

## PROSPECTS OF INTRODUCTION OF PRIVACY PROTECTION SYSTEM IN VIRTUAL SPACE

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### Abstract

This article presents prospects of introduction of privacy protection system in virtual space. the development of digital technologies, the widespread introduction of digital technologies in the life of our society, and the need to carry out scientific research on ensuring the privacy of citizens living in our country. Therefore, it is necessary to study and analyze the concept of the right to privacy from a conceptual, scientific and methodological point of view.

According to the author, "collection, storage, use of information about his personal life", "the confidentiality of letters, telephone conversations, telegraphs and other transmissions", "protection against interference with his personal life", "protection against interference with his personal life" It is necessary to develop an author's definition of the concept of "inviolability of personal life" by referring to such things as "not disclosing information related to honor and dignity without their consent". In the article, analyzing the advanced experience of foreign countries and the approaches of legal scholars to privacy, comprehensive analysis of the right to privacy in the context of digitization and the specific features of its constitutional and legal regulation and improvement of the legislation of Uzbekistan on privacy is to issue proposals.

**Keywords:** digitization, privacy, privacy, personal data, protection from interference with personal life, protection from interference with personal life, non-disclosure of information concerning honor and dignity without their consent, personal identification data.

The development of digital technologies is one of the main factors determining the country's development. The use of the advances of digital technologies is important in all aspects of social life. But the impact of digital development on human rights is increasing day by day. The introduction of digital technologies in the life of society may contribute to the development of some rights and may lead to the violation of other rights. Therefore, new ways of encroaching on a person's privacy are emerging through modern digital technologies.

According to M. Richards, organizational and legal protection of personal data is recognized as one of the priority objects and is a derivative of the right to privacy.[1] In particular, personal

information is directly related to a specific person, biographical information, nationality, place of residence, information about diseases, professional knowledge and skills, family life, habits, hobbies, political and religious preferences, etc., is the majority of "circulating information" in society. organizes.

In our opinion, a person definitely leaves a "trace" of information about himself somewhere, including when a person uses public services, enters into contractual relations with private organizations or a person.

Digital technologies make the person's job easier. Therefore, it is in the individual's best interest to provide personal information through digital technologies. In addition, it is considered a necessary condition for receiving a certain type of service. We must emphasize that the distribution of personal information without the consent of a person can contribute to the formation of his positive image, as well as cause financial damage or damage to his reputation, moral or material damage. In particular, there is a possibility to change information by the database about the person, which creates threats to the interests of the person, therefore, it is necessary to determine the limits of the legal regulation of the protection of personal data. Competent state agencies and private organizations acquire personal data of citizens according to their tasks and functions: for example, internal affairs bodies, civil registry authorities, medical institutions, lawyers, notaries, housing associations and other organizations.

The operator of the personal database must protect the data containing personal data, regardless of their legal form and form of ownership, to ensure the integrity and reliability of the collected data and to prevent violations of confidentiality.

In our opinion, it became clear that the following issues are not clarified in order to ensure privacy in the current legal documents of the Republic of Uzbekistan: the scope of information that can be used by everyone in the regulation of personal data security is not clearly defined; threats to the security of personal information are not clearly defined in the legislation; in order to ensure the security of personal information in databases, the structural unit responsible for this issue has not been established in state organizations and economic entities, or one of the structural units has not been assigned the tasks of ensuring such security; Absence of requirements that personal databases should be encrypted and cryptographically or otherwise protected; In the process of processing biometric and genetic data in the database, there are situations such as device identification data (IP-address, MAC-address and other identifiers). In addition, people use social networks to share information with each other. However, these networks are also becoming a great source of information about people's personal lives. In particular, the Internet is a large network that connects many people, people can communicate with each other or use it in their studies and professional activities. As of 2022, 62.5 percent of the world's population is currently using the Internet. Distribution of Internet users worldwide by age groups: 22.8% 18-24 years old, 33.8% 25-34 years old, 18.6% 35-44 years



old, 11.9% 45-54 years old, 7, 3% are people aged 55-64 and only 5.5% are over 65.[2] When comparing these data with the Republic of Uzbekistan, the number of internet service users increased from 31 million as of December 14, 2022. The number of mobile internet users is 29.5 million.[3]

Therefore, prevention of interruptions in the operation of information systems and (or) threats of free access to information in the virtual environment created with the help of information technologies is of great importance. If we analyze the level of cyber security in the Republic of Uzbekistan at the international level, as of March 2022: it ranks 88th in the National Cyber Security Index; It is ranked 70th in the Global Cybersecurity Index and 95th in the ICT Development Index.[4]

If we analyze the above, one of the Uzbek scientists S. Gulyamov and I. Rustambekovs, it is safe to say that "a new complex field of law - "Cyber-law" has emerged. Defining the subject of legal regulation of cyber-law as a set or sum of social relations that arise in cyberspace and are regulated by the norms of various legal fields, it was analyzed that most of the information about a person is organized through Kebirmakon (Internet) and that any kind of information can be collected or distributed. Also, in his scientific work, the scientist did not dwell on the mechanisms of data protection in cyberspace.[5]

Also, according to I. Rasulov, data protection is an important condition for ensuring security in cyberspace using modern cryptography.[6]. According to D.N. Kasimov, he analyzed that "as a result of using the Internet for the purpose of cyber attacks, not only the security of personal information of a person, but also various attacks that change the ideology and worldview of a person affect young people."[7], A.K. Rasulevva G.A. According to the Sadullaevs, ensuring information security is important to know the existence of international and national laws that determine the mechanisms of combating cybercrimes.[8]

The above scholars focused on the issues of information security on the Internet and did not analyze personal data privacy. The issues of protection of personal information in cyberspace are wide-ranging and differ in the ways of its disclosure.

Also, if we refer to the work of foreign scientists, according to the opinion of M.A. Efremova P.V. Agapov, the urgency of ensuring the privacy of personal information depends on the rapid development of IT, and analyzing the fact that it cannot be implemented by one country taking measures aimed at ensuring information security. in order to ensure the privacy of data and to prevent the violation of legal documents related to this field, it is necessary to develop a unified approach on a global scale.[9] Applying these opinions of scientists, we should note that the possibility of obtaining personal information from foreign countries by accessing databases in other countries, the possibility of using this information for various purposes, and the possibility of causing material and moral harm to a person in Internet networks in the fight

against violations in the field of information security can be regulated through uniform international documents.

According to S. Chesterman, in the era of the revolution of digital technologies, it is necessary to implement new technologies to protect privacy, according to him, social networks such as Facebook and WikiLeaks can collect information about us without our consent.[10] According to N. Kshetri, information can be a valuable resource and can be used by those who want to make money[11]. P. Bernal wrote about the influence of digital technologies on the privacy and other rights of a person, including the freedom of speech and information.[12]

Therefore, the right to privacy as a legal institution has its shortcomings, the need to strengthen the universal foundations of protection at the legislative level, to clearly define the structure and content of the right to privacy in the development of this legislation and the concepts related to its implementation is one of the main tasks in improving the legal foundations of this right. is considered[13]

Also, the digitization of social life expands the possibilities of collecting and using information about people. For this reason, the introduction of high innovations in the field of the right to privacy and personal data protection expands the possibility of more effective provision of this right.

Concluding this paragraph, the following promising directions for improving the system of ensuring privacy in the Republic of Uzbekistan were determined:

firstly, the control of personal data by the operator and the relevant person, increasing the transparency of the process of processing personal data, introducing modern information and communication technologies in the optimization of information exchange;

secondly, to ensure the responsibility of operators in the storage and processing of personal data, and to increase the knowledge and skills of relevant officials;

thirdly, to develop a clear mechanism for the use of personal data in the public interest by forming a data registry on privacy;

fourthly, it is proposed to develop qualification requirements for persons working with information related to privacy, experts and specialists.

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