

## RAQAMLASHTIRISH JARAYONIDA AXBOROT XAVFSIZLIGIGA TAHDID VA UNING NAMOYON BO'LISHI

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### **Annotatsiya**

*Ushbu maqolada axborot tushunchasi, axborotlarning turlari, axborot xavfsizligiga tahdid va ularning turlari, axborot xavfsizligining ahamiyati kabi tushunchalar bayon etilgan. Axborot xavfsizligiga tahdidlar zamonaviya asoslar asosida talqin etilgan. Kalit so'zlar: axborot, axborotlarning turlari, xavfsizlik turlari, axborot xavfsizligi, axborot xavfsizligi turlari.*

XXI asr kishilik jamiyatining taraqqiyoti inson faoliyatining turli jabhalarida bevosita axborot ishlab chiqarish, uni iste'mol qilish va jamlash sur'atlarining o'sishi bilan bevosita bog'liq. Sababi, axborot kishilik jamiyatining muhim resurslaridan hisoblanadi. Ijtimoiy taraqqiyotda axborot strategik muhim ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan hom-ashyo va energiya bilan tenglashtirilmogda. Ma'lumki, dunyo miqyosida milliy mahsulotning 70 %ni axborot tizimlarida saqlanayotgan axborot ko'lami bilan bog'liqdir. Keyingi o'n yil ichida biz axborot texnologiyalarining shiddat bilan rivojlanib, hayotning barcha jabhalariga, ayniqsa, ishlab chiqarishning turli sohalariga joriy etilishining guvohi bo'ldik. Rivojlangan davlatlarda ko'pchilik faoliyat ko'rsatayotgan xodimlar ishlab chiqarish sohasida emas, balki u yoki bu darajada axborotni qayta ishlash bilan banddirlar. Bugungi kunda har bir xodim, mutaxassis, talaba o'z faoliyatini axborot texnologiyalarisiz tasavvur qila olmaydi. Ular o'zlarining qimmatli vaqtlarini kompyuter oldida o'tkazib, mashaqqatli mehnat evaziga yaratilgan bebaho axborotlarini saqlashni "aqli mashinalarga" ishonib, ularning yo'q qilinishi, buzilishi yoki o'g'irlanishi haqida o'ylamay, tavakkalchilikka yo'l qo'yadilar. Bunday qimmatli axborotlarni saqlash, ularning xavfsizligini ta'minlash uchun qoidalar, tamoyillar, vositalar, usullarni bilish va ustalik bilan joriy etish zarur bo'ladi. Nafaqat qimmatli axborotlar xavfsizligini ta'minlash, balki axborot tizimlari va ularning

infrastrukturasi xavfsizligini ta'minlash ham muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Insonning butun hayoti axborotni qabul qilish, saqlash va qayta ishlash bilan bog'langan. Umuman olganda, inson bilimi ham to'plangan va tartiblangan axborotdir. Ammo inson miyasi nechog'li mukammal bo'lmasin, juda katta miqdordagi axborotning hammasini xotirasida saqlay olmaydi va avloddan-avlodga hech bir o'zgarishsiz uzatib bermaydi. Shu tariqa axborotlarni saqlab, eslab turadigan texnik vositalarga zaruriyat tug'ildi. Bundan tashqari, axborot har bir millatning boyligi hisoblanadi, shu sababli uni shunday saqlash lozimki, undan kerakli vaqtda kerakli hajmda foydalanish mumkin bo'lsin. Shundagina uning bahosi beqiyos bo'ladi. Aynan shuning uchun kompyuterlar bugungi kun talabiga javob beradigan texnik vositalari va qurilmalaridan samarali foydalanishga harakat qiladi. Prezidentimiz va hukumatimizning diqqat markazidagi masalalar qatoriga ta'lim jarayonini axborotlashtirish masalasi ham kirib, ushbu masalani hal etish bo'yicha qator qonunlar va qarorlar qabul qilindi. Bu qonun va qarorlarning asosini o'quv jarayoniga yangi axborot-kommunikatsiya va pedagogik texnologiyalarni, elektron darsliklar hamda multimediyaga vositalarini keng joriy etish, zamonaviy axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalarini yaxshi biladigan va o'z kasbiy faoliyatida ulardan samarali foydalanadigan yuqori malakali, axboriy madaniyatga ega mutaxassislarni tayyorlash tashkil etadi. Hech kimga sir emas, bugungi bozor iqtisodiyotiga o'tilayotgan dorilomon zamonda jamiyatimiz taraqqiyoti xalq xo'jaligining har sohasiga yangidan-yangi texnologiyalarni, jumladan yangi axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalarini jalb qilishni ta'qoza etmoqda. Oxirgi paytda kompyuter tizimlarining turli sohalarda va keng ko'lamda ishlatilishi hamda axborotlashtirishning jadal taraqqiy etishi axborot xavfsizligi muammosini keltirib chiqarmoqda. Xavfsizlik muammosi har qanday tizim uchun uning murakkabligi, tabiatidan qat'i nazar birlamchi vazifa hisoblanadi. Tez rivojlanib borayotgan kompyuter axborot texnologiyalari bizning kundalik hayotimizning barcha jabxalarida sezilarli o'zgarishlarni olib kirmoqda. Shu bilan birga axborotning baxosi ko'p xollarda uning o'zi joylashgan kompyuter tizimining baxosida bir necha yuz va ming barobarga oshib ketmoqda. Shuning uchun tamomila tabiiy xolda axborotni unga ruxsat etilmagan xolda kirishdan, qasddan uzgartirishdan, uni ug'irlashdan, yo'qotishdan va boshqa jinoiy xarakterlardan ximoya qilishga kuchli zarurat tug'iladi. Bugungi kunda axborot xavfsizligi jamiyatdagi bosh muammolardan biri bo'lib qolmoqda. Bunga sabab, keng ko'lamda axborotlarni jamlash, saqlash, qayta ishlash va uzatishning turli xil vositalari va usullaridan foydalanishdir. Axborotni muhofaza qilishning davlat tizimi axborotni himoyalovchi texnikani qo'llaydigan idoralar va ijro etuvchilar

hamda himoya obyektlari majmuini ifodalaydi. Bu tizim axborotni muhofaza qilish sohasidagi huquqiy, tashkiliy boshqaruv va me'yoriy hujjatlarga muvofiq tashkil etiladi va faoliyat yuritadi. Shu bilan birga mamlakat milliy xavfsizligini ta'minlash tizimining tarkibiy qismi hisoblanadi va davlat xavfsizligini axborot sohasidagi ichki va tashqi tahdidlardan himoyalashga yo'naltirilgan. Shuni unutmaslik kerakki, bugungi kunda inson ma'naviyatiga qarshi yo'naltirilgan, bir qarashda arziyasiz bo'lib tuyuladigan kichkina xabar ham axborot olamidagi globallashtirish shiddatidan kuch olib, ko'zga ko'rinmaydigan, lekin zararini hech narsa bilan qoplab bo'lmaydigan ulkan ziyon yetkazishi mumkin. Birgina so'ngi o'n besh yillik ichida O'zbekistonimizning Mustaqil taraqqiyotini ko'ra olmayotgan diniy ekstremistik guruhlar beqarorlik urug'ini sepish, xalqimizni o'zi tanlagan yo'ldan ozdirish, chalg'itish uchun ne-ne kuchlarni ishga solmadilar, har qanday qabih vositalardan foydalandilar. Quyidagi omillar ushbu mavzuning dolzarbligini ko'rsatadi: - mafkuraviy tahdid jamiyat taraqqiyoti uchun jiddiy xavf ekanligini ochib berish; - globallashtirish jarayonlari va ma'naviy-axborotiy tahdidlarning namoyon bo'lish xususiyatlarini yoritish; - mafkuraviy tahdidlarni oldini olishda ommaviy axborot vositalarining ahamiyatini tahlil qilish; - ma'naviy tahdid - o'zligimiz va kelajagimizga tahdid ekanligini yoritish; - ma'naviy tahdidlarga qarshi immunitetni shakllantirish omillarini tahlil qilish; - fikrga qarshi fikr, g'oyaga qarshi g'oya, jaholatga qarshi ma'rifat bilan kurashish zaruriyatini yoshlarga tushuntirish; - jamiyatimizdagi turli ma'naviy-axborotiy tahdidlarga qarshi kurashishda axborot olish madaniyatini shakllantirishdan iborat.

Bugungi kunda har qanday taraqqiy etgan jamiyat hayotida axborotning ahamiyati uzluksiz ortib bormoqda. Uzoq o'tmishdan davlatning harbiy-strategik ahamiyatiga molik bo'lgan ma'lumotlar qat'iy sir tutilgan va himoyalangan. Hozirgi vaqtda ishlab chiqarish texnologiyalariga va mahsulotlarni sotishga tegishli axborot tovar ko'rinishiga ega bo'lib, ichki va tashqi bozorda unga bo'lgan talab ortib bormoqda. Axborot texnologiyalari avtomatlashtirish va axborotni muhofaza qilish yo'nalishlarida muntazam mukammallashib bormoqda. Zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalarining taraqqiyoti sanoat shpionaji, kompyuter jinoyatchiligi, konfidensial ma'lumotlarga ruxsatsiz kirish, o'zgartirish, yo'qotish kabi salbiy hodisalar bilan birgalikda kuzatilmoqda. Shuning uchun axborotni muhofaza qilish har qanday mamlakatda muhim davlat vazifasi hisoblanadi. O'zbekistonda axborotni muhofaza qilishning zaruriyati axborotni muhofaza qilishning davlat tizimi yaratilishida va axborot xavfsizligining huquqiy bazasini rivojlantirishda o'z ifodasini topmoqda. "Axborotlashtirish to'g'risida", "Davlat sirlarini saqlash to'g'risida", "Elektron hisoblash mashinalari dasturlari va

ma'lumotlar bazalarini huquqiy himoya qilish to'g'risida" va boshqa qonunlar hamda bir qator hukumat qarorlari qabul qilindi va amalga tatbiq etildi. Axborotni qanday yo'qotish mumkinligini va bu qanday oqibatlarga olib kelishini barcha ham tushunavermaydi. Misol uchun xakerlar Yahoo.com, Amazon.com kabi kompaniyalarga va hatto kosmik tadqiqot agentligi NASAga katta zarar yetkazdilar. Xavfsizlik xizmati bozorining eng yirik nomoyondalaridan biri RSA Security, har qanday taxdidga qarshi chora borligi xususidagi o'ylamasdan qilgan bayonotidan bir necha kundan keyin, xujumga duchor bo'ldi. Hozirda, xujumlar sonining doimo o'sishi hamda biznesning axborotdan foydalanish va almashishning elektron vositalariga bog'liqligi sharoitida mashina vaqtining yo'qolishiga olib keluvchi hatto ozgina xujumdan kelgan zarar juda katta raqamlar orqali hisoblanadi. Bu statistik ma'lumotlarning o'zi mavzuning dolzarb ekanligiga yana bir dalildir. Ravshanki, siyosiy, iqtisodiy, ilmiy-texnikaviy va boshqa axborotlarni tezlikda almashish imkoniyati jamiyat hayotining barcha sohalarida va ayniqsa ishlab chiqarishda va boshqarishda yangi texnologiyalarning qo'llanilishi so'zsiz foydalidir. Ammo, sanoatning tezlikda rivojlanishi Yer ekologiyasiga taxdid sola boshladi, yadro fizikasi sohasidagi yutuqlar yadro urushi xavfini tug'dirdi. Axborotlashtirish ham jiddiy muammolar manbaiga aylanishi mumkin. Urushlar doimo bo'lgan. Vaqt o'tishi bilan urushni olib borish butun bir fanga aylandi. Har qanday fandagidek urushda o'zining tarixi, o'zining qoidasi, mashhur namoyondalari, o'zining metodologiyasi paydo bo'ldi. Zamonaviy urush g'oyasi juda ildamlab ketdi. Endi uning makoni - butun yer shari. Urush lokal qaroqchi xujumidan bir necha davlatlarni vayron qiluvchi global muammoga aylandi. Shunday ekan keling avallo axborot o'zi nima degan savolga javob beraylik.

Axborot - manbalari va taqdim etilish shaklidan qat'iy nazar shaxslar, predmetlar, faktlar, voqealar, hodisalar va jarayonlar to'g'risidagi ma'lumotlar yig'indisidir. Endi ushbu qoidadan kelib chiqqan holda axborotning turlar haqida so'z yuritsag. O'zbekiston Respublikasining 2002-yil 12-dekabrda № 439-II-sonli "Axborot erkinligi prinsiplari va kafolatlari to'g'risida"gi qonunida axborot va uning turlari to'g'risida quyidagi ta'riflar keltirilgan: Ommaviy axborot - cheklanmagan doiradagi shaxslar uchun mo'ljallangan hujjatlashtirilgan axborot, bosma, audio, audiovizual hamdan boshqa xabarlar va materiallar; Hujjatlashtirilgan axborot - identifikatsiya qilish imkonini beruvchi rekvizitlari qo'yilgan holda moddiy jismda qayd etilgan axborot;

Maxfiy axborot - foydalanilishi qonun hujjatlariga muvofiq cheklab qo'yiladigan hujjatlashtirilgan axborot. Ushbu ta'rif O'zbekiston Respublikasi

Prezidentining “Milliy axborot resurslarini muhofaza qilishga doir qo‘shimcha chora-tadbirlar to‘g‘risida 2011- yil 8-iyuldagi PQ-1572-son qarorini amalga oshirish chora-tadbirlari haqida”gi 2011-yil 7-noyabr 296-sonli qarorida quyidagicha ifodalangan: maxfiy axborot – O‘zbekiston Respublikasi qonun hujjatlariga muvofiq foydalanish cheklangan, davlat sirlariga mansub axborot mavjud bo‘lmagan hujjatlashtirilgan axborot<sup>99</sup>.

Konfedensial axborot – hujjatlashtirilgan axborot, undan foydalanish qonun hujjatlariga muvofiq chegaralanadi<sup>100</sup>.

Axborot bu – biror voqea haqidagi batafsil xabar, ma’lumot.<sup>101</sup>

Axborot resurslari – bu tashkilot miqyosida axborotni muhofaza qilish bo‘yicha optimal boshqaruv yechimlari qabul qilinadigan axborot. Unga quyidagilar kiradi:

-  huquqiy axborot (xavfsizlik muammolari bo‘yicha me‘yoriy baza);
-  tijorat axborotlari (ishlab chiqariladigan mahsulot va unda axborotni muhofaza qilish bo‘yicha ko‘rsatiladigan xizmatlar haqida axborot);
-  ilmiy-texnik axborot (xavfsizlik bo‘yicha mamlakat va chet el ishlab chiqarish texnologiyasi jarayonlari bo‘yicha axborot);
-  tashkilotning axborot xavfsizligi holati, unga tahdidlar bo‘yicha axborot-tahliliy faoliyat natijasida olingan tahliliy axborot. Gap xavfsizlik masalasida borar ekan avvalo uning yo‘nalishlari bilan tanishib chiqaylik. Xavfsizlikning asosiy yo‘nalishlari:

- axborot xavfsizligi;
- iqtisodiy xavfsizlik;
- mudofaa xavfsizlik;
- ijtimoiy xavfsizlik;
- ekologik xavfsizlik;

Axborot xavfsizligi deganda tabiiy yoki sun‘iy xarakterdagi tasodifiy yoki qasddan qilingan ta’sirlardan axborot va uni qo‘llab-quvvatlab turuvchi infrastukturaning himoyalanganligi tushuniladi. Umumiy yo‘nalishga ko‘ra axborot xavfsizligiga tahdidlar quyidagilarga bo‘linadi: Birinchisi, O‘zbekistonning ma’naviy ravnaqi sohalarida, ma’naviy hayot va axborot faoliyatida fuqarolarning konstitutsiyaviy huquqlari va erkinliklariga tahdidlar; Ikkinchisi, mamlakatning axborotlashtirish, telekommunikatsiya va aloqa vositalari industriyasini

<sup>99</sup> Ўзбекистон Республикаси қонун ҳужжатлари тўплами. – Т.: 2011. – № 45- 46. – 472-м

<sup>100</sup> Алоқа ва ахборотлаштириш соҳасида ахборот хавфсизлиги: Атамалар ва таърифлар. Тармоқ стандарти: TSt 45- 010: 2010

<sup>101</sup> O‘zbekiston Milliy ensiklopediyasi.-T.: Davlat ilmiy nashiyoti. 2000

rivojlanishiga, ichki bozor talablarini qondirishga, uning mahsulotlarini jahon bozoriga chiqishga, shuningdek mahalliy axborot resurslarini yig'ish, saqlash va samarali foydalanishni ta'minlashga nisbatan tahdidlar; Uchinchi, respublika hududida joriy etilgan hamda yaratilayotgan axborot va telekommunikatsiya tizimlarining me'yorida ishlashiga, axborot resurslari xavfsizligiga tahdidlar. Axborot xavfsizligiga tahdidlar darajasiga ko'ra quyidagicha toifalanishi mumkin:

a) shaxs uchun: – axborotlarni qidirish, olish, uzatish, ishlab chiqish va tarqatish bo'yicha fuqarolarning konstitutsiyaviy huquqlari va erkinliklarini buzilishi; – fuqarolarni shaxsiy hayot daxlsizligi huquqidan mahrum qilish; – g'ayriixtiyoriy zararli axborotlardan fuqarolarning o'z sog'liqlarini himoya qilish huquqlari buzilishi; – intellektual mulk obyektlariga tahdid.

b) jamiyat uchun: – axborotlashtirilgan jamiyatni qurishga to'siqlar; – jamiyatning ma'naviy yangilanish, uning ma'naviy boyliklarini saqlash, fidoyilik va xolislik, mamlakatning ko'p asrlik ma'naviy an'alarini rivojlantirish, milliy, madaniy merosni targ'ib qilish, axloq me'yorlari huquqlaridan mahrum qilish; – zamonaviy telekommunikatsiya texnologiyalarini taraqqiy etishi, mamlakat ilmiy va ishlab chiqarish potensialini rivojlantirish va saqlab qolishga qarshilik qiluvchi muhitni yaratish.

v) davlat uchun:

– shaxs va jamiyat manfaatlari himoyasiga qarshi harakatlar;

– huquqiy davlat qurishga qarshilik;

– davlat boshqaruv organlari ustidan jamoat nazorati institutlarini shakllantirishga qarshi harakatlar;

– shaxs, jamiyat va davlat manfaatlarini ta'minlovchi davlat boshqaruv organlari tomonidan qarorlarni tayyorlash, qabul qilish va tatbiq etish tizimini shakllantirishga qarshilik;

– davlat axborot tizimlari va davlat axborot resurslari himoyasiga to'siqlar;

– mamlakat yagona axborot muhiti himoyasiga qarshi harakatlar.

Maqolada hozirgi kunda axborot xavfsizligi dolzarb masalalardan biri hisoblanib, axborot va uning turlari, axborot xavfsizligi, milliy xavfsizlikning yo'nalishlari, davlatimizning axborot sohasidagi xavfsizlik masalalari to'laqonli yoritib berildi. Va yana shuni aytib o'tish mumkinki bu yerda axborotning ahamiyati, uning jamiyatda va kundalik hayotimizda tutgan o'rni, axborot xavfsizligi, axborot xavfsizligiga tahdid va uning turlari, bugungi kunda axborot xavfsizligining dolzarb ahamiyat kasb etishi masalalar yoritilgan.

Hozirgi davrga kelib hayotimizni axborot texnologiyasi, kompyutersiz tasavvur qilish mumkin emas bo'lib qoldi. Xozirda "axborot tushunchasi" sotib olish, sotish, biror boshqa tovarga almashtirish mumkin bo'lgan maxsus tovar belgisi sifatida tez-tez ishlatilmoqda. Shu bilan birga axborotning bahosi ko'p hollarda uning o'zi joylashgan kompyuter tizimining bahosida bir necha yuz va ming barobarga oshib ketmoqda. Shuning uchun tamomila tabiiy holda axborotni unga ruxsat etilmagan holda kirishdan, qasddan o'zgartirishdan, uni o'g'irlashdan, yo'qotishdan va boshqa jinoiy xarakterlardan himoya qilishga kuchli zarurat tug'iladi. Kompyuter tizimlari va tarmoqlarida axborotni ximoya ostiga olish deganda, berilayotgan, saqlanayotgan va qayta ishlanilayotgan axborotni ishonchliligini tizimli tarzda ta'minlash maqsadida turli vosita va usullarni qo'llash, choralarni ko'rish va tadbirlarni amalga oshirishni tushunish qabul qilingan. Hozirgi kunda milliy axborot resurslari xar bir davlatning iqtisodiy va harbiy salohiyatini tashkil qiluvchi omillaridan biri bo'lib xizmat kilmokda. Ushbu resursdan samarali foydalanish mamlakat xavfsizligini va demokratik axborotlashgan jamiyatni muvaffaqiyatli shakllantirishni ta'minlaydi. Bunday jamiyatda axborot almashuvi tezligi yuksaladi, axborotlarni yig'ish, saqlash, qayta ishlash va ulardan foydalanish bo'yicha ilg'or axborot - kommunikatsiyalar texnologiyalarini qo'llash kengayadi. Turli xildagi axborotlar xududiy joylashishidan qat'iy nazar bizning kundalik hayotimizga Internet halqaro kompyuter tarmog'i orqali kirib keldi. Axborotlashgan jamiyat shu kompyuter tarmog'i orqali tezlik bilan shakllanib bormoqda. Axborotlar dunyosiga sayohat qilishda davlat chegaralari degan tushuncha yo'qolib bormoqda. Jahon kompyuter tarmog'i davlat boshqaruvini tubdan o'zgartirmoqda, ya'ni davlat axborotlarning tarqalishi mexanizmini boshqara olmay qolmoqda. Shuning uchun xam mavjud axborotlarga noqonuniy kirish, ulardan foydalanish va yo'qotish kabi muammolar dolzarb bo'lib qoldi. Bularning bari shaxs, jamiyat va davlatning axborot xavfsizligi darajasining pasayishiga olib kelmoqda. Davlatning axborot xavfsizligini ta'minlash muammosi milliy xavfsizlikni ta'minlashning asosiy va ajralmas qismi bo'lib, axborot himoyasi esa davlatning birlamchi masalalaridan biri bo'lib bormoqda

## **THREAT TO INFORMATION SECURITY IN THE DIGITALIZATION PROCESS AND ITS EXTERNALIZATION**

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### **Annotation**

*This article describes concepts such as the concept of information, types of information, threats to information security and their types, and the importance of information security. Threats to information security are interpreted on the basis of modern principles. Key words: information, types of information sites, types of security, information security, types of information security.*

The development of the 21st century human society is directly related to the increase in the speed of information production, consumption and accumulation in various aspects of human activity. The reason is that information is one of the important resources of human society. In social development, information is equated with strategically important food and energy. It is known that 70% of the global national product is related to the amount of information stored in information systems. In the next ten years, we witnessed the rapid development of information technology and its introduction into all aspects of life, especially in various fields of production. In developed countries, most of the working people are not in the production sector, but in one way or another, they are engaged in information processing. Today, every employee, specialist, student cannot imagine their work without information technologies. They spend their precious time in front of the computer and take risks, trusting "smart machines" to store their hard-earned valuable information, without thinking about its destruction, corruption or theft. . It is necessary to know and skillfully implement rules, principles, tools, and methods in order to store such valuable information and ensure their safety. Ensuring the security of not only valuable information, but also the security of information systems and their infrastructure is gaining importance. The whole life of a person is connected with receiving, storing and processing information. In general, human knowledge is also collected and organized information. However, no matter how perfect the human brain is, it cannot store all the huge amounts of information in its memory, and it cannot be passed on from generation to generation without any changes. In this way, there was a need for technical means to store and remember information. In addition, information is the wealth of every



nation, so it should be stored in such a way that it can be used in the right amount at the right time. Only then will its value be incomparable. It is for this reason that computers try to make effective use of their technical tools and devices that meet today's demands. The issue of informatization of the educational process was included among the issues in the focus of attention of our President and our government, and a number of laws and decisions were adopted to solve this issue. The basis of these laws and decisions is the widespread introduction of new information and communication and pedagogical technologies, electronic textbooks and multimedia tools into the educational process, the training of highly qualified specialists with information culture who are familiar with modern information and communication technologies and use them effectively in their professional activities. It's no secret that in today's market economy, the development of our society requires the introduction of new technologies, including new information and communication technologies, into every sector of the national economy. Recently, the use of computer systems in various fields and on a large scale, as well as the rapid development of informatization, cause the problem of information security. The security problem is a primary task for any system, regardless of its complexity and nature. Rapidly developing computer information technologies are bringing significant changes in all aspects of our daily life. At the same time, the price of the information in many cases exceeds the price of the computer system in which it is located by several hundred and thousand times. Therefore, in principle, there is a strong need to protect information from unauthorized access, intentional modification, theft, loss, and other criminal acts. Today, information security remains one of the main problems in society. The reason for this is the use of various means and methods of gathering, storing, processing and transmitting information on a large scale. The state system of information protection represents a set of agencies and executives that use information protection techniques, as well as objects of protection. This system is organized and operates in accordance with legal, organizational management and regulatory documents in the field of information protection. At the same time, it is a component of the country's national security system and is aimed at protecting state security from internal and external threats in the information field. It should not be forgotten that today even a small message that is directed against human spirituality, which seems trivial at first glance, gains strength from the intensity of globalization in the world of information, which is invisible, but covers the damage with nothing. can deal massive damage that doesn't die. In the last fifteen years alone, religious extremist groups, who are unable to see the independent

development of Uzbekistan, are using what forces to sow the seeds of instability, to mislead and distract our people from the path they have chosen. They didn't do it, they used all kinds of vile means. The following factors show the relevance of this topic: - to reveal that the ideological threat is a serious threat to the development of society; - elucidate the characteristics of globalization processes and manifestations of spiritual and informational threats; - analysis of the importance of mass media in preventing ideological threats; - clarifying that moral threat is a threat to our identity and future; - analysis of factors of immunity against moral threats; - to explain to young people the need to fight against thought, idea against idea, enlightenment against ignorance; - is to form a culture of obtaining information in the fight against various spiritual and informational threats in our society.

Today, the importance of information in the life of any developed society is constantly increasing. From a long time ago, the information of the military-strategic importance of the state was strictly kept secret and protected. Currently, information related to production technologies and sales of products has the form of a commodity, and the demand for it in the domestic and foreign markets is increasing. Information technologies are constantly improving in the areas of automation and information protection. The development of modern information technologies is observed together with negative events such as industrial espionage, computer crime, unauthorized access, modification, loss of confidential information. Therefore, information protection is an important state task in any country. The need for information protection in Uzbekistan is reflected in the creation of the state system of information protection and the development of the legal basis of information security. Laws "On Disclosure", "On Preservation of State Secrets", "On Legal Protection of Computer Programs and Databases" and other laws and a number of government decisions were adopted and implemented. Individuals learn how to destroy information and how to do it and everyone understood that he was going to take it. For example, hackers damaged several companies such as Yahoo.com, Amazon.com and even the space research agency NASA. RSA Security is one of the largest names in the security services market, is a global leader in the field of security services, a few days after his reckless statement that there was a countermeasure against any threat, he faced a problem. Today, with the ever-increasing number of attacks and the dependence of businesses on electronic means of accessing and sharing information, the cost of even a small attack, which can cause loss of machine time, is calculated by very large numbers. These statistics are another proof that the topic is relevant. Today, the ability to quickly exchange intellectual, political, economic, scientific-technical and other

information is undoubtedly useful in all spheres of society, especially in production and management. However, the rapid development of industry began to threaten the Earth's ecology, and advances in nuclear physics created the threat of nuclear war. Information can also become a source of serious problems. There have always been wars. Over time, warfare has become a science. As in any science, war has its own history, its own rules, famous figures, its own methodology. The idea of modern war has gone too far. Now its place is the whole globe. The war has turned from a local pirate attack into a global problem that is destroying several countries. So let's first answer the question of what information is.

Information is a collection of information about persons, objects, facts, events, events and processes, regardless of their sources and form of presentation. Now let's talk about types of information based on this rule. The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 439-II of December 12, 2002 "On Principles and Guarantees of Freedom of Information" contains the following definitions of information and its types: Public information - unlimited scope documented information, printed, audio, audiovisual and other messages and materials intended for individuals; Documented information - information recorded on a material body with identification details;

Confidential information is documented information, the use of which is restricted in accordance with the law. This definition is based on the 2011 Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Measures for the Implementation of the Decision PQ-1572 of July 8, 2011 on Additional Measures to Protect National Information Resources" Resolution No. 296 of November 7 is expressed as follows: confidential information - documented information, the use of which is limited in accordance with the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, information belonging to state secrets is not available <sup>102</sup>.

Confidential information is documented information, the use of which is limited in accordance with legal documents <sup>103</sup>.

Information is a detailed report, information about an event. <sup>104</sup>

Information resources are information on which optimal management solutions for information protection are adopted at the organization level. It includes:

1) legal information (normative framework on security issues);

<sup>102</sup> Collection of legal documents of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - T.: 2011. - No. 45-46. - 472-m

<sup>103</sup> Information security in the field of communication and information: Terms and definitions. Network standard: TSt 45-010: 2010

<sup>104</sup> Uzbekistan \_\_ National encyclopedia.- T .: State scientific publishing house . 2000

commercial information (information about the manufactured product and information protection services provided in it);

scientific and technical information (information on national and foreign production technology processes in terms of safety;

Analytical information obtained as a result of information-analytical activities on the state of information security of the organization, threats to it. As we are talking about security, let's get acquainted with its directions first. Key areas of security:

–information security;

–economic security;

–defense security;

–social security;

–environmental safety;

Information security means the protection of information and the infrastructure supporting it from accidental or intentional effects of a natural or artificial nature. According to the general direction, threats to information security are divided into the following: First, threats to the constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens in the spheres of spiritual development of Uzbekistan, spiritual life and information activities; The second is threats to the development of the country's information, telecommunications and communications industry, to meeting the demands of the domestic market, to the world market of its products, as well as to ensuring the collection, storage and effective use of local information resources; The third is threats to the normal operation of information and telecommunication systems introduced and being created in the territory of the republic, and to the security of information resources. According to the level of threats to information security, they can be classified as follows:

a) for a person: –violation of the constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens to search, receive, transfer, develop and distribute information; –depriving citizens of the right to privacy; –violation of the rights of citizens to protect their health from involuntary harmful information; –threat to intellectual property objects.

b) for society: –obstacles to building an informed society; –spiritual renewal of the society, preservation of its spiritual wealth, dedication and impartiality, development of centuries-old spiritual traditions of the country, promotion of national and cultural heritage, depriving of the rights of moral standards; –development of modern telecommunication technologies, creating an

environment that opposes the development and preservation of the country's scientific and production potential.

c) for the state:

–actions against the protection of individual and community interests;

–opposition to the establishment of a legal state;

–actions against the formation of institutions of public control over state management bodies;

–resistance to the formation of a system of preparation, adoption and implementation of decisions by state management bodies that ensure the interests of the individual, society and the state;

–obstacles to the protection of state information systems and state information resources;

–actions against the protection of the country's unified information environment.

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 field 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.

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, exchanged for any other goods. At the same time, the value of information in many cases exceeds the value of the computer system in which it is located by several hundred and thousand times. Therefore, the principle naturally requires a strong need to protect information from unauthorized access, intentional modification, theft, loss, and other criminal acts. Information security in computer systems and networks means the use of various tools and methods, taking measures and implementation of measures 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 have entered our daily life through the Internet

international computer network, regardless of geographical location. Information society is rapidly forming through this computer network. In the journey to the world of information, the concept of national borders is disappearing. The global computer network is fundamentally changing state management, that is, the state is no longer able to control the mechanism of information dissemination. Therefore, 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. The problem of ensuring the state's information security is the main and integral part of ensuring national security, and information protection is becoming one of the primary issues of the state.