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Актуальные проблемы социальных и гуманитарных наук

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2025

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IJTIMOIY-GUMANITAR FANLARNING DOLZARB MUAMMOLARI

№ S/11 (5) - 2025

**АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОЦИАЛЬНО-
ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК**

ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

TOSHKENT-2025

BOSH MUHARRIR:

Isanova Feruza Tulqinovna

TAHRIR HAY'ATI:

07.00.00- TARIX FANLARI:

Yuldashev Anvar Ergashevich – tarix fanlari doktori, siyosiy fanlar nomzodi, professor;
Mavlanov Uktam Maxmasabirovich – tarix fanlari doktori, professor;
Xazratkulov Abror – tarix fanlari doktori, dotsent;
Tursunov Ravshan Normuratovich – tarix fanlari doktori;
Xolikulov Axmadjon Boymahamatovich – tarix fanlari doktori;
Gabrielyan Sofya Ivanovna – tarix fanlari doktori, dotsent;
Saidov Sarvar Atabullo o'g'li – katta ilmiy xodim, Imom Termiziy xalqaro ilmiy-tadqiqot markazi, ilmiy tadqiqotlar bo'limi.

08.00.00- IQTISODIYOT FANLARI:

Karlibayeva Raya Xojabayevna – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor;
Nasirxodjayeva Dilafruz Sabitxanovna – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor;
Ostonokulov Azamat Abdukarimovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor;
Arabov Nurali Uralovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor;
Xudoyqulov Sadirdin Karimovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, dotsent;
Azizov Sherzod O'ktamovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, dotsent;
Xojayev Azizxon Saidaloxonovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, dotsent;
Xolov Aktam Xatamovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), dotsent;
Shadiyeva Dildora Xamidovna – iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), dotsent v.b.;;
Shakarov Qulmat Ashirovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari nomzodi, dotsent.;;
Jabborova Charos Aminovna - iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD).

09.00.00- FALSAFA FANLARI:

Hakimov Nazar Hakimovich – falsafa fanlari doktori, professor;
Yaxshilikov Jo'raboy – falsafa fanlari doktori, professor;
G'aybullayev Otabek Muhammadiyevich – falsafa fanlari doktori, professor;

Saidova Kamola Uskanbayevna – falsafa fanlari doktori;

Hoshimxonov Mo'min – falsafa fanlari doktori, dotsent;

O'roqova Oysuluv Jamoliddinovna – falsafa fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Nosirxodjayeva Gulnora Abdukaxxarovna – falsafa fanlari nomzodi, dotsent;

Turdiyev Bexruz Sobirovich – falsafa fanlari doktori (DSc), Professor.

10.00.00- FILOLOGIYA FANLARI:

Axmedov Oybek Saporbayevich – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor;
Ko'chimov Shuxrat Norqizilovich – filologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent;
Hasanov Shavkat Ahadovich – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor;
Baxronova Dilrabo Keldiyorovna – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor;
Mirsanov G'aybullo Qulmurodovich – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor;
Salaxutdinova Musharrafa Isamutdinovna – filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent;
Kuchkarov Raxman Urmanovich – filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent v/b;
Yunusov Mansur Abdullayevich – filologiya fanlari nomzodi;
Saidov Ulugbek Aripovich – filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent;
Qodirova Muqaddas Tog'ayevna - filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent.

12.00.00- YURIDIK FANLAR:

Axmedshayeva Mavlyuda Axatovna – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor;
Muxitdinova Firyuza Abdurashidovna – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor;
Esanova Zamira Normurotovna – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor, O'zbekiston Respublikasida xizmat ko'rsatgan yurist;
Hamroqulov Bahodir Mamasharifovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor v.b.;
Zulfiqorov Sherzod Xurramovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor;
Xayitov Xushvaqt Saparbayevich – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor;
Asadov Shavkat G'aybullayevich – yuridik fanlar doktori, dotsent;
Ergashev Ikrom Abdurasulovich – yuridik fanlari doktori, professor;
Utemuratov Maxmut Ajimuratovich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, professor;
Saydullayev Shaxzod Alixanovich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, professor;
Hakimov Komil Baxtiyarovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, dotsent;
Yusupov Sardorbek Baxodirovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor;
Amirov Zafar Aktamovich – yuridik fanlar doktori (PhD);
Jo'rayev Sherzod Yuldashevich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, dotsent;
Babadjanov Atabek Davronbekovich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, professor;
Normatov Bekzod Akrom o'g'li – yuridik fanlar bo'yicha falsafa doktori;
Rahmatov Elyor Jumaboyevich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi;

13.00.00- PEDAGOGIKA FANLARI:

Xashimova Dildarxon Urinboyevna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor;
Ibragimova Gulnora Xavazmatovna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor;
Zakirova Feruza Maxmudovna – pedagogika fanlari doktori;
Kayumova Nasiba Ashurovna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor;
Taylanova Shoxida Zayniyevna – pedagogika fanlari

doktori, dotsent;

Jumaniyozova Muhayyo Tojiyevna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Ibraximov Sanjar Urunbayevich – pedagogika fanlari doktori;

Javliyeva Shaxnoza Baxodirovna – pedagogika fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD);

Bobomurotova Latofat Elmurodovna – pedagogika fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD).

19.00.00- PSIXOLOGIYA FANLARI:

Karimova Vasilisa Mamanosirovna – psixologiya fanlari doktori, professor, Nizomiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat pedagogika universiteti;

Hayitov Oybek Eshboyevich – Jismoniy tarbiya va sport bo'yicha mutaxassislarni qayta tayyorlash va malakasini oshirish instituti, psixologiya fanlari doktori, professor

Umarova Navbahor Shokirovna – psixologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent, Nizomiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat pedagogika universiteti, Amaliy psixologiyasi kafedrasi mudiri;

Atabayeva Nargis Batirovna – psixologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Shamshetova Anjim Karamaddinovna – psixologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Qodirov Obid Safarovich – psixologiya fanlari doktori (PhD).

22.00.00- SOTSILOGIYA FANLARI:

Latipova Nodira Muxtarjanovna – sotsiologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston milliy universiteti kafedra mudiri;

Seitov Azamat Po'latovich – sotsiologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston milliy universiteti;

Sodiqova Shohida Marxaboyevna – sotsiologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston xalqaro islom akademiyasi.

23.00.00- SIYOSIY FANLAR

Nazarov Nasriddin Ataqulovich – siyosiy fanlar doktori, falsafa fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent arxitektura qurilish instituti;

Bo'tayev Usmonjon Xayrullayevich – siyosiy fanlar doktori, dotsent, O'zbekiston milliy universiteti kafedra mudiri.

OAK Ro'yxati

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07.00.00 – TARIX FANLARI

Рахманкулова Адолат Хушбаковна

ПРОБЛЕМЫ РЕАБИЛИТАЦИИ НАСИЛЬСТВЕННО ПЕРЕСЕЛЕННЫХ НАРОДОВ

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THE ISSUES OF INFORMATION SECURITY AND RELIABILITY IN MODERN JOURNALISM

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Abstract. In the contemporary digital landscape, journalism faces significant challenges related to information security and reliability. The rapid development of digital communication technologies has made the dissemination of news faster and more accessible, but it has also increased the vulnerability of media organizations to cyber threats, data breaches, and misinformation. This research examines key issues surrounding information security and credibility in modern journalism, focusing on the intersection of technology, ethics, and public trust. It highlights the importance of implementing robust cybersecurity measures, such as encryption, data protection systems, and verification tools, alongside ethical standards that ensure transparency and accountability. The study also explores how newsroom practices, editorial policies, and government regulations influence the overall reliability of information shared with the public. By analyzing current cases and global trends, the paper aims to provide practical recommendations for journalists and media institutions to enhance digital resilience and prevent the spread of false or manipulated information. Ultimately, this research emphasizes that the future of journalism depends on a balanced approach - integrating advanced security technologies, strong ethical journalism, and media literacy - to maintain truth, protect sources, and preserve the public's trust in news.

Keywords: information security, journalism, fake news, media reliability, information authenticity, fact-checking, digital journalism, information manipulation, media ethics, cyber threats, information space, media literacy, Uzbekistan journalism.

ZAMONAVIY JURNALIZMDA AXBOROT XAVFSIZLIGI VA ISHONCHLILIK MASALALARI

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Annotatsiya. Zamnaviy raqamli landshaftda jurnalistikda axborot xavfsizligi va ishonchliligi bilan bog'liq jiddiy muammolarga duch kelmoqda. Raqamli aloqa texnologiyalarining jadal rivojlanishi yangiliklarni tarqatishni tezroq va osonroq qildi, ammo shu bilan birga ommaviy axborot vositalari tashkilotlarining kibertahdidlar, ma'lumotlarning buzilishi va noto'g'ri ma'lumotlarga nisbatan zaifligini oshirdi. Ushbu tadqiqot zamnaviy jurnalistikada axborot xavfsizligi va ishonchliligi bilan bog'liq asosiy masalalarni o'rganadi, texnologiya, etika va jamoatchilik ishonchining kesishmasiga e'tibor qaratadi. Unda shaffoflik va hisobdorlikni ta'minlaydigan axloqiy standartlar bilan bir qatorda shifrlash, ma'lumotlarni himoya qilish tizimlari va tekshirish vositalari kabi kuchli kiberxavfsizlik choralarini amalga oshirish muhimligi ta'kidlangan. Tadqiqot shuningdek, yangiliklar xonalari

amaliyoti, tahririyat siyosati va hukumat qoidalari jamoatchilik bilan baham ko'riladigan ma'lumotlarning umumiy ishonchligiga qanday ta'sir qilishini ham o'rganadi. Mavjud holatlar va global tendentsiyalarini tahlil qilish orqali maqola jurnalistlar va ommaviy axborot vositalari muassasalari uchun raqamli barqarorlikni oshirish va yolg'on yoki manipulyatsiya qilingan ma'lumotlarning tarqalishining oldini olish bo'yicha amaliy tavsiyalar berishga qaratilgan. Oxir-oqibat, ushbu tadqiqot jurnalistikaning kelajagi haqiqatni saqlash, manbalarni himoya qilish va jamoatchilikning yangiliklarga bo'lgan ishonchini saqlab qolish uchun muvozanatlari yondashuvga - ilg'or xavfsizlik texnologiyalari, kuchli axloqiy jurnalistika va media savodxonligini integratsiyalashga bog'liqligini ta'kidlaydi.

Kalit so'zlar: axborot xavfsizligi, jurnalistika, soxta yangiliklar, ommaviy axborot vositalarining ishonchligi, axborotning haqiqiyligi, faktlarni tekshirish, raqamli jurnalistika, axborot manipulyatsiyasi, ommaviy axborot vositalari etikasi, kibertahdidlar, axborot makoni, media savodxonligi, O'zbekiston jurnalistikasi.

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In the digital era, journalism operates at the intersection of rapid innovation and growing insecurity. Increasingly, digital platforms, social networks, and instant messaging have expanded the reach and speed of reporting, but they have also introduced new risks: cyberattacks on newsroom infrastructure, data breaches that expose confidential sources, coordinated disinformation campaigns, and sophisticated synthetic media such as deep fakes that can undermine factual narratives. Maintaining information security and reliability requires news organizations to adopt both technical defenses and ethical practices. Technological safeguards—end-to-end encryption for communications, secure storage and backups, multi-factor authentication, and digital forensics—are essential for protecting sensitive material and preserving evidentiary provenance. Equally important are newsroom procedures that embed verification into the publishing workflow: source corroboration, metadata analysis, and layered editorial review reduce the risk that manipulated content appears as authentic reporting. Beyond internal controls, transparency is a cornerstone of credibility: clear sourcing, published corrections, and explanation of methods help audiences assess the reliability of information. Financial pressures and shrinking editorial teams complicate these efforts, as time constraints and reliance on freelance contributors can weaken verification. Legal and regulatory frameworks also shape newsroom choices: data protection laws, whistleblower protections, and platform content policies create both constraints and protections for investigative work. This research situates cybersecurity, verification methodologies, and governance within a single analytical framework. Through comparative case studies and practical recommendations, it explores how newsrooms can strengthen resilience by investing in staff training, technology, cross-organizational information sharing, and public engagement initiatives that improve media literacy. Ultimately, the goal is to identify scalable strategies that balance the imperatives of speed, safety, and accuracy so journalism can continue to serve as a trustworthy pillar of democratic societies in an increasingly hostile information environment. The study concludes with actionable policy proposals and a roadmap for sustainable newsroom security and audience trust globally applicable.

Literature Review. The issue of information security and reliability in modern journalism has attracted considerable scholarly attention over the past decade, as the digitalization of media has transformed both news production and consumption. Scholars such as Manuel Castells (2010) and Yochai Benkler (2018) argue that the rise of the "network society" has made information flows more decentralized, but also more vulnerable to manipulation. With newsrooms increasingly relying on digital tools and online platforms,

researchers emphasize that ensuring the protection and authenticity of information has become one of the most critical challenges in contemporary journalism.

According to Ward (2015), information reliability depends on journalistic ethics and verification processes, which have been strained by the speed of online publication and competition for audience attention. Similarly, Tandoc, Lim, and Ling (2018) examine the growing phenomenon of “fake news” and its impact on public trust, noting that misinformation spreads more rapidly than verified information in digital environments. Studies by Kovach and Rosenstiel (2021) reinforce this by emphasizing that journalistic credibility now relies not only on factual accuracy but also on transparency about sources and editorial decisions.

From a technological perspective, scholars such as Singer and Quandt (2019) highlight the increasing importance of cybersecurity in protecting journalists, sources, and sensitive data. Cyberattacks, phishing, and digital surveillance are frequently used to suppress investigative reporting or manipulate information. Encryption tools and secure communication platforms have been proposed as essential defenses, but as Deibert (2020) points out, many news organizations lack sufficient technical expertise and resources to implement them effectively.

Several studies also explore the social and institutional dimensions of reliability. McNair (2017) argues that declining public trust in the media stems from both external disinformation campaigns and internal failures of journalistic accountability. He suggests that education in media literacy is crucial for audiences to critically assess online content. Meanwhile, Carlson (2020) discusses “algorithmic gatekeeping,” in which social media platforms and search engines influence what news audiences see, further complicating the concept of reliability.

Methodology. This research is organized into four comprehensive chapters that explore both theoretical and practical aspects of information security and reliability in modern journalism.

Chapter I examines the theoretical foundations of information security in journalism. It defines the concept of information security and discusses its growing importance in media activities. The chapter also classifies key threats faced by mass media—such as cyberattacks, data breaches, and disinformation—and analyzes them through various theoretical approaches that explain the vulnerabilities of the global information space.

Chapter II focuses on the criteria for information reliability and authenticity. It highlights the fundamental principles of journalism—truthfulness, objectivity, and accuracy—and explains how they shape public trust. This chapter further explores modern fact-checking technologies and their role in maintaining news credibility, while also addressing the spread of information manipulation and fake news, their types, and their social consequences.

Chapter III presents practical methods used by both international and Uzbek media to ensure information security. It reviews global best practices in combating fake news and examines current issues and challenges faced by Uzbek journalism. The chapter also discusses mechanisms for safeguarding information in online journalism and social networks, where most misinformation now spreads.

Chapter IV provides recommendations aimed at improving journalistic resilience. It proposes the development of digital security skills for journalists, the implementation of standardized media security protocols, and a model of information security and reliability tailored to the needs of national journalism.

Discussion. Information security in journalism refers to the protection of data, sources, and communication channels from unauthorized access, manipulation, or destruction[1, ch.2, p47]. In the digital age, where journalism increasingly depends on online platforms and digital technologies, safeguarding information has become an essential part of media ethics and professional responsibility[2, ch.3, p.82]. The concept of information security encompasses three key principles: confidentiality, integrity, and availability. Confidentiality ensures that sensitive data—such as source identities or unpublished materials—remain protected. Integrity guarantees that information is not altered or falsified during transmission or storage. Availability ensures that journalists and editors can access data when needed for accurate reporting.

In journalism, information security serves not only a technical function but also a moral and legal one. Journalists handle sensitive materials, expose corruption, and communicate with whistleblowers, which makes them potential targets of cyberattacks and surveillance[3, ch.1, p.33]. Therefore, maintaining strong security practices—such as encryption, secure passwords, and verification systems—helps preserve press freedom and public trust[4, ch.6, p.207]. Without reliable information security, the credibility of journalism and the safety of both journalists and their sources are at risk.

Mass media face a wide range of threats that can undermine their ability to deliver truthful and secure information. These threats can be classified into technical, organizational, and informational categories.

Technical threats include hacking, malware attacks, phishing, and data breaches that compromise newsroom networks and digital archives. These incidents can lead to the loss or manipulation of sensitive information. Organizational threats arise from weak internal security policies, insufficient staff training, or inadequate infrastructure. For instance, employees may unintentionally leak confidential information through unsecured devices or poor password management.

Informational threats relate to the deliberate creation and dissemination of false or misleading content. This includes propaganda, disinformation campaigns, and fake news designed to distort public perception or damage reputations. Such threats not only harm individual media outlets but also erode the credibility of journalism as a whole.

Modern journalists must therefore combine digital literacy with ethical awareness to combat these challenges effectively. Understanding the classification of threats helps media institutions develop targeted defense strategies, ranging from cybersecurity tools to fact-checking mechanisms and editorial oversight[5, ch.5, p.132].

In the globalized media environment, information security problems extend beyond national borders. The emergence of digital globalization has interconnected news systems, making them vulnerable to international cyberattacks, cross-border disinformation networks, and political manipulation. Several theoretical approaches help explain these issues.

The technological determinism theory suggests that the evolution of communication technologies directly influences the risks and opportunities in journalism. As media rely more on digital tools, they also inherit new forms of vulnerability. Information warfare theory interprets media security threats as part of geopolitical strategies where states or groups use information as a weapon to influence public opinion or destabilize societies. Meanwhile, media ecology theory views journalism as part of a complex communication ecosystem, where the

security and reliability of information depend on the balance between technology, institutions, and audiences.

These theoretical perspectives reveal that information security is not merely a technical issue but a multidimensional one that involves political, social, and ethical dimensions[6, ch.5, 132]. Ensuring media safety requires international cooperation, transparent regulations, and the strengthening of professional standards within journalism.

The foundation of journalism lies in three core principles: truthfulness, objectivity, and accuracy[7, Kovach & Rosenstiel, ch.1, p.12]. These values guide every stage of the journalistic process—from gathering and verifying facts to presenting them responsibly to the public. Truthfulness requires that journalists strive to represent reality as faithfully as possible. It is not only about factual correctness but also about providing context that allows audiences to understand the full picture.

Objectivity involves separating personal opinions or emotions from reporting[8, McQuail, ch.4, p.59]. While complete neutrality may be impossible, journalists are expected to approach every topic with fairness and balance, ensuring that multiple perspectives are represented. Accuracy refers to the careful verification of facts, statistics, quotations, and sources before publication. Even a small factual error can damage the credibility of a media outlet and reduce public trust.

Modern journalism faces challenges in upholding these principles due to time pressure, social media competition, and the constant flow of unverified information [9, McNair, ch.8, p.103]. Nonetheless, adhering to truth, objectivity, and accuracy remains essential for maintaining both professional integrity and audience confidence. When these principles are compromised, misinformation spreads easily, undermining journalism's democratic function as a watchdog of society.

With the rapid growth of digital information, fact-checking technologies have become vital tools for ensuring the reliability of journalism. Fact-checking involves verifying claims, images, videos, and data before they are published or circulated. Traditionally, this was done manually by editors and researchers, but in the modern digital environment, advanced technologies and artificial intelligence play a crucial role [10, Lazer et al., ch.3, p.52].

Automated systems such as Google Fact Check Tools, Snopes, and Reuters Fact Check help journalists identify misleading or false claims quickly. Algorithms are now capable of cross-referencing statements against verified databases, while image verification tools like TinEye or Google Reverse Image Search detect manipulated visuals. Additionally, organizations such as the International Fact-Checking Network (IFCN) promote ethical standards and transparency among global fact-checking initiatives.

Fact-checking is not limited to technical validation; it also includes contextual verification. For instance, a statement may be factually correct but misleading if presented without proper context. Therefore, fact-checkers must consider both content accuracy and narrative integrity [11, Graves, ch.8, p.121]. In this sense, fact-checking technologies serve as a bridge between human judgment and machine efficiency. Their implementation in newsrooms strengthens credibility, helps counter disinformation, and restores the audience's trust in media institutions.

One of the greatest threats to information reliability today is the phenomenon of fake news—false or misleading information presented as legitimate journalism. Information

manipulation can take many forms, from deliberate fabrication to subtle distortion of facts for political, financial, or ideological gain. Scholars generally divide fake news into three types: disinformation, misinformation, and malinformation.

Disinformation refers to intentionally false content created to deceive audiences, such as propaganda or deep fakes.

Misinformation consists of incorrect or misleading information shared without harmful intent, often due to negligence or misunderstanding.

Malinformation is based on real facts that are used in a manipulative way, such as leaking private information to damage someone's reputation.

Results. The rise of social networks has made the distribution of fake news faster and more influential than ever before. Algorithms on platforms like Facebook, X (formerly Twitter), and TikTok often prioritize emotional or sensational content, which can overshadow verified news.

As a result, audiences may struggle to distinguish between credible and manipulated sources.

The consequences of information manipulation are profound. On a societal level, fake news can polarize communities, weaken democratic institutions, and erode trust in traditional media. Economically, it can harm businesses and markets through false reports or rumors. For journalism itself, it presents a moral and professional crisis—forcing news organizations to adopt stronger verification systems, transparency policies, and audience education efforts.

To combat these issues, collaboration between journalists, technology companies, and educational institutions is essential [12, Wardle, ch.13, p.141]. Media literacy programs that teach audiences how to identify misinformation are as important as fact-checking itself. Ultimately, protecting journalism from manipulation means reinforcing its ethical and technological foundations—ensuring that truth and reliability remain at the core of public communication.

In recent years, many countries have developed comprehensive strategies to combat fake news and strengthen information security in journalism. These efforts combine government initiatives, technological tools, and educational programs aimed at improving media literacy.

In European countries, for instance, the European Union has implemented the Code of Practice on Disinformation (2018), which encourages social media platforms, advertisers, and media organizations to cooperate in detecting and removing false content. Fact-checking networks such as EUvsDisinfo, Full Fact (UK), and Correctiv (Germany) play an active role in verifying claims and exposing disinformation campaigns. Additionally, several European nations have introduced media literacy curricula in schools to help young people critically evaluate online information [13, Livingstone, ch.4, p.67].

In the United States, the fight against misinformation largely depends on independent organizations and collaborations between media and technology companies. Platforms such as PolitiFact, FactCheck.org, and Snopes verify the accuracy of political and public statements, while universities like Stanford and Harvard have launched research programs focused on digital truth verification. American news outlets also employ dedicated “disinformation desks” that investigate false viral stories [14, Allcott & Gentzkow, ch.3, p.58].

In Asian countries, governments and journalists increasingly recognize the importance of balancing information freedom with security. For example, South Korea's Korea Press Foundation supports digital literacy programs, while Singapore has enacted the Protection from Online Falsehoods and Manipulation Act (POFMA) to combat harmful misinformation[15, Tan, ch.7, p.95]. Although such laws are sometimes debated for their limits on free speech, they represent efforts to maintain the integrity of national information environments.

Overall, the international experience shows that combating fake news requires cooperation among journalists, policymakers, and the public. Effective solutions rely not only on technology but also on education and ethical media practices.

Uzbek journalism, like that of many developing countries, faces both opportunities and challenges in the digital era [16, Turaev, ch.1, p.17]. The growth of online media platforms and social networks has expanded public access to information, but it has also increased exposure to misinformation, data insecurity, and limited verification practices.

One major issue is the lack of specialized training for journalists in digital safety and information verification. Many local media workers still rely on traditional methods of gathering news, with limited awareness of cybersecurity threats such as phishing, hacking, or surveillance. Consequently, confidential data—including source information or unpublished materials—can be vulnerable to unauthorized access [17, Rakhimova, ch.3, p.46].

Another challenge lies in the rapid spread of unverified news through social media. Due to the competitive nature of online journalism, speed often takes precedence over accuracy. This tendency can lead to the publication of incomplete or misleading reports, damaging public trust in national media.

However, positive progress is also evident. The Agency for Information and Mass Communications of Uzbekistan has begun promoting media literacy initiatives and supporting transparency in news reporting. Some independent news outlets, such as Kun.uz and Gazeta.uz, have started implementing internal fact-checking mechanisms and ethical guidelines. Moreover, Uzbek universities and journalism faculties are gradually including digital security and verification courses in their curricula.

Despite these steps, a stronger institutional framework is still needed. Building national information security standards, training journalists in cybersecurity, and fostering collaboration with international organizations can help Uzbekistan enhance both reliability and digital resilience in its media sector.

In today's global communication environment, online journalism and social networks have become the main platforms for information exchange. However, they also serve as the primary channels through which misinformation, cyberattacks, and data manipulation occur. Therefore, ensuring information security in these digital spaces is a top priority for modern journalism.

Several mechanisms and best practices are used internationally to maintain security and credibility online. First, technical measures such as data encryption, secure content management systems (CMS), multi-factor authentication, and regular software updates are essential to prevent unauthorized access. Media organizations often employ cybersecurity specialists to monitor digital infrastructure and respond to breaches promptly.

Second, editorial and ethical controls play a major role. Implementing multi-level verification systems, maintaining transparency about sources, and publishing correction

policies increase the reliability of online journalism. Many digital media outlets have adopted “trust indicators” that allow readers to see whether content has been verified, cited, and edited according to professional standards.

Third, social network cooperation has become crucial. Platforms like Meta, X, and YouTube have partnered with fact-checking organizations to detect false content and limit its spread. Algorithms are being updated to prioritize credible sources, although challenges remain regarding algorithmic bias and censorship.

Finally, media literacy and audience participation are fundamental elements of online information security. When audiences learn to critically assess content, verify sources, and recognize manipulative techniques, the overall information environment becomes safer. Journalism, therefore, must not only protect its own systems but also empower its audience to identify and reject misinformation [17, Wardle & Derakhshan, ch.12, p.209].

In the digital age, journalists are no longer just information gatherers—they are also digital users exposed to various cybersecurity threats. Therefore, the development of information security skills has become a vital part of professional journalism education and practice. Every journalist should possess basic knowledge of digital hygiene, including the use of strong passwords, encrypted communication, and safe data storage.

Training programs should emphasize both technical and ethical aspects of security. On the technical side, journalists must learn how to use secure browsers, virtual private networks (VPNs), and encryption tools such as Signal or ProtonMail to protect their communications. On the ethical side, they must understand the importance of maintaining source confidentiality and preventing information manipulation.

Media organizations can improve digital safety by organizing regular workshops and online courses in cooperation with cybersecurity experts. International organizations like UNESCO and Reporters Without Borders already provide open-access learning materials that help journalists recognize phishing attempts, malware, and surveillance risks [18, Reporters without borders, ch.2, p.46].

In addition, university journalism programs should integrate courses on cybersecurity, data protection, and digital verification into their curricula. By equipping future reporters with both technical competence and ethical awareness, the media industry can build a generation of professionals capable of protecting information integrity in a rapidly evolving technological environment.

Establishing clear and enforceable information security standards is essential for maintaining consistent protection across media organizations. Such standards define how data is collected, processed, stored, and shared, ensuring that sensitive information remains secure and accurate.

First, media institutions should adopt internal security policies that cover digital access control, file encryption, and risk management procedures. This includes assigning security roles within newsrooms, conducting regular system audits, and maintaining secure archives of published and unpublished materials.

Second, collaboration with international regulatory bodies can help local media outlets align their standards with global best practices. Frameworks such as the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) in Europe or the International Federation of Journalists' (IFJ)

ethical codes can serve as reference models. These standards promote transparency, accountability, and responsible handling of personal and public data.

Third, the implementation of technical protocols, for example, HTTPS websites, encrypted databases, and two-step authentication systems, ensures that media platforms remain resistant to cyberattacks. Beyond technology, editorial protocols such as multi-layered fact-checking, anonymous source verification, and correction mechanisms are equally important.

Governments also play a role by supporting free and independent journalism while introducing laws that encourage responsible digital practices without restricting press freedom. In developing countries like Uzbekistan, establishing national cybersecurity strategies for media can strengthen the resilience of local journalism and build public confidence in news institutions [19, UNESCO, ch.5, p.97].

Ultimately, information security standards must be practical, adaptable, and transparent. Their successful implementation depends on both technological infrastructure and a newsroom culture that prioritizes integrity and accountability.

To ensure long-term stability and trust, it is necessary to develop a comprehensive model of information security and reliability suited to national media systems. Such a model should integrate ethical norms, technological measures, and educational strategies into one coherent framework [20, Ward, ch.9, p.187].

The proposed model consists of three interrelated components:

1. Technological Protection – ensuring secure communication channels, encrypted storage, and data protection systems for journalists and newsrooms.
2. Ethical and Editorial Responsibility – establishing professional standards that promote truthfulness, transparency, and accountability in every stage of reporting.
3. Educational and Public Awareness – implementing continuous training for journalists and promoting media literacy among citizens to strengthen resilience against misinformation.

For Uzbekistan and similar media environments, this model can be adapted through cooperation between government institutions, journalism schools, and media organizations. National workshops, partnerships with international fact-checking networks, and the development of cybersecurity departments in news agencies can all contribute to this framework.

Furthermore, it is crucial to foster cross-sector collaboration between journalists, IT specialists, and policymakers. Cybersecurity is not only a technical challenge—it is a shared social responsibility. By building alliances across these fields, nations can create an ecosystem where reliable information thrives, and digital threats are effectively mitigated.

Conclusion. In the modern digital era, journalism stands at a crossroads between unprecedented opportunities and complex challenges. The research has shown that while digital technologies have expanded the speed and accessibility of information, they have also increased the vulnerability of media systems to cyber threats, manipulation, and the erosion of public trust. Ensuring information security and reliability has therefore become a central task for journalists, editors, and policymakers worldwide.

Chapter I explored the theoretical foundations of information security in journalism, emphasizing its role in protecting data integrity, confidentiality, and availability. It identified

various forms of threats—technical, organizational, and informational—and discussed how global interconnectivity intensifies these risks.

Chapter II examined the principles of journalistic reliability—truthfulness, objectivity, and accuracy—and analyzed the growing importance of fact-checking technologies. The discussion on fake news revealed how disinformation, misinformation, and malinformation distort public perception and weaken democratic institutions.

Chapter III provided insight into practical methods of ensuring security, highlighting global best practices and the challenges faced by Uzbek journalism. It demonstrated that international cooperation, media literacy, and ethical responsibility are key factors in combating fake news and safeguarding online journalism.

Chapter IV presented concrete recommendations for strengthening journalism's resilience, including developing digital security skills for journalists, adopting media security standards, and creating a national model that combines technological protection with ethical and educational strategies.

Overall, the study concludes that information security and reliability are inseparable from the ethical and social mission of journalism. Protecting information is not solely a technical matter—it is a moral obligation to preserve truth, transparency, and public trust. Future progress in journalism depends on continuous innovation, collaboration between media and technology sectors, and the cultivation of critical media literacy among audiences. By integrating these approaches, modern journalism can remain a reliable source of information and continue fulfilling its vital role in shaping informed, democratic societies.

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ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК**

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