CYBERSECURITY AS A SOCIAL PHENOMENON

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Abstract:

Global informatization currently actively controls the existence and life of states of the world community, information technologies are used to solve problems of ensuring national, military, and economic security, etc. At the same time, one of the fundamental consequences of the global informatization of state and military structures has become the emergence of a fundamentally new environment of confrontation between competing states - cyberspace, which is not geographical in the generally accepted sense of the word, but is fully international.

Keywords: Cyberspace, Cybersecurity Strategies, phenomenon, information technology, security, state.

Introduction

In the 16th and up to the beginning of the 20th century, conceptual ideas about security and its provision were formed mainly under the influence of the desire of individual states to expand their territories, seize natural and human resources to strengthen their power and strength, increase the role and status in the system of interstate relations. Thus, T. Hobbes argued that to end the "war of all against all", and to ensure internal peace in the human community, citizens must submit to a powerful sovereign (prince, king, people). In the international arena, the sovereign protects the interests of the country by military means, since in the system of relations of a national state there are no rules and institutions of legal coercion. The sovereign, both within the human community and in the system of interstate relations, is authorized to protect the life and property of people from any danger.

The awareness by society of the vital need for its security, ensuring its sufficient level has been throughout almost the entire history of human civilization a stimulus for people's special interest in this phenomenon, its comprehensive study and understanding. The first ideas about security were mainly reduced to understanding it as such a state of the environment surrounding a person when there are no dangers in it, i.e. conditions and factors threatening individuals or their communities in the form of a family, population, or state. Later, with the onset of rapid scientific and technological progress, in the process of formation and strengthening of national states, theoretical ideas about security were enriched and developed, its assessments as a phenomenon were constantly adjusted and clarified, and new paradigms of security and its provision were formed.

Analysis of Literature

Cyberspace is a new multi-faceted phenomenon that was discovered by mankind. On the one hand, it is a new reality, an environment that the military recognizes as a field for conducting military operations. On the other hand, it is a tool by which different management entities shape a person's

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worldview. On the third hand, it is a mirror that can both reflect the phenomena of real life and distort them. In Western scientific discourse, according to the American military expert F.D. Kramer, there are about 28 definitions of the concept of "cyberspace". French professor S.I. Laurent in the "Cybersecurity Strategy of France" indicates that cyberspace is a socio-technical reality that is deeply connected with the political context. The scientist notes that the socio-political aspect is omitted in many definitions, even though it is strategically formative and has special significance for the state, corporations and extraterritorial management projects.

The safety of people and their protection from various dangers and threats have been a concern to humans as rational beings (homo sapiens) since the first years of their life. In the early stages of the functioning and development of human society, its safety was reduced mainly to protection from the dangerous impact of natural phenomena, to the ability of a person to ensure their existence. "... To each species of living beings," noted M. T. Cicero, "nature has given the desire to defend itself, to protect its life, ... to avoid everything that seems harmful, and to acquire and obtain for itself everything necessary for life". (Kapustin. 2017)

Subsequently, as social relations became institutionalized, it became necessary to protect people not only from natural dangers and threats but also from dangers and threats created by man himself. A necessary condition for the safety of human society became not only the prevention and suppression of dangers and threats emanating from "the forces of nature and various accidents", but also from "the evil will of people". In essence, security according to T. Hobbes is the subordination of society to the sovereign and its protection from various dangers and threats by force. I. Kant, speaking out against the approach of T. Hobbes, formulated the position on "permanent peace" as a "moral norm". Its meaning was that security is an enlightened political order - a republican constitution, a federal state system of world citizenship.
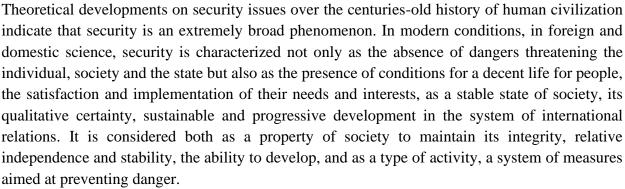
I. Kant considered moral norms and obligations expressed in law to be the main instrument for ensuring security. Nations - states, in order to ensure their security, are obliged to subordinate their national interests to the rules of the international order, which are the moral obligations of citizens of individual states in relation to the entire human community.

G. Grotius, addressing the problems of security, emphasized that not individuals, but sovereign states are the main force for ensuring security. At the same time, for sovereign states, generally accepted human norms should be decisive in the relationships between them. For Grotius, security is the peaceful coexistence and institutionalization of a community of sovereign states, each of which retains its characteristics, capabilities and conditions for its functioning and development in the system of world relations. In 1814-1815, at the Congress of Vienna, this idea was embodied in the creation of the Holy Alliance as a system of "balance of power in the 19th century", the purpose of which was to prevent war and ensure security.

At the beginning and in the middle of the 20th century, in fundamentally new historical conditions of the development of human civilization, the main content of which was the struggle of leading countries for world domination, for the implementation of their national interests and socio-political ideologies, special attention in security theory began to be paid to collective and international security. The thesis that the general security of humanity can be achieved only based on taking into account, achieving a balance and harmonization of the interests of various peoples and countries, their close interaction has become widespread. The security of an individual country is ensured taking into account the security of other countries, which requires general imperatives-

rules that all states adhere to. (Kiberugrozy. 2022)

Discussion

Theoretical developments on security issues over the centuries-old history of human civilization indicate that security is an extremely broad phenomenon. In modern conditions, in foreign and domestic science, security is characterized not only as the absence of dangers threatening the individual, society and the state but also as the presence of conditions for a decent life for people, the satisfaction and implementation of their needs and interests, as a stable state of society, its qualitative certainty, sustainable and progressive development in the system of international relations. It is considered both as a property of society to maintain its integrity, relative independence and stability, the ability to develop, and as a type of activity, a system of measures aimed at preventing danger.

All definitions and characteristics of security currently available in the social and humanitarian sciences, despite their contradictory nature, taking into account their content and semantic meaning, are conditionally divided into two main groups. The first group consists of definitions based on the comparison of danger and safety, their dialectic, on the direct meaning of the word "safety", determined by the semantics of the Russian language (safety is the absence of danger or threat to someone or something, safety, reliability. These definitions can rightfully be called protective. In them, safety is characterized as a hypothetical absence of danger, the very possibility of any shocks, or cataclysms for an object, a system, as their real protection from dangers, the ability to reliably withstand dangers and threats. "The meaning of safety," writes V.N. Kuznetsov, "is life without dangers. Only in the presence of danger to any object does the phenomenon of safety take shape and arise." The second group is the definitions in which cybersecurity is considered in a broader context, from the standpoint of the internal organization, functioning and development of any object, system, their interaction with the environment and computer technology. Such definitions can be called protective-functional and activity-based. Cybersecurity is interpreted in them as self-defence with the help of modern computer technologies, and, first of all, as the property of an object, a system to survive, develop and improve, their ability to maintain their special qualities, as the absence of contradictions in the functioning and development of an object, a system that can lead to their destruction. From a theoretical, cognitive point of view, all modern definitions and characteristics of security do not fundamentally contradict each other but complement and develop, concretize and deepen the ideas about security as a social phenomenon, about its essence. They focus on the fact that in its essence, security is a certain state of an object, a system, the relationship, interaction and relationship of the entire set of conditions and factors that ensure the preservation, security, functioning, development and improvement of objects, and systems. This is "... an internal property of a stable system in conditions of conflict, risk, threats." Cybersecurity of the human information society characterizes the vital activity of people and their formations as the most organized part of living biological beings, their ability to self-reproduction, existence and development, and creation of necessary resources and conditions for this in the era of globalization. (Zubarev. 2013)

Cybersecurity of the information society is manifested in the ability of human society to maintain its qualitative certainty and integrity, ensure optimization and improvement of its internal organization when interacting with other objects, and systems and preserve personal confidential

data. This is a state of protection of the vital interests of an individual, society, people and states from a whole range of different types and levels of dangers and threats. Cybersecurity of the information society represents such a state of all spheres of human activity, associations, groups, organizations and institutions formed by them, as well as the conditions of their functioning, spatial and geographical interaction of social organisms, ensuring the preservation and strengthening of the integrity and independence of the human community, its development and protection at the general (global), regional and territorial-state (national) levels. Social phenomenon - product (result) of human communication. Such communication takes place in a particular social environment, which is a set of subjects of society and public connections (social relations) that unite subjects into various kinds of communities. Such communities are formed by combining the efforts of citizens to achieve common socially significant goals of their activities.

By their scale and nature, the following groups of subjects (these social relations) can be distinguished, interacting with each other and posing threats to each other in certain cases, requiring adequate protection:

- an individual (acting in society in personal interests);
- a community (as an association of individuals, acting, first of all, in group interests).

The central social phenomenon is the state, as a special type of community of people with characteristic features and characteristics. About the state, communities can be:

- intra-state (families, work collectives, public and religious associations, etc.);
- supranational (UN, NATO, European Union, CIS, IMF, etc.).

Cybersecurity is an important social phenomenon for all groups of subjects of modern social relations. Understanding security as a certain state of protection from threats, the key concepts here are protection and threat. It is clear that protection must be adequate to the threat and largely depends on it. The more serious the threat, the higher and more organized the protection from it must be. Security includes two fundamental elements - the readiness and ability of the subject to resist information attacks and threats.

It is customary to distinguish between external and internal threats. External threats are usually understood as threats coming from outside of the social system, and internal threats are those emerging within the social system itself. The problem of ensuring the cybersecurity of the information society is today the central one of the strategically significant for the development of the country.

Ensuring cybersecurity - the information society to a certain extent is the goal of reform, the content of which should be subordinated to strengthening the sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the country, creating internal and external conditions that guarantee stability and sustainable progressive development of the individual, society and the state.

The actualization of the security problem at the end of the 21st century, among other things, revealed the backwardness of domestic theoretical thought in this area. The scale of training systemic specialists in this area is extremely small.

Without a clear understanding of the social nature of the concept of "cybersecurity of the information society" is, what its sources, driving forces, and goals are, further activities to ensure security are impossible. It is no coincidence that since ancient times the best minds of mankind have been struggling to solve problems about a sustainable, stable society, the nature of security threats, and ways to overcome them. (Markov. 2014)

The desire for cybersecurity was one of the motivating reasons for the unification of ancient people into a society. The intensity and scale of this need were constantly growing: security from the birth of civilization was the main goal of the activities of individuals, and subsequently - the entire society and the state.

The most general concept of "cybersecurity" is used in many processes. It reflects not only the specific features of the subject's security inherent in a particular case but includes something general, which allows this concept to be used in various fields.

The concept of "cybersecurity" as a complex multifaceted social phenomenon has a specific historical character and is closely related to all forms and directions of interaction in the information space.

Cybersecurity of human existence or personal and property security is the protection of a person from negative impacts of various kinds that can harm his body and property.

This type of security is ensured by a person's compliance with certain instinctive or experienced norms and rules of conduct in production activities, everyday life, and everyday life. This includes fire safety, transport safety, labour safety, etc.

National security or national security is the protection of the vital interests of an individual, society, and the state in various spheres of life from internal and external threats, ensuring the sustainable progressive development of the country.

In this case, security is understood as the ability of an object or system (nature, man, society, state, etc.) to maintain its qualitative certainty and the ability to perform its functions under the influence of negative factors.

All three types of life safety are closely interconnected and interdependent since security is one and indivisible. This position is explained by the fact that a person is at the centre of all types of security. It is he who suffers first of all from any kind of threats. (Kerschischnig. 2012)

National security is the protection of the vital interests of an individual, society, and the state in various spheres of life from internal and external threats, ensuring the sustainable progressive development of the country. Since the totality of vital interests of the individual, society and the state are national interests, both of these definitions of the concept of "national security" are virtually identical. Thus, gradually, an understanding of security as one of the most important social phenomena has formed in our country.

It is necessary to distinguish between the system of national security and the system of ensuring national security. The first is a functional system reflecting the processes of interaction of interests and threats, and the second is an organizational system of bodies, forces, means, and various organizations designed to solve problems of ensuring national security. (A national cyber security strategy. 2016)

National security is security that is responsible for the integrity of the state.

National security is the protection of the vital interests of the individual, society and the state in various spheres of life from external and internal threats, ensuring the sustainable development of the country.

According to another definition, national security is a set of officially accepted views on the goals and state strategy in the field of ensuring the security of the individual, society and the state from external and internal threats of a political, economic, social, military, man-made, environmental, informational and other nature, taking into account the available resources and capabilities.

National security is the ability of a nation to satisfy the needs necessary for its self-preservation, self-reproduction and self-improvement with minimal risk of damage to the basic values of its current state. According to the definition of Russian political scientist N.A. Kosolapov, national security is stability that can be maintained over a long period, a state of sufficiently reasonable dynamic protection from the most significant of the real threats and dangers, as well as the ability to recognize such challenges and promptly take the necessary measures to neutralize them.

The main objects of national security are established by law: the individual - his rights and freedoms; society - material and spiritual values; the state - its constitutional system, sovereignty and territorial integrity. (Iroshnikov. 2017)

The main subject of ensuring national security is the state, which carries out functions in this area through the legislative, executive and judicial authorities.

Conclusion

"The Cybersecurity Center" of Uzbekistan reports that a Memorandum of Understanding was signed in Tashkent with the State Cybersecurity Service under the Turkmenaragatanashik Agency (Turkmen Communications). The purpose of the document is to identify, prevent and eliminate the consequences of computer attacks, and threats to information security, and protect information resources from viruses and hacker attacks using modern information security and management systems. The signing ceremony took place within the framework of the Cyber Security Central Eurasia 2023 summit, which is taking place in the capital of Uzbekistan. (Cyber Security Strategy for Germany (2024)

"Turkmenaragatanashik" reports that their head Khadzhimurad Khudaiguliyev held talks with the Minister of Digital Technologies of Uzbekistan Sherzod Shermatov on the sidelines of the event. The parties discussed the prospects for bilateral cooperation in the field of information and communication technologies and the digital economy. Turkmenistan ranks 164th out of 176 in the global cybersecurity ranking, while Uzbekistan is in 94th place. These data were published in the National Cyber Security Index - NCSI. When compiling the rating, such criteria as the global cybersecurity index, the ICT development index and network readiness were taken into account. And so, the essence of cybersecurity as a social phenomenon is the state and quality of actually established social relations in society, which provide the necessary level of guarantees for its security, allow the state to predict, promptly identify, prevent and eliminate real and potential dangers and threats to national interests. The essence of cybersecurity is manifested, firstly, in the availability, constant increase and enrichment of various resources and opportunities of society, their rational use for the implementation of national interests, sustainable and progressive development of the country, secondly, in the functioning of an effective system of counteracting dangers and threats to national interests, adequate to their scale and level, and, thirdly, in the dynamism of the national security system and its ability to promptly identify and neutralize dangers and threats to national interests, promptly restructure by changing circumstances.

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