Rechtsgrundlage der Internetnutzung durch Jugendliche in Usbekistan

Azimjon Turgunov

Forscher der National University of Usbekistan

Zusammenfassung: Moderne Internet-Kommunikationstechnologien haben nicht nur einen gravierenden Einfluss auf das Verhalten der Menschen, sondern auch auf ihr politisches Bewusstsein. Daher ist es bemerkenswert, dass die wichtigsten Instrumente und Technologien zur Erreichung bestimmter politischer Ziele auf den Fähigkeiten der Internettechnologie basieren. Dabei werden die Eigenschaften und Fähigkeiten der Internet-Technologien, alle ihre Software-Werkzeuge von den Anforderungen der politischen Technologie geprägt. Dies zeigt, dass Internet-Technologien ein größeres Wirkungspotenzial haben als Medien und Politikberatungsstellen. Tatsächlich sind alle politischen Prozesse im Internet-Raum Nachahmungen realer Prozesse unter Verwendung spezieller Programme und politischer technologischer Lösungen. In diesem Sinne kann man mit Sicherheit sagen, dass das Internet nicht nur ein Mittel der politischen Kommunikation ist, sondern auch ein System, das zahlreiche Möglichkeiten bietet, das politische Bewusstsein des Einzelnen zu schärfen.

Schlüsselwörter: Internet, Jugend, Jugendbildung, Informations- und Kommunikationstechnologien, schädliche Informationen, Sortierung von Informationen.

Legal basis of internet use by young people in Uzbekistan

Azimjon Turgunov

Researcher of the National University of Uzbekistan

Abstract: Modern internet communication technologies have a serious impact not only on people's behavior but also on their political consciousness. Therefore, it is noteworthy that the main tools and technologies for achieving certain political goals are based on the capabilities of Internet technology. In this process, the features and capabilities of Internet technologies, all their software tools are shaped by the

requirements of political technology. This shows that internet technologies have the potential to have a greater impact than media and political advisory centers. In fact, all political processes in the Internet space are imitations of real processes using special programs and political technological solutions. In this sense, it is safe to say that the Internet is not only a means of political communication, but also a system that provides ample opportunity to raise the political consciousness of the individual.

Keywords: internet, youth, youth education, information and communication technologies, malicious information, information sorting.

INTRODUCTION

Today, the Internet is not just a new technology that allows you to communicate beyond the boundaries of simple space and time. This new information space is a real living environment for many. In the end of the XX century, the beginning of the XXI century, the internal contradictions of the process of globalization in the man-made civilization, post-industrial and information society are sharpening, on the one hand, the widespread use of computers and the Internet, mobile communication. On the other hand, historical and spiritual values are characterized by "devaluation": social alienation, the desire of some nations for hegemony in the world based on ethno-centrism, the escalation of the "mass culture" escalation. In a 2016 report to the UN, Frank La Rue noted that "the internet has become the most important tool for the realization of a number of other rights" [1]. But many disagreed. For example, Vinton Cerf, who once worked on a project to create the Internet and is now known as the "father of the Internet", also opposed the proposal, saying that "Internet use is not a human right" [2], writes The New York Times.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The political essence of Internet technologies, holistic, information retrieval, political communicative, socio-cultural, educational, conceptual, instrumental, flexibility aspects were studies in researches conducted by Deutsch, D. Easton, G. Almond, J. Coleman, L. Pay, W. Schramm, T. Adorno, G. Marcuse, J. Habermas, M.

Horkheimer, H. Schiller, M. Castels, M. McLuhan, E. Masuda, E. Toffler, A. Ursul, N. Moiseev.

The researches on peculiarities of modern information and communication technologies in the formation of a new political system, the liberalization of political institutions, the role of the Internet in the decentralization of their activities were conducted by researchers such as G.L. Akopov, M.S. Vershinin, Y.V. Irhin, E.Y. Kononova, M.M. Lukina, T.V. Merkulova, Y.A. Nisnevich, M.Y.Pavlyutenkova, A.A. Gorelov, T.A. Gorelova, I.M. Ilinskiy, A.V. Kostina, V.A. Lukov, V.A. Lukova, V.M. Mejuev, A.Y. Flier, G.P. Khorinoi.

Philosophical research on the introduction of information and communication technologies in all spheres of public administration and public services, the promotion of information services in the socio-political life of society, the creation of effective mechanisms for the development and implementation of "e-government" were conducted by researchers such as O.F. Fayzullaev, M.N. Abdullaeva, R.M.Imomalieva, K.J.Tulenova, Z.D.Davronov, E.M.Izzetova, N.A.Shermukhamedova, Sh.S.Kushakov, M.A.Usmonova, M.Yoqubova, G. Gafforova.

Formation of the concept of development of information and communication technologies in the socio-political life of the society, experience of advanced countries in the development of Internet technologies, various directions of the reform process to improve the information system of the country on the basis of national traditions and national identity were covered in researches of scholars such as Sh. Pakhrutdinov, M. Bekmurodov, N. Juraev, M. Kuronov, T.Alimardonov, A.G.Muminov, F.Muminov, R.Samarov, S.Otamurodov, V.Kuchkarov, B.A.Begalov, T.Juraev, R.Djumaev.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The article uses methods such as historical analysis, logical analysis and synthesis, content analysis, comparative analysis, modeling, forecasting, as well as systematic, functional, institutional approaches.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

In society, information is both a source of knowledge and the most basic means of communication. The importance of radio, television, mass media and the Internet in informing the public is very high. Everyone always uses information to do something or achieve a goal. Everyone needs to know the weather forecast, vehicle timetable, bank and business information, and daily news. If a person is not aware of daily information and news, he will inevitably be cut off from society. It should be noted that the information space of the Internet is expanding day by day, and information sources are updated frequently. This, in turn, serves as an important factor in our development.

The Internet plays a special role in the system of political relations. Therefore, the management of this system is one of the main goals and objectives of developed countries. Since the late 1990s, a number of specialized research institutes and organizations have begun to study the Internet in terms of socio-political governance principles. These include the Institute for Internet Research at Oxford University (Oxford Internet Institute), the Center for Internet and Society at Stanford University, the Berkman Center for Internet and Society at Harvard University, and the Institute for Internet Management Project at Syracuse University.

Russian scientists M.A. Basin and I.I. Shilovich in their book "Synergetics and the Internet" gave special emphasis to the etymological analysis of the term Internet, as a result of which 5 stages of understanding the Internet are highlighted. First, it is the technical stage. It is analyzed by technical experts in a narrow field. Second, it is a social phenomenon that is studied by sociologists, psychologists, and anthropologists. Third, it is the information field (sum of information, data, etc.). It is studied by information theory according to experts. The fourth and fifth stages of understanding the Internet approach and even correspond to the system of political governance [4]. These are hypothetical assumptions. In our view, the advantages of Internet technology at this stage allow the creative potential of public servants to focus on the development and adoption of relevant political decisions, which directly frees the

political administration from many outdated functions of collection, compilation and initial processing.

Political technologies will be needed to ensure the stability of modern society, the nature of which is based on the Internet. That is why in ensuring political stability, Internet technologies have entered a completely new path of geometric development. As a result, the internet has become a major phenomenon of political communication. The emergence of the concepts of "Internet communications", "e-government", "e-democracy", "e-government", "e-citizen" are products of this reality. These concepts are broad and include almost all other political definitions.

The Internet is a global network established on the basis of Internet technology, software and accounts, as well as a new environment of political governance at the state and public level, which allows you to work collectively with databases and electronic documents. In such a governance process, the state plays a unifying function. The political online scheme of interaction between the various subjects of society is based on the mutual partnership of the state and civil society institutions in the system of governance. In this regard, Manuel Castels' views are remarkable: "In an informed society," he writes, "power enters cultural codes at a fundamental level. People and institutions, on the other hand, imagine life through them and make appropriate decisions, including political decisions. In this sense, power, when it is real, becomes intangible." [6]

At the current stage of world history, as a result of the development of means of communication, the strengthening of the technical and technological means of the Internet, e-mail, space television and radio communication systems, the exchange of information is accelerating and the opportunities for political influence are expanding.

Today, an open information system designed to use the information space available to certain sectors of society is leading to the improvement of political mechanisms of governance, especially its humanization and democratization, as well as improving the living standards of society. The processes associated with the informatization of

society allow not only the development of scientific and technological progress, but also the intellectualization of all human activities, the creation of a completely new information environment in terms of quality, the development of individual creative potential.

Existing legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the field of information determines the legal, economic and organizational basis of the information system, strictly defines the relationship between public authorities, legal entities and individuals - information owners and users, the organization, operation and development of telecommunications, and regulates social relations in this sphere [7].

The Republic has adopted laws and other normative legal acts aimed at regulating the relations related to information and informatization. The main normative legal acts in the field of informatization are more than 10 laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan; 3 Decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan; More than 40 resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as about 1,000 regulations in the field have been developed.

The Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021, approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF No. 4947 of February 7, 2017. The fifth priority is to improve the system of information security and information protection, timely and appropriate response to threats in the field of information. special attention is paid to the organization.

After gaining independence, Uzbekistan began to have a real exchange of information and access to the Internet. This process was carried out gradually, as most people were unaware of computer technology, let alone the Internet. First of all, information technology had to give the public an understanding of the process of receiving, processing, transmitting information, computer systems and how to use them. Computer systems and their use, the Internet and the details on it were needed. It was impossible to move on to the next without performing the previous stage. To

date, the previous stage has been completed in the territory of our country, and Internet training centers, Internet clubs, courses on special computer technologies have been organized just like in the West. The Internet is widely used in universities, secondary special vocational colleges, academic lyceums, secondary schools. Thus, the Internet is a global information system that allows the rapid transmission, reception, processing of information and information, performing various service functions.

Democracy in our country is an important factor in stimulating socio-economic growth, which is a key condition for ensuring the rights and freedoms of citizens. The analytical reports of the Committee on Innovation Development, Information Policy and Information Technologies of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis show that in the dynamics of development of the national information space in Uzbekistan, both quantitative and qualitative indicators and citizens' access to official information are systematically improving. A system of consideration of citizens' requests for information on the activities of public authorities and administration has been formed and effectively established, and any issues of concern to the population are openly and freely discussed in the media [8]. Previously, the committee focused on network areas, such as telecommunications, mass media, information and library agencies, advertising and publications market, but now information has become more active in all spheres of socio-economic life. The Committee also closely cooperates with the Ministry of Innovation Development in the development and implementation of comprehensive measures to regulate legal, economic and organizational relations in the field of innovation, the creation and development of scientific, scientific-technical and other innovative activities. For example, on September 15, 2018, the Committee in cooperation with the Center for Development Strategy organized a conference on "Information Openness and Democracy" in the framework of the UN International Day of Democracy on September 15.

In the development of information policy and information technology in Uzbekistan, it is necessary to pay special attention to:

First, the Committee on Innovative Development, Information Policy and Information Technology will prepare proposals to improve the website for public discussion of bills on the official website of the Legislative Chamber. These proposals provide for greater openness and transparency of the process of public hearings on draft laws, as well as more convenience for citizens in these processes.

Second, the introduction of an electronic collective appeal to the chambers of the Oliy Majlis, regional, district and city Councils of People's Deputies through a special web portal "My opinion". This includes: creating a special area on the Internet where people can express the initiatives that they consider relevant; when the relevant initiative is supported by a certain number of citizens, it is obligatory to consider it by the chambers of the Oliy Majlis and the Councils of People's Deputies.

Third, prepare proposals for the working group to develop a draft concept for improving the legislative activity, which provides for a new approach in the creation of legislation and norms. This includes the introduction of "smart regulation" models and a methodology for analyzing the impact of decisions; introduction of modern principles and mechanisms in the legislative process (study of social justice, populism, public opinion, openness, efficiency; modern methods of lawmaking (for example, the principles of "One in two out", "Sunset clauses", "Open ended", etc.) introduction; clear definition of the type of legislation that regulates certain social relations; expansion of the practice of adopting directly applicable laws; gradual reduction of the practice of adoption of departmental documents.

Fourth, the development of a draft law providing for the introduction of additional mechanisms to ensure openness and transparency of public administration.

Fifth, the Transparency Index is a study of the legal framework and international practice for mobilizing the resources of civil society institutions to implement a system of real accountability of public authorities to public institutions in order to justify the effectiveness of national practice in ensuring the transparency of public authorities. Discussion of the status and prospects of monitoring and evaluation processes.

Sixth, to provide regular analytical information aimed at determining the current state and prospects of the use of modern information and communication technologies in the provision of medical services to the population. It envisages the development of a system of remote medical services, the formation of medical information systems and information resources, the study of the views of scientists and experts on the legal regulation of relations in this area and the development of proposals to improve relevant legislation.

Seventh, "Modern information and communication technologies in the public discussion of draft laws", "Improvement of information and library services for people with disabilities", "Innovative technologies in banking and finance", "Features of public services on the principle of" single window "to the population and businesses", "Organizational and legal framework of the national system for dissemination and access to legal information", "E-government system as an innovative method of public administration", "Effective methods of self-government in the media", roundtables and scientific appropriate for the purpose of conducting practical seminars. At the same time, modern methods of involving the general public in the discussion of draft laws, including the formation of proposals for the widespread introduction of information and communication technologies, training, retraining and advanced training of information and library institutions for people with disabilities, the material and technical base of these institutions Strengthening, widespread use of innovative technologies in the banking and financial sector, including the formation of proposals for the widespread introduction of information and communication technologies, the widespread use of innovative methods of public services, including the widespread introduction of information and communication technologies, "Dissemination of legal information and In order to implement measures to inform the executors and the public about the content of the Law "On ensuring its use", to automate management processes, to form an effective system of information exchange and The development of recommendations and the

development of generally accepted ethical standards that journalists must follow in the course of their professional activities are of paramount importance [8].

Eighth, it is important to create and distribute current information resources to increase the tourist attractiveness of Uzbekistan, including documentaries and TV programs about the unique history of Uzbekistan, great scholars and scientists of the past, attractions, national cuisine, traditions and the development of the tourism market. - Carrying out of propaganda campaign and distribution of social advertisements about tourism in Uzbekistan in various mass media; creation of a bank of photos and videos; increase the number of centralized and separate information resources on the Internet on the tourist potential of the country, as well as information portals for tourists, tour operators and investors in the tourism industry; creation of a network of information centers for tourists in our country and abroad to carry out systematic work to support the development of foreign and domestic tourism through information; creation of a network of information points in tourist attraction centers, etc. [9].

The Internet is widely used by the media to improve their activities and increase their position in society. News, reports and information in all areas, bloody conflicts in different parts of the world, various acts of sabotage can be transmitted directly to the media via the Internet. However, the information on the internet can also be false and fake. For this reason, internet users need to know the source of the information and data, to be sure of its authenticity and correctness. One thing to keep in mind is that the Internet is a borderless, uncontrollable system within a region. It should be noted that we cannot imagine today's developing and growing republic without electronic media, especially the Internet. No matter what the field, a modern information system is working. Everyone, whether he is a student or an adult, has the opportunity to get something interesting and necessary for himself.

It is possible to get information on the Internet, whether it is in the political and legal spheres, or in the socio-economic sphere. It is safe to say that this will open the door to great opportunities for our youth. All this testifies to the active work of the

media in our country. It is worth noting that in this virtual space, where the possibilities are huge, there are websites designed for different ages. For example, there are special computer programs for younger fans that block out aggressive and obscene words and prevent customers from seeing them. In our country, especially in the capital, it would be appropriate to introduce similar programs in computer clubs, as the use of the Internet among students is becoming more common. The Internet system should always serve good purposes, that is, for us it should be only a source of knowledge. At the moment, what worries the whole world is the impact of prognostic sites on the Internet on the minds of students and young people. Of course, such sites can have a very negative impact on the minds of our young people. Therefore, it is advisable to create sites that guide students in the culture of the Internet, if possible, how to use this network and what sites can get useful information.

Just as there are many positive aspects to the Internet, there are also many negative aspects. For example, instructions to make explosives, easy ways to commit suicide, such as anti-Semitism. We want to say that it is necessary to constantly monitor the use of cobwebs, especially by young people. It would be expedient to open an educational and entertaining site for the youth of Uzbekistan on the Internet, and to create more sites for modern youth on behavioral and educational topics, and to constantly update them with professional educators. It would be useful to get acquainted with foreign experience, especially in this regard. In the UK, for example, the Code of Conduct and the Secure Network Independent Fund control the flow of malicious, illegal information. In some European countries, the law provides for the closure (blocking) of inappropriate sites. In Germany, in particular, the matter is handled by a court order. In Russia, a "Safe Internet Center" has been set up to combat various information attacks. In total, the European Union has adopted six pieces of legislation in this area and developed a "Safe Internet" program. Of course, the experience of advanced democracies in the development and adoption of the draft law "On protection of children from information that adversely affects their physical

and spiritual development" will be studied and analyzed, and their positive aspects will be applied to our national legislation. The main purpose of this bill is to protect the younger generation from the influence of destructive information, to create effective organizational and legal mechanisms to prevent the spread of cruelty and violence through the media.

Today, the activities of individuals, groups, communities and organizations are increasingly dependent on their level of awareness and ability to effectively use available information. If we look at the data, the growth of information began to grow, especially in the middle of the twentieth century. Man has fallen into an unprecedented stream of information, making it more and more difficult to target in this ever-increasing stream. In some cases, creating a new material or intellectual product has become more convenient and useful than searching for something that was created earlier.

The pluralism of the Internet, which does not have a single owner and a single center for disseminating information, plays a very important role in comparing the Internet with media communications. If every means of mass communication consists of some center for the collection and dissemination of information, characterized by certain views, worldviews and a certain system of coverage of events, the Internet is completely devoid of such unity, in which the views presented can be completely contradictory. Therefore, it is necessary to speak of the Internet not as a means of mass communication, but as a communicative space in which mass media can be located. At the same time, both senders and recipients of information take an active position, resulting from the control of information retrieval through various mechanisms of the Internet environment for personalized information retrieval and retrieval due to the interactive nature of communication through communicative interaction. Due to the high speed of data transmission, the Internet is "transparent" for regional and national borders. Because of the ease, convenience, and confidentiality of posting information on the Internet, it "provides freedom of speech" in the sense that anyone on the Internet can express their views on any issue.

The relationship between the Internet and the media needs to be considered separately. Because without a means of mass communication, it comes close to mass communication in a number of respects. It is possible to transfer information quickly via the Internet. In some cases, the Internet can redirect an unspecified amount of information to anonymous recipients. This feature of the Internet is used by the media in their activities, creating their own Internet views. At the same time, the goals are to expand the audience, promote the media, create and strengthen its image. Therefore, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Mass Media" provides that, newsreel programs, websites in public telecommunications networks) the form of which is published or broadcast at least once every six months, as well as other forms of periodical distribution of mass media»[10].

To this day, the ideological landscape of the world has become much more complex. It became clear that the best way to have a strong influence was to become a major media outlet, no matter how much money was required. It is not difficult for even ordinary people to notice that an "information war" is going on in the world. For example, if brochures and movies glorifying the way of life and values of a foreign country are distributed. Naturally, such information does not go unnoticed in the formation of a certain social opinion in society. The growth of the economies of developed countries is closely linked with the information sector. The information sector, as one of the steadily growing sectors of the economy, in turn, is a unique "locomotive" for all other components of the national economy. The activities of many international organizations, such as the United Nations, UNESCO, XEAI (International Telecommunication Union), have shown that there is a direct link between the development of the information sector in society and its efficiency in the economy [11].

Information wars differ from the wars we know in a number of respects. First, information wars do not require the purchase of much less expensive army storage, weapons. Second, information wars recognize no boundaries. Indeed, in today's world dominated by Internet satellite communication and the media, it is impossible

to separate information from what is needed through customs. "Information warfare" refers to the overt and covert targeted information influences of socio-political, ethnic and other systems on each other in order to gain material gains. At the same time, an information war is a set of measures and operations carried out by the military, government and private organizations of the state to gain more information dominance over an opponent and in return to inflict material, ideological or other damage on him»[12].

First, because the capabilities of the Internet allow information to be disseminated not only instantly but also in many areas, culture not only has unprecedented mobility (which sets new criteria for processes such as "information obsolescence" and "information renewal"), but also its own regulation. -formed as a synergistic environment that is realized through self-organization.

Second, the non-hierarchical, sectoral nature of the structure and implementation of the Internet leads to the sectoral nature of the formation of the socio-cultural environment in general, which in the social sense means a real democratization of society as a whole. A significant role in this was played by the transfer of Internet administration to private individuals by the US government in the early 1990s. Panoptism, which was previously understood as everything under control, is gaining a whole new meaning in the context of Internet culture: the information transparency of the social situation is becoming more common in practice because: a) any user with a different ideological and axiological orientation what information sites have access to; b) opens the channels of the events (the Web-camera phenomenon, which allows direct and free observation of events without comments and interpretations, is democratic in the whole new essence of informing the subject). Similarly, the transparency of information and the extreme diversity of ideas in the sectoral cultural environment, the formation of an ideological dogma in the classical sense, lead to insurmountable obstacles in practice in this cultural sense.

Third, the communicative opportunities opened up through the Internet not only expand the field of communication, but also significantly change the meaning of the content of the phenomenon of communication in general.

Most studies show that electronic communication capabilities not only eliminate the ideas of space, language, and formality for communication, but also alter the quality of communication by removing any boundaries of non-immanent mind interaction (in the case of socially consciously chosen subject). For example, the Internet opens up opportunities for one person to communicate directly with anyone else in social roles and functions that restrict an individual's freedom of self-expression and communicative self-expression [13].

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

First, the post-industrial revolution, the processes of informatization and globalization have created individuals who pursue profit, who seek to satisfy their material interests and needs, who have lost their national and class image, and who are ready to use any idea for their own ends. Such negative developments also affect our country. It is necessary to fight for it, to use all possibilities, if necessary. From this point of view, there is a tendency in the literature of our country and abroad to exaggerate the role of the Internet in the humanization of social relations, in particular, in the development of the creative potential of society. The Internet cannot create a creative and responsible user on its own. This task, as before, can only be solved by a set of social influences. The Internet, being a media outlet, poses the problem of using these tools for the purpose of humanizing social relations.

Second, the advent of Internet technology has increased the ability to access information quickly and easily from a variety of sources to an unprecedented extent for everyone - from ordinary citizens to large organizations. Government agencies, science and education institutions, commercial enterprises and individuals have begun to create and store information in electronic form. This environment is much more convenient than before: storage is very compact, transmission takes place instantly, and the possibilities of accessing rich databases over the network are very

wide. Opportunities for efficient use of information have led to a rapid increase in the amount of information. Businesses in the business world today consider information to be their most valuable asset.

Third, the widespread use of Internet technologies in government and society serves to support and provide the entire set of internal and external communications in these systems with appropriate information and communication technologies. Therefore, the information and communication support of state and public administration on the basis of electronic means of processing, transmission and dissemination of information (including the Internet) in the country, the provision of electronic services to all categories of citizens in this system, the work of government agencies and civil society institutions Special attention is paid to informing citizens through electronic means. Because the need for public and public administration bodies, society and citizens to interact with each other through the use of appropriate Internet communication technologies is growing.

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