



REFORMS CARRIED OUT IN THE FIELD OF INFORMATION SECURITY IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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Annotation

Today, Uzbekistan is one of the successfully developing countries in Central Asia. The digital reforms carried out in all economic sectors of the Republic of Uzbekistan are now showing positive results in the development of all public and public sectors. The article talks about the reforms carried out in the field of information security in the Republic of Uzbekistan and their analysis.

Keywords: information security, communication, cyber security, socio-political, ideology, communism.

Abstract

The introduction of modern information and communication systems in the sphere of public and public administration is an important condition for effective implementation of socio-economic and socio-political reforms and changes carried out in our country.

At the same time, despite the fact that measures are being taken to develop information and communication technologies in state bodies and organizations, improve the system of ensuring information security, a number of problems that hinder the implementation and effective functioning of the system of “electronic government”, the fight against threats in the information sector remain.

Currently, the fact that the current mechanism of control and verification of the implementation of legislation, normative acts and state standards by informatization entities is not in accordance with modern requirements leads to a decrease in the quality of services rendered. Shortcomings in the system of examination and certification of hardware tools and software products introduced by government agencies and organizations slow their rapid integration into the system of “electronic government”. The lack of a control system, critical information infrastructure, in the field of Telecommunications, Information and cybersecurity is leading to the weakening of Public Information Systems, the digital economy and personal data. The lack of systematic work on the study and introduction of advanced foreign experience in the field of information and cybersecurity does not give an opportunity to introduce modern methods of protecting the National Information Space.

Today, in order to prevent these malpractices a) the state:

communication, informatization and telecommunication technologies, davriy implementation of state control over compliance with the requirements of legislation, regulatory documents and state standards in the field of distribution of printed publications;

within its competence, quality provision of Postal Services, Information Technologies and telecommunications, davriy implementation of state control over the provision of consumer rights



protection measures in the distribution of printed publications, Phonograms, audiovisual works and programs for exposure;

implementation of state control over compliance with legislation and normative acts in the field of copyright in the distribution of phonograms, audiovisual works, programs for exposure(in the sale, rent and bringing to the attention of all);

implementation of state control over the development of infrastructure and effective use of information and communication technologies in the system of "electronic government" in accordance with the requirements of normative-legal acts, as well as in state bodies and organizations, as well as other organizations and agencies; automation of work and management processes, implementation and use of Integrated Information Systems, inter-departmental networks of data transmission and exchange, integration of public information resources, including the effectiveness of the provision of electronic public services;

implementation of state control over the development of telecommunications infrastructure by expanding the use of broadband internet on the principle of" last mile", technologies of multiservice communication networks, the mobile market, other modern telecommunications services, as well as postal services and distribution of printed publications;

b) while the main tasks of the Center:

to develop recommendations and suggestions for the rapid adoption of effective organizational and software solutions that will ensure the Prevention of cases of illegal access to Information Systems, Resources and databases of government agencies and organizations, the analysis and collection of information on current threats to information security;

analysis of the methods and means used to carry out unauthorized or disruptive actions in the information space, cooperation with operators and providers of telecommunication networks, law enforcement agencies in identification of law-breakers;

attestation, examination and certification of hardware and software products, information and Communication Technologies, Telecommunication Equipment and other technical means in informatization subjects (with the exception of state secrets) ;

assistance in the development and implementation of information security policies in information systems and resources of government agencies and organizations;

to develop proposals on improving the regulatory and legal framework in the field of information security of the national segment of the internet network, as well as public information systems and resources;

timely notification of the National users of the internet about the emerging threats to information security in the national segment of the internet network, as well as providing information protection advisory services are defined as.

Due to the penetration of digital technologies, the widespread introduction and the growing number of cybersecurity, the state is now paying great attention to the issue of Information Security. At present, the creation of the National Information Security Monitoring Center (SOC) is becoming a strong trend. These centers are aimed at carrying out a number of tasks: identifying cybercriminals, eliminating



cyberbullying and ensuring the full security of all public systems. In this regard, work is being carried out in cooperation with the world's leading companies that develop systems for the protection of cyberbullying, and their experience is being used to solve these problems.

In general, the task of forming an ideological immunity to the destructive ideas of yachts, which threaten us, is of paramount importance today. The system that serves to protect the individual, the social group, the nation, the society from various harmful ideological influences is an ideological immune system. The basic and unit element of the ideological immune system is knowledge. But there is also a lot of type of knowledge. For example, supporters of racism, communism, fascism, the ideology of terrorism were also based on certain "knowledge". Therefore, the object of knowledge in the ideological immune system should reflect reality correctly and completely, enrich the human spirituality, serve the development of the people and society.

Used Literature

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