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**HARMFUL INFORMATION - AS AN OBJECT OF INFORMATION SECURITY AND MEANS OF PROTECTION AGAINST IT**

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*The rapid development of modern technology has changed many realities in the world, and information has a special place among these realities. At present, people meet their information needs through the media, social networks, etc. pay at the expense of funds. As in many countries around the world, the coverage of social network users in our country is many times greater than other media. Of course, the number of children and teenagers among these users is not small. At the same time, it is impossible not to have harmful information in the flow of this information. In general, complete protection from harmful information sounds unrealistic. However, it is necessary to discourage certain age groups from such information and to develop legislative restrictions and various mechanisms. The article discusses information security, prevention of the dissemination of harmful information in relation to age groups and the application of sanctions in such cases in the legislation.*

*As you know, the transition to the information society as a strategic priority in the phase, development of concepts of informatization of society and implementation by age, sex, language, race, beliefs, religions, worldviews, political views, economic situation, cultural level, physical Every citizen, regardless of their condition or health should cover. The concept of information society - information society means - production and use of information, information resources, basic technologies of the information society and equipment, new information – telecommunication technologies and techniques, etc. understood. Information The main characteristics of the society are: mass information needs in society payment; information economy in society; society high level of information needs of its members; in society high information culture, open to community member expansion of information networks; single information-perspectives of formation and development of the environment; information security for community members; globalization and the level of integration, and so on. In other words information all of society as characteristic features of society Provide members with adequate and sufficient information and high-level information services. Such is the result of all this it can be deduced that the information society is an industrial society in contrast it is a more intellectual society and higher in people creates conditions for educated, skilled, determined, comprehensive development.*

*It is also one of the main factors in the development of society information culture [10].*

**Keywords:** information, age category, information security, harmful information, prohibited information

## **What is information security**

Currently, both information security problems relevant for both citizens and organizations. Information Security is also becoming an important process in public administration. Information security problems modern views have expanded considerably and now its important aspects not technological issues, but management problems and quality of the relevant management system organizes issues.

Ensuring that information security is a legal complex that envisages organizational and technological aspects requires an approach. Recently, information in our country Unified state policy in the field of security, legal Improving the base, at the level of government agencies creation of organizational structures and their functioning along with the launch of information security technology purposeful work in the field of creating components is carried out.

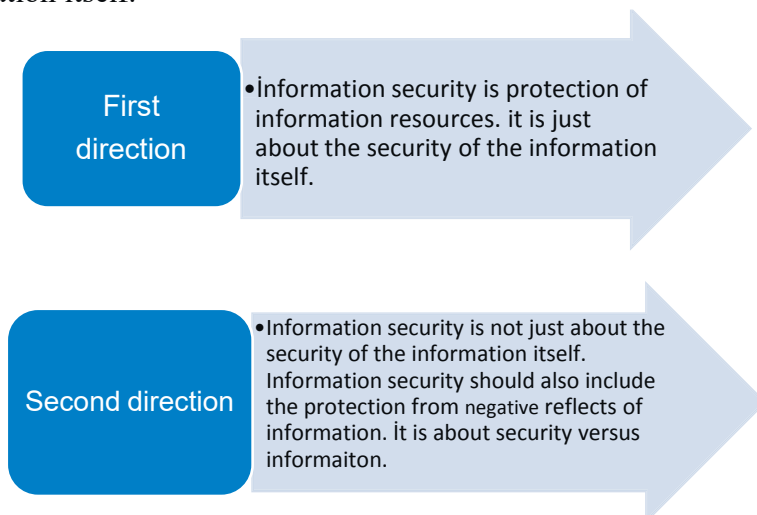
The subject of information security is often understood as confidentiality, completeness and as ensuring accessibility. However the subject of information security is broader. Information security is not consist of only computers and networks. Information security in modern society penetrates all social processes of society, becomes an integral part of the national security of any state [8].

Although several national and international laws attempt to address human rights considerations in forming information security standards, the negative reflects on human rights caused by overarching and broad information security laws and principles has become apparent to civil society advocates. Guaranteed under the United Nations' Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), including freedom of expression, freedom of speech, the right to privacy, freedom of opinion, and freedom of association as some of the most basic rights of all humans. In response to the creation of the Internet as a new platform for expressing basic human rights, the UN Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Opinion and Expression and free expression rapporteurs from Europe, Latin America, and Africa signed a joint declaration confirming that "freedom of expression applies to the Internet" in 2011. In July 2012 the UN Human Rights Council further confirmed that "the same rights that people have offline must also be protected online," thus making the formerly mentioned human rights declarations of UDHR, ICCPR applicable to the Internet. A number of cybersecurity laws and measures that have been taken by individual countries could have a negative impact on online speech and freedom of expression by directly infringing upon such rights or creating a chilling effect on the desire of people to express their rights [10].

Information security legal measures must refer to the following aspects: security in electronic communications; use for criminal purposes of information systems; protection of personal data and private life; certification, digital signatures and Public Key Infrastructure-PKI etc. Fight against

cybercrime imposes also the modernization of law enforcement agencies, the creation of structures specialized in cybercrime, as well as the professional training in the field of cybercrime of law enforcement bodies. Over the past years, concerns about human rights violations in information security have been addressed on both the international and national level. States should harmonize their legislation to the legislation of international organizations and each other for effective regulation.

According to many sources, information security is consist of the protection of information resources, prevention of cyber attacks, effective protection of personal data of information carriers and non-disclosure to third parties, protection of state-level database systems, adequacy of sanctions for violations of this legal relationship. True, this is so. But information security is not consists of only theses issues. Information security is not just about the security of the information itself. Information security should also include the prevention of the negative effects of certain groups of information, such as harmful information, on certain categories of society, the elimination of such effects, and the protection of the violated rights of individuals as a result of the dissemination of such information. So there 2 directions of information security. We discuss the second direction of information security.as a result, both situations pose a threat. The first is the threat to the information itself and to the subject of the information. The second case is the threat posed by direct information itself.



According to the different sources it is considered harmful or illegal information which break the law of followings and these are covered by different legal regimes and instruments at the national and international level.

- national security (instructions on bomb-making, illegal drug production, terrorist activities);
- protection of minors (abusive forms of marketing, violence, pornography);
- protection of human dignity (incitement to racial hatred or racial

discrimination);

- economic security (fraud, instructions on pirating credit cards);
- information security (malicious hacking);
- protection of privacy (unauthorised communication of personal data, electronic harassment);
- protection of reputation (libel, unlawful comparative advertising);
- intellectual property (unauthorised distribution of copyrighted works, e.g. software or music) [11].

Although there are useful aspects of internet but there is negative sides. They are rised problems in commercial, public, political, and legal interest. Reflecting these issues EU adopted the desision. The EU Commission is fully aware of the importance of these issues.EU Commission noted that when the information is considered illegal and harmful information.

- if the right balance between ensuring the free flow of information andguaranteeing protection of the public interest is disturbed. There are two elements

- free flow of information
- guaranteeing protection of the public interest

According to the EU Commission it is a test for determining illegal and harmful information.These problems need innovative and specific solutions which rapidly co-ordinatedwith EU and international level.

We are right to think that the Internet is useful in the reality we live in. However, this is not always beneficial, especially as it can become an uncontrolled and dangerous place for children. There is enough information for children on the Internet, but we must not forget that there is harmful information. Protecting children is one of the main responsibilities of society. Each of us must protect them, protect their rights. It is necessary not only to provide, but also to protect against harmful information spread on social networks and the media. Of course, the root of the solution to this problem is education.

At a time when there is free access to the Internet, the vast majority of people use the Internet, especially social networks, making it difficult for children to protect themselves from harmful information. In connection with the implementation of the age-appropriate right of children in our country, the Law "On Protection of Children from Harmful Information", which defines measures to protect children from harmful information and regulates relations in this area, came into force on January 1, 2020. It should be noted that the law consists of 19 articles and 5 chapters [7]. Prioritizing the interests of children, ensuring their rights and freedoms, creating conditions for the circulation of information products that are safe for their life and health, ensuring their comprehensive development and socialization, as well as violence, cruelty, alcohol and energy drinks, as well as tobacco, anti-social behavior and so on. Inadmissibility of dissemination of information is one of the main principles of

the law. As for information that is prohibited for circulation among children, it includes information that promotes violence and cruelty, anti-social and illegal actions, as well as information that promotes crime, acts that pose a potential threat to children's lives and safety, discredits the family institution, immoral lexical (swearing) content and so on. In addition, the law specifies the accuracy of information restricted to children of certain age groups. These include information that demonstrates violence and cruelty, information with non-domestic lexical (slang) content, information with fear.

It should be noted that the law also carries out the age classification of information products. Thus, the classification of information products according to the age category is determined taking into account the characteristics of normal mental development of children belonging to different age groups.

It is not allowed to disseminate information products prohibited for children without the use of administrative, technical software and equipment in places where children can be. The producer and disseminator of information, the circulation of which is prohibited or restricted among children, shall be obliged to comply with the rules established by the said Law. Penalties are applied in case of violation of the law.

It is not allowed to distribute information products prohibited for circulation among children in educational institutions for children, medical, sanatorium-resort, physical education and sports, culture, recreation and health-improving institutions or at a distance of less than one hundred and fifty meters from the borders of these institutions. Otherwise, administrative liability is envisaged. Thus, individuals are fined in the amount of five hundred to one thousand manats, officials in the amount of one thousand five hundred to two thousand five hundred manats, legal entities in the amount of three thousand to four thousand manats.

Relations related to the protection of children from harmful information are regulated by the Law "On protection of children from harmful information" dated October 30, 2018. This Law is in force from January 1, 2020 [7].

The legislation of the Azerbaijan Republic on protection of children from harmful information consists of the Constitution of the Azerbaijan Republic, international agreements to which the Azerbaijan Republic is a party, this Law and other normative legal acts.

Harmful information for children is information that is not intended for children and has a negative impact on the physical or mental health of the child, as well as information that distorts their spiritual, mental, physical or social development through the formation of distorted social perceptions.

The main principles of protection of children from harmful information are the interests of children, ensuring their rights and freedoms, creating conditions for the circulation of information products that are safe for their life and health, ensuring their comprehensive development and socialization, violence, cruelty, drugs and psychotropic substances, alcohol. the inadmissi-

bility of alcohol and tobacco products, anti-social behavior, the dissemination of pornographic information, the introduction of harmful information products, as well as the prevention of offenses against children using information technology and the implementation of international cooperation in protecting children from harmful information [8].

Prohibited information among children includes information that promotes violence and cruelty, information, anti-social and illegal actions, as well as crimes and acts that pose a potential threat to their lives and safety, discredits the family institution, immoral lexical (swearing) content, pornographic information is done.

Information with limited circulation among children of a certain age group includes non-domestic lexical (slang), fearful, erotic information that demonstrates violence and cruelty.

It is not allowed to disseminate information products prohibited for children without the use of administrative, technical software and equipment in places where children can be. The circulation of information restricted to children of a certain age group shall be carried out in accordance with this Law. The producer and disseminator of information prohibited or restricted to children shall be obliged to comply with the rules established by this Law [11].

Age classification of information products is carried out in accordance with the Law. The classification of information products according to age category is carried out as follows, taking into account the characteristics of normal mental development of children belonging to different age groups:

- "universal" - there are no restrictions on circulation for any age group;
- "Under 6 years old" - circulation among children under the age of six is allowed;
- "from 6 years" - circulation is allowed among children over six years of age;
- "From 12 years old" - circulation among children over twelve years of age is allowed;
- "From the age of 16" - circulation is allowed among children over the age of sixteen;
- "From 18 years old" - circulation among children is not allowed [7].

Classification of an information product by age shall be carried out by its producers before the circulation of the product in the territory of the Azerbaijan Republic independently or with the participation of an expert in accordance with the law.

The classification of information products by age assesses the subject, genre, content and artistic design of the information product, the characteristics of the acquisition of information by children of a certain age, the likelihood of information harming children's health and physical, mental and moral development. Evaluation of seized information products is carried out in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan on education, taking into account the requirements of the said Law.

Information products belonging to the "universal" age category include information products intended for general use that do not harm the health and development of children. The "18 years old" category includes information products prohibited by law for children. The rules for assigning products to age categories shall be established by the relevant executive authority.

Broadcasters of information products are obliged to ensure the placement of the age-appropriate sign of the information product and the text on the age restriction in a special frame before the presentation of each information product during the provision of television, film and video services.

Individuals and legal entities providing telecommunications services must take measures to protect children from harmful information in accordance with the Law on Telecommunications. Appropriate measures are taken by individuals and legal entities providing telecommunications services to protect children from harmful information where possible, with the use of technical software and hardware. Internet information resources should include a warning text restricting the dissemination of information products among children.

Advertising of information products intended for children (including telecommunication networks, including information products disseminated via the Internet and cellular (mobile) communication networks) on their involvement in the development of harmful information products is not allowed. The content and artistic design of information products must correspond to the content and artistic design of information products intended for children under six years of age. must fit into the category.

The first and last pages of a printed publication intended for distribution to a limited number of persons, the front and back cover of a printed product or other printed product shall not contain information that is prohibited for circulation among children. It is not allowed to disseminate information products prohibited for circulation among children in educational institutions for children, medical, sanatorium-resort, physical education and sports, culture, recreation and health facilities or at a distance of less than one hundred and fifty meters from the borders of these institutions.

Examination of information products for the purpose of age classification is carried out by natural persons (experts) who have received a qualification certificate from the relevant executive authority in accordance with the law. The relevant executive authority shall maintain the register of experts and expert organizations and control their activities.

Examination of an information product for the purpose of age classification shall be organized by the manufacturer or distributor of the information product in accordance with the said Law.

The manufacturer and (or) distributor of an information product shall, in accordance with the expert opinion, mark the information product in accordance with the age category or replace the previous age category sign

with another age category, in order to prevent children from obtaining information products prohibited for children. application of seized administrative, technical software and equipment and cessation of dissemination of information products prohibited or restricted to children, without application of administrative, technical software and equipment provided for in this Law, including at a time convenient to children and in public places or completely withdrawn from circulation. makes one of the decisions [8].

The Code of Administrative Offenses of the Republic of Azerbaijan [2] provides for liability for violation of the legislation on the protection of children from harmful information. Thus, according to Article 388-2 of the Code of Administrative Offenses, violation of the legislation on protection of children from harmful information, ie dissemination of information products prohibited for children without the use of administrative, technical software and equipment, protection of children from harmful information Dissemination of information products in the country without providing age classification in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan, as well as without marking in accordance with the relevant age category, except for cases specified by this Law before the presentation of the product in a special frame about the age category of the information product and the age limit, as well as in Internet information resources not to place a text on the warning restricting the dissemination of information products among children, not to carry out the warning about the age category of this information product during the broadcast of information products of "18+" age category on TV and radio, and not to sound during radio broadcasting, in information products intended for children (including telecommunication networks, information products disseminated via the Internet and cellular (mobile) communication networks) to place advertisements on their involvement in the production of malicious information products, on the first and last pages of the printed publication intended for distribution to a limited number of persons; on the front and back cover of another polygraphic product to reflect information that is prohibited for circulation among children or to disseminate that information product without packaging, to circulate among children Individuals in the amount of five hundred to one thousand manats individuals shall be fined in several amount [2].

Undoubtedly, children's literature, which is an integral part of fiction, is one of the direct means of education and the formation of a new generation of artistic taste. For this reason, each literary example, in addition to having a positive impact on the formation of our future children, should be written in a content and style appropriate to the psychology and interests of children. It should be noted that the use of the means does not meet the requirements of the relevant legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, taking into account the negative effects of the expressions used in the above-mentioned printed product on minors. Thus, the information that discredits the institution of the



family is classified as information prohibited for children. According to Article 4 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On protection of children from harmful information", the distribution of these information products among children is prohibited [7].

It should be noted that according to Article 388-2.0.2 of the Code of Administrative Offenses[2 ], the information product is classified according to age in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On protection of children from harmful information", as well as except as provided by this Law. There is an administrative liability for distribution in the country without marking according to the age category.

According to the "Rules for assigning information products to age categories" approved by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated July 29, 2020 [9], the dissemination of information products without an expert opinion causes administrative liability.

As the State Committee for Family, Women and Children's Affairs, we emphasize that the dissemination of such information products for the use of children is not expedient, and we note that appropriate measures will be taken in accordance with the law for the dissemination of information.

According to the Code, the dissemination of information products prohibited to children, without the use of administrative, technical software and equipment, without providing age classification, as well as the dissemination of information products in the country without marking the relevant age category, for non-placement of the age category sign and age limit of the information product in a special frame before the demonstration of each information product during the broadcasting of television, film and video services by the broadcasters, as well as the warning on the Internet information resources restricting the dissemination of information among children individuals in the amount of 500 to 1000 manats, officials in the amount of 1500 to 2000 manats, legal entities in the amount of 3000 to 4000 manats is intended. In addition, individuals are prohibited from distributing prohibited information among children in educational institutions for children, medical, sanatorium-resort, physical education and sports, culture, recreation and health facilities, or less than 150 meters from the borders of these institutions. manat to 1,000 manat, officials will be fined from 1,500 to 2,000 manat, legal entities will be fined from 3,000 to 4,000 manat [2].

At the same time, when broadcasting information products of the age category "18+" on TV and radio, the warning about the age category of this information product should not be carried out with a signal during television and radio broadcasting, in information products for children (telecommunication networks, including the Internet children on the front and back covers of printed matter and other polygraphic products, including advertisements on information products and cellular (mobile) communication networks, their involvement in the production of harmful information products; A fine of the same amount shall be imposed for the disclosure of information prohibited for

circulation or distribution of that information product without packaging [11].

According to the law, the dissemination of information products, the circulation of which is prohibited among children, is not allowed in places where children can be, without the use of administrative, technical software and equipment. The producer and disseminator of information that is prohibited or restricted to children is obliged to follow these rules.

The law does not allow the information on the first and last pages of a printed publication, on the front and back cover of a printed product or other printed product to be prohibited for children to circulate. But for the implementation of the law, mechanisms must be created that everyone considers acceptable. Mechanisms should be designed to facilitate the dissemination of information that is useful to society, as well as information that is harmful to children. Given the rapid development of the global Internet and technology, the protection of children from harmful information, as well as educating them to ensure their information security is one of the most pressing issues today.

In the world of modern technology, it is good for children to be aware of innovations, to search, to be interested. It increases their outlook, information and data. and the development of video materials. The development of the global Internet has made us very secure in the virtual world. At present, there are no borders to ensure our "security". We receive various types of information from the Internet en masse, and even fall under this flow of information. In the virtual world, we are deprived of this inner immunity, not because of our physical existence, but because of our virtual existence, and because there are no barriers that will ensure our "security". And there are no borders. Our profile on social networks has been hacked many times, and by analogy, it is like a stranger entering our house without permission. Please note that our social media profile, e-mail and other electronic registrations contain all the information about our personal and business life. If interference can occur at any time, then we are in danger [12] .

### **How to solve the security problem in the virtual world**

Unfortunately, we do not fully understand how to ensure the safety of our children in the virtual world, how to protect them from possible unpleasant situations, and there is uncertainty in this regard. Access is available to anyone from anywhere in the world. And because we are not physically in this world, we do not subconsciously feel afraid of contact with a stranger, so we communicate, write, and sometimes make friends with any stranger. In normal life, children have very little access to restricted or prohibited unethical, illegal and other such means of printing. On the Internet, any information is like an open buffet. Therefore, children's access to certain sites on the Internet, especially social networks, should be restricted and strictly controlled.

The dissemination of information in electronic and print media that directly allows the identification or disclosure of minors who have been

subjected to illegal or unethical acts should be prohibited. Information that contradicts our national mentality and values and promotes non-traditional human relations should also be prohibited. should come up from time to time

It is no secret that our children are sometimes blackmailed, insulted and threatened through social networks, knowingly or unknowingly, and every day they come across information that promotes crime. We do not intend to create the impression that the Internet and social networks are bad and dangerous. The reasons listed above alone make it necessary to restrict children's access to certain sites on the Internet.

Another aspect of the issue is the protection of children from harmful information. As you know, the media is an open platform. Children can read the materials there as adults. In this regard, what we call a child is a slightly broader concept. Adolescents, adults and so on.the incoming information can be noted. This is the case in most developed foreign countries. There is a question of marking information in the legislation that puts signs on television, for example, in movies (for example, 18+) and so on.

According to the modern level of development in mass communications and information technologies, parents and teachers are often unable to protect children from information that is negative or may be harmful to them. [10]

Article 2 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan on National Security of 2004 [3] is called the objects of national security of the Republic of Azerbaijan. According to the law, the objects of national security include man - his rights and freedoms, society - his material and moral values, the state - its independence, sovereignty, constitutional order and territorial integrity. Article 3 is called the subjects of national security of the Republic of Azerbaijan. By subjects, the subjects of national security of the Republic of Azerbaijan are the state authorities established to ensure the security interests and needs of the people, society and the state. Dissemination of harmful information and violation of the rights of any individual from it is a direct violation of this law. Because, depending on the content, the dissemination of harmful information means a violation of society - its moral values. Thus, as subjects of national security, public authorities must take important measures to protect society and its moral values by controlling the dissemination of harmful information.

The legislative practice of the Republic of Azerbaijan in this area is relatively poorly developed. In this area, we can cite the few normative legal acts mentioned above. However, there is a serious need for improvement in this area. Improvements should be made first at the legislative level and then at the practical level. This may include the preparation and adoption of draft laws regulating this area, as well as amendments to existing legislation covering the same legal system, and instructing the relevant agencies to intensify work in this area and monitor them. For example, Article 33 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan on Access to Information [4] is called the requirements for Internet information resources. It contains information on what information is

allowed to be placed on Internet information resources. At the same time, it was noted what information he refused to post. It is shown here that-absolute, -incomplete,

-Only inaccurate or confusing information Internet information resources

The placement of these listed information resources is denied. However, these concepts do not cover the concept of harmful information. Therefore, there is no provision in the law prohibiting the posting of harmful information. At the same time, it was not specified what information was related to the malicious information. It is true that the Law Of The Republic Of Azerbaijan provides a number of definitions on the protection of children from harmful information. However, children are considered here only as a specific risk group. In each case, the definition of malicious information has not been given and it has not been determined what information falls within its scope. We propose to add to the relevant article of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan on Access to Information [4] the concept of harmful information and which information belongs to it.

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# ZƏRƏRLİ İNFORMASIYA - İNFORMASIYA TƏHLÜKƏSİZLİYİNİN OBYEKTİ KİMİ VƏ ONDAN QORUNMA VASİTƏLƏRİ

A.M.HACIYEVA

## XÜLASƏ

Bir çox mənbələrə əsasən informasiya təhlükəsizliyi informasiya ehtiyatlarının qorunması, kiberhücumların qarşısının alınması, fərdlərin şəxsi məlumatlarının informasiya daşıyıcılarının effektiv şəkildə mühafizə olunması və üçüncü şəxslərə ötürülməməsi, dövlət səviyyəli database sistemlərinin mühafizəsi, bu hüquq münasibətlərinin pozulmasına görə qanunvericilikdə nəzərdə tutulan sanksiyaların adekvat vəziyyətə gətirilməsindən ibarətdir. Doğrudur bu belədir. Lakin informasiya təhlükəsizliyi yalnız bunlardan ibarət deyildir. İnformasiya təhlükəsizliyi yalnız informasiyanın özünün təhlükəsizliyini nəzərdə tutmur və tutmamalıdır. İnformasiya təhlükəsizliyi, eləcə də müəyyən qrup informasiyanın, məsələn, zərərli informasiyanın cəmiyyətin müəyyən kateqoriyasına mənfi təsirlərinin qarşısının alınmasını, belə təsirlərin aradan qaldırılmasını, bu cür informasiyanın yayılması nəticəsində fərdlərin pozulmuş hüquqlarının müdafiə olunmasını ehtiva etməlidir. Müasir texnologiyanın sürətli inkişafı dünyada bir çox reallıqları dəyişib və bu reallıqlar içərisində informasiya da xüsusi yer almaqdadır. Hazırda insanlar informasiyaya olan ehtiyaclarını KİV, sosial şəbəkə və s. vasitələr hesabına ödəyirlər. Dünyanın bir çox ölkələrində olduğu kimi ölkəmizdə də sosial şəbəkə istifadəçilərinin əhatə dairəsi digər informasiya vasitələrindən dəfələrlə böyükdür. Təbii ki, bu istifadəçilər arasında uşaqların, yeniyetmələrin də sayı heç də az deyil. Eyni zamanda bu informasiya axını arasında zərərli informasiyanın olmaması mümkünsüzdür. Ümumilikdə zərərli informasiyadan tamamilə qorunmaq qeyri-real səslənir. Lakin müəyyən qədər müəyyən yaş qruplarını bu cür informasiyadan çəkindirmək və qanunvericilik səviyyəsində məhdudiyətlər və müxtəlif mexanizmlər hazırlamaq mütləqdir. Məqalədə informasiya təhlükəsizliyi, yaş qruplarına münasibətdə zərərli informasiyanın yayılmasının qarşısının alınması və qanunvericilikdə belə hallara görə sanksiyaların tətbiqindən bəhs edilir.

**Açar sözlər:** informasiya, yaş kateqoriyası, informasiya təhlükəsizliyi, zərərli informasiya, dövrüyyəsi qadağan edilən informasiya

# ВРЕДОНОСНАЯ ИНФОРМАЦИЯ - КАК ОБЪЕКТ ИНФОРМАЦИОННОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ И СРЕДСТВА ЗАЩИТЫ ОТ НЕЕ

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## РЕЗЮМЕ

Согласно многим источникам, информационная безопасность – это защита информационных ресурсов, предотвращение кибератак, эффективная защита персональных данных носителей информации и неразглашение их третьим лицам, защита систем баз данных государственного уровня, адекватность санкций за нарушения этого правовые отношения. Верно, это так. Но информационная безопасность — это не единственное. Информационная безопасность – это не только безопасность самой информации. Информационная безопасность должна включать в себя также предотвращение негативного воздействия отдельных групп информации, например вредоносной информации, на отдельные категории общества, устранение такого воздействия, а также защиту нарушенных прав лиц в результате распространения такая информация. Стре-

нительное развитие современных технологий изменило многие реальности в мире, и особое место среди этих реалий занимает информация. В настоящее время люди удовлетворяют свои информационные потребности через средства массовой информации, социальные сети и т.п. оплачивают за счет денежных средств. Как и во многих странах мира, охват пользователей социальных сетей в нашей стране во много раз превышает охват других СМИ. Конечно, среди этих пользователей немало детей и подростков. В то же время невозможно не иметь вредоносной информации в потоке этой информации. В общем, полная защита от вредоносной информации звучит нереально. Однако необходимо отговаривать определенные возрастные группы от такой информации и разрабатывать законодательные ограничения и различные механизмы. В статье рассматривается информационная безопасность, предотвращение распространения вредоносной информации в отношении возрастных групп и применение санкций в таких случаях в законодательстве.

**Ключевые слова:** информация, возрастная категория, информационная безопасность, вредоносная информация, запрещенная информация

**İQTİSADİYYAT****УОТ 330.342.24+33.338****РОЛЬ ИННОВАЦИЙ В РАЗВИТИИ  
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*В статье рассматриваются возможности современного инновационного развития национальной экономики Азербайджана с использованием достижений научно-технологического прогресса, с привлечение национального научного потенциала и других ресурсов, что позволит решить одну из важных задач реализации государственной политики, таких как достижение стабильности экономики, достижение высокого уровня экономики и повышение качества жизни населения, интеграцию в мировую экономику.*

**Ключевые слова:** научно-технологический прогресс, ВВП, экономические инновации, индустриализация, национальная экономика, технопарки.

Научно-технологический прогресс — это непрерывный процесс внедрения новых технологий и техники для организации производства и труда на основе достижений научных знаний. Социально-экономическое состояние страны напрямую связано с ее технологическим развитием. Процесс создания новых технологий на основе научных знаний выступает решающим фактором экономического роста и увеличения благосостояния населения. Поэтому под понятием новые технологии понимаются средства организационного и технического характера, обеспечивающие получение материальной или интеллектуальной продукции. В настоящее время технологический прогресс связан с понятием инновационного процесса и признаётся во всем мире в качестве важнейшего фактора экономического развития [1]. Использование мирового инновационного развития в социально экономической сфере, позволит решить одну из важных задач реализации государственной политики любого государства - достижение высокого уровня и качества жизни населения. Для этого во главу угла ставится создание национальной инновационной системы, которая будет опираться на научный потенциал страны и на внедрение достижений научно-технологического прогресса. Достаточное широкое влияние

НТП на все сферы экономической деятельности формирует социально-экономическую систему, в которой доминирующую роль играет инновационная деятельность. Влияние этой деятельности на указанную систему привело к процессам, называемым социальными инновациями. Социальные инновации принимаются как новые социальные системы в образовании, здравоохранении, системы общественных коммуникаций, использующие инновационные подходы и технологии. НТП непосредственно затрагивает производственную сферу: улучшает производственные мощности; наращивает производственную массу; повышает производительность труда, а также существенно влияет на сферу услуг, одну из самых развивающихся сфер экономических отношений во всем мире. В последнее время не только товары способны влиять активно на экономический рост, но и разнообразные услуги, которых стало в разы больше за последние несколько десятков лет [2]. Научно-технологический прогресс представляет собой объективный процесс, который объединяет в себе совершенствование средств и предметов труда, технических методов и форм организации производства на основе широкого использования достижений науки, знаний и развития производительных сил в обществе. На сегодняшний день НТП занимает одно из ведущих мест в мировом хозяйстве, влияя на все сферы его деятельности, включая торговлю, миграцию труда и капитала, является двигателем всей экономики отдельно взятой страны. Не остается в стороне от инновационного оживления собственной экономики и Азербайджан. В стратегии развития национальной экономики Азербайджана на 2020 год, наряду с развитием инновационного предпринимательства и созданием благоприятной среды для развития новых видов деятельности и продуктов, планируется усиление мер по передаче и использованию передовых технологий, а также по созданию индустриальных парков и инновационных зон для разработки и применения наукоемкой продукции и технологий. С 2005 года во многих городах и районах Азербайджанской Республики созданы промышленные зоны, индустриальные парки и агропарки; проводится работа по кластеризации и диверсификации национальной экономики. Были предприняты некоторые шаги для формирования национальной инновационной системы в Азербайджанской Республике, созданы Центр научных инноваций национальной академии наук Азербайджана и Фонд развития науки, приняты законодательные и нормативные акты, регулирующие эту область. Более конкретные шаги по поддержке МСП (мало и среднего предпринимательства) были приняты после создания Агентства Развития Малого и Среднего Бизнеса указом президента от 28 декабря 2017 года, а мандат агентства был дополнительно сформирован указом от 26 июня 2018 года. Принимаются шаги по достижению национальных целей, увеличение прироста ВВП, создание рабочих мест, и увеличение экспортной продукции [3]. В настоящее время усиливается значение инновационного фактора в экономике страны.



Прежде всего инновационное развитие национальной экономики должно опираться на собственные ресурсы, в том числе и на собственный научный потенциал. Внутренняя и внешняя политика, проводящаяся в Азербайджане сделала возможным достижение успехов в научной сфере. Наука является важным резервным источником страны в строительстве независимого государства, его социально-экономического и духовного развития. За последние 20 лет был принят ряд важных документов в области развития науки, сохранения научно-технического потенциала, подготовки высококвалифицированных кадров в области науки, образования, экономики и повышения их авторитета в обществе. В таблице 1, приведены данные по количеству организаций и числа научных работников, участвующих в различных научных проектах и исследованиях за последние годы (до пандемического периода).

**Таблица 1**

**Количество организаций и число научных работников,  
участвующих в различных научных проектах**

Показатели	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
научно-исследовательские орг-и (количество)	145.0	143.0	140.0	140.0	145.0	141.0	135.0	137.0	133.0	132.0
преподаватели ВУЗов, занятые научно-исследовательской деятельностью (число)	17924.0	18687.0	21573.0	22358.0	23329.0	23093.0	22527.0	20580.0	20179.0	20790.0
в том числе докторов наук, профессоров	843.0	933.0	1329.0	1392.0	1554.0	1534.0	1476.0	1414.0	1415.0	1466.0
в том числе докторов философии	3554.0	3727.0	5433.0	5444.0	6568.0	6532.0	6296.0	6243.0	6137.0	6302.0

Несмотря на то, что фундаментальная наука носит общечеловеческий характер, при определении приоритетных направлений наши ученые выдвигают на передний план национальные интересы. Проводимые в по-