

Ideological and Legal Basis for Ensuring Information Security in Uzbekistan: Socio-Philosophical Analysis

Aliqulov O'ktam Yusupovich
Independent researcher

Abstract: The article analyzes the systematic work on the globalization of the information space of Uzbekistan and the development of digital technologies, the activities of the mass media (mass media) in the modern information space, the activities of the modern mass media (mass media) in our country, the effective use of globalization processes, the principles of information security from a philosophical point of view, the analysis of information security from an epistemological point of view, the ideological and ideological struggle in ensuring information security in the context of globalization, the ideological confrontation between the West and the East, democratic values, artificial intelligence and algorithms - managing the flow of information, the impact of globalization on the activities of political parties and non-governmental organizations.

Keywords: Globalization, information security, epistemology, integration, ideology, power, deepfake and disinformation, national values, information manipulation, cold war, concept, ontology, dogmatic or metaphysical, information sovereignty.

INTRODUCTION

The globalization of the information space of Uzbekistan and development of digital technologies, activities of mass media (media) in modern information space, the activities of modern mass media

information (mass media) in our country, effective use of globalization processes, principles of information security from a philosophical point of view, analysis of information security from an epistemological point of view, ideological and ideological struggle in ensuring information security in the context of globalization, ideological confrontation between West and East, democratic values, artificial intelligence and algorithms - management of information flows, the impact of globalization on the activities of political parties and non-governmental organizations.

As a result of the globalization of the information space of Uzbekistan and the development of digital technologies, ensuring information security has become an urgent issue. Information security must be strengthened not only technically, but also on an ideological and legal basis. This study will analyze the ideological and legal foundations of ensuring information security in Uzbekistan from a socio-philosophical point of view.

Information security is considered as a system that ensures the protection of information at the level of the individual, society and the state. It includes the following main elements. Technical aspects - information protection technologies, ideological aspects - creation of ideological immunity against information threats, legal aspects - development of legislation and regulatory system. From a socio-

philosophical point of view, information security is an important factor in the stability of society and the protection of the national idea.

Today, information wars and propaganda campaigns remain an important tool for interstate relations. The following measures are being taken to ensure information security in Uzbekistan.

The twenty-first century, in which the current generation of mankind with high hopes and hopes, along with the high progress of mankind, is extremely relevant in matters of unprecedented growth of information scale and influence around the world, the formation of an informed society and ensuring security in this area. These dangerous processes began in connection with the intensification of threats and threats. Currently, attempts are continuing to disseminate through various means of information communications our ideas about spiritual degradation, immorality, extremism, spiritual degradation of young people, involving them in false ideas and provoking acts of spiritual degradation among them, we all know. According to A. Erkaev: "In connection with the emergence of mass communication media - radio, cinema (hereinafter television, the Internet, etc.), industrial" wholesale "production of comics, entertainment works, phonograph records (hereinafter video and audio discs) and other cultural items. In particular, standardization of products was carried out. Material and cultural products have become consumer goods. Their form and content began to destroy local, regional and national features "[1].

In our country, all the necessary conditions are created for the activities of modern media. Over the years of independence, the legal foundations of the media have strengthened, the possibility of their free work has been opened. Article 81 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan enshrines freedom of the media, their activities in accordance with the law and the absence of censorship [2].

In addition, our country has created ample opportunities for the activities of private media, guaranteed the right to independent use of foreign sources of information. In recent years, Internet journalism and digital media have been rapidly developing, and the active functioning of social networks as media is observed.

In order to ensure freedom of the media, a number of important laws have been adopted in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

These include: The Law "On Mass Media" [3] - the basic rules for the activities of the media and determines the legal status of journalists. This law defines the legal basis for the activities of the media, guarantees freedom of dissemination of information, the absence of censorship and the rights of journalists. It also defines the main criteria for independence and state regulation of the media. The Law "On Mass Media" is aimed at ensuring freedom of the media in Uzbekistan, regulating the rights and obligations of the subjects of the sphere and ensuring the protection of journalists. At the same time, the law determines the procedure for disseminating information, taking into account the interests of society and the security of the state.

Law "On Guarantees and Freedom of Information" [4]. This law guarantees the right of citizens to receive reliable and reliable information. Designed to ensure openness of government agencies and expand access to information.

Copyright and Related Rights Act [5]. This law is aimed at protecting the copyright of journalists, writers, artists and other representatives of the creative sphere. establishes a copyright protection system for materials published in the media.

Law "On Electronic Media." This law was adopted in connection with the development of the field of Internet journalism and digital media. It contains norms regarding the legal status of electronic media, the reliability of their disseminated information and state regulation.

Law "On Advertising" [6]. This Law defines the procedure for advertising published in the media. Advertising materials should be reliable, not misleading consumers and comply with moral standards.

Law "On Information Technologies and Information Security" [7]. In connection with the development of information technologies, this law is aimed at regulating the processes of cybersecurity, protection of personal data and the dissemination of information via the Internet.

Law "On Protection of State Secrets" [8]. This law regulates issues related to the disclosure of state secrets to the media. It is aimed not only at protecting the interests of the state, but also at balancing the freedom of access of journalists to information.

Law "On Protection of Children from Harmful Information" [9]. This law was passed in order to protect young people from information that causes harm, violence and moral violations. It includes content restrictions for children's audiences.

Currently, the role of social networks in the field of mass media is growing. Therefore, media representatives play an important role in disseminating reliable information on the Internet, raising truthful awareness in society and preventing fake news. "

The Republic of Uzbekistan has carried out deep reforms in the field of mass media, strengthened their legal foundations. The media has become one of the key institutions contributing not only to the transmission of information, but also to the democratic development of society. In the future, consistent measures will be continued to further develop the independence of the media, strengthen information security and increase media literacy.

In the modern information space, the media become a means of not only disseminating news, but also forming public opinion, influencing political and social processes. The practice of information manipulation, propaganda and propaganda through the media is increasingly complicated and used by global political forces and various interest groups.

In the current information flow, it is becoming increasingly difficult to distinguish between truth and false information. This is due to several aspects.

Sensationalism and prevalence of oral information. Context and interpretation of information - one reality can be illuminated from different points of view. Even without distorting the truth, you can impress the public consciousness by sorting the information. " Disinformation and fake information - with the development of the Internet and social networks, it has become easier to spread fake information, which makes the issue of information security even more relevant [10]. German scientists note that possession of information is tantamount to possession of power. In world politics, information wars, propaganda campaigns and processes of geopolitical competition are carried out through the media. As information technologies develop, states and organizations apply strategies for disseminating the necessary information, as well as hiding or replacing inappropriate information with false one. The information security policy of the state is aimed at protecting national interests. A number of regulatory legal acts have been adopted in this direction. The Law "On Freedom and Guarantees of Information" protects the right of citizens to receive information. The Law "On Mass Media" ensures the independence of the media, and also determines their responsibility. Cybersecurity strategies aim to counter the spread of false and malicious information online. Since modern media can serve the interests of various forces in society, the ability to critically analyze information is important for every citizen. Ensuring information security is not only part of public policy, but also the ability of each person to improve their information culture, use the right sources and beware of false information.

One of the most active components of the media is television programs, programs that reflect problems in society and have a huge impact on people's minds. One-sided coverage of reality on television can sometimes lead to socio-political instability, various conflicts and negative consequences. Therefore, the activities of the media in our country are strictly defined by law. Article 7 reads: "In the Republic of Uzbekistan, censorship of the media is not allowed." No one has the right to demand preliminary approval of published messages and materials, as well as changes in their text or complete withdrawal "[11]. It is also of great importance that not only television programs, but also entertainment programs, as well as films devoted to certain problems of society, but also their level corresponds to the interests and worldview of most

people in society. Recently, it is known that social problems in a particular society are reflected in television programs, documentaries and feature films.

Legal moral problems; crime, drug addiction, human trafficking are often covered in the social and political programs of Uzbekistan and Yoshlar TV channels. Family religious relations; parents and children, mother-in-law-daughter-in-law, hasham weddings, customs, etc. Immoral acts and actions are often found in music videos and films that are broadcast on private television channels. However, from the above studies it became clear that the TV channels operating in our country have their own viewers. Many Christians are partial to what they show. In conclusion, television, with its efficiency, objectivity, ensures the openness and openness of the reforms carried out in society, and provides viewers with spiritual and educational food along with information. When it comes to the influence of the media on public life, its strength is manifested in raising topical issues in the life of society, drawing public attention to existing problems, and monitoring the activities of state bodies. In this sense, it is an instrument-mechanism connecting the people with the authorities.

Today, when ideological and information attacks and various ideological threats are growing, the most important task is to form ideological immunity and the foundations of a healthy worldview among young people. Organization on the basis of modern requirements of spiritual and ideological work in such a difficult and dangerous period depends on:

Protection of young people from various ideological attacks that form the basis of their situation;
formation of conscious attitude of our compatriots to life;
increasing the sense of involvement in the events taking place in our environment;
a clear definition of our strategy for the future in the face of growing contradictions and contradictions in the international arena as a result of the violent introduction of the doctrine of religious extremism, international terrorism, "color revolutions," "promotion of freedom and democracy";
comprehensive understanding and communication to the general public of the orientation of ideological threats;

to conduct a consistent struggle against aggression that can threaten the sovereignty of our country, peaceful and peaceful life; the ability to explain to young people the practical work and positive results of the propaganda and ideological processes of the national idea carried out in our country; explanation of the role and significance of the play in public life on life examples.

Scientist T. Thomas, who conducted research on the problem of information-ideological threats, explains that information is the main means of ideological influence:

"Information resources must be protected from others as well as from nuclear weapons; information resources can disrupt the balance of power; because information attacks are not as visible initially, they may not always be taken into account; information attacks do not pose an environmental threat, so an information attack on the enemy is more effective than the use of nuclear weapons; information practices can also undermine a country's economy; information attacks are an effective way to weaken the national spirit in people; information attacks can distort the existing reality and lead to the fact that the country will make the wrong decisions or disrupt the decision-making process "[12].

It is young people who make up the majority of the population of the republic. Therefore, it is important to remember that the future depends on young people. Today, the interference of the media and information in a person's personal life, in which the impact on human consciousness through the press, radio, television casts doubt on his hopes that comprehensive control over people's lives will realize the best ideals of human life [13]. The explosion risk provided by information technology is no less dangerous than the growth or pollution of the world's population. Today, information resources play a leading role in social, economic and political life.

Under these conditions, the modern understanding of the security of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the definition of the national interests of the country as a set of proportions of the interests of the individual, society and the state, finding their optimal balance in the information sphere led to the formation of an opinion on the actualization of the issue of information psychological security of the individual. Ensuring the security of the state and society of Uzbekistan is closely related to

ensuring the information psychological security of the individual.

Therefore, the Concept of National Security of the Republic of Uzbekistan defines the interests that determine the state of personal security: the implementation of constitutional rights and freedoms, ensuring personal security, improving the quality and standard of living, the spiritual and intellectual development of a person and citizens. The most important national interests of Uzbekistan in the information sphere include, in particular, the observance of the constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens to receive and use information [14]. In this regard, raising the issue of ensuring the information psychological safety of young people and finding a solution to it in accordance with modern conditions and the needs of social practice determine the need to develop the following important factor - theoretical methodological justification of methods and means of ensuring the psychological safety of the individual. Taking into account the peculiarities of the object and the essence of the information impact on a person, the system of psychological protection of the person serves as the basis for ensuring the psychological security of personal information in modern conditions [15].

The urgency of this problem in modern conditions has begun to appear in recent years. Many studies have shown that without constant information interaction, the full development of a person, social groups and society as a whole is impossible. [16] In this regard, the aspect that is hidden in information and communication processes and poses a real and increasing threat to the development of the individual and society is ignored. Although in many developed countries the formation of new foundations of a informatized society has been achieved to some extent, the process of its further improvement continues [17]. The information society is based on the idea of freedom of information, in the field of communications - freedom of exchange of information and freedom of speech. Today we are witnessing the process of informatization. Because the process of informatization, observed all over the world and reflected in integration processes, began to affect all spheres of human life.

As a result of the information process, a single holistic information platform has formed in the world. Initially, scientists tended to interpret the process of informatization as a more technogenic process, not paying attention to its political and

moral aspects. But lately, these aspects have also been emphasized and repeated over and over again. 3. Today, there have been dramatic changes in people's social relationships, lifestyles and mindsets around the world. The introduction of information, communication and computer technologies in all areas of our life, as well as rapid development, have brought great changes to our society. After all, the basis of these changes is informatization, telecommunications and computer technology. That is why at present, ensuring the rapid and high-quality circulation of information is becoming the main criterion for the development and development of the country.

Analyzing the deep and meaningful transformations taking place on the basis of important social, economic and political reforms, the importance of modern information technologies in the educational process, some experts note that training in the education system radically introduces training in the spirit of the national idea, teaching in the spirit of the national idea "requires the widespread use of modern methods of teaching, production and the application of new effective methods of methodology [18]. On this basis, the task is to improve and improve the quality of training of specialists of a wide profile. The strengthening of interconnections in all spheres of public education, higher education, the consistent implementation of upbringing, education, political and vocational training require the present times.

As you know, the media provide a dialogue of citizens with society, the state, power in socio-political processes, increase the "subjective significance" of the awareness of national identity to the socio-political and practical level. Awareness of national identity serves as ideological immunity. Because it embodies the fundamental interests of our people, the nation. Ideological immunity is a sense of preservation and multiplication of values, historical and cultural values of the country in which a person lives. Today it is difficult to form ideological immunity under the dry slogans "we have a rich history." In this regard, the media in their activities demonstrate the national identity of the media:

- involvement of persons with high social consciousness in cooperation;
- formation of social opinion;
- establishment of dialogue, dialogue between citizens and society, the state;

- advertising and promotion of certain ideas, works, activities of groups;
- formation of young people's ideas of national independence and ideological immunity;
- promotion of historical and cultural values, humanistic heritage;
- dissemination of objective messages about processes and events taking place in the world;
- active participation in the transformations taking place in the population, country, etc.

In this direction, spiritual and educational education conducted in educational institutions, especially in higher educational institutions, is important. In this regard, you can refer to one of the objects of our study - the report of the Tashkent Pediatric Medical Institute on the spiritual and educational work carried out in the 2017-2018 academic year. This is evidenced by the following work carried out in the direction of "Patriotic Education" of the report. In particular, in.

At present, measures are being developed in the educational institutions of our country to form national information systems, streamline the field of information security, and widely use information resources, which is important in educating students and students. The philosophical and methodological analysis of these processes determines the criteria for modern development.

At the same time, the increasingly deepening informatization of society in Uzbekistan, a wider coverage of all its strata in the field of ensuring information security require ensuring accelerated trends in the development of this area, and serious improvement of its management. It should be especially noted that the decrees and resolutions of the President of our country define the main directions of work in this direction. A vivid confirmation of this is that on the initiative of the President of our country Shavkat Mirziyoyev, on the eve of Youth Day, the State program "Youth is our future" was approved, its implementation began in all districts and cities. The decree "On the State Program" Youth - Our Future "of June 27, 2018 is a historical document providing for the opening of new prospects for comprehensive support and active involvement in the life of the youth of our country. Considering that 60 percent of the population of our country are young people, it is not difficult to imagine the significance of this Decree. This document not only multiplies the number of active and motivated young people, but also helps them find a solution to their problems

[19]. From the above, we can conclude that the fight against alien ideas cannot be weakened for a minute. Propagandists-propagandists, educators, teachers, scientists, poets-writers in conversations and meetings with young people, in the media discuss the issues of identifying ideological threats, attacks, falsifications directed against our country, forming in the younger generation a sense of devotion to good ideas Of course, the need to pay attention has become a requirement of modernity.

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