



SECURITY IN THE INFORMATION COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

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Abstract

The article describes security in the information communication system, its types and problems.

Key words: Information and communication technologies, information security, information protection, computer crime, information protection in Uzbekistan
Currently ensuring information security is recognized as one of the important directions of the state policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

It is important to understand that the state information policy is understood as a separate area of people's life and activity, which is related to the increase and dissemination of information that meets the interests of the state and civil society and is aimed at ensuring creative, constructive communication.

Experts distinguish two aspects of the state information policy: technological (regulation of the process of development of the components of the information environment) and substantive (priorities of the communicative activity of the participants of the socio-political process).

The objects of the state information policy are print mass media (newspapers, magazines, books); electronic (television, radio, Internet); means of communication; information rights and security are understood.

Information security, on the other hand, means protecting data and the supporting infrastructure from any accidental or malicious effects. Its main task is to protect the confidentiality, integrity and availability of data in a balanced way.

In the last decade of the 20th century, information and communication technologies (ICT) became one of the main factors affecting the way of life of people and the development of society. Today, as a result of the rapid development of information and communication technologies in human society, profound changes are taking place in all areas of people's lives. Information and communication technologies cover all aspects of human life, that is, work, communication, household and cultural spheres. They open great opportunities for the development and improvement of the standard of living for every person



and make it possible for a person to get out of isolation and join the world information society. "Threat to information security means actions taken against a protected object that lead to the risk of damage or loss of information" Usually, legal, technical,

It differs in financial, organizational and other resource provision the following four categories of informational subjects is allocated:

- a whole country;
- state organizations;
- commercial structures;
- individual citizens

Purpose and conceptual basis of information protection. In general, the purpose of information protection is as follows can be expressed as:

- information dissemination, theft, violation, falsification prevention;
- prevention of threats to the security of a person, society, and the state;
- destruction, modification, copying of information, prevent illegal actions such as blocking;
- illegal impact on information resources and information systems prevent other forms of private ownership of documented information providing the legal regime as an object;
- personal data available in the information system citizens by maintaining privacy and confidentiality protection of constitutional rights;
- preservation of state secrets, documented in accordance with the law ensuring confidentiality of information;
- in information processes and information systems, technologies and in the design, development and application of means of their provision ensuring the rights of subjects.

The effectiveness of information protection is its timeliness, determined by activity, continuity and complexity. Protective measures It is dangerous to transfer information in a complex way provides elimination of channels. It is known that only one is open the effectiveness of the entire protection system of the information dissemination channel drastically reduces.

This is the analysis of the state of affairs in the field of information protection shows that the fully formed concept of protection and the structure is formed, its basis is the following:

- developed on the basis of industry, the protection of information improved technical means;



- specialized in solving information protection issues existence of organizations;
- a sufficiently clearly expressed system of views on this problem;
- sufficient practical experience, etc.

However, according to foreign press reports, the information is criminal activities are not decreasing, but rather steadily increasing is becoming a trend. Modern society is so dependent on information technology that failures in information systems can lead to significant events in the "real" world. There is no need to explain to anyone that software and data stored on a computer must be protected. Widespread software piracy, malicious viruses, hacking attacks, and sophisticated commercial espionage tools force software developers and users to look for ways and means of protection. There are many ways to restrict access to data stored on computers. Security of information and communication systems can be divided into technological, software and physical types. From the point of view of technological security, both "mirror" servers and dual hard drives are widely used in information systems.

Make sure you use reliable uninterruptible power systems. Power surges can erase memory, change programs, and destroy chips. Power surge protectors can protect servers and computers from power surges. Uninterruptible power supplies allow the computer to be turned off without losing data.

The development of modern information technologies is observed together with negative events such as industrial espionage, computer crime, unauthorized access, alteration, and 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. "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. Information protection should ensure the prevention of damage caused by voluntary loss of information (theft, tampering, forgery). It is necessary to organize information protection measures on the basis of current laws and regulations on information security and in the interests of information users. In order to ensure a high level of information protection, it is necessary to regularly solve complex scientific and technical tasks and improve protection tools.



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