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Article



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INFORMATION SECURITY AS A RESEARCH OBJECT OF MODERN PHILOSOPHY

Abstract: This article explores the socio-philosophical problem of information security, pays special attention to the role and role of information in public life. At the same time, attention is paid to the widespread coverage of the content of information protection and the fight against information threats, which are philosophical problems of information. As a socio-philosophical problem, a deep scientific analysis of information security was carried out.

Key words: Information security, problem, social philosophy, privacy, integrity, source, danger, standardization, methodology, policy, cooperation, information, law, culture, digital technology, system, network, technology, threats, cybercrime, attacks, threats, military, secret messages, authorities, information protection.

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Introduction

The problem of information security is currently considered not only as an object of social philosophy, but also as an object of social philosophy. If we answer the question of why this has become an object of social philosophy, that is, an analysis related to the fact that the specifics of information are of particular importance for reflecting a social event. Therefore, the problem of information security is a social philosophical problem. In general, information security refers to the practice of unauthorized access, use, disclosure, distortion, change, research, prevention of recording or destruction of information. This universal concept operates independently (for example, electronic or physical) of the form in which the data is located. The main goal of ensuring information security is a balanced protection of privacy, integrity and availability of data, taking into account the advisability of blocking and without any damage to the activities of the organization. This is achieved primarily by managing multilevel risks that identify fixed assets and intangible assets, threat sources, vulnerabilities, potential impacts, and opportunities to manage existing risks. This process is accompanied by an assessment of the effectiveness of the risk management plan.

In order to standardize these activities, scientific and professional communities will work on the basis of ongoing cooperation aimed at developing basic methodologies, policies and industry standards in the field of technical information security measures, legal responsibility, as well as standards for training users and facilities.

Based on this standardization, data is affected by broad-spectrum laws and regulations governing data access, processing, storage, and transmission. However, organizations can have a superficial impact on the implementation of any standards and methodologies if a culture of continuous improvement is not formed.

In the center of information security there is a question of activities to protect information - about the observance of its confidentiality, availability and integrity, as well as preventing any compromises in a critical situation. Such cases include natural, man-made and social disasters, computer failures, physical backwardness and others. Despite the fact that the workflows of most organizations in the world are still based on paper farms that require appropriate information security measures, the number of initiatives to implement digital technologies in enterprises is steadily growing. This requires

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Information Technology (IT) security professionals to protect information. These specialists use information security technology (often one type of computer system).

In this context, the computer is not only a household personal computer, but also digital devices of any complexity and purpose - from primitive and isolated devices such as electronic calculators and household appliances to supercomputers connected to industrial control systems and computer networks. Large enterprises and organizations, due to the vital value and cost of information for their business, usually attract information security specialists for their employees. Their task is to protect all technologies from malicious cyber attacks aimed at stealing classified information or controlling the internal systems of the organization. Information security threats can take various forms. The most serious threats for 2018 were "crimes of an official nature" (English Crime-as-a-Service), Internet products, food chains and threats associated with the complexity of regulatory requirements.

"Crimes in a service way" is an example for large criminal communities to provide a package of criminal services on the darknet market to new cybercriminals at affordable prices.

This will allow hacker attacks that have not previously been achieved due to high technical complexity or high price. This turns cybercrime into a mass phenomenon.

Many organizations are actively implementing Internet products. These devices are often designed without security requirements, creating additional opportunities for cyber attacks. In addition, the accelerated development and complexity of Internet services reduces its transparency, which, together with vaguely established legal rules and conditions, allows organizations to use customers' personal data collected by devices at their discretion without their knowledge.

The main ways to counter information security threats or information threats are:

- mitigation - implementation of security and countermeasures to eliminate vulnerabilities and prevent threats;
- transfer - transfer of expenses related to the implementation of threats to third parties: insurance or outsourcing companies;
- adoption - formation of financial reserves in case of exceeding the costs of implementing security measures over possible damage from the threat;
- refusal - refusal of excessively dangerous activities.

With the advent of the first means of communication, diplomats and military leaders understood the need to develop mechanisms for protecting secret correspondence and methods for identifying attempts to falsify it.

For example, the encryption method invented by Julius Caesar in the 50s AD was designed to prevent his secret messages from being read by strangers. Secret messages are set so that they are stored in special boxes in safe rooms, protected and protected only by proxies.

Protected information - information subject to protection in accordance with the requirements of regulatory acts or the requirements established by the owner of the information. Information owner - a person who independently created information, on the basis of a law or contract, received the right to allow or restrict access to data defined by any characteristics.

Holders of information can be: state, legal entity, group of individuals, individual individual. Information security - the state of information security, while ensuring its confidentiality, integrity and availability. Information security organization - a set of actions aimed at identifying threats to information security, planning, implementing measures to protect information and monitoring the state of information protection.

Information security system - a set of organized and operating bodies and (or) executors in accordance with the requirements of information security, information protection technologies used by them, as well as information protection facilities. An organization's information security policy is a package of documented information security policies, procedures, practices, or instructions governing an organization's activities.

The following are descriptions of the term "information security" derived from various sources:

Maintain confidentiality, integrity and availability of information. Note: This series may include features such as authenticity, responsibility, inevitability (English: non-repudiation) and reliability.

Protection against unauthorized access, use, disclosure, destruction, modification or destruction of information and information systems in order to ensure confidentiality, integrity and existence.

Ensuring the protection of information from disclosure (confidentiality), illegal change (integrity) and, if necessary, the absence (presence) of unauthorized users at the enterprise.

The process of protecting the intellectual property of an organization.

One of the disciplines of risk management, its task is to manage the costs of information risk for business.

Reasonable belief that information risks are balanced by appropriate control and management measures.

Information protection, minimization of the risk of unauthorized disclosure of information to persons.

To describe the information security technology of a particular information system, an information

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security policy or a security policy of the information system in question is typically created.

In general, information security today is one of the most important problems in society. The reason is that the specificity of this problem is that it plays an

important role in illuminating a social event in people's minds. This, of course, means that he plays a large role in a person's social life.

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