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DISTINCTIVE FEATURES OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION SECURITY POLICY IN THE NEWUZBEKISTAN

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Abstract

This article summarizes the world information about the ancient terrorism of Tabor changes , complicates and clarifies information about the risks and threats of a deep scientific understanding of the meaning of the profession of Tobor current The press release talks about the social, political, legal, economic, geological nature of terrorism, that it constantly affects social, political, legal, economic, criminal factors, as well as ethnic and confessional conflicts, as well as product quality. At the same time, as in the modern information environment, terrorism in the ancient world is important for the effectiveness of state strategy and political technologies, and as a cause-and-effect complex created to influence the entire political sphere, which is important for fighting terrorism.

Keywords Information, information terrorism, information warfare, international terrorism, information-psychological warfare, information-ideological threat, psycho-intellectual influence.

INTRODUCTION

"Security" is a broad concept that has long included the prevention and neutralization of threats. It is no coincidence that in the modern world, global security is at the center of universal interests, and it is interpreted as the protection of individuals, society and the state from threats . In the scientific socio-philosophical approach, security is not a material value, it is manifested as an epistemological category in the perception of the world and the surrounding world in the process of knowledge. The "security" factor arises and forms when there is any threat to the realization of human needs, needs and interests. The ability of a person to perceive a risk as a source of potential harm is the main criterion of the level of safety. Therefore, security is a philosophical field of protecting humanity from natural and social hazards. This concept is an integral field arising from the intersection of such disciplines as

philosophy, law, economics, technology, politics, management, history, sociology, ethics, aesthetics, psychology. Its main subject, "main participant" is a person, and security objects include the person, society and the state. In general, in the scientific literature, the term security is defined as "the condition and standard of protection of a certain subject from threats, harm, damage and evil. [1]

LITERATURE REVIEW

The scope and scope of security today is wide: global, political, geopolitical, economic, genetic, moral, socio-cultural, personal, corporate, household, military, technological, informational, regional, strategic, demographic, medical, environmental, etc. Today's socio-political and economic changes in the Republic of Uzbekistan require a new scientific, methodological and conceptual development of security in the field of

education. Unfortunately, education, which is an important component of national security, especially higher education, is not given enough attention in the doctrine of education, in state regulatory documents, in the regulations of the Ministry of Public Education, in the regulations of higher education institutions. It is noted that the level of security of the state from a strategic point of view is determined by the state of its educational system. Of course, national security cannot be ensured only through the implementation of education policy. However, safety cannot be guaranteed without this factor. The definition given by the Russian scientist V. Petrovsky, who conducted research in the field of security, is very close in meaning to the above definition: "Security is a state or situation in which there is no danger of an object, that is, a change in its properties for the worse. [2] Although this definition covers the general meaning of the term security, it takes a static approach to the term, meaning that the dynamic characteristics of the term "security" are neglected in this definition.

In his research work, O.O. Sirojov tries to clarify the definitions given to this sentence in different ways. Showing the results of summarizing the definitions given to the term "security", it shows that in most cases this term is interpreted as "a state of protection of the individual, society and the state from risks". After that, the types of security are considered. Several dozen types of security are listed, such as military, regional, political, economic, biological, demographic, geospatial. The types of security threats are then discussed and listed as above.

METHODOLOGY

The criteria, indicators and scope of educational security should be defined. It is necessary to achieve their comprehensive application in terms of quality and quantity. Methods should be developed to assess and determine the overall growth trend and level of educational security. Currently, a systematic approach to the measurement and clarification of economic and social threats to the development of a mechanism for ensuring the safety of education in the state is on the agenda. The systematic approach allows us

to conclude that the stable and targeted activity of the state should be the basis for ensuring the country's economic and social security. It is clear from this that the priorities of education policy should be expressed in the following directions: clear conditions for the provision of economic and social security by the state:

- measures to ensure the competitiveness of the national economy and to protect the state's competitive advantages;

- measures by the state aimed at raising the standard of living of the population, improving living conditions and making education more competitive.

The analysis of the research comes to the conclusion that measures necessary to ensure the economic security of Uzbekistan should be consistently implemented. First of all, it is necessary to ensure the competitiveness of education in domestic and foreign "intellectual markets". This can only be done through continuous development and improvement of real competitive capabilities. Secondly, bringing the standard of living of the population of Uzbekistan closer to European standards can be achieved mainly by taking into account the impact of external and internal factors on the quality of life.

RESULTS

In order to understand the youth policy, it is necessary to clarify the concept of youth. The concept of youth was first developed by V. T. Lisovsky, who represents youth as a generation that has passed the stage of socialization, a group that has mastered professional, cultural and other functions. He considers youth policy as a system of measures to "acquire", "hold" and "support" youth groups. He noted that young people are a thin layer compared to other groups of the population. [4] In the last ten years, ensuring the safety of education in the Republic of Uzbekistan was carried out along with efforts aimed at fundamentally changing the old education system and adapting it to the education system of developed Western countries. It is known that at the moment the European educational community is going through a period of changes called "Bologna process". The goal is to

create a pan-European education system based on fundamental principles. Today, it is no secret that Europeans recognize the whole of Europe as "one world". However, higher education is a very important area that has a great influence on the formation of society, and therefore the fragmentation and "diversity" of education systems hinders the "strengthening" of the European Union.

The Union envisages the free movement of labour, goods and capital. Naturally, in this case, it is necessary to define the general criterion of the level of higher education. Because without it, it is not possible to exchange freely with highly qualified personnel. As a result of the implementation of the Bologna Declaration, European higher education is becoming a pragmatic process focused on the labor market. The two-stage system allows to shorten the "production period" of education, to implement mass education at the main stage and optional (mostly paid) education at the next stage. This is considered as a factor that increases the competitiveness of European education. In the future, the priorities of the economic policy aimed at maintaining the competitive advantages of the leading sectors of the economy of Uzbekistan should ensure an increase in the level of educational security.

CONCLUSION

Today, all countries of the world attach priority to information security in the national security system. For this, the creation of civil society as an information society in the Republic of Uzbekistan is a priority of the state, because the role of information, information resources and technologies in the development of citizens and society in the 21st century is increasing. Of course, the ideas of national security and patriotism cannot be formed without propaganda, explanation, and transparency. Mass media, journalism and publicism of our country play an important role in this process. The reconstruction policy led, first of all, to the revival of national historical memory, and this was reflected in journalism. The journalistic mindset has embraced all Kazakh intellectuals, who have begun to convey their ideas and

proposals in all directions and directions of the renewed national consciousness through mass media. The "Concept of National Security" states that there is a regional and global threat in the form of religious extremism, inter-ethnic and ethnic conflicts, the proliferation of weapons, including nuclear weapons, international terrorism, the rise of organized crime, the spread of narcotics, and environmental degradation. Therefore, ensuring the national security of our country is not only the task of the state or law enforcement agencies, but also the obligation and duty of every citizen. After all, our national security is the security of our country, society, family, parents, children, and future generations.[5]

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