



THEORETICAL AND CONCEPTUAL ASPECTS OF SYSTEM OF PERSON'S INFORMATIONAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL SECURITY

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Article history:		Abstract:
Received	7 th December 2020	<p>This article describes the information-psychological security system as a subsystem of national security, and provides a terminological and retrospective analysis of sociological approaches to this concept.</p> <p>In addition, approaches to the concept of information and psychological security are reflected in scientific views as the vital interests of the individual, society and the state, as information, as the human psyche, as ideology and ideas. The term "information and psychological security" is interpreted as the need to ensure the vital interests of the individual, society and social groups.</p> <p>The article pays special attention to methods of information and psychological impact on social processes and their negative and positive characteristics.</p> <p>Moreover, the theoretical and methodological bases of information and psychological security, interdisciplinary approaches to this concept are analyzed and sociological approaches to the information-psychological security system are also selected as a subject comparative analysis.</p>
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1.INTRODUCTION

While the information technology system plays a crucial role in the integration of individuals, businesses, organizations, states in the information space and the economic sphere, on the other hand, they are considered as a key factor determining the competitiveness of their product. The rapid growth of the information space and its economic value, the increase in non-traditional information threats create an objective need for the formation of a system of information and psychological security.

While this system served as an instrument of countering information propaganda in the 20th century, it also embraced the system of protection against information wars in the first decade of the twenty-first century. Today it has been formed as a system against information and psychological wars. Nevertheless, the existence of different approaches to the concept and system of information and psychological security of the individual necessitates the creation of a conceptual model of the information and psychological security of the individual.

2.LITERATURE REVIEW

A number of scientific studies have been conducted to create a conceptual model of information security, according to which a set of internal and external factors influencing the state of information security in a protected object represents an information security model [1]. The conceptual module of information and psychological security serves as a theoretical basis for the development of targeted programs for the legal, methodological, scientific and technical support of the system in the implementation of state policy in the field.

Therefore, the psychological aspects of the development of the information-psychological security system of the individual were studied by researchers G. Grachev, L. Hell, D.Ziegler, V.Bartsevich, N.Sedyx, V.Andreev, V.Vyshinsky. American researchers L.Gordon and M.Loeb analyzed informational-psychological security as a sub-system of information security in their scientific researches.

3.METHODOLOGY

The complexity of information security research is characterized by its versatility and, in turn, its division into specific areas.

Information security is one of the key areas of national security and includes three sub-areas:

1. Information-technical security;
2. Information-ideological security;
3. Information -psychological security.

Information security means the protection of information and the infrastructure that supports it from accidental or intentional influences of a natural or artificial nature [2]. Such impacts can cause serious damage to information relationships, including information owners, information users, and the infrastructure that protects information.

The object of information security is information, the main threat of which is the acquisition, destruction, alteration of information by an entity that is not allowed to use, resulting in material and moral damage to the entity that has the right to use the information.

Threats in this regard are related to the acquisition of information and, depending on the nature of their occurrence, may be of a natural or accidental nature, in contrast to information-psychological security threats. The basis of information and technical security is network security, which is a set of requirements for the protection of the computer network infrastructure of the organization or enterprise and the unauthorized use of network resources [3].

In general, information and technical security is a complex area, taking into account all possible threats (*illegal use, data interception, terrorism, fire, natural disasters, etc.*), time and space (*all technological activities cycles*) implies a continuous process of mandatory security.

In the system of **information-ideological security**, the threat is directed at society through political and ideological information aimed at inciting social unrest, changing the state system, disrupting interethnic harmony and impoverishing the population spiritually. They are usually biased, based on fake information, or exaggerated.

The realization of the threat to information-ideological security through information is related to the field of information security of national security, and the consequences of which lead to ideological sabotage are related to political security. It also suggests that the fact that society is the object of its threat also affects social security. Information-ideological security is a field of security aimed at ensuring the vital interests of society and information-psychological security is a field of security aimed at ensuring the vital interests of the individual. In this sense, information-ideological security is close to information-psychological security, and the content is interrelated. The impact of information-ideological threats is initially manifested in the way of thinking and behavior of the individual, leading to changes in the psychology and social nature of the individual.

A distinctive feature of the **information-psychological security** system is that its object of protection is the psyche, not information. The object of protection of information and ideological security is the idea and ideology. In this case, information is not received from the person, but, on the contrary, affects the formation of his consciousness, leads to changes in the qualities, values, socio-psychological attitudes that form its basis, the decline of his culture. Information-psychological security sees the individual as a socio-biological whole. This implies its social nature as a social being, and its state of consciousness and subconscious as a biological being. Therefore, in ensuring the information-psychological security of an individual, both of them require research in relation to each other. It focuses on information and its perception by man, the psyche associated with it, mental processes, the mechanism of influence on the collective consciousness.

The concept of information-psychological security of the person was introduced in the last decade of the 20th century by representatives of the Russian and American schools of sociology and psychology, and on November 21, 1995 the first scientific-practical conference was held at the Institute of Psychology of the Russian Academy of Sciences. This conference will consider the multifaceted nature of the concept of information and psychological security of the individual, the object, subjective approaches to it [4].

As a result of the development of information technology, threats to the acquisition of individual consciousness have begun to increase. This situation has led to the emergence of information and psychological security as a separate network area. If we retrospectively analyze the process of its formation as a separate network, the following two periods stand out:

The first period covers the period from the second half of the 19th century to 1991. During this period, the concept of information and psychological security was not in scientific circulation, but the development of information telecommunications has influenced human lifestyle and thinking. Also during this period, psychological security was formed in science as a separate link of social security.

The second period consists of three stages, covering the period from 1992 to the present, the emergence and development of information-psychological security as a separate network.

Phase I - covering the years 1992-2001, during which time information and psychological security emerged as a separate area of information security. It was at this stage that the manipulation of the human mind through information developed. In addition, the emergence of the Internet in all countries of the world coincides with this period. The concepts of "information hygiene", "information ecology", "information and ideological security" entered science.

Phase II - covering the years 2002-2011, during which time information and psychological security was reflected in the legislation and doctrines of most countries. Also, since 2002, sociological and legal approaches to information and psychological security have been formed.

Phase III - corresponds to the period after 2012. At this stage, separate branches of information and psychological security were identified: information and psychological security of youth, information and psychological security of the individual, information and psychological security of schoolchildren.

At the end of the 20th century, the concept of information and psychological security of the individual came into scientific circulation under two different names:

1. Personal psychophysical security (*Personal psychophysical security*) was formed in the US schools of psychology in the 2000s and means the information-psychological protection of the individual's consciousness and the protection of human organs from energy-informational influences.

2. Appears in the sociological schools of the US under the name of personal information and psychological security (*Personal information and psychological security*), which represents the state of protection of vital interests of the individual from negative information and psychological influences in the information environment [5].

Different disciplines interpret the concept of information-psychological security of a person differently depending on its object. This situation makes it difficult to fully understand the essence of information and psychological security. Therefore, there is a need for a theoretical terminological analysis of this concept.

The concept of information-psychological security was analyzed in terms of terminological analysis and psychological, sociological, political approaches to this concept, and the following definition was developed:

Information and psychological security of a person is a set of conditions created to protect the vital interests of a person in the field of information and to counteract the negative information and psychological influences.

4.ANALYSIS

Information-psychological security system of an individual is a specific part of the national security system, which is related to the security of the person, which is a sub-system of national security on the one hand, and information security on the other hand [5]. (Figure 1)

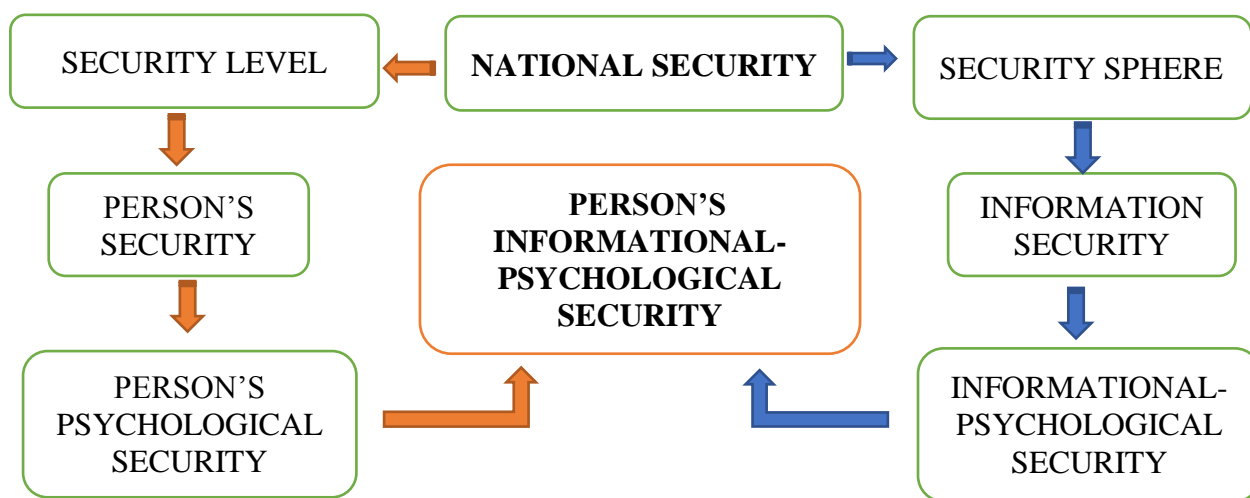


Figure 1. Information and psychological security of the individual as a specific subdivision of national security

The conceptual model of information and psychological security of the person should provide timely, necessary level of interests of the person in information space and creation of more conditions for development of consciousness of the person, protection of his vital interests from negative information influences. (Figure 2)

In turn, it is based on certain criteria and principles. (Figure 3)

The system of information and psychological security of the person includes elements such as object, subject, threat, power and means [5].

The state develops its socio-economic potential by ensuring the information and psychological security of the individual, as well as regulates public policy in the field of information. In addition, the consequences of threats to the information and psychological security of the individual are contrary to the vital interests of the state. Therefore, the purpose of the state is to ensure the information and psychological security of the individual, to protect the psyche of the individual, to create conditions for the formation and development of collective consciousness of social groups, to provide timely protection from any threats that negatively affect it.

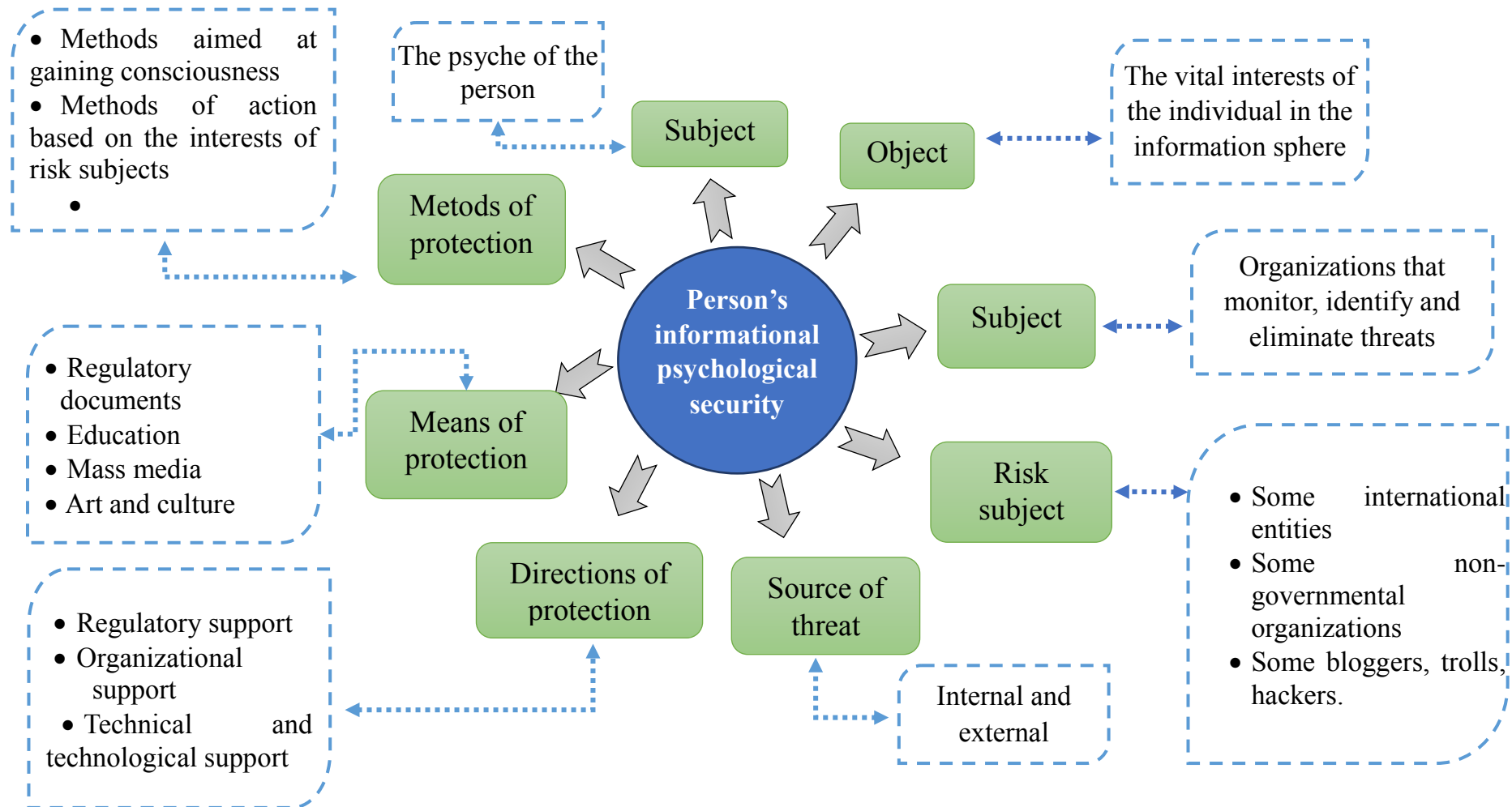


Figure 2. Conceptual model of information-psychological security of the person

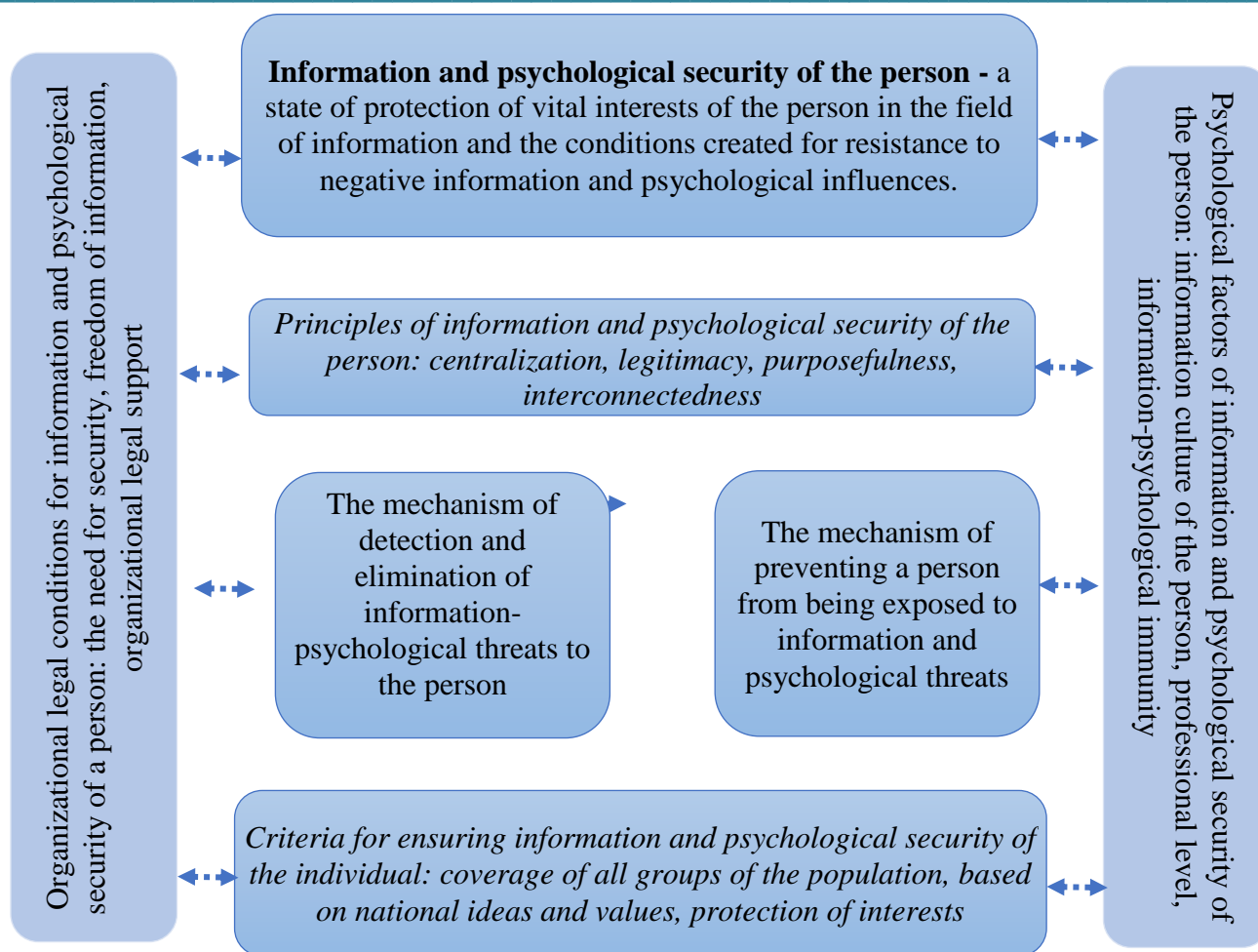


Figure 3. Criteria and principles of the conceptual model of information and psychological security of the person

Person's vital interests in informational sphere consist of the following:

- Exercising the constitutional rights and freedoms of the individual to receive, use and disseminate information [6];
- Preservation of spiritual, cultural and scientific potential, its development through information;
- Reliable protection from destructive information-psychological influences.

A threat to a person's information and psychological security is a set of factors that harm a person's vital interests in the information space and hinder their implementation. We can divide the object of information and psychological threats into three main directions:

- Information attacks against public authorities and various government agencies or institutions;
- Threats to society - threats to various non-governmental organizations and important areas of public life, in particular, inter-ethnic relations;
- Information threats to the person - the use of consciousness in the interests of the subject by changing the values, lifestyle, culture, political and religious beliefs of the person [7].

According to experts of the information-psychological sphere, threats to a person's vital interests come in three directions:

Threats that impede the exercise of a person's right to receive and disseminate information in the manner prescribed by the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan:

1. Threats to the implementation of state policy in the Republic of Uzbekistan aimed at ensuring the information and psychological security of the individual;
2. Threats to harm the spiritual, cultural and scientific potential of the individual.

As a result of the above analysis, a conceptual module of the information-psychological security system of the person has been developed.

5.CONCLUSION

In today's context of development of information and communication technologies, the analysis of the concept and essence of information and psychological security to protect the individual from information psychological threats, theoretical approaches to it in various disciplines served to create a conceptual model of personal information and psychological security. This conceptual model serves as a theoretical basis for defining the vital interests of the individual and the role of the state in ensuring them, as well as the elements of the system and their relationship, identifying and classifying threats to the object of protection.

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