



## VOYAGA YETMAGANLARNING HAYOTI VA SOG‘LIG‘INI XAVF OSTIDA QOLDIRAYOTGAN INTERNETDAGI TAHDIDLAR

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*Annotatsiya.* Ushbu maqolada voyaga yetmaganlarning hayoti va so‘g‘lig‘ini xavf ostida qoldirayotgan internetdagi tahdidlar va ularning bartaraf qilish choralari yoritilgan. Onlayn predatorlar, kiber-grooming, onlayn ta‘qib (kiberbulling va kiberstalkingni o‘z ichiga oladi), seksting ilmiy manbalar asosida tahlil qilinadi.

*Kalit so‘zlar:* voyaga yetmaganlar, onlayn predatorlar, kiber-grooming, onlayn ta‘qib, seksting, axborot xavfsizligi.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasining 2017-yil 8-sentabr kunidagi “Bolalarni ularning sog‘lig‘iga zarar yetkazuvchi axborotdan himoya qilish to‘g‘risida” gi 444-sonli qununining 5-moddasida “Bolalarni ularning sog‘lig‘iga zarar yetkazuvchi axborotdan himoya qilish sohasidagi davlat siyosatining asosiy yo‘nalishlari” belgilab berilgan.

Bolalarni ularning sog‘lig‘iga zarar yetkazuvchi axborotdan himoya qilish sohasidagi davlat siyosatining asosiy yo‘nalishlari quyidagilardan iborat:

bolalarni ularning sog‘lig‘iga zarar yetkazuvchi axborotdan himoya qilishni ta‘minlovchi huquqiy, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy, tashkiliy va texnikaviy shart-sharoitlar yaratish, shuningdek ushbu sohadagi ilmiy va amaliy tadqiqotlarni rivojlantirish;

bolalar ongiga g‘ayriqonuniy axborot-ruhiy ta‘sir ko‘rsatilishining, ularga hiyla ishlatilishining, bolalarni g‘ayriijtimoiy harakatlarga undovchi axborot mahsuloti tarqatilishining oldini olish, shuningdek ushbu sohadagi huquqbuzarliklarni profilaktika qilish;



fuqarolar o'zini o'zi boshqarish organlarining, nodavlat notijorat tashkilotlarining, fuqarolik jamiyati boshqa institutlarining, jismoniy va yuridik shaxslarning bolalarni ularning sog'lig'iga zarar yetkazuvchi axborotdan himoya qilish sohasidagi faoliyatini qo'llab-quvvatlash;

bolalarning sog'lig'iga zarar yetkazuvchi axborotni tasniflash mezonlari, mexanizmlari va uslublarini ishlab chiqish hamda takomillashtirish, bolalarning axborot xavfsizligini ta'minlashning dasturiy-apparat va texnika vositalarini joriy etish.

**bolalar** — o'n sakkiz yoshga to'lmagan (voyaga yetmagan) shaxslar.

**bolalarning sog'lig'i** — bolalarning jismoniy, ruhiy va ijtimoiy jihatdan sog'lomlik holati.

**axborot mahsuloti** — O'zbekiston Respublikasi hududida aylanish uchun mo'ljallangan ommaviy axborot vositalari mahsuloti, bosma mahsulot, har qanday turdagi tashuvchilardagi audiovizual mahsulot, dasturiy ta'minotdan foydalangan holda tarqatiladigan, telekommunikatsiya tarmoqlariga, shu jumladan Internet jahon axborot tarmog'iga joylashtiriladigan axborot, kompyuter o'yinlari, shuningdek tomoshabop tadbirlar vositasida tarqatiladigan axborot<sup>1</sup>. Shu o'rinda bir narsani alohida takidlab o'tish joizki bugungi kunda voyaga yetmaganlarga nisbatan internetdagi tahdidlar ko'lami kundan kunga ortib bormoqda.

Statistik ma'lumotlarga ko'ra, 2021-yilda 8–12 yosh oralig'idagi bolalarning o'rtacha kunlik ekran vaqti 5 soat 33 daqiqani, 13–18 yosh oralig'idagi bolalarda esa 8 soat 39 daqiqani tashkil etgan. Bu ko'rsatkich 2015-yil bilan taqqoslaganda (ushbu yosh guruhi uchun o'rtacha 6 soat 40 daqiqa) kuniga 2 soatga oshgan<sup>2</sup>.

Quyida bolalarning media vositalaridan foydalanishiga oid qo'shimcha statistik ma'lumotlar keltiriladi<sup>3</sup>:

<sup>1</sup> O'zbekiston Respublikasining Qonuni, 08.09.2017 yildagi O'RQ-444-son. Bolalarni ularning sog'lig'iga zarar yetkazuvchi axborotdan himoya qilish to'g'risida.

<sup>2</sup> Written By Ben Pilkington . "All the Statistics You Need about How Kids Use the Internet in 2022." WizCase. [online] Available at: <https://www.wizcase.com/blog/stats-how-kidsuse-the-internet/>. [accessed: 10.2.2023]

<sup>3</sup> Ofcom, Children, and parents: media use and attitudes report, 2022. [online] Available at: Children and parents: media use and attitudes report 2022 [accessed: 10.2.2023]



- 2021-yilda bolalarning 99 foizi mobil telefon yoki planshet orqali internetdan foydalangan;
- YouTube yoki TikTok kabi video almashish platformalaridan foydalanish (3–17 yosh) bolalar orasida eng keng tarqalgan onlayn faoliyat turi bo‘lgan (95%);
- 13 yoshgacha bo‘lgan bolalarning aksariyati kamida bitta ijtimoiy tarmoq ilovasi yoki veb-saytida shaxsiy profilga ega;
- 5–7 yosh oralig‘idagi bolalar ota-onalarining 33 foizi farzandida profil mavjudligini bildirgan, 8–11 yosh oralig‘idagi bolalarning esa 60 foizi o‘zida profil borligini ma‘lum qilgan;
- 8–17 yosh oralig‘idagi bolalarning 62 foizi turli onlayn ilova va veb-saytlarda bir nechta profilga ega ekanligini bildirgan.
- 12–17 yosh oralig‘idagi o‘smirlarning aksariyati internetda haqiqiy va soxta kontentni farqlash qobiliyatiga ishonch bildirgan, biroq interaktiv so‘rov savolida atigi 11 foizi ijtimoiy tarmoqdagi postning haqiqiylikini ko‘rsatuvchi elementlarni to‘g‘ri aniqlagan;
- 8–17 yosh oralig‘idagi bolalarning 36 foizi internetda “tashvishli yoki yoqimsiz” mazmundagi kontentni ko‘rganini bildirgan va ularning 59 foizi bunday holat haqida doimo kimdandir xabar berishini ta’kidlagan;
- Texnologiyaga asoslangan bulling bolalar orasida yuzma-yuz bullingga nisbatan ko‘proq uchragan: 8–17 yoshdagi bolalarning 84 foizi bunday holatni boshdan kechirganini ma‘lum qilgan.

Mazkur muammoga O‘zbekiston Respublikasi misolida to‘xtaladigan bo‘lsak, 2020-yilda 22.5 milliondan ortiq voyaga yetmaganlar ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda bir necha akkountlarga ega ekanligi va onlayn muhitda faol ekanligi ta’kidlangan. 2024-yil oxiri va 2025-yilning boshlariga kelib bu ko‘rsatkich 31 millionni tashkil etganligini ko‘rishimiz mumkin<sup>4</sup>.

<sup>4</sup> “Ситуационный анализ положения детей и подростков в Узбекистане”. 2024 // <https://www.unicef.org>



## *Onlayn ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda bolalar va o'smirlarga qaratilgan tahdidlar*

European Children Online: Research and Evidence (CO: RE) loyihasi hamda Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) bolalarga qaratilgan onlayn xavflarni to'rt toifaga ajratgan: kontent bilan bog'liq xavflar, xulq-atvor bilan bog'liq xavflar, aloqa (kontakt) xavflari va iste'molchi xavflari<sup>5</sup>. Turli mualliflar bolalarga qaratilgan xavf va tahdidlarni turlicha tasniflagan.

Mazkur tadqiqot doirasida quyidagi xavf va tahdidlarga e'tibor qaratildi:

- Onlayn predatorlar;
- Kiber-grooming;
- Onlayn ta'qib (kiberbulling va kiberstalkingni o'z ichiga oladi);
- Seksting.

**Onlayn predatorlar** ko'pincha internet pedofillari deb ataladi, bolalarning shaxsiy ma'lumotlari maxfiyligi va ularning onlayn xavfsizligi nuqtayi nazaridan asosiy tashvish manbalaridan biridir<sup>6</sup>.

Onlayn bolalar predatorlari odatda yoshlar orasida ommabop bo'lgan ijtimoiy tarmoqlarga kirib, o'zlarini bolalar yoshida deb ko'rsatadi. Aldamchi profil rasmlaridan foydalanish, o'xshash qiziqishlarga ega ekanini ko'rsatish, bolaga sovg'alar berish yoki uni maqtash orqali kattalar bolaning ishonchini qozonishga urinadi<sup>7</sup>.

Soxta Facebook, Instagram va Snapchat akkauntlari tarmog'i orqali 36 yoshli bir shaxs o'g'irlangan yosh qizlarning rasmlaridan foydalanib, o'zini ular sifatida ko'rsatgan holda bolalar bilan do'stlashishga va ularning ishonchini qozonishga harakat qilgan. U voyaga yetmagan qurbonlariga yosh qizlarning ochiq-oydin jinsiy mazmundagi suratlarini yuborib, evaziga o'zlarining surat va videolarini yuborishni talab qilgan. Keyinchalik u ushbu materiallardan shantaj vositasi sifatida foydalanib,

<sup>5</sup> OECD "Children in the digital environment: Revised typology of risks", OECD Digital Economy Papers, No. 302 2021, pp. 1-28, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/9b8f222e-en>. 88

<sup>6</sup> Fire M., Goldschmidt R., and Elovici Y. "Online Social Networks: Threats and Solutions," in IEEE Communications Surveys & Tutorials, vol. 16, no. 4, 2014, pp. 2019-2036. doi: 10.1109/COMST.2014.2321628.

<sup>7</sup> "Children and Grooming / Online Predators." Child Crime Prevention & Safety Center, (no date), [online] Available at: [childsafety.losangelescriminallawyer.pro/childr-en-and-grooming-online-predators.html](http://childsafety.losangelescriminallawyer.pro/childr-en-and-grooming-online-predators.html). [accessed: 10.2.2023]



yanada ochiqroq kontent yuborishga majburlagan. 2016–2020-yillar oralig'ida Wilson asosan Facebook orqali 5 000 dan ortiq bolaga murojaat qilgan. Taxminan 500 nafari unga surat yoki video yuborgan. Huquqni muhofaza qilish organlari uni aniqlab, qo'lga olgan va sud tomonidan 25 yilga ozodlikdan mahrum etilgan<sup>8</sup>.

**Kiber-grooming** — bu onlayn predatorlar (ko'pincha kattalar) tomonidan bola yoki o'smir bilan yaqin, ishonchli va emotsional aloqa o'rnatish orqali uni jinsiy zo'ravonlikka majburlash maqsadida amalga oshiriladigan jarayondir. Bolaning ishonchini qozonish kiber-groomingning asosiy maqsadi bo'lib, u shuningdek bolani shaxsiy ma'lumotlarini oshkor etishga undash vositasi sifatida ham xizmat qiladi<sup>9</sup>. “Kiber-grooming” deb ataluvchi ushbu xatti-harakat deyarli barcha mamlakatlarda noqonuniy hisoblanadi<sup>10</sup>.

Mazkur jarayonda ko'pincha jinsiy mazmundagi suhbatlar, tasvirlar va videolar almashinuvi kuzatiladi, bu esa jinoyatchiga bolani tahdid qilish va shantaj qilishda ustunlik beradi.

National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (NSPCC) ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, Angliya va Uels politsiyasi 2018-yil sentyabrigacha bo'lgan olti oy davomida voyaga yetmaganlar bilan jinsiy mazmundagi muloqotning 1 944 ta holatini qayd etgan. Shundan 1 317 ta holatning 32 foizi Instagram, 23 foizi Facebook va 14 foizi Snapchat orqali sodir etilgan. Snapchat groomingni “qabul qilib bo'lmaydigan” deb atagan bo'lsa, Instagram va Facebook unga qarshi “qat'iy choralar” ko'rayotganini bildirgan. 2017-yil aprel oyida faollar talabi bilan bola bilan jinsiy aloqa mazmunidagi muloqot jinoyat deb e'tirof etilgan. NSPCC tomonidan

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<sup>8</sup> Burgess, Matt. “Politsiya internetdagi eng xavfli pedofillardan birini qo'lga oldi. So'ng hammasi qorong'ulikka cho'mdi.” *WIRED UK*, 2021-yil may. 89

<sup>9</sup> Jain, A.K., Sahoo, S.R. & Kaubiyal, J. “Online social networks security and privacy: comprehensive review and analysis”. *Complex Intell. Syst.* 7, 2021, pp. 2157–2177. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40747-021-00409-7>

<sup>10</sup> Tsirtsis A., Tsapatsoulis N., Stamatelatos M., Papadamou K., and Sirivianos M. "Cyber security risks for minors: A taxonomy and a software architecture," 11th International Workshop on Semantic and Social Media Adaptation and Personalization (SMAP), 2016, pp. 93-99, doi: 10.1109/SMAP.2016.7753391.



olingan ma'lumotlarga ko'ra, keyingi 18 oy davomida politsiya tomonidan qariyb 5 000 ta internet grooming jinoyati qayd etilgan<sup>11</sup>.

**Onlayn ta'qib** internet orqali istalmagan muloqotning turli shakllari natijasida yuzaga keladigan xavflarni o'z ichiga oladi. Tadqiqotlarga ko'ra, onlayn ta'qibning eng keng tarqalgan ikki turi — kiberbulling va kiberstalking hisoblanadi<sup>12</sup>.

**Kiberbulling** — bu onlayn ijtimoiy tarmoqlar, chatlar, elektron pochta va boshqa texnologik aloqa platformalari orqali shaxsga nisbatan takroriy va qasddan zarar yetkazishdir<sup>13, 14</sup>. Ushbu xatti-harakat internetda shaxsiy ma'lumotlarning keng mavjudligi hamda foydalanuvchilar o'rtasidagi faol o'zaro aloqa imkoniyatlari bilan osonlashadi; bu holat qisman bolalar va o'smirlarning o'z onlayn maxfiylikini yetarli darajada himoya qilmasligi bilan bog'liq<sup>15</sup>.

Internetning xususiyatlari tufayli kiberbulling istalgan vaqtda sodir bo'lishi va qisqa vaqt ichida keng auditoriyaga tarqalishi mumkin. Huquqbuzarni aniqlash murakkab bo'lishi mumkin va taxminan uchdan bir holatda jabrlanuvchi uni umuman tanimaydi. An'anaviy bullingdan farqli ravishda, kiberbullingda tajovuzkor soxta akkaunt orqali anonim qolishi mumkin, bu esa jabrlanuvchining uni aniqlashi yoki yuzma-yuz qarshi turishini deyarli imkonsiz qiladi. Kiberbullingning shakllari quyidagilarni o'z ichiga oladi: haqoratli izoh olish, onlayn mish-mishlar tarqatish, shaxsiy xabarni ruxsatsiz e'lon qilish, onlayn forumdan chetlatish va boshqalar<sup>16</sup>. Kiber-tahdidlar va sekstorsiya (jinsiy shantaj) ham kiberbulling turlariga kiradi.

Kiberbulling, kiber-tahdid va jinsiy shantaj bilan bog'liq fojeali yakun topgan holatlardan biri — Amanda Todd ishi hisoblanadi. Amanda 15 yoshli kanadalik

<sup>11</sup> BBC. Instagram biggest for child grooming online - NSPCC finds. BBC News. 2019, March. [online] Available at <https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-47410520>. [accessed: 10.2.2023]

<sup>12</sup> NortonOnline. Kids and social media: Online safety tips every parent should know. Norton. (no date), [online] Available at: <https://us.norton.com/blog/kids-safety/parentsbest-practices-to-social-media-security>. [accessed: 10.2.2023]

<sup>13</sup> Fire M., Goldschmidt R., and Elovici Y. "Online Social Networks: Threats and Solutions," in IEEE Communications Surveys & Tutorials, vol. 16, no. 4, 2014, pp. 2019-2036. doi: 10.1109/COMST.2014.2321628.

<sup>14</sup> Dyer, T. "The Effects of Social Media on Children", Dalhousie Journal of Interdisciplinary Management. 14. 2018, pp. 1- 16. doi: 10.5931/djim.v14i0.7855.

<sup>15</sup> Dyer, T. "The Effects of Social Media on Children", Dalhousie Journal of Interdisciplinary Management. 14. 2018, pp. 1- 16. doi: 10.5931/djim.v14i0.7855.

<sup>16</sup> Dyer, T. "The Effects of Social Media on Children", Dalhousie Journal of Interdisciplinary Management. 14. 2018, pp. 1- 16. doi: 10.5931/djim.v14i0.7855.



o'smir bo'lib, kiberbulling qurboni bo'lgan va o'z uyida o'z joniga qasd qilgan. Vafotidan oldin u YouTube platformasida flesh-kartalar yordamida boshidan kechirgan jismoniy zo'rvonlik, bulling va kamerada ko'kragini ko'rsatishga majburlangani haqida hikoya qilgan video joylashtirgan. Uning o'limidan so'ng video butun dunyo OAV e'tiborini tortib, keng tarqalgan. Niderlandiyalik bir shaxs Amandani jinsiy shantaj qilganlikda aybdor deb topilib, 13 yilga ozodlikdan mahrum etilgan. Coban 22 ta turli soxta ijtimoiy tarmoq profillari orqali qizni qariyb uch yil davomida onlayn ta'qib qilgan. U yuborgan ayrim xabarlarda, agar Amanda veb-kamera orqali "chiqish" qilmasa, uning ochiq-oydin suratlarini do'stlari, oila a'zolari va o'qituvchilariga tarqatishini aytib tahdid qilgan. U bolalar pornografik materiallarini yaratish va tarqatish, bolalarni tuzoqqa tushirish, tovlamachilik va ta'qib qilish ayblovlari bilan sudlangan<sup>17</sup>.

**Kiberstalking** — bu kompyuterlar, global joylashuv tizimlari (GPS), mobil telefonlar, kameralar, aloqa platformalari va shunga o'xshash texnologiyalar orqali istalmagan muloqot vositasida shaxsni ta'qib qilish amaliyotidir. O'smirlar o'rtasida o'tkazilgan tadqiqotda kiberstalking ular duch kelayotgan eng keng tarqalgan kiberxavfsizlik tahdidlaridan biri sifatida aniqlangan<sup>18</sup>.

U onlayn ta'qib va kiberbullingning davomiy shakli sifatida qaralishi mumkin. Odatda u doimiy, rejalashtirilgan va tizimli tarzda yuboriladigan matnli xabarlar, elektron pochta xabarlari, ijtimoiy tarmoq postlari va boshqa aloqa shakllari orqali namoyon bo'ladi. Kiberstalker bir kunda turli akkauntlardan bir necha marotaba xabar yuborish orqali nishonni bezovta qilishi mumkin. Ayrim hollarda ular jabrlanuvchining do'stlari bilan ham bog'lanib, uni oflayn hayotda ham ta'qib qilishni davom ettiradi. Kiberstalkerlar jabrlanuvchilarini kamsitish, ruhiy azob berish, manipulyatsiya qilish va qo'rqitish uchun turli strategiya va usullardan

<sup>17</sup> BBC. Amanda Todd: Dutch man convicted of sexually extorting teenager. BBC News. 2022, August. [online] Available at: <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-us-canada62326780>. [accessed: 10.2.2023]

<sup>18</sup> Quayyum F., Cruzes D.S., Jaccheri L. "Cybersecurity awareness for children: A systematic literature review", International Journal of Child-Computer Interaction, Volume 30, 2021, pp. 1-25, 100343, ISSN 2212-8689, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijcci.2021.100343>.



foydalanadi. Ularning ko'pchiligi texnologik jihatdan malakali hamda o'z usullarida ijodkor bo'ladi. Quyida ehtimoliy kiberstalking holatlariga misollar keltiriladi<sup>19</sup>:

- jabrlanuvchiga haqoratli, qo'pol yoki tahdidli elektron xatlar yoki xabarlar yuborish;
- jabrlanuvchi a'zo bo'lgan forum va guruhlariga qo'shilish;
- jabrlanuvchini ta'qib qilish maqsadida soxta ijtimoiy tarmoq profillarini yaratish;
- jabrlanuvchiga o'zining ochiq-oydin (jinsiy mazmundagi) fotosuratlarini ko'p miqdorda yuborish;
- jabrlanuvchiga muntazam va tinimsiz xabarlar yuborish.

Kaliforniya shtatida yashovchi bir erkak bir nechta yosh ayollarga nisbatan kiberstalking orqali "sektorsiya" kampaniyasini amalga oshirgani uchun hibsga olingan. U turli xil onlayn shaxsiyatlarni yaratib va ulardan foydalanib, uning talablariga bo'ysunmagan — ya'ni o'zining pornografik, jinsiy mazmundagi yoki nomunosib tasvir va videolarini yubormagan — ayollarni doimiy ravishda ta'qib qilgan, bezovta qilgan va tahdid qilgan. Bunday xatti-harakat odatda "sektorsiya" atamasi bilan ifodalanadi. Da'vo arizasiga ko'ra, ayrim holatlarda uning kiberstalking, tahdid va sektorsiya talablari bir yildan ortiq davom etgan<sup>20</sup>.

**Seksting** — "sex" va "texting" so'zlarining birikmasidan hosil bo'lgan atamadir. Dastlab ushbu termin mobil telefonlar orqali jinsiy mazmundagi matnli xabarlar almashish amaliyotini anglatgan bo'lsa-da, hozirgi kunda u vizual kontentni ham qamrab oladi<sup>21</sup>.

Seksting — bu kompyuter, mobil qurilma va/yoki internet orqali o'zining jinsiy mazmundagi matnli xabarlari, fotosuratlari yoki videolarini yuborish yoki

<sup>19</sup> Aziz Ahmed. "What Is Cyberstalking? - Differences, Types, Examples, Laws." Intellipaat Blog, 2022, [online] Available at: <https://intellipaat.com/blog/what-is-cyberstalking/>. [accessed: 10.2.2023]

<sup>20</sup> "California Man Arrested for Cyberstalking Young Women in Sextortion Campaign." The United States Department of Justice. 9 Feb. 2022. [online] Available at: [www.justice.gov/opa/pr/california-man-arrested-cyberstalking-young-womensextortion-campaign](http://www.justice.gov/opa/pr/california-man-arrested-cyberstalking-young-womensextortion-campaign). [accessed: 10.2.2023]

<sup>21</sup> Van Ouytsel, J., Walrave, M., Ponnet, K. and Temple, J.R. "Sexting". In The International Encyclopedia of Media Literacy (eds R. Hobbs and P. Mihailidis), 2018, pp.1-6. [https://doi.org/10.1002/9781118978238.ieml02\\_19](https://doi.org/10.1002/9781118978238.ieml02_19)



almashish jarayonidir<sup>22,23</sup>. Seksting ko‘plab hollarda zararli va xavfli xatti-harakatlar bilan bog‘liq deb baholanadi.

Seksting kontentining dastlab mo‘ljallanmagan keng auditoriyaga ruxsatsiz tarqatilishi muhim xavflardan biri hisoblanadi. Kontentni ulashish turli yo‘llar bilan, jumladan elektron pochta orqali yuborish yoki internetda joylashtirish orqali amalga oshirilishi mumkin. Ayniqsa jinsiy mazmundagi tasvirlar tarqalgan taqdirda, bu shaxsning obro‘sigga putur yetkazishi hamda bulling va kiberbulling qurboniga aylanishiga olib kelishi mumkin.

Ba‘zi hollarda seksting mazmunini boshqalarga ko‘rsatishning sababi do‘stlar oldida maqtanish istagi bilan bog‘liq bo‘ladi. Sifat tahlillarga ko‘ra, olingan seksting kontentini oshkor qilish o‘smir o‘g‘il bolalarda tengdoshlar guruhi orasida mashhurlik hissini oshiradi. Aksincha, seksting jarayonida bevosita ishtirok etish ko‘pincha sharmandalik va obro‘ga zarar yetishi bilan bog‘lanadi<sup>24</sup>.

## Xulosa

Zamonaviy sharoitda voyaga yetmaganlarning hayoti va sog‘lig‘iga ta’sir etuvchi tahdidlar ko‘p darajali va o‘zaro bog‘langan tizimni ifoda etadi. Raqamli zo‘ravonlik, onlayn jinsiy ekspluatatsiya shuningdek axborot xavfsizligining yetarli darajada ta’minlanmagani bolalar farovonligiga sezilarli xavf tug‘diradi. Ushbu tahdidlarga qarshi samarali kurash faqat kompleks, huquqiy, ijtimoiy, ta’limiy va tibbiy choralarni birlashtirgan holda, bolani siyosat va amaliyot markaziga qo‘ygan yondashuv orqali mumkin.

## FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR

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<sup>22</sup> Van Ouytsel, J., Walrave, M., Ponnet, K. and Temple, J.R. "Sexting". In The International Encyclopedia of Media Literacy (eds R. Hobbs and P. Mihailidis), 2018, pp.1-6. [https://doi.org/10.1002/9781118978238.ieml02\\_19](https://doi.org/10.1002/9781118978238.ieml02_19)

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