task before humanity is to make these differences beneficial to human beings.

4. The current stage of development of society characterizes the growing role of the collection of information, information infrastructure, the subjects that collect, form, disseminate and use information, as well as the resulting public relations management systems. The information environment is a factor in shaping the system of society and actively influences the political, economic, spiritual, defense and other security components of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The national security of the Republic of Uzbekistan is closely linked to the provision of information security, and this connection will grow in the course of technical development. "It is well known that the concept of security is not limited to the military sphere," Karimov wrote. In recent times, there has been a growing awareness of non-military aspects of security, including political, economic, humanitarian, and other aspects. The

period shapes the integrity of security and the problem of the means to ensure it as the most important and urgent task. ”

CONCLUSION.

Threats to public life are historical events that exist at all stages of development. In this context, it can be said that threats have led to the emergence of different cultural systems, the formation of traditions of statehood, the constant struggle and competition for natural and social resources between them.

An ideological threat requires ideological security. Dictionaries published in recent years contain definitions of these concepts. In particular, one of them states that "ideological security is a concept that characterizes the degree of protection of the individual, nation, society, state from ideological aggression, which manifests itself in various forms, from the destructive influence of various ideological centers." Another dictionary defines an ideological threat as "... the intimidation and coercion of an ideology by a socio-political movement, current or political force through intimidation and coercion can lead to tragic consequences that threaten the fate of a society, state or people, nation or people. a set of ideological dangers. ”

Information security of the Republic of Uzbekistan means the state of protection of its national interests in the information environment, which determines the sum of the equal interests of the individual, society and the state. In recent years, a number of measures have been taken in the Republic of Uzbekistan to improve the country's information security.

The legal framework for information security has been formed in our country. The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On State Secrets", the Fundamentals of Legislation on Archives and Archives of the Republic of Uzbekistan, "On Information, Informatization and Protection of Information", "On Participation in International Information Exchanges" and a number of other laws

regulating public relations (manager), their implementation, the creation of mechanisms for the preparation of draft laws.

Measures have been taken to ensure information security in enterprises, institutions and organizations, regardless of the form of ownership. Protected information and telecommunication systems are being created in the interests of public authorities to perform special functions.

Successful resolution of information security issues will help to protect the activities of state systems of information protection, state secret protection systems, certification of state secrets and information protection tools. Particular attention should be paid to the current political and socio-economic development, the needs of society in expanding the free exchange of information and its dissemination.

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