
Principles of Ensuring the Information Security of The Country

MUKHAMMADIEV JABBOR URAKOVICH¹, BAHRAMOV SAYFIDDIN
AKBAROVICH², MAMATOV MAKHMUT³, MAMATKULOVA MUYASSAR
SHAVKATOVNA⁴, NAZIROVA DILOROM HUSNUTDINOVNA⁵

¹professor National university, of Uzbekistan after M. Ulugbek, Tashkent, Uzbekistan.

²National University of Uzbekistan, Department of Computational Mathematics and Information Systems, Ph.D., associate professor.

³Shakhrisabz branch of Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizami, Department of humanitarian subjects, Ph.D., associate professor.

⁴National University of Uzbekistan, Associate Professor "Applied mathematics and computer analysis"

⁵National University of Uzbekistan, senior teacher "Applied mathematics and computer analysis"

Email: jabbor-1963@mail.ru¹

Abstract: The problem of ensuring the information security of any state is one of the most important aspects of its foreign policy, since it is the information sphere that is at present the most important object of application of the activities of various participants in international relations.

The information sphere is the least formalized environment of human activity due to the nature of information and the properties of consciousness, which are hard to yield to rigid external algorithms, except for those cases when a person as a carrier of consciousness is in a state of unfreedom.

Information security is the most important element in ensuring the vital interests of our country, since threats to the country's national security in all areas of the state's activities are increasingly being implemented through the information environment. The article analyzes the main approaches to providing information security of the country, formulated the goal, tasks, functions, principles of ensuring information security of the country.

Keywords: purpose, tasks, functions, principles of ensuring information security of the country.

INTRODUCTION

The progressive development of global informatization of the world community causes an urgent need for the legal control of information technologies, development of a strategy to protect information from unauthorized access and from possible damage or intentional damage. In connection with the rapid development of information technologies, appeared new type of threat - threats to information security on a national scale, respectively, the state must quickly respond to the changing situation and take decisive steps to organize a well-coordinated integrated information security system.

The concept of "ensuring information security" covers part of the objects, phenomena and processes indicated by the broader concept of "ensuring security", enshrined in legal acts regulating relations in the field of security [1]. The circle of phenomena and processes that he designates is largely determined by the content of its more general concepts: "provision", "security" and "information security" as a fragment of "security".

Ensuring information security of the state requires solving a number of tasks. Determining the goals, objectives, principles of ensuring the country's information security will enable the formation of framework conditions for the formation of an information system and the solution of these problems. Information security should be the link between the national security policy and the information policy of the country, it is important to pursue it on the same principles common to national security and information policy. An analysis of the internal factors that create hazards in the information sphere showed that the main reason for their appearance is the imbalance in the interests of subjects of public relations. Another reason lies in the insufficient activity of state institutions to improve the level of information security of the Republic of Uzbekistan. An analysis of their activities showed that the security risk is very high for the individual, for organizations of various forms of ownership and less high for the state enterprises.

The existing methodology for researching the information security of the Republic of Uzbekistan is not sufficiently developed and requires its further development and adaptation to the changing conditions of modern reality.

The scientific understanding of information security as the activity of state institutions of power to protect the national interests of the Republic of Uzbekistan from threats in the information sphere occupies a significant

place. The research and development of those studying political science aspects of ensuring the national and information security of the Republic of Uzbekistan includes the works of A. Aripov [3], S.M. Gofurov [4], J.U.Mukhammadiev [5,6], A. Rakhmanov [7], Saidolimov S.T.[8,9], Rasulev A.K. [10], Urakov L.A. [11,12] and others.

MATERIAL AND METHODOLOGY

In this creative process, various methods of cognition were used. Among them, the dominant role is given to such general scientific methods as: dialectical (in the aspect of the relationship between “general” and “special”, “abstract” and “concrete”), system-structural and the method of abstraction, analysis and synthesis. An important role belongs to such methods as: functional, concrete historical, formal legal, comparative legal, sociological and statistical.

The integration of these methods into a single methodological position was facilitated by the contextual approach the characteristics of modern Western jurisprudence and suggesting a fundamental refusal to follow the predetermined principles and axioms until their normative and anthological significance for the growth of scientific knowledge is proved.

The security of a country's information system is understood as its security from accidental or deliberate interference in the process of its functioning, from attempts to steal, modify and destroy its components. System security is achieved by ensuring the confidentiality of information, as well as the integrity and availability of system components and resources. The effectiveness of the information resources management system and their protection largely determines the general level of state security and any shortcomings in the structure and functioning of the management system for these processes lead to serious social, economic and political consequences.

When creating a system for ensuring the country's information security, the determining element is the formation of its goal. The purpose of the functioning of the information security system can be described as creating the necessary economic and socio-cultural conditions and legal and organizational mechanisms for the formation, development and ensuring the effective use of information resources in all spheres of life and work of citizens, work of society and the state.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

To achieve the appropriate level of information security, it is necessary to form a single state mechanism for ensuring the information security of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the basis of solving the following tasks: ensuring information security of all components of the state security management system; formation and development of information and analytical potential of the country; implementation of the state information security policy as part of the implementation of the national security policy; formation and development of an effective system for obtaining the necessary information for working out the strategic, tactical and operational decisions in the field of information security management and developing mechanisms for their implementation; the identification, prevention and suppression of intelligence and other activities aimed at harming the country's information security, the activities of special services, individuals or organizations aimed at undermining the functioning of the country's national security management system; the formation and development of a system for monitoring the state of information security in connection with the influence of threats and dangers both from inside and outside the national security management system; prevention of possible illegal and other negative activities of both the subjects of the information system of ensuring national security, and counteraction to penetration from outside.

The main functions of the information security system of the country include:

Planning - identifying, monitoring and forecasting threat to national interests;

Organization - organizational, managerial and administrative and legal support for the functioning of the management system; development and application; technologically and methodologically unified principles for the formation of information resources based on the results of activities of the structural components of the management system; legal, organizational and economic mechanisms in relation to the forms and means of circulation of information resources; development and implementation of organizational measures and regulatory and methodological support of departmental and regional structures in the field of formation and use of information resources, subject to coordination of their activities; development of the financial and economic base for regulating the processes of formation and use of the information sphere;

Coordination - determination and exercise of authority by the national security management system, coordination of activities;

Stimulation - the development, adoption and implementation of political decisions, legislative and regulatory acts to ensure the management of national information resources;

Regulation - state regulation of the field of informatization to ensure scientific, technical, industrial, technological and organizational and economic conditions for the creation and application of information technologies, resources, elements of information infrastructure for the formation, development and effective use

of information resources and to facilitate access to information security facilities of world information resources global information systems;

Control - control, monitoring of the state, order and rules of the formation, development and use of information resources.

Activities to ensure information security of the Republic of Uzbekistan are carried out on the basis of principles that are divided into general and special.

The most important general principles of security activities include humanism, concreteness, effectiveness, a combination of publicity and professional secrets, legality and constitutionality [5].

The principle of humanism is to ensure the rights and freedoms of man and citizen while countering threats to information security, preventing unlawful attacks on his personality, humiliating the honor and dignity of a person, arbitrary interference in his private life, personal and family secrets, restricting the freedom of his information activities, and also in minimizing damage to these rights and freedoms in cases where their restriction is carried out legally.

The principle of concreteness is to ensure security in relation to specific life circumstances, taking into account the various forms of manifestation of objective laws on the basis of reliable information about both internal and external threats, and about the possibilities to counter them. Reliable information allows us to establish specific forms of manifestation of threats, to determine in accordance with this the goals and actions to ensure security, to specify methods of countering threats, as well as the forces and means necessary for their implementation.

The principle of effectiveness is to achieve the goals of counteraction at the lowest cost of manpower and means. Ensuring information security in any social community requires certain material, financial and human resources. On this basis, security, like any other socially useful activity of people, should be carried out rationally and effectively. Typically, the effectiveness criterion that is applied in practice is the ratio of the amount of prevented damage from the realization of threats to the costs of countering these threats.

The principle of combining publicity and professional secrecy is to find and maintain the necessary balance between the openness of activities to counter threats to information security, which allows achieving trust and support of society and the protection of certain information, the disclosure of which can reduce the effectiveness of counteraction to security threats.

The principle of legality and constitutionality means the performance of all the functions characteristic of state organizations and officials in strict accordance with the current constitution, laws and by-laws, in accordance with the competence established by law. Strict and steady observance of the rule of law and constitutionality should be an indispensable requirement, the principle of activity of not only state, but also non-state bodies, institutions and organizations.

The special principles of information security should be attributed primarily to global.

The principle of globalization is that these activities should be carried out in concert both in a particular society and in the international community. Important forms of information security activities include social regulation, including legal and organizational measures.

The basis of improving the regulatory legal framework for information security should be based on the following principles:

- formation and application of the norms of international law as part of the legal system of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- ensuring a balance of interests of the individual, society and the state;
- coordination of the activities of state authorities and state authorities of the subjects of the Republic of Uzbekistan to improve regulatory legal framework for information security.

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the principles and guarantees of freedom of information" does not present all the principles that are considered in the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the concept of national security of the Republic of Uzbekistan" [1, 2]. It is necessary as a mutual adjustment of the principles of ensuring national security and the implementation of information policy. Based on this, the principles of ensuring the country's information security include:

- compliance with the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, universally recognized principles and norms of international law in carrying out activities to ensure the information security of the Republic of Uzbekistan [1];
- openness in the implementation of the functions of public authorities, public authorities of the constituent entities of the Republic of Uzbekistan and public associations, providing for informing the public about their activities, taking into account the restrictions established by the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- legal equality of all participants in the process of information interaction, regardless of their political, social and economic status, based on the constitutional right of citizens to freely search, receive, transmit, produce and disseminate information by any legal means [1];
- priority development of domestic modern information and telecommunication technologies, production of hardware and software that can ensure the improvement of national telecommunication networks, their

connection to global information networks in order to comply with the vital interests of the Republic of Uzbekistan [1];

- legality [2];
- maintaining a balance of the vital interests of the individual, society and the state; the mutual responsibility of the individual, society and the state to ensure security [2];
- integration with international security systems [2];
- a systematic approach to building an information security system involves taking into account all the interrelated, interacting and time-varying elements, conditions and factors that are significant for understanding and solving the problem of ensuring the country's information security. Creating a security system should be based on the principle of separation;
- open architecture of the information system. This principle of information security is that security should not be ensured through obscurity;
- access control - this principle of information security is that access to information and its media in accordance with its authority;
- comprehensive use of methods and means of protecting the information system - the coordinated use of diverse means, organizational and instructive and legislative measures, the creation and development of infrastructure facilities when constructing an integrated protection system that blocks all significant channels for implementing threats and does not contain weaknesses at the junctions of its individual components;
- equal interests of market entities and protection of national interests - equally takes into account the interests of all participants in information activities and their mutual responsibility;
- timeliness - the proactive nature of information security measures, that is, the setting of tasks for comprehensive information protection and the implementation of information security measures at the early stages of the development of information systems in general and their information protection systems, in particular;
- economic feasibility - compliance of the level of costs for ensuring information security with the value of information resources and the amount of possible damage from their disclosure, loss, leakage, destruction and distortion;
- integration with international information security systems, countering the information expansion of other countries, supporting the internationalization of global information networks and systems;
- state monitoring of the information system, control over the creation and use of information security tools through their mandatory certification and licensing of information security activities.

Information becomes the main resource of scientific, technical and socio-economic development, in connection with which we can talk about the formation of the information society. The transfer of information to the category of the most important resource of mankind brings to life the problem of the struggle for the possession of this resource, which, in turn, has led to the emergence of a fundamentally new means of attack and defense - information weapons. Threats to the information security of the Republic of Uzbekistan are manifested in unlawful access to confidential information, as well as in the possibilities of manipulating a person's consciousness and unauthorized influences on his psyche.

CONCLUSION

Today, the information sector acts as the most vulnerable component of the overall national security system. The normal life of society has become entirely determined by the level of development, the quality of functioning and the security of the information environment. Threats to information security are objective in nature, due to the current political process and are closely linked to changes in the information sphere based on the development of information technologies. The revealed regularity is expressed in the expansion of the scale of threats to information security by foreign states through information and information-psychological influences. An increase and expansion of the spectrum of information security threats increases the role of the state in the implementation of a strong information policy in practice, the close attention of society to the educational sphere that directly affects information technology today, and the improvement of the legal regulation of the activities of citizens and states in the information sphere.

REFERENCES

1. The law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On principles and guarantees of freedom of information" 12.12.2002. N 439-II;
2. Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the concept of national security of the Republic of Uzbekistan". 08/29/1997 N 467-I
3. Aripov A. The media sphere of Uzbekistan: the ways of democratization of the media. Journal of the «Фуқаролик жамияти.Гражданское общество. Civil Society». - Т. 2005. №6. p.p. 56-59.
4. Gofurov S.M. Methodological aspects of studying the problems of national security. Oriental studies. –Т.: 2005. №2. p.p. 93-96

5. Mukhammadiev J.U. The purpose, structure, principles, methods and tasks of legal support of information security. - T.: Tashkent State University of Law, 2009. p.p. 80-82.
6. Mukhammadiev J.U. Structure of legal regulation of relations in the field of information security. Journal of the "State and Law". –T., 2006. №6.p.p.54-56.
7. Rakhmanov A.R. International legal aspects of ensuring comprehensive national security of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Law.- T., 2001.pp.310
8. Saidolimov S.T. Features of some conceptual approaches to security. International relations. –T., 2005. No. 3. p.p. 16-23.
9. Saidolimov S.T. Some aspects of security research. Oriental studies. –T., 2005. №2. p.p.96–100.
10. Rasulev A.K. Prospects of development of legal protection of information technologies in Uzbekistan. Under the protection of the law, 2002. №6 (78) – p.p. 21-23
11. Urakov L.A. New information technologies in the tasks of ensuring national security of the Republic of Uzbekistan (natural and technogenic aspects): Monograph. -T .: "AL-FABA SERVIS", 2003. pp. 212.
12. Urakov L.A. Information Security: New Threats to the World Community.-T .: VCU MCV, 2001. pp. 164.