Abdrashitova Tolgonai Altynbekovna
3 td year masters student,"International relations»
ERPC «International University of Kyrgyzstan"
Тел: +996505104141, e-mail:tolgonai19862208@gmail.com
Nuraliev Nurlan Akimbekovich
PhD, Acting Assistant Professor
ERPC "International University of Kyrgyzstan"
Тел: +996776892280, e-mail: erkinbek-68@mail.ru

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY IN CONDITIONS OF MODERN OF INFORMATION GLOBALIZATION

Abstract: The current situation is characterized by the emergence of a new information "dimension" of the international security system. Globalization is transforming the content of world politics. The issues of "hard security" retain their significance, increasingly moving from the plane of military confrontation between the leading states to the sphere of competition in the field of high technologies and the arms race. The information sphere, being a backbone factor in the life of the world community, actively influences the state of political, economic, military-strategic and other components of security. Information technologies are becoming one of the most important factors in managing the modern world, the main instrument of power that influences the existing system of international relations and transforms the very concept of both national and international security.

Key words: Modern information globalization, information security, forms of information war.

Modern researchers who consider the theory of risks and emergencies from the point of view of nonlinear dynamics argue that in order to ensure security in the present conditions, it is necessary to carefully monitor changes in the system properties of our world [1 p.216].

The novelty of the situation can be illustrated by the following examples.

If at the dawn of history the main arena of rivalry was land, then over time, the confrontation engulfed the sea, the depths of the ocean, the air, and space. In the 21st century, as many experts believe, the main arena will be the global information space (cyberspace). Current information technologies make it possible to destroy a competing state without firing a shot.

Researchers working within the framework of world politics proceed from the fact that over the past decades the political world has become more complex in various parameters [2 p.10]. The processes of globalization that are actively developing and affecting all spheres of human activity can be attributed to the most important factors in the life of the modern world community. Globalization is understood as the process of formation of a single global financial and information space. This is a kind of the highest stage of integration of world economic relations, information, economic, technological and cultural interdependence of modern states and peoples. Therefore, the importance of the economic and informational components is increasing in world politics. The processes of globalization reduce the power of national governments (not necessarily the state as a set of governing bodies) within the country and in the international arena. Governments are less able to manage "their" corporations. Transnational actors, non-governmental organizations, increasingly international media make it difficult to impose "their" ideology.

Along with the collapse of the bloc system, the weakening of the UN, the OSCE, and other organizations associated with the former international system, its overall manageability is falling, and the level of unpredictability and chaos is increasing.

At the same time, in connection with the processes of globalization and the information revolution, there is a non-institutionalized democratization of international relations. On the world stage, along with states, non-traditional actors are increasingly active: TNCs, the media, pressure groups,

non-governmental organizations, "intellectual fashion", various kinds of movements, domestic political regions, interstate organizations and others. They have a growing influence on the political trends of world development [3]. These "actors" are extremely numerous, heterogeneous, their influence is ambiguous and sometimes difficult to "calculate".

Thus, in the process of globalization, the world political system tends to become more complex, becomes non-linear, multidimensional and multifactorial, which means (in view of the foregoing), it has new systemic properties, which are associated with both new resources of global development and new threats to global security.

When studying a fundamentally new information "dimension" of the modern system of international security, it is supposed to find out:

— first, how globalization is changing the perception of security;

— secondly, what are the consequences of the information revolution for the security system that has developed in the world.

Most modern scholars who study the world political process (WPP) agree that globalization is associated primarily with the information revolution, i.e. a qualitatively new stage in the development of means of communication and information.

Assessing the consequences of the information revolution, considered as the spread of new information technologies on a global scale, its impact on the three components of the WFP (subjects, i.e. the world community; the content side, i.e. international relations, and security), researchers mainly distinguish the following internationally significant results of this phenomenon:

— decentralization, transparency of state borders, pluralism;

- the emergence of new actors (structures and subjects of the global information space) acting on an international scale;

— formation of a network rather than a hierarchical structure of communities;

— Increasing role of the security information component;

— changing the nature of international conflicts and approaches to their settlement.

From the beginning of the 60s. 20th century connecting together and improving the means and channels of information transmission, the creation of distributed computer networks, electronic databases, on the threshold of the third millennium, led to the emergence of a global information space as the infrastructure of a modern post-industrial society:

— in the political sphere, not power, but information factors are becoming increasingly important;

— in the economy, information products are included in the system of commodity relations, a lot of commercial structures have appeared - producers and consumers of information, means of informatization and information protection;

— the dependence of the economic potential on the level of development of the information infrastructure is growing, as well as the potential vulnerability of the economy in relation to information impacts;

— in the information sphere, there has been a qualitative leap in management processes at all its levels: from interstate entities to individual firms and banks, which is due to the intensive development of information technologies, which provide the widest opportunities for improving and increasing management efficiency [4 p.123].

The depth of these processes is determined not only by the impact of each individual technology, but also by their interaction, mutual reinforcement.

Thus, the formation of a single world information space is turning into a global development factor, determining the main directions of social progress, and information itself is becoming the most important strategic resource of states.

Information security is understood as the state of security of the information environment, which ensures its formation and development in the interests of certain structures. The information environment is a set of information resources, a system for the formation, dissemination and use of information, information infrastructure. Information security threat is a factor or a combination of factors that endanger the functioning and development of the information environment.

The information war goes beyond the military dimension. It is much broader than military operations in the field of command and control. Basically, a set of targets for information warfare will not be a set of military targets. "Information warfare is an electronic conflict in which information is a strategic asset worthy of conquest or destruction. Computers and other communication and information systems will be targets for the first strike and at the same time weapons in a new war" [5].

In a broad perspective, the information war is waged in many dimensions. It is a government strategy that uses all the levers of national power to create advantages at a strategic level. It is more than just the application of information technology to increase the effectiveness of modern warfare tools. It represents the actions necessary to paralyze not only the enemy's military command and control systems, but also his political and financial systems [5].

The main forms of information warfare are:

- *Command and control war*, which is aimed at communication channels between the command and the executors. By cutting the "neck" (communication channels), the attacker isolates the "head" from the "torso". By the way, the Internet was born as a defensive version of this war ("dispersed neck").

- *Intelligence warfare* - the collection of militarily important information (like an attack) and the protection of one's own.

- *Electronic warfare* - directed against electronic communications, radio communications, radar, computer networks. Its important section is cryptography (encryption-decryption of electronic information). This also includes cyber warfare (computer terrorism), which involves sabotage against civilian targets of the enemy, such as total paralysis of networks, communication interruptions, the introduction of random errors in data transmission, secret monitoring of networks, unauthorized access to classified data. The weapons in this war are computer viruses and other software.

- *Psychological warfare* - propaganda, brainwashing, information processing of the population. This form of warfare has three components - the undermining of civil spirit, the demoralization of the armed forces, the disorientation of the command.

- *Economic information war, i.*e. causing damage to the economic (industrial, financial, commercial, etc.) sphere of the enemy; creation of prerequisites for crisis situations.

In information wars, many concepts of traditional military tactics are transformed, in particular, such as "defense", "offensive". In the course of local clashes, it becomes possible to do without occupying territories, not to deal with the problem of prisoners of war, to reduce losses in one's own manpower, by entrusting the initiative in solving combat missions to non-crewed means. An information attack blurs the line of the beginning of hostilities, blurs the front line, makes it possible to deliver strikes at a point arbitrarily remote from the area of direct armed confrontation.

Another feature of information wars is the significant difficulty in detecting and identifying the enemy, which may be another state, international terrorist organizations, extremist groups, criminal syndicates, individual fanatics and hackers, as well as various combinations of the above and other subjects of the information space using modern global networks to achieve their goals.

The most "critical" (in relation to an information attack) technologies include information technologies used to ensure the functioning of:

— bodies of state and military administration;

— financial-credit and banking structures;

— systems of communication and communications;

- control systems for various types of transport, energy, environmentally hazardous industries (nuclear, chemical, biological, etc.);

— systems for preventing emergency situations and eliminating the consequences of natural disasters, etc.

Underestimation of the information security issues of these systems can lead to unpredictable political, economic, environmental and material consequences, as well as to significant additional human casualties [6 p.37].

An important step in this direction was resolution 54/49 "Advances in the field of informatization and telecommunications in the context of international security", adopted at the 54th session of the UN General Assembly in 1999, which essentially became the formal beginning of the creation of a completely new international legal regime, the object of which there will be information, information technology and methods of its use.

The document raises the question of the advisability of developing international principles that would be aimed at strengthening the security of global information and telecommunications systems and would contribute to the fight against information terrorism and crime. The world community has recognized international information security as a global problem, as a necessary condition for the existence of mankind in the post-nuclear age [6 p.40].

The revolutionary impact of technology concerns the way people live, their education and work, and the interaction between government and civil society. They are rapidly becoming a vital stimulus for the development of the world economy, and also enable all individuals, firms and business communities to solve economic and social problems more effectively and creatively. The paper emphasizes that the efforts of the international community aimed at developing a global information society must be accompanied by concerted action to create a safe and crime-free cyberspace.

Thus, the current situation is characterized by the emergence of a new information "dimension" of the international security system. Globalization is transforming the content of world politics. The role of "soft security" problems, primarily related to information infrastructure and the economy, is increasing. The issues of "hard security" retain their significance, increasingly moving from the plane of military confrontation between leading states to the sphere of competition in the field of high technologies and the arms race [6 p.42].

The information sphere, being a backbone factor in the life of the world community, actively influences the state of political, economic, military-strategic and other components of security. The structure of international security essentially depends on the provision of information security, and in the course of technological progress, this dependence will increase. Information technologies are becoming one of the most important factors in managing the modern world, the main instrument of power that influences the existing system of international relations and transforms the very concept of both national and international security.

Therefore, it can be assumed that the system of international security in the XXI century. **will develop in two closely related directions,**

- **the first** of which is to maximize the positive opportunities that information technology provides to the world community,

- **and the second** - in minimizing the vulnerability and exposure to external threats of the global information space as the infrastructure of the emerging post-industrial society. In the context of the modern transformation of the geostrategic landscape, expanding due to cyberspace, which has become its integral part, these areas are a priority and create opportunities for further change and development of the entire structure of international security [7 p.33].

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