

On the Issue of Information and Psychological Security of Citizens in Community Information

A. F. Kamolov

Fergana regional branch of Uzbekistan state institute of art and culture

Abstract: Mankind's need for information, its acquisition, use and dissemination is growing at an unprecedented rate. One of the main requirements today is to further improve the system of public administration, the rapid introduction of modern information technologies and communications, "e-government" and information systems in all sectors of the economy. In this regard, on February 4, 2015, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the establishment of the Ministry of Information Technologies and Communications of the Republic of Uzbekistan" was adopted and published in the press. It is known that as the demand for information increases, so does the number of distributors. So is the information being disseminated in the interests of those who demand it? If there are threats to the information security of an individual, society, state, is it possible to prevent and protect it? Such questions are becoming one of the most important issues in the context of the globalization process. In order to solve them correctly, it is necessary to understand the concept of information security and look for ways to ensure information security in all its aspects, in particular, legal support. Simply put, information security is the protection of the interests of the subjects of information relations.

Keywords: information, keyword, system.

A threat is an action aimed at violating a particular security. It can be overt or covert. In the 21st century, the information attack is becoming more and more a psychological attack. It should be borne in mind that the concept of information and psychological security is directly related to the protection of man and society, the individual and his inviolability, historical and cultural heritage. Modern methods of influencing the consciousness and psyche of people are carried out through information. Modern methods of influencing the consciousness and psyche of people are carried out through information. Influence through information can be transmitted through means such as radio, television, press, internet, among which television is the most influential medium. The effectiveness of the Internet is explained by its infinity of numbers, its spread all over the world, its combination of features of the press, radio and television, and its high speed.

What are the sources of threats to information and psychological security in such a highly advanced globalization of technology? How can its sources be identified? Currently, there is no complete classification of threats and sources of threats to information and psychological security in the scientific and educational literature. This is explained by the novelty and complexity of the problem. In ensuring information and psychological security of a person, the threat can be divided into two groups - external and internal threats.

A common source of external threats to a person's information and psychological security is information that distracts people and does not allow them to perceive themselves and those around them in the same way. This information includes the media (information systems, such as the Internet, etc.), literature (art, science and technology, socio-political, special, etc.), art (various areas of public culture), education (preschool, secondary special, etc.), higher education, etc.),

education (public organizations (all forms of education in the formal, informal and educational system) and personal communication.

Not all information from external sources is intended to mislead or mislead people. In addition to reliable, simple, understandable information, there may be information that secretly threatens the information-psychological security of the person, and the ability to distinguish them depends on the individual ability of the person.

Knowledge of their individual-psychological characteristics and the general classification and laws of mental activity is now not only a necessity for man, but also the most important condition for security in social interactions, in various interpersonal situations.

The Republic of Uzbekistan has adopted a number of normative and legal acts regulating the acquisition, use and dissemination of information, including the Law "On guarantees and freedom of access to information." Laws "On Principles and Guarantees of Freedom of Information" and "On Informatization". According to the Law "On Informatization" is an organizational, socio-economic and scientific-technical process of creating conditions for the use of information resources, information technology and information systems to meet the information needs of legal entities and individuals. According to the Law "On Principles and Guarantees of Freedom of Information", information means information about individuals, things, facts, events, events and processes, regardless of their sources and form of presentation. Access to information may be restricted only by law and in order to protect human rights and freedoms, the foundations of the constitutional system, the moral values of society, the spiritual, cultural and scientific potential of the country, to ensure security. The Law on Principles and Guarantees of Freedom of Information states that the principles of freedom of information are openness and transparency, openness to all and fairness. Of course, the media is open to all citizens and there are no barriers to its use. But the question is how and for what purpose this information will be used. For example, a research scientist can study different information, improve his knowledge and skills, innovate in various fields, solve problems. However, this activity should not threaten or harm the interests of the individual, society and the state.

The law also outlines the following ways to achieve public information security:

- Ensuring the development of the foundations of a democratic civil society, freedom of the media;
- not to allow undue psychological influence on the public consciousness through the media, to distract it;
- -Preservation and development of spiritual, cultural and historical riches of society, scientific and scientific-technical potential of the country;
- to derail the understanding of national identity, to alienate society from historical and national traditions and customs, to destabilize the socio-political situation, to disrupt inter-ethnic and inter-religious harmony

In addition, the above-mentioned decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the establishment of the Ministry of Information Technologies and Communications of the Republic of Uzbekistan" The issue of further development of technical infrastructure for the protection of human resources is highlighted as a topical issue.

In the context of the speed of the informatization process, in order to ensure the information and psychological security of citizens, to prevent psychological threats, to reduce their impact, it is expedient to do the following.

Psychological preparation. First of all, the person must ensure his psychological security. To do this, he must be well aware of his individual characteristics, have a broad outlook, and be able to react to various events taking place around him.

Education and upbringing. In order to ensure the above, it is necessary to pay special attention to the process of education and upbringing of young people to be able to withstand such information attacks, to respond to threats, and to educate young people in this spirit. Knowledge should be given.

The media. To this day, the Higher Media has become a very powerful force. Its data transmission and reception capabilities have expanded significantly since the end of the twentieth century. Both positive and negative information can reach our country and the population through the mass media. In order to strengthen the above two conditions, to reduce the various information attacks on our country, and to prevent it, we must first further develop our national media. The most important and central issue in all of the above is the idea of national independence. Inculcating the idea of national independence in the minds of the population, and educating young people in the spirit of such ideas is a national force that contributes to the effective implementation of all measures aimed at ensuring information and psychological security.

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