

DEVELOPMENT TENDENCIES OF THE RIGHT TO RECEIVE INFORMATION IN THE VIRTUAL SPACE

ILHOMBEKOV Jasurbek

Independent Researcher,
Tashkent State University of Law
ORCID-0000-0002-9867-3363
E-mail: jafarbek22@mail.ru

ANNOTATION: *In this scientific article, from a legal point of view, the trends in the development of the right to information in the virtual space are scientifically analyzed. The role of virtual space in the modern era of globalization is highlighted. The causes of the emergence of the Internet, the stages of its development, its role and significance today are scientifically substantiated. In the era of globalization, the importance of social networks and their place in the process of information exchange is emphasized. From the point of view of constitutional law, mass relations in the Internet sphere are analyzed by groups. As part of the study of the constitutional right of citizens to information, several functions of the virtual space are briefly touched upon through a comprehensive study of the content and nature of the Internet. The scientific article contains scientifically substantiated opinions of scientists from foreign countries about the place and role of virtual space.*

Keywords: *Internet, virtual space, social networks, global network, information technologies, telecommunication technologies, information exchange, constitutional right to information.*

The development of information technologies contributes to the creation of new discoveries in each area and the progress of those areas. Information exchange processes are also not lagging behind these development trends. The rapid development of new information and telecommunications technologies is creating a global information revolution. This revolution has its influence on politics, economy, Public Administration, Finance, scientific sphere, culture and many other social spheres.

As noted in the Okinawa Charter of the Global Information Society on July 22, 2000 by the leaders of the G8, "information and communication technologies (IT) are one of the important factors influencing the formation of society in the 21st Century" [1].

The XXI century is rightfully called the revolutionary age of information, information. As a basis, we can say that in the development of an unprecedented volume of information transmission, information speed and the development of new technologies. The centuries-old evolution of media and communications includes a huge number of olashumul events, including: the invention of the Telegraph and circulating printing (1847), telephone (1870), radio (1895), wireless telegraph (1922), television (1930). In 1946, a radiotelephone system was created in St. Louis (USA). It is accepted to consider this invention as the ancestor of mobile communications. It was the inventions presented above that paved the way for the next sensational phenomenon. And this universal phenomenon was the creation of the Internet (1986) [2].

The creation of the internet has become one of the most universal events in the history of mankind. Because, the virtual space has been able to unite millions of people and hundreds of countries today. Having overcome geographical distances, obstacles, he established interaction in various fields of science, culture and education.

The Internet as an information and communication network was formed as a phenomenon that today occupies a prominent place in our daily lifestyle, society and life.

As a continuation of our opinion, V.I. Let's get acquainted with the thoughts of Shalak about virtual space. In particular, he argues that one of the most important tasks of the Internet is the function of communication between people: "people who are physically separated by countries and continents, but united by computer-to-Computer Communication, participate in the discussion of the most pressing issues. The exchange of the latest scientific information, new results obtained in various fields will accelerate the progress of science. A free discussion of political and social problems, the absence of forbidden topics make life more open and easier to avoid conflict situations [3].

Hence, the improvement of information and technical equipment of economic capacities, the modernization of the public administration system and the introduction of information processes into the most diverse spheres of public life led to the rapid integration of technologies in the daily life of increasingly advanced information citizens.

The development of modern international relations is closely related to the high breadth and capabilities of the global Information System. Since the second half of the last century, the rapid development of Information Technology has significantly accelerated the processes of globalization, which has become of great importance in the formation of international relations. In the process of globalization, the virtual space - the Internet-has created opportunities for further increasing and strengthening the interaction between various subjects of international relations.

The history of the Virtual space goes back to the 60s of the last century. During that period, the US Department of Defense faces a complex strategic task of how to manage the country in the event of a nuclear conflict with the USSR. In other words, the fear of the United States was in a possible blow to the 18th National Communications Center. If this strike were to be carried out, the National Center of communication would have come to light that it would not be able to provide communication between the country's military leadership and the American Strategic Forces. The solution to this task was assigned to a Department of the US Department of Defense known as ARPA (agency for Special Research Projects) [4].

According to the results of the study, it was decided to create a decentralized network consisting of independent segments. As a view of information exchange, an original design of information separation was developed. It provided that the data can reach the destination in different ways, dividing it into small pieces - "packages". To do this, each " package " is directed to a specific address. If this " package " for some reason did not reach the desired address or was damaged at the time of the transfer, then later they were again sent to the same address [5].

As a result of these studies, ARPANET arose in 1969.

By the 1980s, the capabilities of this network, known as the " Internet", had already begun to be used by a wide international community. In 1986, the internet design Working Group will be established. This working group led the further development of the Internet, making decisions based on cooperation and consensus, attracting a wide range of participants. There was no central government, central planning and "big strategy" on the web [6].

Thus, the emergence of the internet (INTERnational NETwork), which is a global computer network, can be considered as 1986. It was in the same year that the National Science Foundation created a scientific computer network and connected it with ARPANET.

The Internet has finally become the world's main platform for information retrieval, communication and cultural events. And in the 2000s, mobile Internet began to appear.

In 2001, the Wikipedia - global world encyclopedia was launched. Wikipedia has become one of the largest encyclopedias in history.

Social networks began to appear. In 2004, Facebook was created, and a few years later, Twitter.

In 2005, Youtube appeared, which is today the largest video hosting on the World Wide Web.

By the way, in 2006, the scandalous WikiLeaks site was opened, which publishes political uncompromising evidence.

And today, networks such as Instagram, Telegram, TikTok are operating, which are leading among social networks and have very large content. Among these, The Telegram social network is much more popular among the state and authorities in terms of its genius in its activities. After all, the Telegram channel as an integral part of their activities is used today by representatives of the industry in business processes.

Today, technology is only moving forward, and the Internet has become an integral part of the life of most users around the world. Thanks to the Internet and its development, data is increasing, connections are accelerating, and many new inventions are being created.

In 2018, the Internet began to differ significantly from the original concepts. Of course, its essence is as before - individual computers, nodes, as well as the global Association of local, trunk and urban networks. Although initially the Internet was planned to be controlled by government agencies, today it can be used by everyone. And this is a good result. Of course, in some countries there are exceptions [7].

Global network users are increasing day by day. Today, the Internet has evolved from a means of transmitting electronic messages to a virtual space, a cyber space full of meetings, people and ideas. It has become a space of communication and information exchange, where there are no concepts of distance.

UN Secretary-General (former) Kofi Annan said very warm things about virtual space at the global Forum of Internet management, held on March 24, 2004 in New York. In a few years, the Internet has revolutionized commerce, health, education and human communication itself. In addition, the potential of the Internet will never stop with the opportunities that we have witnessed in the relatively short time that it has passed since its creation. The regulation, development and protection of the existence of the Internet in our life requires from us a level of ingenuity no less than the creators of it. Obviously, it is necessary to control the internet, but for this it is not necessary to take a special approach [8]. It is not difficult to understand to what extent Kofi Annan's thoughts on virtual space spark confidence and expectations for the global network in developed democracies at that time. After all, it can be seen that the rapid development of the virtual space is a bold step towards the enormous achievements of the personality society in the information sphere.

A study by the US government showed that the Internet was developing at an accelerated pace. In particular, it took Radio 30 years, Television 13 years, and the internet only 4 years to have an audience of 50 million[9].

To date, interest in such areas as painting, graphics, architecture, haicalism, music, ballet and theater, fiction is declining. And this is being replaced by the Internet (interest among the population in electronic books is growing instead of art books).

The development of civilization in this way, the high level of informatization and computerization of social relations prove that the virtual space has penetrated into all spheres of human activity today.

The deepening of the democratic process, the strengthening of the practical participation of citizens in socio-political life largely depend on the rapid and affective transmission of messages and information. To do this, first of all, it is necessary to effectively establish the activities of the media, in particular the global network, the Internet, and its legal basis is solid.

Researchers believe that from the point of view of constitutional law, public relations in the field of the Internet can be divided into two groups.

The first group includes:

- Legal relations related to the procedure and conditions of operation of the entire or individual parts of the internet network;

- Internet access or restriction issues;
- Development, improvement, reorganization and liquidation of Internet resources;
- problems of placing advertising information, organizing the provision of various services (for example, payment or entertainment) on the Internet or over the Internet.

The second group includes:

- legal relations related to the implementation of the constitutional rights of citizens through the consumption of information posted by users on the internet.

In this legal relationship, the Internet, in most cases, is involved only as a shell.

The Internet environment is fully legal regulated, without any exceptions. Including it is worth noting the regulation of the constitutional legal aspect. Here, as in other spheres of public life, the law follows the rules and norms of morality [10].

Based on the above facts, considering the Internet as a certain area that implements the constitutional right of citizens to information, we can say that the virtual space has a superior position without hesitation in relation to the rest of the areas in terms of the satisfaction of the need for information. It becomes possible to assess the internet environment using indicators such as the number of users of the Virtual space, the average time they spend in this space, the volume and intensity of information assimilation.

At such a time, it is important to ensure the mechanisms for the implementation of the constitutional right of citizens to information in the virtual space. After all, the right to information is a guarantee of the implementation of many other constitutional rights and freedoms. These are freedom of speech, freedom of the media, the right to participate in public administration, suffrage, etc.

A comprehensive study of the content and nature of the Internet in the framework of the study of the constitutional right of citizens to information allows us to identify several tasks of their virtual space. Let's briefly dwell on these tasks:

- virtual space providing opportunities for the implementation of powers included in the content of the constitutional right of citizens to information;
- a special platform for various public relations related to the implementation of the constitutional right of citizens to receive information;
- means of exercising various powers that are part of the content of the constitutional right of citizens to information (use of information, use of information for their own needs, distribution, copying and transferring information, sending information to their addresses that meet pre-established sermons, etc.);
- a platform at risk of violation of the constitutional right of citizens to information and the right to personal data;
- a means of public control over the activities of state authorities, local government bodies, organizations and institutions.

These tasks reveal the role and importance of the virtual space, its place in the life of the state, society, as well as people, although little.

The large-scale integration of Internet space and Internet technologies into the daily life of citizens in this way continues inextricably. And this circumstance allows researchers to draw conclusions about the emergence of new powers in the content of constitutional law on information. Among these new rights, it is permissible to highlight, first of all, the right to access the Internet [11].

For example, Finland became the first country in the world to legally guarantee internet access. The government of this country is 1 megabit for all residents of Finland from July 2010 (1 Mbit/s) announced that it has access to high-speed Internet [12].

So Finland remained in history as the first country to open a legal path for virtual space. In the rest of the countries of Europe, such as Estonia, Spain, it is established that the free use of modern

information technology is guaranteed by the state. The French Constitutional Council recognized the use of the internet as an integral part of human rights in 2009 [13].

We began to rightly call the XXI century a revolutionary age of information, information. We have every right to this, of course. After all, the century in which we live is characterized by the infinity of the volume of information transmission, the very high speed of information and the high volume of production of new innovative technologies.

The development of the information industry, the rapid development of new information and telecommunication technologies have led to the global information revolution today. And this form of revolution has its influence directly on politics, economics, management, finance, the scientific sphere, culture and many other social spheres.

The development of Science and advanced technologies did not even have a direct impact on the development of Information Media. The creation of the internet among new technologies has marked a radical turn in the history of mankind in the information field. From the creation of the interior, the goal was initially completely different. However, the virtual space has become a global network that has managed to unite millions of people and hundreds of countries to this day. As a result of the creation of the internet, borders, geographical distances, obstacles were overcome, interaction was established in various fields of science, culture and education.

With the creation of the internet, its users sharply increased compared to other information distributors. Even now, the number of users of the global network is increasing day by day. To date, the virtual space has managed to become not only as a means of transmitting electronic messages, but also a virtual space, a cyber space full of meetings, individuals and ideas. The Virtual space has now become a space of communication and information exchange, where there are no concepts of distance.

References:

1. Окинавская Хартия глобального информационного общества от 22 июля 2000 г. Дипломатический вестник. 2000. № 8. с. 51-56.
2. Чернов А.А. Становление глобального информационного общества: проблемы и перспективы. Москва. Издательско-торговая корпорация “Дашков и К^о”, 2003. с.14.
3. Шалак В.И. Логический анализ сети Интернет: Дис. ... докт. философ, наук: 09.00.07 / Институт философии РАН. М., 2008. С. 2.
4. Кочетов А.Н. Влияние Интернета на развитие общества // Информационное общество, 1999, № 5, с. 43-46.
5. Интернет для журналистов // Электронный ресурс: <http://www.press.ru>.
6. Йован Курбалийя, Эдуардо Гелбстайн, Управление Интернетом проблемы, субъекты, преграды. DiploFoundation. 2005.
7. Электрон манба: <https://e-server.com.ua/sovety/240-istoriya-razvitiya-interneta>.
8. Йован Курбалийя, Эдуардо Гелбстайн, Управление Интернетом проблемы, субъекты, преграды. DiploFoundation. 2005.
9. Чернов А.А. Становление глобального информационного общества: проблемы и перспективы. Москва. Издательско-торговая корпорация “Дашков и К^о”, 2003. с.19.
10. Лапо Л.Г. Конституционно-правовое регулирование ограничения права на информацию в Российской Федерации: Дисс. ... канд. юрид. наук. Москва. 2013.
11. Погорелова М.А. Особенности правового регулирования и реализации права на информацию в информационно-телекоммуникационной сети Интернет // Нравственные императивы в праве. 2010. N 4.

21	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 11 in November-2022 https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR
	Copyright (c) 2022 Author (s). This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). To view a copy of this license, visit https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/

12. Курбалийя, Й. Управление Интернетом / Координационный центр национального домена сети Интернет. М., 2010. С. 11.
13. Эминов А. Конституция ва инсоннинг ахборот олиш ҳуқуқи // 03.06.2022 - йил. // Электрон манба: <https://uz24.uz/uz/articles/konstitutsiya-axborot-huquqi>.