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**АХБОРОТ ХАВФСИЗЛИГИ СОҲАСИДАГИ МУНОСАБАТЛАРНИ
ТАРТИБГА СОЛИШНИНГ ТАШКИЛИЙ-ҲУҚУҚИЙ
МЕХАНИЗМЛАРИ**

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ОРГАНИЗАЦИОННО-ПРАВОВЫЕ МЕХАНИЗМЫ РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЯ ОТНОШЕНИЙ В СФЕРЕ ИНФОРМАЦИОННОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ

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ORGANIZATIONAL-LEGAL MECHANISMS OF THE REGULATION OF RELATIONS IN THE SPHERE OF INFORMATION SECURITY

Аннотация. Ушбу мақолада бугунги кунда долзарб масалага айланган ахборот хавфсизлиги соҳасидаги муносабатларни тартибга солишнинг ташкилий-ҳуқуқий механизмлари мавзусига тўхталиб ўтилади. Шунингдек, замонавий жамиятда ахборотни муҳофаза қилиш, ахборот хавфсизлигини тартибга солиш соҳасини Ўзбекистон Республикаси қонунлари ва норматив-ҳуқуқий ҳужжатларининг бутун тизимига мувофиқлиги, мазкур соҳа юзасидан қонун ҳужжатларини шакллантиришнинг комплекс чораларини кўриш борасидаги маълумотларни ўз ичига олади.

Калит сўзлар: ахборотни муҳофаза қилиш, ташкилий-ҳуқуқий механизмлар, кибержиноятлар, ноқонуний ахборот, мафкурафий хавфсизлик.

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматриваются организационно-правовые механизмы регулирования отношений в сфере обеспечения информационной безопасности, что стало актуальным вопросом на сегодняшний день. В ней также включены сведения о вопросе защиты информации в современном обществе, соответствии информационной безопасности всей системе законов и нормативно-правовых актов Республики Узбекистан, принятии комплексных мер по формированию законодательства в данной области.

Ключевые слова: защита информации, организационно-правовые механизмы, киберпреступности, нелегальная информация, идеологическая безопасность.

Annotation. This article discusses the organizational and legal mechanisms for regulating relations in the field of information security, which has become an urgent issue today. It also includes information on the protection of information in modern society, the compliance of information security with the entire system of regulatory legal acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the adoption of comprehensive measures to form legislation in this area.

Keywords: information security, organizational and legal mechanisms, cybercrime, illegal information, ideological security.

Modern conditions require and determine the need for an integrated approach to the formation of legislation on the protection of information, its composition, and content and its correspondence with the whole system of laws and legal acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

We think that information security requirements should be organically included in all levels of legislation, including in the constitutional legislation, basic general laws, laws on the organization of the state system management, special laws, departmental legal acts, and others. In the work, we try to pay your attention to such a structure of legal acts, oriented on the legal protection of information:

The first group – Laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan on information and information protection;

The second group – Normative legal acts (except Laws) and organizational and administrative documents;

The third group – Regulations, instructions, methodical manuals.

The Law sets that information security of the person is provided by creating the necessary conditions and guarantees of free access to information, protecting the privacy of secrets, protecting against illegal information and psychological effects. Information about the personal data of individuals is classified as confidential information.

The outstanding Russian scientist N.N. Kovaleva thinks that it is necessary to divide the information security of an individual into information and ideological security and information and technical security [1. B. 148].

Information and technical security of a person – the protection of information from accidental or deliberate natural or artificial influences that are fraught with damage to the person.

Information and ideological security – the protection of the person from deliberate or unintended information impact, resulting in violation of rights and freedoms in the creation, consumption, and dissemination of information, use of information infrastructure and resources that are contrary to the moral and ethical norms that have a destructive effect on the person, having a secret (extra-sensory, unconscious) nature, introducing antisocial attitudes into the public consciousness.

In our point of view, information security of the individual is:

a) The state of security, in which there is no threat of harming the information that the person owns;

b) The condition and condition of the vital activity of the person, in which there is no threat of harming the person with information.

Information security of society – protection of economic, social, international, and spiritual values from external and internal threats using information tools.

The information security of a society is a state of a society in which it cannot be seriously damaged by affecting its information sphere. It is based on the security of an individual, group, and mass consciousness of citizens in the presence of information threats, which, first, should be attributed to the information-psychological impact. The action of these threats can cause psycho-emotional and socio-psychological tensions, distortion of moral criteria and norms, moral and political disorientation, and, as a consequence, inadequate behavior of individuals, groups, and masses of people. Because of such influences, profound transformations of individual, group, and mass consciousness, negative changes in the moral, political and socio-psychological climate in society are possible [2. B. 59].

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On principles and guarantees freedom of information” [3] sets that information security of society is achieved by:

- ensuring the development of the foundations of a democratic civil society, freedom of mass information;

- preventing unlawful information and psychological influence on public consciousness, manipulation of it;

- Preservation and development of spiritual, cultural, and historical values of society, scientific and technical potential of the country;

- the creation of a system of counteraction to information expansion aimed at the deformation of national identity, separation of society from historical and national traditions and customs, destabilization of the socio-political situation, violation of interethnic and inter-religious harmony.

Information security of the state – protection of the constitutional order, sovereignty, territorial integrity with the use of information tools.

According to the Law “On principles and guarantees freedom of information” [4], information security of the state is provided by:

- Implementation of economic, political, organizational, and other measures to counter threats to security in the information sphere;
- Protection of state secrets and state information resources from unauthorized access to them;
- Integration of the Republic of Uzbekistan into the world information space and modern telecommunication systems;
- protection against the dissemination of information containing public appeals for violent change of the constitutional order, violation of the territorial integrity, the sovereignty of the Republic of Uzbekistan, seizure of power or removal from power of legally elected or appointed representatives of power, and committing other encroachments on the state system;
- countering the dissemination of information that contains propaganda for war and violence, cruelty, terrorism, and religious extremism, aimed at inciting social, national, racial, and religious hatred.

At the same time, the legal basis for the protection of state secrets in all types of activities of public authorities and government bodies, enterprises, institutions, organizations, and associations, regardless of the forms of ownership, military formations, and citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the territory of the Republic and beyond its borders are determined by the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On protection of state secrets" [5].

The Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan determines the system of protection of state secrets, including the procedure for secrecy, admission, and related restrictions, as well as the procedure for handling state secrets [6].

It is necessary to recognize that worldwide processes of information globalization dictate not only the need for the widespread introduction of ICT in the economy and spheres of life of countries but also the conditions for ensuring the security of information systems.

Uzbekistan was one of the first in Central Asia to join the international security system in the field of information and communication technologies [7].

Today, the national policy of ensuring the information security of the Republic of Uzbekistan is based on the following four principles:

1. To respect and follow the Constitution, the law and adhere to the universally recognized principles and norms of international in dealing with the information security activities;
2. To ensure transparency in public authorities in the fulfillment of their functions;
3. To provide access to information in a legal way for all participants, regardless of citizens' political, social, and economic status;

4. To provide rapid development of modern information and communication technologies, improvement of national telecommunications networks, and allows them to connect to the global information systems hardware and software development tools [8].

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