



PROBLEMS OF ENSURING SECURITY IN THE INFORMATION FIELD IN THE CONDITIONS OF TODAY'S GLOBALIZATION

Sayfiddin Imomovich Ibragimov

Head of the artillery department of the Chirchik Higher Tank Command Engineering School

Abstract. The article is devoted to the information culture formation level of the present period of transition to the information society; targeted use of modern technologies in the processing of orders and distribution of computer equipment

Key words: information attack, globalization, process of globalization, colonial policy, distribution, propaganda, ideology, information culture.

BUGUNGI KUN GLOBALLASHUV SHAROITIDA AXBOROT MAYDONIDAGI XAVFSIZLIKNI TA'MINLASH MUAMMOLARI

Sayfiddin Imomovich Ibragimov

Chirchik oliy tank qumondonlik muxandislik bilimi yurti Artilleriya kafedrasida sikli boshlig'i

Annotatsiya. Maqolada bugungi kunda axborotlashgan jamiyatga o'tish bosqichida har bir insonda muayyan darajada axborot madaniyatini shakllantirish, bunda zamonaviy vositalar va texnologiyalardan maqsadli foydalanish, axborot madaniyati – axborot bilan maqsadli ishlay bilish, uni topish, qayta ishlash va tarqatish maqsadida kompyuter texnologiyalaridan, zamonaviy texnik vositalardan foydalana bilish kabi muloxazalar yuritilgan

Kalit so'zlar: informatsion xuruj, globallashuv, globallashuv jarayoni, mustamlakachilik siyosati, targ'ibot, tashviqot, mafkura, axborot madaniyati.

Аннотация. Статья посвящена вопросам уровня формирования информационной культуры людей в нынешний переходный период к информационному обществу; целенаправленного использования современных технологий при обработке заказов и распространении компьютерной техники.

Ключевые слова: информационная атака, глобализация, процесс глобализации, колониальная политика, распространение, пропаганда, идеология, информационная культура.

Introduction. Today, unconventional threats are completely changing the face of international conflicts, and information and psychological attacks pose a significant threat. They are especially dangerous in that they are aimed at undermining the very foundation of our army, primarily at influencing its spiritual and moral foundations, and also, through the use of modern



Internet technologies, at instilling in the minds and thinking of our youth destructive ideas and concepts that are completely contrary to our rich creative culture, spiritual values and traditions. Today, international terrorist groups and destructive forces are using information technologies in their activities for the evil purposes of subjugating young people and spreading the idea of violence.

Therefore, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev proposed to amend the founding documents of the SCO Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure and to give the structure the authority to establish a system for monitoring and countering threats emerging in the global information space [7].

Among the destructive ideas fighting to capture the consciousness of people in the field of globalization, we can include religious extremism, terrorism, "mass culture" and information attacks[2]. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, when asked "Who rules the world?" among world politicians, the answer was "Who owns the railways." By the 21st century, it would not be an exaggeration to answer this question "Who owns the information."

Main part. Humanity has entered the 21st century. However, seeing the threats and dangers of the new era, we must admit that the world is still extremely fragile in every way. In fact, the world is becoming safer in the 21st century. Poverty, environmental problems, resource scarcity, mass diseases, religious fanaticism and terrorism have been inherited from the 20th century to the 21st century.

Moreover, as a result of the efforts of some aggressive forces, the list of dangers has expanded even more due to new ones. Such dangers as the demographic crisis, spiritual impoverishment, information wars, and the imposition of a Western lifestyle have increased the concerns of an already troubled world[3].

If we seriously consider the dangers, we will understand that the policy of colonialism, the policy of dependency has not disappeared in the new century, but has changed its form.[5] Indeed, as he noted in his treatise "The Idea of National Independence: Basic Concepts and Principles," "as long as there is a nation, as long as there is a national state, it is inevitable that aspirations and actions that threaten its independence and freedom, traditions and customs, and that are aimed at influencing it, dominating it, and using its wealth for their own benefit will remain a constant threat."

If we examine the history of mankind, the development of its thinking in a structural way, we will see that in life there has always been a struggle between good ideas and teachings that call a person to perfection and high goals, and evil and harmful ideas, and this struggle continues today, - the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, I.A. Karimov, emphasized. Today, in the conditions of globalization, the movements in the modern information field are so intense, so fast that it is no longer possible to look at it indifferently, as before, saying, "Yes, this event happened far away from us, it has nothing to do with us. It is out of the question that a people or nation that gives in to such a mood will lag behind development for hundreds of years" [3].

Today, the process of globalization is also clearly manifested in the information field. That is, informatization is inextricably linked with the processes of globalization. In today's world, unprecedented scientific discoveries, huge technical capabilities, universal technologies, the process of globalization of information dissemination, covering the entire globe, is rapidly progressing. For example, the possibilities of information exchange and, consequently, ideological influence through the Internet system are also expanding[6]. In fact, globalization



in the information sphere is a process that creates enormous opportunities for humanity, for communication between people in all regions of the world, for the assimilation of science and cultural wealth.

It can be said that the global informatization of society is the core of scientific, technical, economic and social development. In the 21st century, called the "Information Age", information has become a strategic resource along with natural resources and energy sources. In other words, information has become the main factor of development. Unfortunately, there are forces that are turning information into a tool of development. Along with the positive aspects of the informatization process, there is also a danger of using achievements in the information sphere for bad intentions.

That is, in many cases, information is used contrary to the goals of ensuring world peace and security, adhering to the principles of sovereign equality of states, resolving conflicts peacefully, not using force, not interfering in internal affairs, and respecting human rights and freedoms.

For example, in countries where information technologies have advanced significantly, attempts are increasing to use the opportunities in the information sector for political, military, economic information and cultural aggression. Ultimately, information has become military projectiles. And the mass media are being turned into weapons of aggression.

Information wars differ from the wars we know in a number of ways.

First, information wars are much less expensive, do not require maintaining troops or purchasing weapons. Former US President Jimmy Carter did not in vain say that "\$1 spent on propaganda is more effective than \$10 spent on armaments."

Secondly, information wars do not recognize any borders. In today's world, where the Internet, satellite communications, and mass media dominate, it is impossible to sort information through customs and separate the good from the bad.

However, the most worrying thing is that in this war, the goal is not to physically destroy the opponent, but to subjugate him spiritually. In information warfare, the human mind and the spirit of the nation are targeted. Although buildings are not damaged in this war, people are not killed, and material wealth is not damaged, its ideological, moral, and spiritual damage is immeasurable. After all, it is possible to rebuild a destroyed building and compensate for lost property, but is it easy to restore the spirit of a nation that has been damaged? As an example, it is enough to imagine the bloody conflicts and conflicts in the Middle East today.

The worst thing is that those who start the information war are trying to change not only the nation's way of life, but also its perceptions of black and white, good and bad, truth and falsehood.

Globalization in the information sphere is also manifested in the struggle for world leadership. Because the level of development of information technologies is becoming one of the factors determining the geopolitical influence of the state. Today's reality shows that there is life in the words of scientists who call this phenomenon information wars, information fascism[2]. That is, the concerns that globalization, while uniting the world, is destroying it at the same time, have serious grounds.

It is clear that globalization is currently leading to the weakening and erosion of the sovereignty of nation-states, their dependence. Because attempts to restore colonialism in a new form are being carried out precisely under the slogan of globalization. Such neocolonialism has three



interrelated goals: hegemony over the world, possession of world resources, and domination in world markets. Global neocolonialism also includes a number of strategic tasks.

Conclusion. To sum up, today's reality shows that the ideologies that underpinned colonial policy have not yet been destroyed. So, we can say that humanity is facing a serious choice. Globalization, which was initially assessed mainly positively, has begun to be criticized over time. If humanity does not properly approach this process, it is inevitable that it will eventually become a toy in its hands. Because large-scale integration and globalization processes are important features of world development at the present time. Therefore, we need to form the immunity of military personnel serving in the Armed Forces to withstand the negative information-psychological attacks of the enemy during combat operations.

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