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Research Article

ON THE PHILOSOPHICAL ASPECTS OF INFORMATION THREAT, INFORMATION ATTACK AND INFORMATION SECURITY IN THE ERA OF GLOBALIZATION

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ABSTRACT

This article highlights the problems of using the Internet, as well as specific features of information security among young people, the concept of information threat, philosophical features of information threat in the context of globalization.

KEYWORDS

Globalization, five initiatives, information security, information threat, Internet, security, strategy.

INTRODUCTION

At the end of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century, the globalization processes taking place at the world level at the present time has created unprecedented opportunities for the development of all mankind, all peoples and nations of the earth, especially for the young people who are coming into life. First of all, today we all know that the advanced achievements of science and technology, modern information and communication technologies, in particular, the

Internet, open the borders between different countries and regions, and make a great contribution to the development of mutual cooperation and integration. However, it cannot be ignored that such achievements, which are a high and bright manifestation of human thinking, are at the same time used as an ideological weapon in the implementation of malicious intentions of some political forces with great power and financial opportunities.

First of all, understanding the true essence of such attempts to derail the consciousness and spiritual world of young people, their long-term and negative consequences, and prevention of such dangers is becoming extremely important today. .

We cannot be indifferent to the fact that in today's globalized world, there are elements that have a negative impact on the minds of young people. Various ideological threats and information attacks that are escalating in the unified information space can seriously damage the consciousness of the young generation. Now one of the main goals should be focused on protecting young people from those threats. After all, globalization is a global process that has arisen as a result of human consciousness and thinking, so to speak, another test at the beginning of

humanity. Today, some of the world's most powerful countries are trying to take advantage of the globalization process to realize their national interests. The form, appearance, field, direction of these interests are different" . Therefore, there is a special need to form and improve the culture of information consumption among students.

Under the chairmanship of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, on March 19, 2019, a video selector meeting was held on increasing attention to young people, involving them in culture, art, physical education and sports, instilling in them the skills of using information technologies, widely promoting reading among young people, the selector was dedicated to the issues of increasing women's employment as well. In the conference, the head of our state put forward five important initiatives to start work in the social, spiritual and educational spheres based on the new system.

The first initiative serves to increase the interest of young people in music, painting, literature, theater and other types of art, and to reveal their talent.

The second initiative is aimed at creating the necessary conditions for physical training of

young people and showing their abilities in the field of sports.

The third initiative is aimed at organizing the effective use of computer technologies and the Internet among the population and young people.

The fourth initiative is aimed at organizing systematic work on raising the morale of young people and widely promoting reading among them.

The fifth initiative refers to issues of employment of women.

Today, only 130,000 boys and girls attend more than 800 cultural centers, 312 music and art schools in our country, most of these institutions have educational manuals, musical instruments, furniture and inadequately equipped.

30% of the population of our country are young men and women between the ages of 14 and 30. Sufficient conditions have been created for their education and occupation. Meanwhile, the organization of meaningful free time of young people is an urgent issue. The more spiritually perfect young people are, the stronger their immunity against various foreign diseases will be . At this meeting, special attention was paid to the issues of protecting young people from information threats, malicious attacks on the Internet, and teaching them to use information technologies effectively.

So what is an information threat? This question is defined in the literature as: "information threat is a set of conditions and factors that threaten the vital interests of individuals, society and the state in the information field" , and it can be defined as follows possible: an information threat is an intimidation, a threat, a threat that is collected and processed and distributed through information and communication systems in the form of manipulation about the conditions and factors that threaten the vital interests of an individual, people, nation, society and the state.

Information threats can be classified as follows:

1. According to the objects of threat:

- threats to the constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens in the field of information;

- threats to the spiritual life of society;

- threats to the information infrastructure;

- threat to information resources.

2. According to the source of threat:

- external - related to natural disasters, man-made, political, social factors, information and communication technologies, other external influences;

- internal - related to failure of computing and communication equipment, errors in software.

3. According to the occurrence of threat:

- natural (objective) - as a result of the influence of objective natural processes or natural phenomena on the information environment beyond human control;

-artificial (subjective) - resulting from human influence on the information environment.

An artificial threat is distinguished by:

-involuntary (accidental) threats - software, employee errors, failure of computing and communication equipment, etc.;

- voluntary (intentional) threat - unauthorized access to the information base or space, development of special software that threatens it, development of virus programs, distribution, etc.

Voluntary threat depends on the actions of people, it is aimed at unauthorized violation of the confidentiality, integrity and availability of information, as well as the use of resources for their own purposes.

According to the principle of influence, it can be carried out in order to violate confidentiality, integrity and convenience using opportunity and covert means.

According to the nature of the effect, it is active and slow. According to the impact, it is divided into threats that affect the information environment in general and those that affect its individual elements .

More precisely, "threat" is an Arabic word, which means to threaten, to scare, to intimidate; "Attack" is also an Arabic word that means to advance, to ride, to speak, to attack suddenly. Accordingly, in simpler terms, an information threat is the distribution of harmful, extremely dangerous messages based on intimidation, while an information attack is a sudden attack by information threat actors through the media. In general, the concept of "information attack" can be defined as follows. The information attack is a deliberate attempt by the internal and external

enemies of the Uzbek people to suddenly destroy the positive changes that are taking place in their socio-economic, political-legal, spiritual and cultural life, the goals achieved as a result of reforms, sometimes the path Information about errors and shortcomings is a sudden attack to spread unreliable, false, fabricated, all kinds of information that poisons people's minds through communications, the Internet and other mass media. It is necessary to ensure information security in order to prevent such ridiculous information. Therefore, the role of ensuring information security in strengthening and developing the independence of the Uzbek people is incomparable.

The concept of information security began to acquire a different meaning in the 21st century. As I.A. Karimov noted about its role today: "Security is a continuous state, boundless - without territory... The problems of ensuring security in each region have a certain essence. Each region has its own characteristics, sources of threats and security factors .

Based on the brief philosophical analysis of the concepts of "information" and "security" presented above, the following philosophical definition of the concept of "information security" can be given.

Information security is the protection of information necessary for a certain person, family, social group, labor and service team, state and society to carry out normal activities without risk based on socio-economic, political-legal, spiritual-cultural factors.

Information security system in Uzbekistan includes:

- To maintain the independence of our country directly, i.e. to protect against the flow of false information that denies the place of our people in the historical space and time or attempts to falsify the historical facts about it and distort them to reach to the world.

- in the conditions of globalization, to prevent all kinds of information attacks that undermine Uzbekistan's achievements in the field of economy and to deliver a crushing blow to them through reliable information, that is, the economic stability that is happening in our country in the conditions of today's global financial crisis, moreover, the economic development to ensure the explanation of the

causes of the disease, to discredit the "Uzbek model" and its logical continuation, the "Strategy of Actions for the further development of Uzbekistan" by falsifying them or comparing them with the most developed countries;

- to further strengthen and develop the political system of our country, that is, to liberalize political and legal life, to prevent ideological attacks and practical actions of "politicians" who are telling the whole world that there is no "democracy" in Uzbekistan, and to defamation;

- It is aimed at educating young people, who make up 60% of the population living in Uzbekistan, in the spirit of the idea of nationalism and independence, instilling in their minds the main and basic ideas of national ideology, that is, raising the morale of young people, forming their immunity against various ideological attacks, It is possible to include information security measures in order not to fall into the sphere of influence transmitted invisibly through the elements of "mass culture".

The above-described system of information security does not limit citizens' freedom of information, but serves to implement their constitutional rights and freedoms in this area.

I.A. As Karimov noted: "The issue of ensuring the rights and freedoms of citizens in the field of information embodies the right and freedom of a person to receive information, to spread information and his personal opinion, which is an important part of establishing the foundations of a democratic society in Uzbekistan" .

Another aspect of the issue of the dialectical relationship between information and the process of perception is the problem of ensuring the security of the information perceived in the information. In this regard, I.A.Karimov said: "At the moment, in the world, information processes are becoming more and more global, competition in this regard is intensifying, information is becoming not only a commodity, but a powerful ideological weapon, life itself, taking into account the national interests of Uzbekistan, this is the way to go." he is putting new tasks in front of us" he said .

Therefore, ensuring information and its security means preventing information attacks against our country by our enemies and retaliating against them through our national media.

Because the issue of ensuring information security is a means of strengthening the country's

independence and state sovereignty, officials must first of all explain its importance to young students and teach the secrets of its practical application.

- making a list of rules for using the Internet at school and at home and require compliance with it;

- ensuring that a computer connected to the Internet is in the common room;

- talking with young people about their friends on the Internet, to have constant information about who they are;

- blocking unnecessary content;

- teaching young people not to enter personal, that is, private information in e-mail, not to write replies to unknown letters;

- teaching how to report bullying or intimidation that may come from the Internet;

- having information about the sites you use;

- it consists of explaining that it is necessary not to bully or use it to intimidate other people.

In order to ensure the information security of pupils and students, we need to do the following:

1.   Successful implementation of pedagogical conditions related to information security, that is, organization of a security zone in computer rooms; approval of the operation procedure of computer rooms; Providing guidance to young students on information security and its implementation when working with the Internet.

2.   Educating young people about information security and threats and to direct the educational process to the ideas of information culture, ethics, and humanity in order to ensure its elimination.

It is necessary to receive educational information obtained from Internet information resources through filters, filter programs must be installed on computers connected to the Internet. If these things are done, the information security of the students will be ensured.

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