

MODERN METHODS AND MEANS OF ENSURING INFORMATION SECURITY

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Abstract: This article describes concepts such as information security, information security, the importance of information security, areas and types of -of information are interpreted.

Keywords: information, information security, directions of information protection, types of information protection, methods of spiritual and educational protection of information.

Аннотация: В данной статье описаны такие понятия, как понятие информации, информационный риск, уровень важности информационной безопасности, направления и виды защиты информации. Объяснены современные основы обеспечения национальной безопасности в информационной сфере.

Ключевые слова: информация, информационный риск, направления защиты информации, виды защиты информации, способы духовно-просветительской защиты информации.

INTRODUCTION

It is a fact that information, communication and computer technologies have penetrated into every aspect of our lives today. Information, telecommunications and computer technologies form the basis of these changes. The 21st century is the century of the information society.

“Information is an important factor in socio-economic and cultural development. For this reason, it has become a powerful tool that influences human thinking in different directions, turning the life and destiny of humanity in one direction or another and sometimes acquiring a positive, sometimes negative essence.” ancient times. That is why in ancient times different methods were used to protect information. One of them is a mysterious inscription. The message in it could not be read by anyone except

the owner of the address to which the message was sent. For centuries, this art of mysterious writing has not gone beyond the upper echelons of society, the residences of state embassies and intelligence missions. Just a few decades ago, everything changed radically, that is, information gained its value and became a widely distributed commodity. Now it is produced, stored, transferred, sold and bought. In addition, they steal, distort and falsify it. Thus, the need to protect information arises. The emergence of the information processing industry leads to the emergence of the information security industry. In automated information systems, information has its own life cycle. This period consists of its creation, use and loss when it is not needed.

The relevance of this topic is indicated by the following factors:

- that now the ideological threat is a serious threat to the development of society;
- globalization processes and spiritual and information threats are one of the big problems of our time;
- information security is becoming the most important area of national security;
- the importance of information security;
- moral threat is a threat to our identity and future;
- analysis of factors in the formation of immunity against spiritual threats;
- creating a culture of obtaining information in the fight against various spiritual and information threats in our society, etc.

MAIN PART

In the speeches and works of the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov and the current President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, moral threats, the need to combat them, tasks and issues of national security in the field of information security, the formation of an information culture among young people, freedom to receive information. The issues of ensuring information security are analyzed in detail. Subjective factors and specific aspects of ensuring national security in the field of information are the works of S. Otamurtov “Globalization and National-Spiritual Security”, Sh. Umarov and F. Mulaidinov “Information Security”, M. Kuronov “National Education”, “Religious Extremism”. : History and essence” by M. Lafasov, “Fundamentals of globalization” by Kh. Dzhumaniezov, M. Sobirov, “Fundamentals of information security” by M. Karimov and N. Turgunov.

In today's rapidly developing world, none of us humans can imagine our daily lives without information and tools for exchanging it. In the process of obtaining information, we widely use the Internet, social networks, newspapers, magazines and books. Often we are not interested in whether the information we receive is true, accurate, truthful, who the author is, what organization or publication and what kind of information it is. And none of us thinks that we do not have a culture of obtaining information and that this leads to serious mistakes. However, not everyone understands

how information can be lost and what the consequences are. “You can say what kind of loss or consequence this is!” that Now I will give you an example of some events that have occurred in the world of information. For example, 200,000 people and many organizations in 150 countries were attacked by hackers. This was announced by the head of the European Police Agency (Europol) Rob Wainwright, RBC reports. At the same time, according to him, very few people transferred money to hackers. “Organizations across all sectors must take security measures seriously,” Wainwright said. “At the moment we are in a situation where the danger is increasing. The number of victims is increasing. I am concerned that the number will increase even more when people come to work on May 15 (Monday) and turn on their computers,” added the head of Europol. Hackers have caused enormous damage to companies such as Yahoo.com, Amazon.com and even NASA , a space exploration agency. RSA Security, one of the biggest players in the security services market, came under attack just days after it made a sweeping claim that it had measures in place against any threat.

It can also be said that “The issue of ensuring the rights and freedoms of citizens in the field of information includes the right and freedom of a person to receive information, disseminate information and his personal opinion, and this is an important condition for establishing the basis of a democratic society in Uzbekistan. “This is, so to speak, the cornerstone,” said our first president I. Karimov.

Information is a collection of information about persons, objects, facts, events, phenomena and processes, regardless of their sources and form of presentation. As a result of the growing role of information resources and technologies in the development of the individual, society and state in the 21st century, the following factors determine the leading position of information security in the national security system, as well as the solution to the problem of building a civil society as an information society in Uzbekistan:

- national interests, their aggression and protection from these aggressions are expressed and implemented through information and the information sphere;
 - a person and his rights, information and information systems and ownership of them are not only the main objects of information security, but also the main elements of all security objects in the field of security;
 - solving national security issues is possible by using the information approach as the main scientific and practical method;
 - the problem of national security has a clearly defined information description.
- Information security is the protection of information and its provision from accidental or intentional impacts of a natural or man-made nature.

it assumes that the infrastructure is secure. Such impacts can seriously harm information relationships, including information owners, information users, and the infrastructure that supports information security. Protective actions aimed at ensuring

information security can be characterized by a number of dimensions: the nature of the threat, methods of action, its spread, degree of encirclement, etc. In the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 12, 2002 No. 439-II “On the principles and guarantees of freedom of information » information security is defined as information security and means the state of protecting the interests of the individual, society and the state in the information field.

In the field of information, personal interests are manifested in the implementation of the constitutional rights of citizens to use information, in engaging in activities not prohibited by law, in using information for physical, spiritual and intellectual development, in protecting information that ensures personal safety.

The interests of society in the field of information are reflected in ensuring the interests of the individual, strengthening democracy, building a social legal state, and supporting social cohesion.

In the field of information, the state’s interests are in creating conditions for the development of national information infrastructure, in implementing the constitutional rights and freedoms of man and citizen in the field of obtaining information, in using information to ensure territorial unity, sovereignty and stability of the constitutional system, political, economic and social stability of Uzbekistan ,

Legality and legality are expressed in strict adherence to order, the development of international cooperation on the basis of mutual equality and mutual interest⁷.

Data protection means:

- Ensuring the physical integrity of information while preventing destruction or destruction of information elements;
- does not allow falsification (change) of its elements while maintaining the integrity of the information;
- To prevent unauthorized access to information from the network by unauthorized persons or processes;
- This refers to the assurance that the information and resources provided (sold) by the owner are used only on the basis of agreements agreed upon between the parties.

Information protection is focused on:

- prevention of threats to information security;
- detection of real and probable threats through systematic analysis and control and taking measures to prevent them in a timely manner;
- threat hunting to identify specific threats and criminal activity;
- suppress criminal activities, as well as take measures to eliminate specific criminal acts and threats;
- eliminating the consequences of threats and criminal acts and maintaining position.

The information security system closely links state policy in the information sphere with state policy to ensure national security in the country. In this case, the information security system unites the main organizers of public policy into a single whole. This determines the role of information security and its place in the country's national security system. State information policy is understood as the integrity of goals reflecting the national interests of Uzbekistan in the field of information, strategic directions for achieving them and systems for their implementation. At the same time, state information policy is the main organizer of the country's foreign and domestic policy and covers all aspects of society. Types of information protection are classified according to two main criteria:

- firstly, according to the confidentiality of information, more precisely, according to the type of protected secret;

- secondly, about groups of forces, means and methods used to protect information.

The first group includes the following main areas: - protection of state secrets; - protection of interstate confidential information; - protection of trade secrets; - protection of official secrets; - protection of professional secrets and protection of private information.

The second group includes the following main areas: - legal protection of information; - organizational information protection; - engineering and technical protection of information; - spiritual and educational protection of information.

The practice of using information security systems shows that only comprehensive information security systems can be effective. It includes the following measures:

1. The use of legal acts that strictly define the rights and obligations of legal entities and individuals, as well as the state in the field of information protection.

2. Create and maintain an environment in which violations of strictly defined rules of conduct in a moral and ethical facility are sharply negatively assessed by the majority of employees.

3. Creation of physical barriers prohibiting unauthorized access to physically protected information.

4. Organization of an administratively appropriate confidentiality regime, access regime and internal regime.

5. Use of electronic and other equipment to protect technical information.

6. Implementation of encryption and coding that prevents unauthorized access to cryptographically processed and transmitted information.

7. Use software tools to limit software usability. All information media, including physical, hardware, software and documentary means, are considered as an object of comprehensive protection.

The method of spiritual and educational information protection plays a very important role in protecting information. This is a person, also an employee of an enterprise or organization, who is aware of confidential information, accumulates a large amount of information in his memory and in some cases can become a source of information leakage, and through his fault - in others. have illegal access to this information.

The method of protecting information includes the following:

- education of the employee, carrying out special work aimed at developing certain qualities and views in him (explaining how important patriotism and information protection are for him personally);
- training employees in the rules and methods of information security, developing practical skills in working with media of confidential information.

The article considers information security as one of the current issues; information and its types, information security, areas of national security, security issues in the information sphere of our country are fully covered. And once again it can be mentioned that the importance of information, its meaning in society and

Its role in our daily life, information security, threats to information security and their types, and the importance of information security today are covered.

CONCLUSION

Nowadays, it is impossible to imagine our life without information technology and computers. Currently, the concept of “information” is often used as a special trademark that can be bought, sold and exchanged for another product. Moreover, the price of information in many cases exceeds the price of the computer system in which it is located by several hundred and thousand times. Therefore, there is an urgent need to protect information from unauthorized access, intentional modification, theft, loss and other criminal acts. Information security in computer systems and networks refers to the use of various means and methods, the adoption of measures and the implementation of activities in order to systematically ensure the reliability of the information provided, stored and processed.

Currently, national information resources are one of the factors shaping the economic and military potential of any country. Effective use of this resource ensures the security of the country and the successful formation of a democratic information society. In such a society, the speed of information exchange increases, the use of advanced information and communication technologies for collecting, storing, processing and using information is expanding.

Various types of information have entered our daily lives through the international computer network Internet, regardless of geographical location. The information society is rapidly emerging through this computer network.

The concept of state boundaries disappears when traveling into the world of information. The global computer network radically changes public administration, that is, the state can no longer control the mechanism for disseminating information. That is why such problems as illegal access to existing information, its use and loss have become relevant. All this leads to a decrease in the level of information security of the individual, society and state. The problem of ensuring the information security of the state is a basic and integral part of ensuring national security, and information protection is becoming one of the priority issues of the state.

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