

Modern Information Technologies and Consciousness of the Young Generation: Problems, Conflicts and Their Solution.

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Abstract: In this article to learn that it is important to use foreign experience in ensuring informational and psychological security among young people, to form a culture of information consumption among young people, to distinguish between the useful and harmful aspects of information the necessary name is explained.

Keywords : information psychological safety , culture of information consumption , internet , internet security k

Annotation : This article highlights the importance of using foreign experience in ensuring psychological safety of information among young people, the need to learn to distinguish between the useful and harmful aspects of information and the formation of a culture of information consumption among young people.

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One of the priorities of the state policy is to help young people to develop spiritually, intellectually, physically and morally, to master modern knowledge, to acquire advanced information and communication technologies, and to create appropriate conditions for quality education.

Effective work is being done to introduce five important initiatives of the President of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev aimed at raising the morale of young people and supporting their interest in culture, art, sports, information technologies and reading books.

Global information networks (Internet, cellular and satellite communication) are becoming the main factor that ensures the development of every country.

In order to achieve progress, the need to acquire digital knowledge and modern information technologies is becoming more and more urgent. This, in turn, requires the development of scientific and practical research on the widespread use of computer technologies among the population and young people.

The foreign experience studied in the process of researching the level of use of information and communication technologies by young people and the formation of information consumption culture in them shows that fundamental, practical and innovative research is carried out on the issues of studying the impact of ICT and the Internet on the development of young people, expanding their opportunities to use computer and mobile communication technologies. travel has become one of the important issues facing modern society. The sharp increase in the attention of young people to the use of the Internet calls for the creation of excellent laws and software guidelines that regulate the virtual environment.

Currently, as a result of the constant increase in the use of the Internet, the issue of protection from information that causes drug addiction, suicide, behavior contrary to morals and social rules and other negative consequences among teenagers, and the formation of a culture of information acquisition is a critical issue facing any country in the world. remains a complex and urgent task.

In advanced countries, information culture (info ethics, media ethics, media education, etc.) has reached the level of a separate science, a separate problem, a separate psychology, a separate policy.

It should be noted that in international practice, there is the Convention "On Cybercrimes", the recommendations of the European Union Parliamentary Assembly "On the introduction of safe Internet and

online resources for minors", and the laws of the state of Lithuania "On the protection of minors from the negative effects of mass media".

In order to prevent the negative impact on the lifestyle of young people through the Internet, especially mobile communication tools, and computer games, a number of prohibitive legal norms have been introduced into the legislation of all European countries. In particular, more than 30 articles of the German Law on "Protection of Youth" are aimed at protecting the morals and psyche of the young generation, including family values and child upbringing in the family, from being negatively affected by information and computer games on the Internet, audiovisual products, and printed publications.

Also, when studying the relevant laws of Great Britain, France, Italy, the USA, China, Turkey and other countries of the world, it was found that the distribution of information that prevents children and young people from getting useful information, as well as violates their morals and has a harmful effect on their growth in the family is strictly prohibited. was recorded.

The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child recognizes that the national traditions and cultural values of each nation are of great importance in the upbringing of a child and its growth into a healthy person, and encourages the development of principles and rules for protecting children from information that harms their upbringing and healthy development.

The most active group of Internet users in the European Union are young people between the ages of 16 and 24. 75% of Internet users are children and teenagers. In addition, 42 percent of six-year-olds are "online" and by the age of 17, almost all teenagers are using it.

Decisions of the Council of Europe of May 29, 2000 (2000/375/JHA and 2004/68/JHA) aimed at combating child pornography and sexual exploitation of children on the Internet. EU member states are obliged to remove any child pornography posted on their territory, as well as to cooperate internationally with other countries.

The European Court, in turn, recognizes the need to impose fines on violators and even initiate criminal proceedings against them in case of violation of laws aimed at preventing the dissemination of information that harms children's morals and health. The main risks on the Internet are sexual assault, financial fraud, suicide, mental illness, hacking, cyberbullying (brutal treatment of children in the virtual space) and bulicide (suicide by mental influence, committing illegal acts), gambling (gambling) - dozens of negative consequences are listed, such as excessive gambling and addiction to games that destroy the child's psyche.

In the European Union, as part of the information society, audiovisual and mass media, great attention is paid to the protection of children and human dignity. He declared that the protection of children's rights is one of the main goals of the Union.

People's Republic of China: The number of laws regulating the use of the Internet is more perfect compared to other countries. In particular, China has standards for protecting children from harmful information, expanding the level of convenient opportunities for young people to use ICT, and forming a culture of information consumption in them.

Along with the creation of favorable opportunities for the use of ICT in the PRC, Article 34 of the Law "On the Protection of Minors" defines the distribution of materials "harmful to minors" as a crime. This includes "audiovisual products, electronic publications, and Internet information about pornography, violence, murder, terrorism, and gambling."

In June 2004, the Chinese government established an internet victim complaint center. One of the center's goals is to "protect the public, especially minors, from the influence of illegal and harmful information." In particular, the Center is mainly engaged in combating the distribution of information that has a harmful effect on the healthy development of minors, such as immoral and pornographic materials, games with violent elements, terrorist ideas, as well as racial hatred, defamation and offensive information. In the last year, the Center received more than 30,000 complaints.

Turkey. In 2011, Turkey's Telecommunications and Communications Bureau introduced keyword filtering. According to the request, the providers must block the sites that are included in the 138 keyword matching results. The main goal is to limit pornography. Currently, all ISPs in the country require Internet users to install special software before accessing the Internet.

USA. In the United States, since the 90s, special attention has been paid to the issue of protecting children on the Internet. In 1996, the US Congress passed the Communication Decency Act, according to which it was

declared "illegal to post information that contradicts the established standards of decency in society." However, the articles of this law were rejected by the Supreme Court as unconstitutional.

But the fight against child sexual abuse on the Internet has increased attention to the issue of combating the spread of pornography. Since 2009, the issue of improving the literacy of teenagers using the Internet has become one of the important areas of state policy, and the "Internet Safety" project has been put into practice in the country.

Currently, the Children's Internet Protection Act is in force in the USA, which requires that publicly funded schools (74%) and libraries (43%) use filters and other technical means to protect children from inappropriate and harmful content. use is strictly required.

Conclusions from international experience:

The national legislation of a certain country cannot objectively regulate the circulation of information products on the Internet. In this matter, national legislation should be improved on the basis of international laws, conventions and other documents regulating this area.

Involve civil society institutions in ensuring children's safety on the Internet; corporate self-management; Organization of events such as "Safe Internet Day", "Safe Internet Forum".

Blocking, limiting the use of information on the Internet, automatically filtering the content, firstly, these measures cannot ensure 100% security effectiveness, and secondly, it damages the reputation of a country that is partially recognized as free.

It is not necessary to ban access to the Internet, looking at it as a negative factor that promotes destructive and foreign ideas and leads to the world of crime, but it is necessary and important for parents to learn to distinguish between its useful and harmful aspects, and to form a culture of information consumption in young people.

In order to protect young people from deviant behavior on the Internet, to increase their Internet security literacy, it is proposed to develop and implement the national project "Relatively Safe Internet". The main goal is to increase the level of awareness of citizens in European countries about the rules of safe use of the Internet; distribution of instructional materials on the effective use of the Internet among parents, teachers and educators; providing personal advice on network security to children, parents and teachers using hotlines; Be aware of illegal information and data found on the Internet.

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