NECESSARY FACTORS OF ENSURING INFORMATION SECURITY IN YOUNG PEOPLE

Rakhimov Farukh Boltayevich
Bukhara State Pedagogical Institute
Docent of the Special Training Cycle at the Faculty of Military Education

Habibullayev is the son of Farkhodbek Faizulla
Student of the Faculty of Military Education, 1st stage, group 1-HT-22

Abstract
The article mentions the fact that information and communication and computer technologies have entered all aspects of our life today, and the basis of these changes is information, telecommunication and computer technologies, and the 21st century is the age of the information society. "Information is an important factor of socio-economic and cultural development.

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

The importance of information has been known since ancient times. That is why different methods were used to protect information in ancient times. One of them is a mysterious inscription. The message in it could not be read by anyone other than the owner of the address to which the message was sent. For centuries, this art - mysterious writing did not go beyond the upper classes of society, the residences of state embassies and intelligence missions. Only a few decades ago, everything changed radically, that is, information gained its value and became a widely distributed commodity. It is now produced, stored, transferred, sold and bought. In addition, they steal, distort and falsify it. Thus, there is a need to protect information. The emergence of the information processing industry leads to the emergence of the information protection industry. In automated information systems, information has its own life cycle. This period consists of creating it, using it and losing it when it is not needed. The following factors show the relevance of this topic: - the fact that the ideological threat is a serious threat to the development of society; - globalization processes and spiritual and informational threats are one of the big problems of today; - information security is becoming the most important area of national security; - importance of information protection; - moral threat is a threat to our identity and

future; - analysis of the factors of immunity formation against spiritual threats; - formation of the culture of obtaining information in the fight against various spiritual and informational threats in our society, etc.

As a result of the increasing role of information resources and technologies in the development of individuals, society and the state in the 21st century, the following factors determine the leading position of information security in the national security system, along with solving the issue of building civil society as an information society in Uzbekistan:

- national interests, their aggression and their protection from these aggressions are expressed and implemented through the information and information sphere;

- a person and his rights, information and information systems and their ownership are not only the main objects of information security, but also the main elements of all security objects in the field of security;

- it is possible to solve national security issues by using the information approach as the main scientific and practical method;

- the national security problem has a clearly distinct information description. Information security means the protection of information and the infrastructure supporting it from accidental or intentional effects of a natural or artificial nature. Such impacts can seriously harm information relationships, including information owners, information users, and the infrastructure that supports information protection. Protective actions aimed at ensuring information security can be characterized by a number of dimensions: the nature of the threat, the methods of action, its spread, the level of encirclement, etc. In the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 439-II of December 12, 2002 "On Principles and Guarantees of Information Freedom", information security is defined as information security and it means the state of protection of the interests of individuals, 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, and in the use of information for physical, spiritual and intellectual development, in the protection of information that ensures personal security. In the field of information, the interests of society are reflected in the provision of individual interests, strengthening of democracy, building of a social legal state, and support of social cohesion. In the field of information, the state interests in creating conditions for the development of the national information infrastructure, in the realization of the constitutional rights and freedoms of individuals and citizens in the field of obtaining information, in the use of information in order to ensure the territorial unity, sovereignty and strength of the constitutional

system, political, economic and social stability of Uzbekistan, legality and law is expressed in the strict implementation of order, in the development of international cooperation in mutual equality and mutual interest. Protection of information means:

- Ensuring the physical integrity of information, at the same time, preventing the destruction or destruction of information elements;

- not to allow falsification (change) of its elements while preserving the integrity of the information; - To prevent unauthorized access to information from the network by unauthorized persons or processes;

- is understood as believing that the information and resources provided (sold) by the owner are used only on the basis of agreements agreed 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 measures to prevent them in time;

- finding threats in order to identify specific threats and criminal activities; - to eliminate criminal activities, as well as to take measures to eliminate specific criminal activities and threats;

- eliminating the consequences of threats and criminal actions and maintaining the position. The information security system closely connects the state policy in the information field with the state policy of ensuring national security in the country.

In this case, the information security system unites the main organizers of state policy into a single whole. This determines the role of information security and its position in the country's national security system. The integrity of the goals that reflect the national interests of Uzbekistan in the field of information, the strategic directions of their achievement and the systems of their implementation means the state information policy. At the same time, the 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 characteristics: - first, information privacy, more precisely, according to the type of protected secrets; - secondly, on groups of forces, tools and methods used for information protection.

The following main areas can be included in the first group: - protection of state secrets; - protection of interstate confidential information; - protection of business secrets; - protection of service secrets; - protection of professional secrets and protection of private information.

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

information; - spiritual and educational protection of information. The practice of using information protection systems shows that only complex information protection systems can be effective. It includes the following measures: 1. 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. To create and support an environment in which violations of strictly defined rules of behavior in the moral-ethical-object are strongly negatively evaluated by the majority of employees. 3. Creation of physical barriers prohibiting unauthorized access to physically protected information. 4. Organization of administrative-appropriate confidentiality regime, access and internal regimes. 5. Use of electronic and other equipment for the protection of technical information. 6. Implementation of encryption and coding that prevents illegal access to cryptographically processed and transmitted information. 7. Use software tools to limit software usability. All information carriers, including physical, hardware, software and documentary means, are treated as a comprehensive protection object. The method of spiritual and educational protection of information plays a very important role in the protection of information. It is a person, he is an employee of an enterprise or organization, who is aware of confidential information, accumulates a lot of information in his memory, and in some cases can become a source of information leakage, and because of his fault, others have illegal access to this information. will have. The method of information protection implies the following: - educating the employee, carrying out special work aimed at forming certain qualities and views with him (explaining how important patriotism and information protection are for him personally); - training the employee in the rules and methods of information protection, forming practical skills for working with confidential information carriers. In the article, information security is considered one of the current issues, information and its types, information security, directions of national security, security issues in the information sector of our country were fully covered. And it can be mentioned here that the importance of information, its role in society and our daily life, information security, threats to information security and its types, and the importance of information security today are highlighted.

Currently, the concept of "information" is often used as a special trademark that can be bought, sold, exchanged for any other goods. At the same time, 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 a strong need to protect information from unauthorized access, intentional change, theft, loss, and other criminal acts. Information security in computer systems and networks is understood as the use of various tools and methods, taking measures and

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 that shape 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 expands. Various types of information entered our daily life through the Internet international computer network, regardless of geographical location. Information society is rapidly forming through this computer network. The concept of state borders is disappearing when traveling to the world of information. The global computer network is fundamentally changing state management, that is, the state is no longer able to control the mechanism of information dissemination. That is why problems such as illegal access to existing information, their use and loss have become urgent. All this leads to a decrease in the level of information security of the individual, society and the state.

REFERENCES

1. Farrux RAXIMOV. Chaqiriqqacha harbiy ta'lim yo'nalishlarida virtual ta'lim texnologiyalari yordamida chaqiruvga qadar boshlang'ich tayyorgarlik fanini o'qitish samaradorligini oshirish. Ta'lim va inavotsion tadqiqotlar jurnali 2022 yil 4-son

2. Rakhimov Farrukh Boltayevich. THE SIGNIFICANCE OF VIRTUAL TECHNOLOGIES IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS. Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal. ISSN: 2776-0979. Vol. 4 No. 1 (2023): wos. Published: 2023-01-06

3.А.Парпиев, А.Марахимов, Р.Ҳамдамов, У.Бегимқулов, М.Бекмурадов, Н.Тайлоқов. Янги ахборот технологиялари. ЎзМЭ давлат илмий нашриёти.-Т.: 2008, 104 б.

4. *Abduqodirov A., Xaitov A., Shodiev R. Axborot texnologiyalari – T.: O'zbekiston, 2002 y.*

5. Adizova Nigora Bakhtiyorovna. The Arrival of Great, Child and Khan Images in Interesting. European journal of life safety and stability (ejlss). Www.ejlss.indexedresearch.org Volume 14, 2022 |