The Importance of Cyber Security as a Part of The National Security System

ASST.LECU.SAFA MAHDI UBEID AL-WAALI
Master of Peacekeeping Management
International Higher Education Consultant
and Doctoral Searcher at the University of
Birmingham (UK)

safa.safa78@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The research examines the importance of cyber security at the present time after the Intrusion of cyber technology to all life sectors. The un-restricted, un organized and open usage of technology had significantly reflected on people's life, their security, and their privacy breaking all barriers and trammels shedding effect on the social cultural identity and changing of life manners. Cyber security is an important part of country's national security systems, It is considered an intellectual demolition tool used widely by enemies to reach the minds of people exporting ideas and information to people's brains.

Cyber technology had become a crucial part of people's life and went even further to be non- relinquished. This research will look over the con-ception of cyber and cultural security, its formation, and connections to other concepts of soft power. It also studies the reality of cyber security in Iraq and the world, the usage of electronic means in cyber-attacks and smart wars targeting Iraq open space. The Paper will present Examples, and solutions. Suggested solutions will go into two directions: short term tactical and long term strategic solutions aiming to strengthening national defensive cyber systems and achieve high levels of control on the national cyber space.

Technology has become an active mean of intellectual terrorism and change of human's life trends. It reduces time, efforts, and resources and turned the world to be a small ring with easy reach to all its far ends and points. Cyber wars has relied mainly on psycho means with direct and in-direct influence or control the public psychology by using soft power tools partially or totally benefiting of ignorance and negligence among some societal groups, those who do not realize the risk of the usage of elec-tronic devices, communications and internet. Iraq is suffering of control loss due to lack of policies and absence of restrictions lead to easy access of intruders to the minds of people building mental images and causing intellectual confusion deforming the human cultural identity. From an-other side cyber technologies can have a lot of merits and positive impact if used correctly, and efficiently in a way that serves the national goals supporting the defensive, precautionary cyber security systems. This in which creates an awareness of electronic threats and risks and set up an intellectual boundaries to protect the institutional, human, national identity, cultural values and cultural security through solid intellectual and cultural immunity knowledge. The research will end concluding couple of suggestions, recommendations and solutions forming a future work plan to control, manage cyber risks and protect the national cultural identity.

1. INTRODUCTION:

In now a day's world with all the huge and rapid technological advances, the old traditional standards of human life have changed significantly causing a lot of problems and lead to social, economic and security confusions that affect the human life tragically. Human kind is always keening to develop the life style and use all means of science and resource to achieve the goals set to meet the needs and requirements. Big powers are developing methodologies going into two directions, one is to serve their existence and make life more easies and the other one is to have a kind of domination over other societies.

In the early 2000, the concept of Soft power was brought up and out by Josef Nye the deputy defence minister of states. The new concept changed the view of the whole picture, but it was not new. Soft power is a new developed concept for the already existing concepts reflecting how the big power is manging the global scene. Their ongoing process of producing and developing new means is not coming from shallow or hallow, it is done systematically and coming out of an organized ongoing assessments, surveys and analyses to humans and their lives in different geographical areas, then to develop a plan of how to deal(target, treat, behave) with the actors.

Then what is managing a human life?

What is setting orders, initiate ideas, form behaviours?

A human being is made of a body, soul and a mind. Human beings are formed and shaped with what and how they absorb from life, then to push out the reactions. The new era is critical as it deals with human minds, ideas. The change of human life broke a lot of blocks, destroyed doors and lift restrictions using gleaming concepts, creating an illusion misleading people, but what people, those emotional, fresh minded and fragile believes.

Here it comes the importance of Cultural security. The culture is the umbrella where the human being is covered, protected and disciplined. Culture is the set of natural way of life that is coherent to a human life sectors and fields. It shapes his image and determines his actions toward and reactions for different issues and even influ-

ence his life decision making process. Since culture has not come in one day, one year, or a short time, to change culture requires time as well a long time according to the traditional way of thinking in the traditional style of life. But the current life situation shows that technology has shortened the time of change a lot. Technology is not a two side's weapon, it is a one side, one direction weapon that increased the human sufferings.

The logic behind choosing cyber security, is after a deep review to the topic of the conference, and after examining the elements of culture carefully. Cyber security has been chosen as a topic for this research as life is getting cyber and cyber is the main mean for the current life change. The human brain is a hardware where thoughts, ideas, opinions and all mental activities occurs. The soft power hence is seeking to manage his software by sending rays of thoughts to the minds whether positive or negative to cause the accumulation of certain types and amounts of images. This process is changing the way a human thinks unconsciously, even those thoughts, ideas, and information that a human rejects are still leaving a set of effect on his mind and takes a space in his thinking consciously and unconsciously which by time lead the human being to think and loss his control on his thoughts and lead to change his actions and reactions towards a lot of things that he lived with for a long period of time.

Why cyber security?

Cyber security is the way that uses difficult to control means by using soft power to the reach the minds of people. It uses space to send signals with ideas to the mind of the people getting benefit of the technological developments targeting fragile ignorant minded societies those who are ready and thirsty to absorb information and they do not have any defensive boundaries (Lack of cyber knowledge) which at the end lead to a cultural change. By time, societies, communities and their citizens find themselves accepting new ideas and even advocate their new thoughts even if they are against their cultural nature using different justifications such as freedoms, democracy, human rights.

In order not to be misunderstood, we are not against such concepts IF they are serving a human life and get it up and push it towards peace and co-existence. The problem here is either in the exported concepts guided to cause damage to a human life, or in the human being himself who might misuse them. Big powers are using soft power by attracting the targeted societies towards things that those societies and their people towards things that they miss in their life" A country may obtain the outcomes it wants because other countries admiring it's values, emulating it's example, aspiring to its level of prosperity and openness want to follow it. In this sense it is also important to set agenda and attract others and not only to force them to change by threatening military force or economic sanctions. This soft power getting others to want that outcomes that you want co-opts people rather than coerces them" 1 .
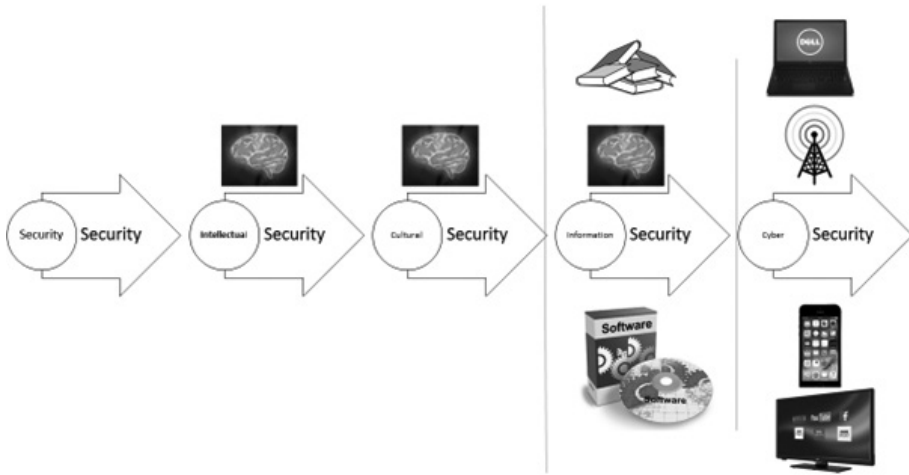
2. SOFT POWER AND CULTURE:

Looking to the resources of soft power, we can find that two impor-tant elements of the soft power related to the topic of the confer-ence, they are culture and education. These two elements (culture and education) are important as they are forming the life of humans and any change or diversity in one of them could lead to change, build and establish life styles. Many researchers' tries to elaborate on the topics of soft power, and culture, a lot of research papers and studies were made, the concept itself is not something new! What is new is how we understand them and their impact on our soci-eties, and people. Understanding the dynamic of cultural change is important weather it occurs intentionally or non-intentionally. Readers might misunderstand the core idea of this research and mistakenly think that this paper is calling of closeness or it might go against cultural change. We have to differentiate between the two directions for any culture:

2.1. Cultural exchange:

human societies are built of certain specialities related to human's identity, believes, rule of law, religions. Those elements of culture are different but all of them should stay under the humanitarian

umbrella. Understanding and respecting the cultural differences is a must to live, cope, co-exist and live in peace but the evil of the human nature make a group of people within one culture to think of change other cultures attracting in a way that put them under negative influence of other cultures and at the end they be controlled through cultural penetration, and destruction serving the purpose of expansions of some cultures over other cultures. Going back to cultural exchange, we see no negative impact of exchanging knowledge's, get access to other religions, learning other languages, learning humanitarian lessons that serves the development of humanity, maintain the neutrality and independency space between the two cultures, and immunization self against any un conscious influence that might lead to cause a change.

2.2. Cultural change:

 one should ask self a question, why others want to change your culture, why they want to change your way you think? The civilization conflict is a manmade theory made to justify the human nature of controlling others and exploiting their resources. Conflict is one of the trends of life. That's why societies have to defend their cultures, protect them and design precautionary measures which help keeping their cultures safe and secure. Evilness keeps going on inventing means to destroy others, control them and push them to their sides, the summit of this is represented by what the wold is facing in the time being. The technological rapid explosion has shaken life and creates confusion, fear, and serious problems that are threatening the global peace and co-existence. Technology has been developed in a way that it breaks all baffles. Signals are moving with air, they are entering our most private places, our bedrooms, and brain rooms. The world turned to be a small place where everybody is connected with everybody.
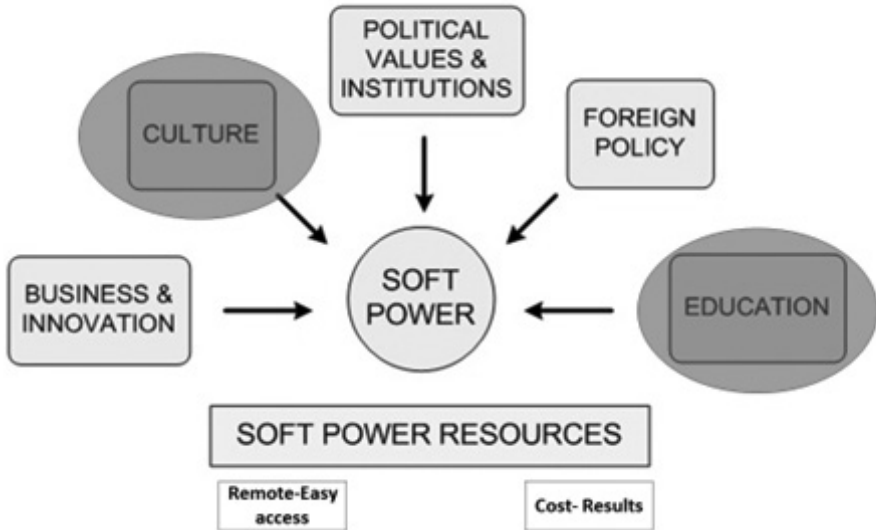
2.3. Cultural security, and mind security:

How we can secure our minds? A mind is not a room that you can lock! Human being from another side cannot isolate himself from life, he cannot even reject technology, not using it or even cannot sometimes control his use of cyber technology. Humans should not focus on technology and blame it for his cultural problems, or even blame the government's security systems. Human responsibility in maintaining his personal security is the core of the cultural security, human beings must not wait the problems till they happen or become bigger, cultural security is depending on the mind security of a human being. People have to secure their mind s instead, they have to manage their cyber technology use and information absorbance. Family, schools and societies have to assess the risk they are facing and what measures they must take to either prevent, mitigate or deal with cultural security threats. It requires good understanding and high level of a awareness.

2.3. Treatment or prevention:

Cultural security is a collective task that require participation of all actors. We cannot keep treating the problems after they occur, we

should not be crises managers, and not only work on the preventive measures, both elements of problem management are required. We have to move in two directions of treatment and prevention, treatment of the already existing cultural problems (crises management), and preventing any future issues that might threat our cultures (cultural security risk management).


3. CULTURAL SECURITY AND CYBER SECURITY:

One's may ask a question of which part of culture does cyber security is focussing? If we go through the elements of culture and check how technology and cyber influence on each of them, we can see that cyber technology is affecting all the elements partial or total. The degree of effect depends on the focus of what type, degree and goal of cultural change (penetration, destruction) perpetrators

want to make. Since technology is affecting, targeting and attacking all parts of culture, cyber security is the most important field that this paper put focus on. The problem that the research is tackling is tackling two actors of cyber technology, the first one is the human himself as single user and the governmental systems. The first part is much connected to the topic of the cultural security while the governmental part is related to the control not the use. This will be explained in the challenges part.

4. WH QUESTIONS- PROBLEM MATRIX:

Now we have to cover the problem, the actors, factors, reasons and the way that cyber problem must be dealt with. Without understanding all sides of the problem (Diagnoses) we cannot design a solution or make an efficient plan. Though the cultural security problem is increasing rapidly and complicatedly, we do not see any care or serious measure dealing with cyber security threats and problems.
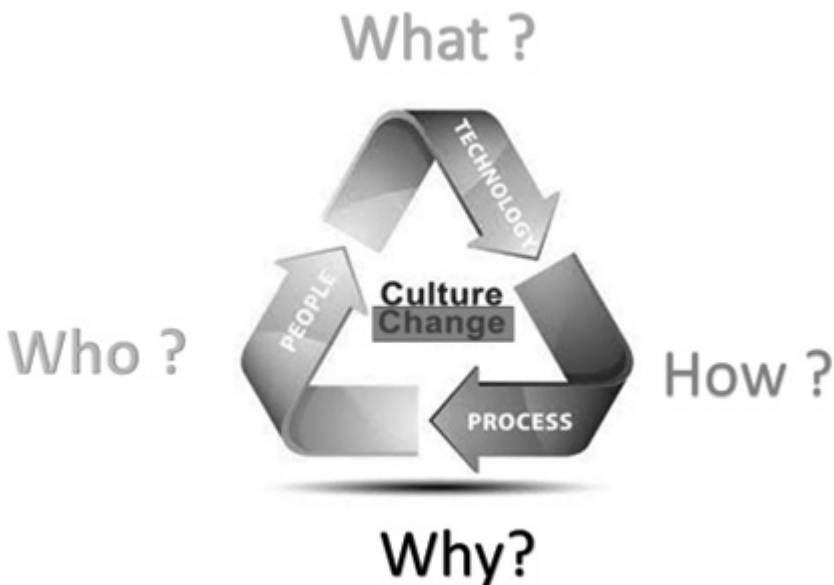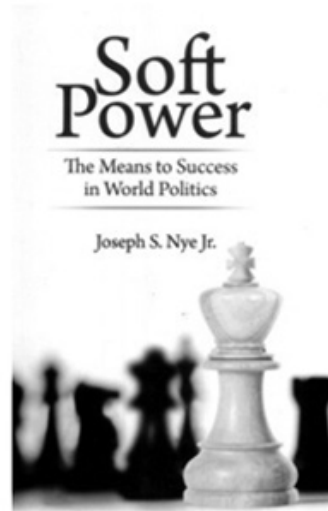
4.1. What?

This question must be asked to know what the mean of the cyber security problem is. Talking about cyber, it is clear that cyber means are technologies hard wares. Those that serve as transforming of information electronically using a signal through space to send messages and information, such as mobile phones, computers, TV's and iPad etc.

4.2. Who?

It is a question that will give us information about the targeted group. Not all people are getting affected by the same means or in the same level, there are different types of effect on people and their mind security depending on different criteria such as age, level of education, awareness level" The only think that can stop a bad guy in internet is a good guy in internet"2.

4.3. How?

We need to understand how the cyber problem is affecting the culture, it is much more related to software's, information and programs that are used by people and become part of their daily life such as social media, and the applications. Privacy is the main problem that people in our society cannot be maintained" The information about ourselves that we freely give away on social media, or on dating sites, is far more comprehensive, and far more potentially damaging"3
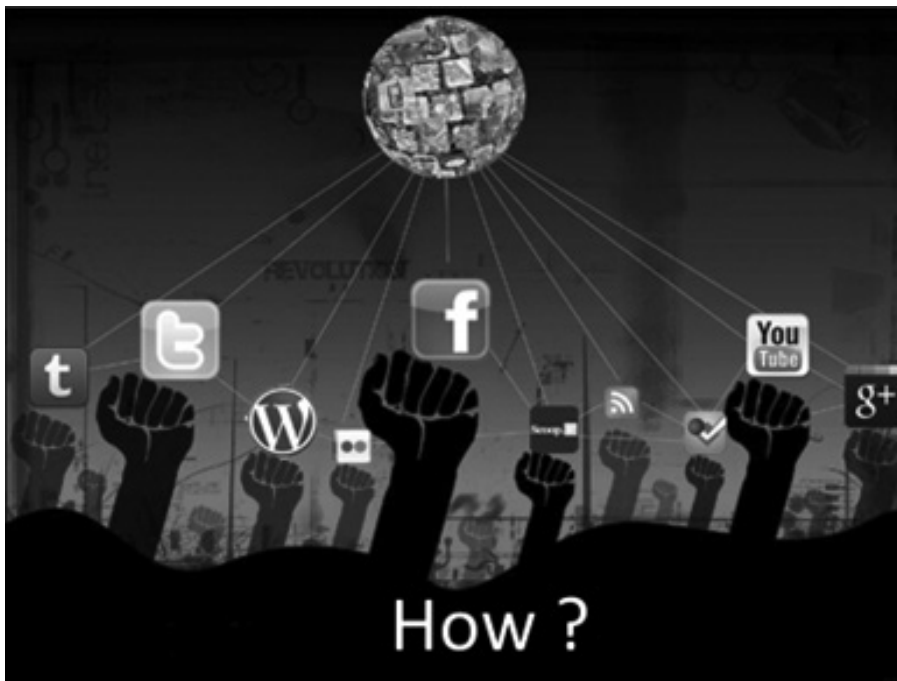
4.4. Why?

to answer this question, we have to understand that the level of damage that hard power does is limited to a certain time, place and people, it is difficult and costly for a hard power time, efforts, re-sources to cause a change and achieve a goal. While soft power has proven its flexibility and high performance in reaching the results. The intellectual bomb can destroy a mind which will lead to destroy cultural elements and cause more damage with less time, resources, and efforts.
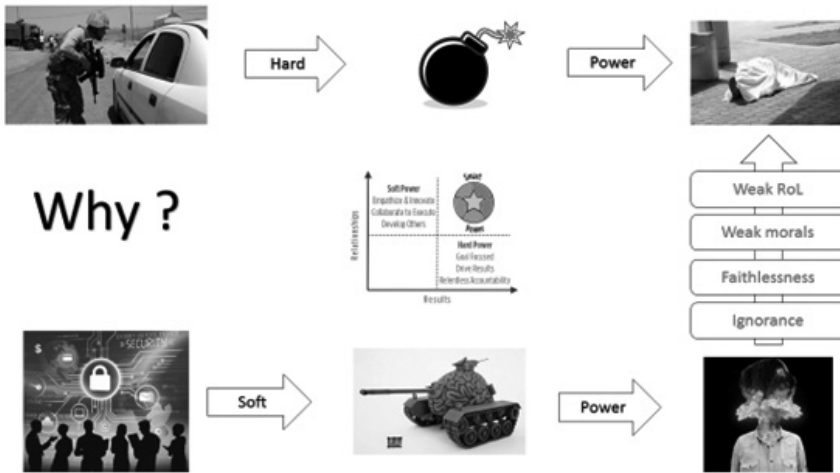

Some times what is called smart power is used as a mixture from both soft and hard power. The degree of any of them depends on the defensive measures taken by the targeted society or group. At-tacking group is deciding where, when, what, how and why their use of power. In the image bellow we brought all parts together to understand how things are connected.
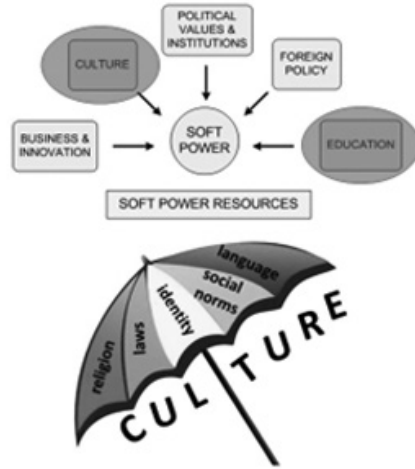
5. CYBER SECURITY AND NATIONAL SECURITY:

Whether accepted or not, we have to realise that we as a society, people, and culture are under a strong influence of soft power directly at certain directions. Soft power is very active in Iraq, the electronic war is the war of this age, it already started and ongoing, it's totally different than the traditional war "Unlike a traditional war, there is no end where there are clear winners and losers, no physical flag to capture"4. Cyber space is considered as one of the biggest threat to the national security system. Terrorists and criminal groups are using cyber technology both hard and soft ware effectively, they are reaching un protected minds easily getting use of the accumulated social, economic, political and psychological problems, the new generations are facing huge information flow, their minds are like a dry sponge absorbing information without filtration, they have open, full, unrestricted access to soft power. National security should not only dealing with hard enemies, soft enemy must be dealt with efficiently. It is never late to put a collective comprehensive plan to assess the problem, identify threats, and put the solutions.
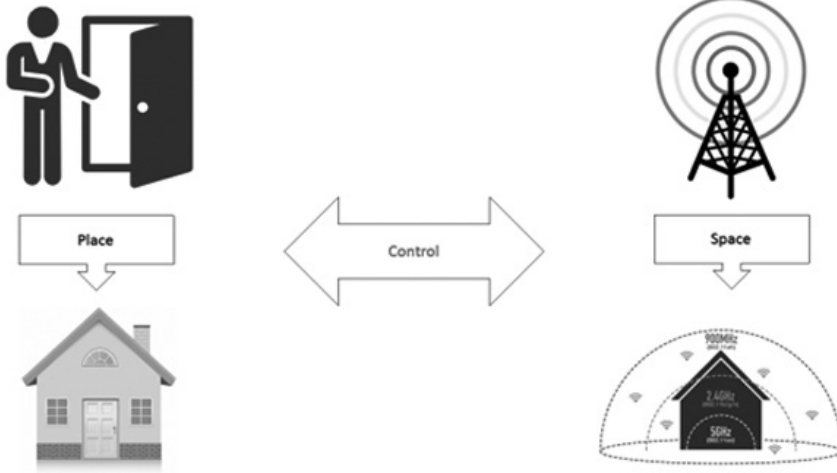
6. CULTURAL-CYBER SECURITY:

Cyber security of a culture is facing a lot of challenges, those challenges are increasing and as much time is passing, as much the problem gets bigger and complicated and difficult to be solved or controlled. They are called challenges because the level of their probability and impact (risk) is depending on the human himself. It is an elastic issue, it dynamic and never static. That's why it is challenging and never one time, one place, one issue problem. One must keep monitoring and assessing the cyber situation and amend plans accordingly.

6.1. Challenges:

The following challenges have been identified threatening the culture in general, all aspects of culture, those challenges have to be thought about carefully. Time is flying quickly, cultural problems are increasing, and technology is developing quickly, challenges to cultural-cyber security could be summarised as follows:

Weak control on communications. Absence national communication systems.

- Weak and absence of cybercrime law.
- Lack of cyber security awareness.

- Weak of cyber security education.

- Lack of security technology.

- Weak cyber technologies quality control.

- Weak rule of law.

- Democracy and freedoms misuse (solid mature democracies and new emerging democracies).

- Weak think tanks (counter think tanks), strategic studies centers.

- Absence of cyber industry (electronic industry).

- Weak control on media. (Publication and broadcasting law).

- Weak family control.

- Educational system problems.

6.2. Opportunities not solutions:

The word opportunities have been used instead of solutions because "there is no security in life, only opportunity"5, if an opportunity is used and employed correctly in the suitable time, place with the right means then we can see we have solutions. A solution is a guarantee of a problem end. The following opportunities have been identified according to the changes cyber security is facing:

- Start thinking about national communication systems.

- New cyber security laws and amendments to existing laws.

- Increase security awareness(seminars, media campaigns, speeches, trainings, workshops)

- Add cyber security to the educational system. (Cyber security academy, centers, units).

- Use cyber security technology. (Must be qualified!).

- Establish cyber technologies quality control.

- Work on strengthening cultural protection, and control laws and regulations.

    5   Mark Twain

- Establish think tanks.(Establish the cyber security academy) and encourage for opening cyber security studies

- Work on cyber industry (electronic industry- at least start thinking and planning).

- Monitor media and internet usage. (Publication and broadcasting law).

- Family control awareness campaign.

- Educational system enhancements.

- Building a social contract- Strong cultural bonding.

7. CONCLUSION:

The research paper is arising the importance of cyber security as part of the national security system, we need to secure our culture by securing the minds of the people, if the mind attacked by negative ideas, a man could turn to be a tool in the hand of terrorism controlled remotely and be a destructive actor to his society. The cyber war which" is the battlefield now"6 is aiming to create enemies from the same group, change their way of thinking and use them to achieve their goals.

We need to work on three stages of cyber security problem:

7.1. Cyber security risk management plan:

a plan that have to assess the current and the coming threats, time and resources have to be managed efficiently and sufficiently in a way that prevent an incident from happening which is an early stage of the problem.
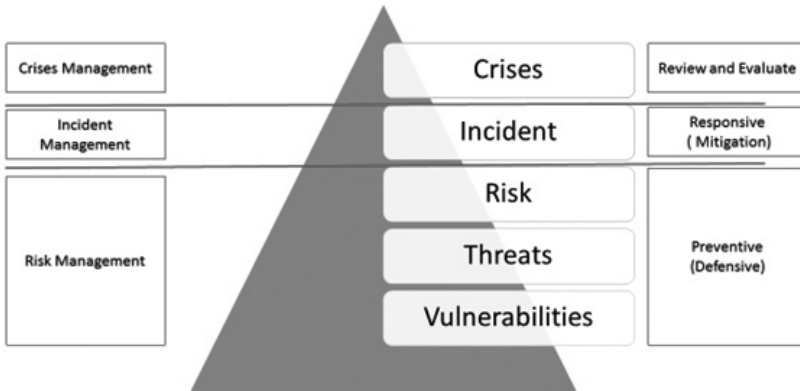
7.2. Incident management plan:

this plan is a preparedness cyber security emergency plan that must be ready to respond and deal with any cyber security incidents for a short – term cyber emergencies, and mitigate the impact of an incident to the lowest possible levels.

7.3. Crises management plan:

a plan that deals with long term strategic issues, which requires review, monitor and evaluate results.

Cyber Security Triangle

Crises Management		Crises	Review and Evaluate
Incident Management		Incident	Responsive (Mitigation)
		Risk	
Risk Management		Threats	Preventive (Defensive)
		Vulnerabilities	

This research paper is presenting the idea of establishing what the researcher calls:

National Cyber Security Defensive Line

Risk Management	Incident Management	Crises Management

It is a National Cyber Security Line, it is a plan that should cover all aspects of the cyber security problems in Iraq, and it is a call to establish the National Cyber security Academy in Iraq.

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