

INDICATORS OF CULTURAL SECURITY IN FIELD OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY WITH AN EMPHASIS ON CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

The present study aimed to identify indicators of cultural security in the field of information and communication technologies with an emphasis on cultural development. Research method is Qualitative method. Tool for collecting information was semi structure the interview with 20 people from the experts. Method of analyzing the thematic analysis information. The results showed that cultural security with an emphasis on cultural development in the field of information and communication technology with five major dimensions included 1-International tourism, 2- Heritage, monuments, museums, 3- Cultural Exchanges and Communications, 4- Cultural consumption, 5- Economy of Cultural and Artistic Creation to be classified.

Keywords: *Security, Security of Information and Communication Technology, Culture, Cultural Security, Cultural Development*

1- Introduction

Cultural security is one of the issues raised, particularly with the increasing expansion of the use of information and communication technologies. The perspective of security and consider cultural praxis can be examined. In fact, the cultural dimension of development, such as the Praxis, your mobile security is also that they can be looked at from the perspective of Selby. However, cultural security can afford to consider funds and the praxis of the Praxis funds in the field of technology and make the most of their advantage against its special funds to consider the dimensions of the cultural and social menace largely have escaped; the article now with the approach of Praxis, and consider the issues threatening the country's culture and strengthening in the field of information and communication technology about the investigation.

2- Expression Problem

Cultural security in the field of information and communication technology is one of the new concepts and complex that with the arrival of a new world information and communication age to sign cultural and political research literature.

Cultural security in fact stay immune to the notion of ideas, attitudes, beliefs, customs, traditions, and generally whatever is located in a complex culture collection has been applied [1][2]. Although existence of fundamental attributes of security the social life of society [3]. But on new approaches to security, especially in the areas of new life in the new century could not be created in the culture or the lack of stability of ignoring blue [4].

Generally, traditional approaches to being in constant borders and migration of human beings in the form of displacement forced attention on issues such as security and migration issues in cultural tourism and in the form of identifying exchanges were seen[5].

While not as fast also believes that by merging and compression of time and space in the process of globalization and geographical borders fade, the identity that has already had multiple diverse a unity-oriented. This function is mostly due to globalization and immigration is slow to face [6] through the new information and communication technologies in recent years more quickly. Since new technologies are an integral part of the everyday life of man of the 21st century and due to gravity, and have unique features that are of increasing attention and consequently have a high is penetration rate in life.

A form of community from which to learn the "Virtual Community" has to be in this space can also be cultural security concept that it calls the national security as the security and the human can be remembered search [1]. Although mainly due to the lack of growth of the global security concept to fit with the cultural developments in the field of security of information and communication technology is located on the approaches to and ignored security in the form of traditional shapes can be made however due to security at the national level cultural versions this requirement has created a virtual community that fits the growth due to features that are also new forms of security [4].

The global virtual world doesn't have geography, completely abandoned the tyranny of time, and a physical location, a symbolic space, available for all around and has the capacity of making the reality of your space. Virtual space in which everything with "Becoming" in addition to being the possibility of seeing the true reality of the non-virtual environment provides the possibility to convert new trends comes to live and work there in the virtual is also Hence it can be said that the formation of the plan, "Virtual Communities" on the side of "Real Communities "security problem and especially of cultural security in a form posed more complex in such communities as well.

No doubt that the information and communication technologies as well as other technologies have, in addition to the benefits that the damage and consequently the real challenges for societies to be followed; The question of the security of information provided to Governments to mediate the impacts and the influence of technology in all areas of life and the necessity to formulate an appropriate policy on the importance of one of these highly areas. This issue is through the existence of attributes like reliability, integrity (consistency) and the availability of information will be possible in this space [7].

On the other hand, "Soft Power" information and communication technology that can be the source of development and crisis management based on the crisis or the establishment of stability and order in the community of issues that cannot be ignored by Governments for Visa Regulation. This stuff has a double significance in terms of their security, even though they are but from the perspective of social and cultural dimensions of cultural security in the long term due to being into changes, being fundamental in the short term and intangible being of strategic significance of impacts occur. That is why the fact that cultural security in many developed societies, security and cultural research on the top. The point being is that subtle

pause by the boundaries of the destructive impact of information and communication technology is less about the matter further.

On this basis, the research focused on the study of the destructive effects of the use of technology in the development of the countries in the community, has less points, but despite increased following facilities area and increased awareness of its destructive effects, particularly on the security problem of cultural communication between the generations, in this area a special place to be.

Although informational technologies with the possibility of dissemination of specific behaviors and values, language and cultural consumption can cause changes [8] and on the other hand the possibility of introduction of various dimensions and identifying the values, culture and characteristics of different Nations and ethnic groups, to show everyone, but in the meantime it should be control footprint; accordingly its destructive impact may not be due to the spread and growth of the front fan The technology also makes it possible and also there is no society without regard to the safety and comfort of the possibility of growth and development. Without a doubt, the growth of civilization more than anything needs security and stability and the establishment of social welfare [9]. In the field of culture as the security that the groundwork for sustainable development is important. The growth of technological change has and the desire of communities to take advantage of the positive aspects of it on one hand and avoiding the negative effects of hedging and technology, the issue raised in this field of cultural security. On this basis, according to the dimensions, indicators and how the essential elements of cultural security can be greatly with awareness of its positive and negative aspects in addition to take advantage of the positive rates of technological development in the community and the possible consequences of its negative effects.

Identify the cultural dimensions of security in the field of information and communication technologies will require comprehensive attention to these effects in the cultural dimensions of national security; in fact, explore the question of the field of information and communication technologies, firstly, what show inspiration can be found in the cultural dimension of security at the macro level, and secondly what the requirements and features that should be on the field of information and communication technology is the dominant culture at the macro level in addition to take advantage of the benefits of this technology Collection of injuries it is infallible.

In fact, it was from this perspective that the Selby approach to information technology in the field of culture and cultural premises with this approach that these areas in addition to the benefits and advantages to strengthen the cultural component, will acquire greater advancement and enrichment, community harm creates for pause. Based on this study in the field of information technology and is trying to make information from the perspective of the culture will show inspiration about investigation.

3- Question of Research

Which are dimensions, components and indicators of cultural security in the field of information and communication technologies with an emphasis on cultural development?

4- Research Methodology

The aim of the present research methods of functional and quality in terms of procedure. Given that the researcher to identify cultural security components in the field of information and communication technology from the perspective of experts of qualitative research was pumped up to the depth of their experience and understanding of the processes to be entered in this field finds. In this study, the sample size is based on the aim to achieve saturation can be very small or very large somewhat minor information as well as analysis. Therefore, in the

study of purpose-based sampling method was used. Start with the first contributor sampling and reach up to the extent saturation information, i.e. 20 people participating is complete. The subjects in this research topic in the field of cultural security specialists and information technology, the owner of the compilation, translation, or were the academic and professional expertise.

The data analysis is based on the method of thematic analysis. Each interview was read several times by the researcher, and then in each of the interviews, separate from each other topics and then another subset to each topic are divided into the following issues and topics and thus all interviews were identified.

5- Findings of Research

The findings this research consists in the overall 5 category include international tourism, economics, cultural creation, cultural and artistic heritage, monuments, museums and cultural exchanges and communication in tables 1 to 5.

Table 1- Component, Sub components and indicators of cultural security in field of information and communication technologies in international tourism of dimension of cultural development

Component	Sub Components	Indicators
International tourism	Economical dimension	Increasing tourism revenues for the destination
		Reducing the cost of travel for tourists
		Formation of the international stock markets of cyberspace
	Cultural dimension	Introducing the Visual artifacts to tourists in the context of technological change has
		The possibility of Visual presentation of cultural heritage in the context of technological has change
		introduction of new cultural landscapes

Table 1 below shows the component and cultural security indicators in the field of information and communication technologies in the next international tourism can be found in both economic and cultural level was classified; This dimension includes increasing tourism revenues for tourist destinations, reducing the cost for tourists, the formation of the international stock markets in cyberspace in the economic dimension. It also included the introduction of the cultural landscape in a new cultural dimension, the possibility of Visual presentation of cultural heritage in the context of technological change has and a Visual artifact introduced to tourists in the context of technological has change.

Table 2- Component, Sub components and indicators of cultural security in field of information and communication technologies in economy cultural and artistic creation of dimension of cultural development

Component	Sub Components	Indicators
Economy of Cultural and Artistic Creation	Cultural Production	Increased tendency to art and cultural entrepreneurship
		Setting up a new business aimed at cultural development
		Increase the number of participating directly in the cultural activities
		Improved business skills in the field of culture
		Increasing the production of culture without borders
	Cultural	Create a new marketing networks

	Distribution	Modern practices of cultural goods distribution
		Make contact with the audience and the consumer (and easy)
		Create the internal Exchange of cultural goods in cyberspace
		Sending e-movable cultural goods (movies, books, etc.)
	Cultural Capital	Cultural capital priority than economic capital
		The priority is to find the skills of cultural capital as technological change has
		The objective of cultural capital dimensions tend to increase in virtual space
		Increase of non-material assets
		Increase the financial relations (removal of coins)

As the findings of table 2 shows component and cultural security indicators in the field of information and communications technology in the cultural and artistic creation, then the economy can be found in three levels of production, distribution and cultural capital category. The cultural production include art and cultural entrepreneurship tends to increase, setting up a new business aimed at cultural development, increasing the number of participating directly in the cultural activities, enhancement of business skills in the field of culture, cultural production and cultural distribution without borders includes creating new marketing networks, new cultural goods distribution practices, connect with the audience and the consumer (and easy), the creation of an internal Exchange of cultural goods in cyberspace Movable cultural goods and the possibility of sending electronic (movies, books, etc.). The cultural capital cultural capital to include mainstreaming of economic capital, to find the skills of cultural capital, technological change has as objective cultural capital dimensions tend to be in cyberspace, non-material assets, financial relations (removal of coins).

Table 3- Component, Sub components and indicators of cultural security in field of information and communication technologies Cultural consumption of dimension of cultural development

Component	Sub Components		Indicators
Cultural consumption	Written Consumption	Quantity of publications	Increased consumption of electronic publications
			Multi-lingual publishing
			Reducing the cost of publication
		Quality of journals	Accessibility publications
			Improve the quality of translations
			And the fluidity of news and information
			Increase the quality of the multi-lingual publishing
	Audio-Visual	Cinema, Film and music	Possibility of movie reviews
			Boost music sales
			Illegal music downloads and reproduces somewhere All media products getting
		Radio and TV	Media services easier to access
			Taking advantage of the new media (mobile TV)

As the findings of table 3 below shows the component and cultural security indicators in the field of information and communication technologies in cultural consumption can be found in the next two levels written and non-written, consumption of (audio-visual) category. Consumption of cultural products including quantity and quality written and non-written consumption includes consumption of media. As the findings show increased consumption of electronic publications, multi-lingual publishing, reduce costs, improve quality and accessibility to publications, translations, and the fluidity of news and information, enhance the quality of publications and written in language a few movie reviews, increase sales of illegal music, download and reproduce music, the place where all media products, easier access to media services, taking advantage of the new media (mobile TV) and is among the non-written cultural uses.

Table 4- Component, Sub components and indicators of cultural security in field of information and communication technologies Cultural Heritage, Relics, Museums of dimension of cultural development

Component	Sub Components	Indicators
Heritage, monuments, museums	Protects	Identify and record the courtyard to the list of world heritage sites
		Inform to keep cultural property in wartime
		Increase the speed of transfer of ownership of cultural property illegal
		Increase power and speed in the conservation of cultural information
		Boost extensiveness to be cultural information
		Increased attention to the spiritual and cultural heritage
	Introduction	An introduction to native and non-native cultural heritage
		The revival of forgotten local and national festivals
		Public invited to national religious festivals
	Production	The formation of a new language of communication
		The formation of new games
		Increased production of non-native music and movies
		Create new cultural icons

As the findings of the research in the following table 4 shows components and security culture in the field of information and communication technologies in the works, heritage and museums can be found on the three levels of production, conservation and dating category. In the manufacturing sector can be to the creation of new cultural icons, the increase in the production of non-native music and movies, the formation of a new game, the formation of a new language of communication. As well as the familiar can be indicators of such public religious festivals to invite national, local and national festivals revival forgotten, are familiar with native and non-native cultural heritage and at the level of the courtyard to identify and keep records to the list of world heritage sites, cultural property preservation for the information at the time of the war, increase the speed of an awareness of cultural property ownership illegal migration, increasing power and speed in the protection of cultural information, increasing the possibility of keeping information Boost extensiveness to cultural, spiritual and cultural heritage, according to the following as components and security indicators in areas of information and communication technologies in later works, heritage and museums.

Table 5- Component, Sub components and indicators of cultural security in field of information and communication technologies Cultural Exchanges and Communications of dimension of cultural development

Component	Sub Components	Indicators
Cultural Exchanges and Communications	Communicational economy	Reducing the cost of telephone communication economy
		Increase the number and speed of e-submissions
		Increasing higher education outside the country.
	Communicational liberalism	Becoming interested in the structure of correspondence and communication
		Awareness of the Convention prohibiting discrimination
		Increase the sense of freedom of opinion in disputing with anyone
		The freedom to choose to mediate a variety of
		Increasing democratic sentiment (civil partnership)
	Cultural Threat	Threat to the common religions
		Promote non-divine religions
		Create a challenge for the common language
		Bad handwriting
	Social Threat	misdemeanor and technological crime
		Communicational machine
		Technological addiction
		family ruptures
		Ridiculed the local distillery
		Create a crisis among ethnic groups
		Promote statistics and false information
		Increased tendency to immigration and asylum
		Increased aggression

As table 5 shows under the cultural component and security indicators in the field of information and communication technologies in the communications and cultural exchanges can later be found in the four levels of communication economics, liberalism, social and cultural threats threat category. The following indicators in the economic component of communication because it is reducing the cost of telephone, increase the number and speed of e-submissions, increasing higher education outside the country and then get to the communication structure of liberalism in correspondence, the awareness of the Convention prohibiting discrimination, increasing the feeling of someone's belief in the freedom to express opposition, the freedom in the choice of intermediary to increase diversity, democratic sentiment (civil partnership), and later the cultural threat, creating ambiguities for the divine religions non-religions, promote common, make challenge A common language for linear and in later social evil, creating a misdemeanor crime and technological change has become a machine, communications, ridiculed the local Distillery, the desire to create an ad-driven, promote among the ethnic crisis, statistics and false information, increased immigration and refugee and tend to increase the aggressiveness noted. the figure below in general the following security components and the cultural component in the field of information and communication technologies. The figure below is generally the following security components and the cultural component in the field of communication and information technology shows.

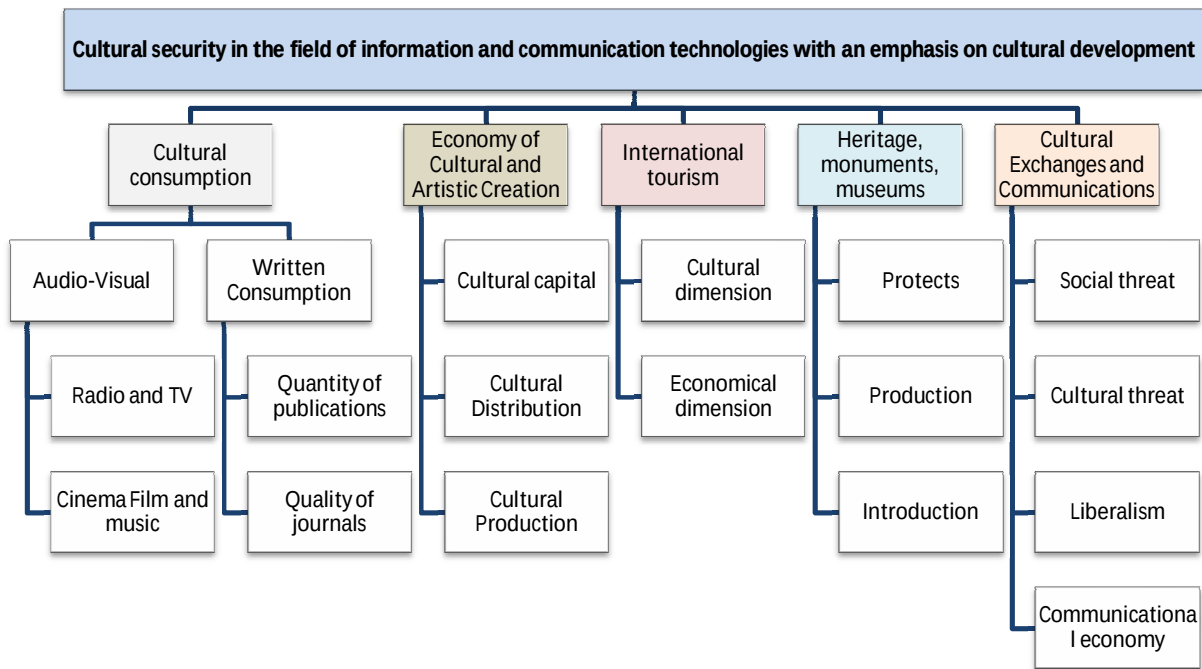


Fig1- Cultural security in the field of information and communication technologies with an emphasis on cultural development

6- Discussion and Conclusions

Share technologies in determining the equation of life in today's world is a global increase in eye on decisions that are without a doubt the presence of technology, especially information and communication technologies, a wide range of developments in all the social and economic fields have sought and its effect in such a way that today's world is rapidly becoming an information society; The presence of communication and information technologies, social habits, lifestyles, cultural and educational aspects of the community with the challenge of change. In the meantime however changing the center of power from the military "hard power" and "soft power" and based on culture as well as issues such as globalization and the density of time and place, the influence of the media, cultural diversity and plurality, and the issues of the traditional approaches to the concept of security have changed the new.

This concept of cultural security approach to change the discourse over the past few years through the humanities and a significant contribution from the academic research. Although the concept is not new, but the security functions of the current in the community due to the new technology to penetrate the deepest layers of the life of this concept, particularly in the field of information and communication technology worthy of attention. Cultural security in this area, not to the next social life into the realm of technological change

has dominance but also due to the new approach through cultural hegemony for the transformation of communities through domination have to value is the same as notable in the fact that the contribution of cultural security in the field of information and communication technology demands a cultural approach with research.

Survey results showed that cultural security in the field of information and communication technology in international tourism, economics, cultural creation, cultural and artistic, heritage, monuments, museums and cultural exchanges and communication with such index forming the international stock markets in cyberspace, introducing new cultural scenery, Visual presentation of cultural heritage in the context of technological change has and Visual artifacts introduced to tourists, increased consumption of electronic publications, multi-lingual publishing, cost reduction, accessibility to Improving the quality of publications, translations, and the fluidity of news and information, enhance the quality of publications and written in language a few movie reviews, increase sales of illegal music, download and reproduce music, the place where all media products, easier access to media services, taking advantage of the new media (mobile TV), the increase in the production of non-native, music and movies

The formation of the new game, the formation of a new language of communication, public invited to national religious festivals, national festivals and the revival of forgotten local, familiar with native and non-native cultural heritage and at the level of the courtyard to identify and keep records to the list of world heritage sites, cultural property preservation for the information at the time of the war, increase the speed of an awareness of cultural property ownership illegal migration, increasing power and speed in the protection of cultural information, increasing the possibility of Due to the breadth of cultural information,

Increased tendency to art and cultural entrepreneurship, launches a new business aimed at cultural development, increasing the number of participating directly in the cultural activities, enhancement of business skills in the field of culture, cultural production increases without borders,

Create a new marketing networks, new cultural goods distribution practices, relationships with the audience and the consumer (and easy), the creation of an internal Exchange of cultural goods in cyberspace and sending e-movable cultural goods (movies, books, etc.) Cultural capital, priority to economic capital, to find the technology skills as a cultural capital, cultural capital tend to be objective aspects of cyberspace, non-material assets, financial relations (removal of coins) and indicators like these. Improve each of these indicators can be developed to create the nation's cultural background.

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