

INFORMATION WARFARE - IN THE FIELD OF MODERN INFORMATION A COMBINED STRUGGLE

Islamova Dildora Sultanovna

Karshi branch of the Tashkent University of Information
Technologies named after Muhammad al-Kharizmi

The expansion of the possibilities of information technologies makes it possible to influence the socio-political environment of a particular country from afar and to derail it. For this purpose, the most complicated situation is the fact that geopolitical goals, which are manifested in various forms in the international arena, are combined with informational and psychological attacks. Information has become a national wealth of the state, and a strategic resource in the international arena. However, modern information technologies create many conveniences and opportunities in the life of society, but also cause some problems. In most cases, these problems arise as a result of malicious use of information communication tools and their capabilities.

The information space of each country is based on the interests of the individual, society and the state, changing the information belonging to them, disseminating it without permission, affecting the moral and spiritual existence, which is against the constitutional system. It is legally protected from international and religious confessional, use of force and other forms of actions.

Most researchers explain the emergence of information wars with the development of technologies. In particular, the Russian scientist SAZelinsky assessed the struggle of the West against socialism in 1917-1991 as the "First Information War". U.Saidov, one of the Uzbek researchers, defines the transformation of information into a geopolitical weapon with the possibilities of new information technologies. However, studies have shown that humanity has been using information as a weapon since primitive times, and that information wars were waged in the early stages of civilization. The first armed conflicts in human history date back to the time when the human population appeared on the planet. It is known that when there is a conflict between the parties, the war starts. But there is another side to the matter, The ruler, who wants to resolve the conflict in his own favor, must now gather an army and convince his people that this war is a historical necessity. Persuasion means influencing information. So, every kind of war started with persuasion - using information weapon.

Information warfare has existed long before the advent of digital technology. The fact is that today the possibilities of conducting informational operations have expanded; ways to resolve the conflict without armed conflict appeared; found ways to invade countries without using weapons. As a result, armed wars were partially abandoned and the main battles were fought with the help of information. Hundreds of examples of falsification can be found in modern information attacks. Interestingly, the method of organizing a fake information attack was used

long before the invention of communication technologies. The fate of the Crimean War, which began in 1853, was changed by the use of the information weapon. English newspapers reported that the Russians fired at the wounded Turks crossing the river, in addition, he spread the news that he had violated the terms of the ceasefire. However, over time, these reports have been proven to be fake. In general, many aspects of modern information warfare have historically had primitive (albeit very primitive) forms. In conclusion, it can be said that information was used as a strategic weapon in the early stages of human development.

The relevance of research in the field of information warfare determines the scientific and practical versatility of forms and methods. To this day, many countries consider information warfare as an effective tool for implementing foreign policy. Summarizing the above, we can say that war is an organized struggle in the field of information.

Wars in the information space are characterized by the use of aggressive technologies, large-scale information campaigns, smear PR efforts, propaganda, etc.

Forms of providing information can be different: electronic messages: electronic documents, documents on material carriers, pages of websites on the Internet. Network addresses (identifiers in a data network) and domain names (using symbols to refer to sites and provide access to information) are used to distribute information on the Internet.

There are several classifications of information warfare, and we highlight some important features:

- an information war is conducted secretly;
- enemy weapons are not seriously damaged;
- the modern information war is conducted in the conditions of complete freedom of information;
- the information war covers the entire territory of the country with its actions;
- weapons of information warfare may have a delayed effect;
- an information war will be conducted at the same time as the relations between the opponents continue.

Information attacks are observed to manifest in the following forms:

- Reproducible, rooted computer viruses are transmitted over communication lines. They are able to disrupt the work of many systems of the state, etc.;
- logical bombs - pre-implemented programs are directed at a certain point to the information and control centers of the military or civilian infrastructure.
- falsification of information in state, military, economic and state administration channels;
- various intentional errors in the object's software.

A critical information tool examines how to select information and where to apply it, versatility, cost-effectiveness, ability to use different forms of exposure.

REFERENCES

1. Крат, Ю.Г. Основы информационной безопасности / — Хабаровск: ДВГУПС, 2008. — С.7.
2. A. V. Ivantsov. "Информационные войны в современном мире: понятие, сущность и содержание". Evraziyskaya economic commission, st. Letnikovskaya, 2, Moscow, Russian Federation, aliaksei.ivantso u@yandex.ru
3. Toporova M.S. "Современная информационная война и образование". Yuzhno-Uralskiy gosudarstvennyy humanitarian-pedagogical university.