



LEGAL GROUNDS FOR PROTECTING ITS READERS FROM THE THREAT OF HARMFUL INFORMATION

Jumanova E'zoza

Jizzakh State Pedagogical University

Master in the direction of theory and history of pedagogy

Annotation: the article contains a summary of the legal basis for protecting its readers from the threat of harmful information, as well as an increasing number of unconventional information and psychological threats that negatively affect the consciousness of young people.

Keywords: globalization, information threat, negative situations, information, threat, malicious idea.

Annotatsiya: Maqolada o'quvchilarini zararli axborotlar tahdididan himoya etishning qonuniy asoslari hamda yoshlar ongiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatuvchi noan'anaviy axborot-psixologik tahdidlarning ko'payib borayotganligi haqida qisqacha ma'lumotlar joy olgan.

Kalit so'zlar: globallashuv, axborot tahdidi, salbiy holatlar, axborot, tahdid, zararli g'oya.

Today, in the era of complex globalization, the problems that arise in the field of spiritual life, the preservation and uplifting of the spirituality of our people, especially the issues of preserving and protecting the soul and mind of the younger generation from the influence of various harmful ideas and ideologies, are becoming relevant. The development and prosperity of any state is closely connected with other regions and territories, and it is not difficult today to realize that a country cannot achieve positive results outside of this reality. As with the pros and cons of every social phenomenon in society, the process of globalization is no exception, and at the moment its extremely acute and comprehensive impact can be seen and felt in almost all areas.

Increasing non-traditional information and psychological threats that negatively affect youth consciousness, observed cases of youth falling under the influence of various destructive forces rely on the interests of the individual, society and state in the development of the information and psychological security system of young people, identify and classify threats to information and psychological security, prevent and eliminate their negative impact on, in order to improve the effectiveness of the reforms carried out in this direction, it is of scientific and practical importance to carry out systematic research.

Today, Information Security is a multifaceted field of activity, to which only a systematic, integrated approach can bring success. Legal, administrative, procedural and software-technical measures are used to solve this problem. Information security-in fact, refers to the conditions created for society to have an objective, impartial, truthful source of information. Of course, this also includes data flows that reach the population through independent media.

For the first time, it was noted in the Constitution of the new edition that the International Treaties of

Uzbekistan were a component of the country's legal system. It was also established that the provisions of the International Treaty of the Republic of Uzbekistan would be applied if the international treaty of the Republic of Uzbekistan established rules different from those provided for in the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan. According to Article 29 of the Universal Declaration of human rights, which is joined by international law – Uzbekistan, each person must comply with the restrictions established by law only if it is necessary to ensure the rights and freedoms of others in the use of their rights and freedoms, to satisfy the righteous requirements of morality, public order, universal equality.

Also, according to Article 20 of the Constitution, the measures of legal influence should be based on the principle of proportionality and sufficient to achieve the goals provided for in the laws.

These requirements presuppose the approach of each term, word, punctuation marks in the creativity of the norm to avoid human rights violations in this process, while protecting society from harmful information, “measuring a thousand times and cutting once.”

In order to thoroughly understand the processes in general, information can be conditionally divided into 5 types.

1. The first type of information is useful information. For example, knowledge of natural sciences, technologies, proper upbringing and etiquette.
2. The second type of information is useless information. For example, what a singer eats at lunch can be useful to someone and completely useless to someone.
3. The third type of information is malicious information. For example, information that justifies the possible use of Drugs, Psychotropic Substances, extremism, cruelty to people or animals. Usually we easily distinguish such information from other types of information.
4. While the fourth type of information is not harmful to all mankind, it is information that can be indirectly harmful to another territory or nations where information is not widespread. For example, subcultures-that is, the distribution of sharply differentiated aspects of the culture of society to other societies.
5. The fifth type is information that, although not directly harmful or permeated with ideas of fanaticism, is disseminated from sources (site, social network, individuals and organizations) that disseminate harmful and fanatical information. For example, a site that distributes fanatical materials may also contain an article about doing good to the parents. It is natural that individuals who are not experts on Youtube or other platforms do not know in the initial way that the source, in which the influential article about doing good to the parents, is actually disseminating a lot of other harmful information.

In this case, there is difficulty, confusion and ignorance of their essence in applying the norms for the non-dissemination of information of the fourth and fifth types, as well as in distinguishing them from other types of information by citizens.

In total, according to the national database of legislative data of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the word fanaticism was used in 34 legislative acts and in the decision of 3 Supreme Court plenums. However, the criteria for determining fanaticism, or the differences between “fanatic” and “Person of strong faith”, are not specified in legislative documents or Supreme Court plenum decisions.

True, certain practices have been formed according to analytical and logical grounds in state bodies for the identification of fanatic materials. Nevertheless, from the norm that rights can be limited only by law, it is desirable that by law the concept of fanaticism and its defining criteria are established.

According to the legislation, the examination of religious studies is the conduct of studies on the existence or non-existence of deviations or distortions from religious laws, which is carried out within 10 working days after the presentation of a number of data.

According to reports, there are 400-500 graduates in one year of religious education institutions where religious laws are taught, all of them know religious laws to their subtle aspects, and it cannot be said that fanaticism makes information completely different.

This means that most individuals cannot know that information is permeated with ideas of fanaticism before they have complete knowledge of religious law and verification through Special Research (examination), and it is also difficult for them to realize that it is a crime to spread it.

By the 21st century, when there was a great threat to humanity from nuclear weapons, and the so-called Information Age, information attacks aimed at some ulterior motives are threatening peoples, states, in a word, humanity. Consequently, the rule that "it is necessary to fight with an anti-ideological idea, ideology

against ideology, Enlightenment against ignorance.”

in practice, it is necessary to focus on the formation of a specific ideological immunity in our youth.

To do this, it is necessary to carry out:

- harmful information between parents and children in neighborhoods, its negative
- conduct regular propaganda and propaganda about the consequences, methods of protection against it;
- regularly informing the population about harmful information in the media;
- education institutions teach children the harmful effects of information and measures to protect against it;
- that each individual be alert and have his own firm position;
- it is necessary to improve the skills of mass users of information.

Theoretically:

- increase the number and quality of scientific and popular literature;
- strengthening the legal framework for protecting children from harmful information;
- strengthening punitive measures for offenses in this area;
- having studied the foreign experience, it is necessary to use its aspects in accordance with the conditions of Uzbekistan.

From the above points, it can be said that the psyche of children is extremely fragile, receives information directly, that is, without analysis, without its perception. Therefore, the state and society should act in harmony in protecting children from harmful information.

Literature:

1. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasi. 01.05.2023
2. Khodjaev , B., & Baydjanov , B. (2023). TA’LIM-TARBIYA JARAYONIDA O‘QUVCHILARNI ZARARLI AXBOROTLAR TAHDIDIDAN HIMOYA QILISHNING PEDAGOGIK ASOSLARI VA MUAMMOLARI . Farg’ona Davlat Universiteti, 28(1), 55. Retrieved from <https://journal.fdu.uz/index.php/sjfsu/article/view/1929>
3. Gundareva I.P. On the consequences of the perception of television information by younger schoolchildren // Education of schoolchildren: collection of articles.. - M., 2005, no. 9.