

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

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Abstract : In this article The importance of using foreign experience in ensuring informational psychological safety among young people, the formation of a culture of information consumption among young people , and the ability to distinguish and distinguish between the useful and harmful aspects of information The necessary information is provided.

Keywords: information psychological safety , information consumption culture , internet , internet safety

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.

One of the priorities of state policy in Uzbekistan is to promote the spiritual, intellectual, physical, and moral development of young people, to master modern knowledge, to master advanced information and communication technologies, and to create appropriate conditions for them to receive quality education.

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

Global information networks (Internet, cellular and satellite communications) are becoming a key factor in the development of every country.

The need to master digital knowledge and modern information technologies to achieve progress is becoming increasingly urgent. This, in turn, requires the development of scientific and applied research on the widespread use of computer technologies among the population and young people.

Foreign experience, studied in the process of studying the level of use of information and communication technologies by young people and the formation of a culture of information consumption among them, shows that studying the impact of ICT and the Internet on the development of young people, conducting fundamental, applied and innovative research on expanding their opportunities to use computer and mobile communication technologies has become one of the important issues facing modern society. The sharp increase in young people's attention to the use of the Internet requires the creation of comprehensive laws and software applications that regulate the virtual environment.

Currently, as the level of Internet use continues to increase, the issue of protecting adolescents from information that leads to drug addiction, suicide, immoral and anti-social behavior, and other negative consequences, and the formation of an information culture remains a very complex and urgent task facing every country in the world.

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

It should be noted that in international practice there is the Convention on Cybercrime, the Recommendations of the Parliamentary Assembly of the European Union on the Implementation of Safer Internet and Online Resources

for Minors, and the Law of the State of Lithuania on the Protection of Minors from the Negative Influence of Mass Media.

In order to prevent the negative impact on the lifestyle of young people through information distributed via the Internet, in particular mobile communication devices, and computer games, a number of prohibitive legal norms have been included in the legislation of all European countries. In particular, more than 30 articles of the German "Protection of Youth" Act are aimed at protecting the morality and psyche of the younger generation, including family values and child upbringing in the family, from negative impact on information on the Internet and computer games, audiovisual products, and printed publications.

Also, when studying the laws of Great Britain, France, Italy, the USA, China, Turkey and other countries of the world on this topic, it was noted that they strictly prohibit the dissemination of information that prevents children and young people from receiving useful information, as well as corrupts their morals and has a detrimental effect on their upbringing in the family.

The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child recognizes that the national traditions and cultural values of each people play an important role in the upbringing of a child and his or her development as a healthy person, and encourages states to develop principles and rules to protect children from information that is harmful to their upbringing and healthy development.

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

The European Council Decisions of 29 May 2000 (2000/375/JHA and 2004/68/JHA) aim to combat child pornography and the sexual exploitation of children on the Internet. EU Member States are obliged to remove any child pornography hosted on their territory, as well as to cooperate with other countries at the international level.

The European Court, in turn, recognizes the need to impose fines and even criminal charges against violators in cases of violation of laws aimed at preventing the dissemination of information harmful to the morals and health of children. The main dangers on the Internet include sexual assault, financial fraud, suicide, mental illness, hacking, cyberbullying (cruel treatment of children in virtual space) and bulicide (suicide by psychological influence, committing illegal acts), gambling (addiction to games) - an unnatural addiction to gambling and games that destroy the child's psyche, among dozens of negative consequences.

The European Union attaches great importance to the protection of children and human dignity, as part of the information society, audiovisual and media. The protection of children's rights has been declared one of the fundamental objectives of the Union.

People's Republic of China: The number of laws regulating Internet use is more comprehensive than in other countries. In particular, China has standards to protect children from harmful information, expand the level of access to ICT for young people, and form a culture of information consumption among them.

In addition to facilitating access to ICTs in the PRC, Article 34 of the Law on the Protection of Minors makes it a crime to distribute materials that are "harmful to minors." This includes "audiovisual products, electronic publications, and Internet information about pornography, violence, murder, terrorism, and gambling."

In June 2004, the Chinese government established a center for handling complaints from Internet victims. One of the goals of the center is to "protect the public, especially minors, from the influence of illegal and harmful information." In particular, the center mainly deals with combating harmful influences on the healthy development of minors, such as immoral and pornographic materials, games with violent elements, terrorist ideas, as well as the dissemination of racial hatred, slander and offensive information. Last year, the center received more than 30,000 complaints.

Turkey. In 2011, the Telecommunications and Communications Bureau in Turkey introduced keyword filtering. According to the requirement, providers are required to block sites that appear in search results for 138 keywords.

The main goal is to limit pornography. Currently, all Internet providers in the country are required to install special programs before Internet users can access the Internet.

USA. Since the 1990s, the United States has paid special attention to the issue of protecting children on the Internet. In 1996, the US Congress passed the Communication Decency Act, which made it illegal to “post information that is contrary to the established standards of decency in society.” However, the provisions of this law were rejected by the Supreme Court as unconstitutional.

However, in order to combat child sexual abuse on the Internet, attention has been paid to combating the spread of pornography. Since 2009, the issue of improving the Internet literacy of adolescents has become one of the important areas of state policy, and the "Online Safety" project has been implemented in the country.

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

Conclusions from international experience:

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

Involving civil society institutions in ensuring children's safety on the Internet; corporate self-governance; organizing events such as "Safer Internet Day" and "Safer Internet Forum".

Blocking, restricting access to information on the Internet, and automatically filtering content - firstly, these measures cannot provide 100% security, and secondly, they damage the reputation of a country that is partially recognized as free.

enough to ban access to the Internet, considering it a negative factor that promotes destructive and alien ideas and leads to the world of crime. Rather, it is necessary and important for parents to first learn to distinguish and distinguish between its beneficial and harmful aspects, and to form a culture of information consumption among young people.

In order to protect young people from deviant behavior on the Internet and increase their Internet safety 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 for safe use of the Internet; distribute guide materials on the effective use of the Internet among parents, teachers and educators; provide individual advice to children, parents and teachers on ensuring network safety using hotlines; raise awareness about illegal information and data detected on the Internet.

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