

**PROTECTION OF STUDENTS OF THE SECONDARY SCHOOL FROM THE THREAT
OF HARMFUL INFORMATION**

Jumanova E'zoza

Jizzakh State Pedagogical University

Master in the direction of theory and history of pedagogy

Annotation: In modern conditions, in connection with the globalization of Information Processes, the rapid development and dominance of Information Technology, the problems of information threats are relevant and allow young people to use the information space.

Keywords: information security; globalization; informatization.

The main goal of his reforms, which are being carried out in our republic, and the person who is moving, is a harmonious person who has developed in every way. An important condition for development in our country is the creation of an improved system of Personnel Training on the basis of the development of Modern Economy Science, Culture, Technology, Technology. Today, the reform and improvement of the system of continuous education of our country, which is following the path of independent development, raising it to a new level of quality, introducing advanced pedagogical and information technologies and increasing its effectiveness, has risen to the level of Public Policy. In science, the scientific provision of goals, objectives, techniques and means of education and education for the younger generation using the achievements of technology and advanced technology was considered one of the pressing problems of pedagogical science.

In the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "educational tour", the strengthening of the material technical and information base of educational institutions is continued. Educational work is provided by high-quality educational literature and pedagogical technologies." Informatization of the system of continuing education is carried out " [foundation of the progress of the perfect generation Uzbekistan - t Sharq P.41, 1998] - it is said. Our Countryman Sh.M. As Mirziyoyev noted: "the future begins today. If the issue of upbringing is not addressed now, the future will be rich"[SH.M.Mirziyoyev " Constitution-our free and prosperous life, a solid foundation for the further development of our Country" 2017]

Reforms in the field of education that are being implemented in the Republic of Uzbekistan will find an important place in the implementation of future plans that will ensure the prosperity of the Republic. By 2017, a new era had begun in all areas of our state, including the introduction of new reforms in education. Today, much more work is also being done on the renovation of the educational institution, improving the effectiveness of teaching and improving the professional skills of teachers, popularizing advanced pedagogical experiments.

The 21st century is the age of Information Technology Development. Today's development is difficult to imagine without the world Information Network-the internet. It is known that the internet is an international system that combines computer networks that ensure the exchange of information and documents. The Internet opened the door to wide opportunities. Walking through the world libraries through the global network without leaving home to the street, it is possible to become a distance (virtual) student of a higher education institution located on the other side of the kurrai floor, even to perform electronic services (translating texts, preparing videos and audios, paginating books and brochures, etc.) through a contract, earn money. Well, the positive aspects of the internet are bisyor. What is the convenience of social networks or messennagers? Conduct online conferences, improve online skills, make a quick, cheap video or audiomulocat with loved

ones and acquaintances. It is in these aspects that the internet has been overtaking television, radio and other media in attractiveness in later times.

Today, the leadership of most organizations, enterprises and banks has no doubts about the need to seriously focus on information security. Here, the need to maintain various types of secrets, ensure the safety of electronic documents and the safety of employees of the organization directly depends on the level of Information Security. The widespread use of modern Information Technology in various fields allows for the spread of various abuses (computer crimes) related to the use of computer technology[3,4]. Annual losses from crimes in this area, according to various estimates, range from 170 million to 10 billion abroad, only in the banking sector, very large funds are spent on ensuring information security.

According to some reports, the average loss from a single computer crime in industrialized countries, a large part of which is abuse in the financial sector, annual losses in the United States and Western Europe are \$ 100 billion and \$ 35 billion, respectively. In recent decades, there has been a steady increase in computer crime-related losses [1-4]. The actions of the attackers often achieve their goals. This is helped in some cases by the fact that the criminals themselves are employees of the organization (IBM compatible personal computers with the MS-DOS operating system, local networks with Novell software, bank automation programs written in standard programming languages), which are well documented and known in detail to specialists.

Unfortunately, the experience of Western companies gives little reason to hope that this list will not be continued in the future. Given all of the above circumstances, organizations (especially financial institutions) interested in keeping any secret or preventing the forgery of electronic documents should carry out a number of measures to protect themselves from "computer" crimes. The consequences of not giving adequate assessments to security issues can be very dire. Suffice it to recall large funds stolen from banks with the help of fake advice notes.

It is known that today the process of forming a global information society is underway all over the world, and more and more countries are involved in this process. At the same time, the Republic of Uzbekistan, relying on a long-term development strategy, develops a high level of Information Systems and pursues the goals of entering into the sphere of developed countries with a high scientific and intellectual potential of the population. Increasing the level of awareness of the population and the development of information technology requires young people to have a deep knowledge and a special thinking that guarantees a new ability, a wide worldview and adaptation to changes, allows them to occupy a worthy place in society.

The acceleration of informatization processes in a number of countries indicates a complete unwillingness of a person, especially young people, to effectively use the means and methods of obtaining, processing, mastering and using large volumes of information. Attackers use this with great skill, knowing that young people are interested in the internet.

The processes of globalization that are currently taking place on a global scale have created unparalleled opportunities for the development of all mankind, and especially its young part. First of all, today we are witnessing new heights of Science and technology, modern information and communication technologies, which open the borders between different countries and make a significant contribution to the development of cooperation and integration. But we must not forget that such achievements are also used as an ideological weapon in the implementation of projects of certain political forces with great financial capabilities.

Today, understanding the true nature of such attempts, their long-term negative consequences and the Prevention of such risks are important, first of all, for young people (Karimov 2009: 5-6). In the modern globalized world, it is impossible to look indifferent to the emergence of elements that negatively affect the consciousness of young people. Various ideological threats, information

attacks can seriously harm the minds of the younger generation. Now one of the main goals is to focus on protecting the younger generation from these aggressive threats.

Today, 130,000 boys and girls are educated in more than 800 Culture houses, 312 music and art schools in Uzbekistan, most of which are supplied with educational tools, notes, but the provision of musical instruments, furniture and equipment is still insufficient. About 30% of the population of Uzbekistan is made up of boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 30. All conditions have been created for their acquisition of knowledge, occupation.

As a result of the development of information and communication technologies, various ideological threats have arisen in the world that can negatively affect the morale of all mankind, including the Uzbek people. Along with the positive aspects of globalization, it has served to generate a number of serious problems and threats. Depending on their origin and methods of overcoming them, global problems can be divided into three groups:

The first group is the problems that people associate with the nature of an organized society, that is, a complex of various interests of the states of the region (for example, the problems of East - West, South-North, developed and developing countries). in other words, those that cause conflict in international social processes and relationships.

The second group includes problems that characterize the relationship that occurs in the system of the individual and the society to which he belongs.

The third includes problems arising from Relations in the " Society-Nature " system (Zhurayev 2008: 397-398).

In the context of globalization, security is changing qualitatively. Since the fight front is everywhere, there is no longer enough just defense. Information easily passes through any protective barriers and is absorbed into the public consciousness. Hence, "information security" is the protection of the information space that serves the individual, the citizen and the state. To understand this correctly and completely, you need to know what the "information space" is. Information received about something can be complete or short, unbiased or nonlinear, positive or negative, interesting or boring, topical or outdated, useful or useless, etc. And being able to distinguish real information from false information requires deep knowledge and experience.

It should be noted that in recent times, the risk of information threats is increasingly felt within the framework of threats that encroach on the national security of Uzbekistan. These threats stem from the political interests of certain states and powers, and the large-scale opening of its borders to the world is exacerbating the influence of some negative consequences of the globalization process.

According to experts, in the 21st century. a number of states and organizations carry out such information attacks and carry out illegal operations, threatening the security of other states, for example, transferring large sums of money from one country to another in order to finance various organizations whose activities are aimed at informatization.

It is necessary not to allow an ideological gap to appear in the minds of the younger generation, to deeply understand the meaning and true reasons for the political, economic and cultural processes taking place in the world, to properly educate young people with reliable information about the events taking place. around it, the most important thing is to place it in accordance with the worldview and civic position. Based on the above, large-scale work is being carried out in Uzbekistan on the upbringing of the younger generation in a spirit of patriotism, an active life position, striving for knowledge.

In order to create and regulate the legal mechanism of obtaining and disseminating information and the information and Communication Sector, 11 laws, 3 decrees of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 40 decisions, more than 600 legislative acts and a number of national programs have been developed in our country.

Globalization cannot be stopped, it can only be used for the benefit or harm of states, societies and individuals. Therefore, it is necessary to consider ways to use information technology efficiently and profitably. Currently, information security is not only about ensuring the security of computer networks and infrastructures, but also about protecting a single information space.

In place of the conclusion, the author points out that he has his own experience in protecting the consciousness of young people from any harmful information threats in Uzbekistan. A deep understanding of the meaning and true reason for the political processes at the height of the information war, having reliable information about what is happening around, explaining to the population, first of all, to young people, that any information attacks are the basis. color revolutions with demonstrations and riots - all this becomes an important factor in resisting information threats. It is also necessary to take into account the role and power of media influence.

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