The role of information technology in national security

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Abstract. The use of information and communication technologies has been increasing day-to-day throughout the world since the 1980s, as these technologies seem to reduce the complexity of issues for governments and at the same time reduce the context. Provided for the complex interdependencies between governments. This dual function of information and communication technologies has caused security problems for countries, especially underdeveloped countries, in terms of lower access or, in other words, the digital divide of advanced countries. The growing challenge in the security of nations is a major concern for everyone, in order to tackle this challenge a great amount of effort must be dedicated. Multiple related questions are asked in this article: Are we capable of IT and Ensure Homeland Security Strategy in Different Countries Do Intelligence Agencies Have the Right IT Infrastructure for the Purposes of Collecting, Sharing, and Disseminating Information? Is there Enough Monitoring Equipment? Information technology plays a significant role and will continue to strengthen the national security against future upcoming threats and cyber-attacks. Particularly, information technology can help countries to identify potential threats, share information easily, and protect mechanisms in them. Provide and develop capabilities.

Keywords: National Security, Information Technology, Threats, Opportunities, National Power.

1. Introduction
In many cases, ICT defines a term in multiple ways against different contexts. Although, in principle, it is considered as a larger term to indicate the use of communication devices (such as radios and telephones). Mobile, satellite devices and channels, computers, etc. and management information aids (acquisition, sovereignty, dissemination, processing, storage, and retrieval) of a national security bill may indicate to a government that the absence of anything and everything that can endanger the global peace, progress, development and peace within society. B) Information and communication technology has always proven itself to be a powerful double-edged sword capable of good for both sides, which all
depends on the skills and values of the user or users in using that power in one or both directions. A
general consensus among historians is that insecurity has been the root cause of world war. Witness the
developments of security challenges, the causes of insecurity, and the ways to address challenges
through the use of information technology and compliance with laws, treaties, and regulations. We look
forward to collaborating in the fields of forensic science, technology, culture and politics. Hofstede
stated in 2002 that one of the most important features of the digital age is the use of new communication
technologies for the lives of digital citizens. Today, insecurity is no news to anyone. However, it
addresses the factors that cannot be controlled, which have been left behind by people and governments.
Nowadays, the level of insecurity in some countries is threatening to disintegrate and require a rapid,
sufficient and new approach to addressing security challenges. That the nation is involved in. Other than
food insecurity, financial insecurity, terrorism, Health insecurity, and so on, the loss of security is deeply
tied to the body of some countries.

2. Discuss the problem
Since the advent of information technology, it is assumed to have more advantages than more
disadvantages, especially in the security field, even when the security situation is sometimes challenging
and complex.:

How can information technology have a positive impact on national security?

3. Study Goals
The main purpose of this article is to determine the role of information technology in national security
and includes specific objectives that include:

a. Determine the relationship between information technology and national security.
b. The ways that information technology can have a positive impact on national security.
c. How can national security be achieved through information technology?

The essence of this research work is to study the role of information technology in national
security in the first step. This research intends to focus on the security situation and the role of
information technology.

4. Literature study
To better understand the subject, we redefine the basic concepts:

a) National security: National security represents the security from threats or attacks from
individuals, foundations or countries that affect the health of a nation or its citizen in general,
not any individual inside the country. Damage is directed to the lives of people and property,
yet it does not exclude unlawful practices. National security is a concept that the government,
together with its parliaments, must protect from the government and its citizens against all
kinds of (national) crisis, through all forms of advancement. Protect power projections such as:
political power, diplomacy, economic power, military power and so on.
b) Information Technology: This technology is used for computers and telecommunication
equipment for storage, retrieval, transfer, data management.
c) Security Challenges: National security is important not only for the state but for the nation as
a whole. National security has many goals. First of all, military forces are the most important
aspects of national security. A very strong military force to help ensure security. However, the
security concerns of the countries and the awareness of the threats arising from different
locations
d) Information Technology and National Security: Information technology defined by the
American Information Technology Association is the study, design, development,
implementation, support, or management of computer-based information systems, especially
computer applications and hardware. Information technology is used by electronic media and
computer software to convert, store, process, secure, transfer, and retrieve information securely.
Today, the term information is used for many aspects of computational technology, and this
term is used. It is very recognizable will help identify potential threats, share information easily, authenticate, access, contain, detect and identify, privacy, improve and new security models, information fusion (including data research and text mining, Data integration, language technologies, video and image processing, and evidence mix) and the basic national infrastructure recommended by the Committee on Science and Technology Research in the field of science and technology to counter terrorism.

5. Some security challenges in countries
a) poverty and unemployment b) riots, ethnic and tribal strife c) insecurity: kidnapping, armed robbery
b) corruption: fake licenses, etc. e) piracy, piracy,

c) Government Destruction: Information Security, Fading Government Websites, Theft of Life Data
d) Internal threats: Spyware, unhappy staff, too dependent on external technology
e) Inadequate regulation: for example cyber security

The integration of information technology and significant opportunities provide the management essential for innovation in the way of assessing, managing and responding to security challenges.

6. Information Technology Opportunities
The following are some of the opportunities for information technology in today's modern world:

6.1. Global Positioning System Technology
Active GPS (GPS) devices can be used to signal to citizens in a timely manner in case of emergency. For example, telephones with software (Rio Guardian) can be activated with a device timer when monitoring is required. It is law enforcement.

6.2. Social Networking Tools
To reach community members who are permanently connected to the Internet and actively create and share content in their own time. Security agencies need to become familiar with social networking tools to share community security news and strategies. Social networking sites such as (Facebook) and (My Space) usually allow communities to create pages to store information about security programs, emergency actions and community events.

6.3. Virtual Emergency Operations Centres
The Emergency Physical Operations Centre can be used as a community response center in times of emergency. Communities can consider physical locations using (Emergency Operations Center) where these centres can respond to teams in geographic areas. It is also noted that a Virtual Emergency Operations Centre dashboard can receive, store, and integrate single response programs, threat reports, and operational reports from different types of organizations. Access the Virtual Emergency Operations Centre to communicate through channels The various relevant actors. In cases where communities are physically inaccessible or unsafe, alternative safe and accessible virtual emergency operations center to coordinate groups across the broad community provides.
6.4. **Smart monitoring**

Important buildings and business districts should take advantage of new developments in smart monitoring. Biometrics and smart speech and video recognition software and card pulling to enter such buildings are among the things to do. Between security and personal freedoms and reasonable expectations of privacy must be maintained.

6.5. **Data Mining and Database Tracking**

In general, one of the most effective barriers to effective emergency management is the lack of communication between security agencies. Further communication may include the sharing of case studies that illustrate the best way to provide community needs with security issues. Encourage information sharing and dialogue among all social agencies. For example, all agency staff should have an email address to discuss and share ideas online in group discussions.

7. **Research findings**

This article has focused on other countries' achievements in the role of information technology on national security as well as internal author studies in the field over the past decade. Table 1 lists the major ways information technology helps national security. The use of smart cameras, data mining systems, and the clever use of social networks are some of the things that can help national security.

| Specifications                  |
|---------------------------------|
| Using Global Positioning System Technology |
| Use smart surveillance camera    |
| Data mining and database         |
| Intelligent monitoring and collection |
| Emergency Operations Centers    |
| Use of smart weapons            |
| Using social networks           |

*Table (1) Major Information Technology Assistance to National Security*

| Specifications                      |
|-------------------------------------|
| Corruption                         |
| Insufficient research              |
| Lack of technical knowledge         |
| Political instability              |
| Insufficient capital                |

*Table (2) Current Challenges for Failure to Use Information Technology to Assist National Security*

| Specifications                                      |
|-----------------------------------------------------|
| Governments should invest more in the defense sector |
| The government and the private sector should focus more on science and technology research |
| Collaboration between IT department and security agents |
| Legal capacity building                            |
Table 3 summarizes the generalities that governments can facilitate national security through information technology. Table 2 lists the factors behind the failure of information technology to contribute to national security. Table 3 also provides guidelines for governments to adopt.

8. Summary and Conclusion
This article examines information technology ideas and their role in national security. Some of the issues that focus on information technology and national security include: corruption, inadequate research, lack of technological expertise, inadequate capital, and political instability. All of these factors constitute a major source of insecurity in underdeveloped countries. It is clear that information technology plays an important role in the national security of nations. The growing importance of information technology now not only brings new opportunities for the benefit of modern society, but also challenges the security approach and methodology. Society is exposed to external dangers. To address security challenges, modern information-gathering devices must be deployed by security services such as the police, and military and security forces. Surveillance systems that can identify more sensitive devices and public places should be installed. Using the experiences of other countries and documenting security threats related to internal information technology can greatly contribute to the national security of the country.

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