Most important system of critical national infrastructure

Most Important CNI Most Important CNI The single most important system of critical national infrastructure is security. Although there are other important infrastructures such as transportation and power, they would not function properly in the absence of security. This is the main reason why the most developed countries have the most advanced security systems. Here, while power may run most of the modern day activities insecurity would disrupt them and people would not be comfortable conducting their businesses if they fear for their lives. Furthermore, security also stands out as the most important critical infrastructure because it encompasses many other aspects that are central to the daily activities such as food. While security may mean guarding the country's boarders against outside attacks and intrusion, it also encompasses computer technology, which has become a critical part of the modern day activities.

The most developed countries have been targeted through computer attacks where fraud committed through these systems has increased in the modern world. This requires a robust governmental strategy to defend its citizens against illegal exploitation through computer related crimes. If these computers are attacked mostly through viruses, other services are affected. This is because while computers are used for most office work in the modern world, they also control other important infrastructures such as the power grid, which would in turn bring devastating effects such as patient deaths since it is used in hospitals to support lives (How government services (GS) work with other critical infrastructures, n. d). Other activities such as banking would also be affected bringing a negative impact to the country's economy. However, if security has been guaranteed and if the governments are several steps ahead of the criminals with regard to computer technology, the

country's security would have been catered for from the perspective of information technology. Here, most countries have implemented measures to ensure that their cyber space is as secure as possible so as to prevent disastrous events that may happen.

Security infrastructure may also be viewed from the perspective of food security for a country. A government must ensure that its country is secure with respect to available food for its citizens. This would be accomplished by ensuring that resources are available to protect people from hunger if natural disasters such as floods and droughts take place affecting the availability of food. This implies that security incorporates a myriad of societal aspects that people would not live without.

To ensure that the security is guaranteed, the government must implement strategies that first deal with imminent computer related threats to guarantee the constant supply of electric power. The computer systems may be secured through establishment of systems that have real time detection and reporting of any intrusion activities. This would ensure that these activities are dealt with before they lead to disasters. Governments must also create awareness programs to help even the private sector to fight and report intrusions (The National Strategy to Secure Cyberspace, 2003). A security response system would also assist in resolving security related issues. On the other hand, with respect to food security, governments must also ensure that they have adequate food reserves to assist in case of food emergencies.

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