

Der zweck der ikt-nutzung durch jugendliche und die fragen der informationskultur

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Zusammenfassung: Im Artikel Definition der Rolle virtueller sozialer Netzwerke im Leben von Jugendlichen, welche Art von Informationsressourcen Jugendliche hauptsächlich nutzen, welche Art von Informationen benötigt werden, einige Aspekte der Internetnutzung und ihre sozialpsychologischen Auswirkungen wurde identifiziert. Offenlegung der erklärten Interessen und Bedürfnisse von Studierenden in virtuellen sozialen Netzwerken, die funktionale Rolle von Online-Interaktionen im Leben von Schülern, Motivation zur Teilnahme an virtuellen sozialen Netzwerken. Und es wird empfohlen, folgende Maßnahmen zu ergreifen, um die Probleme der Verbesserung der Informationskultur des Konsums und die Ziele der Nutzung von IKT für Jugendliche und Kinder rechtzeitig zu lösen.

Schlüsselwörter: virtuelle soziale Netzwerke, Informationsressourcen, Jugendliche, sozialpsychologische Wirkung, IKT.

The purpose of ict use by young people and the issues of raising the information culture

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Abstract: In the article definition of the role of virtual social networks in the life of youth, what kind of information resources young people mainly use, what kind of information is needed, some aspects of the use of the internet and their socio-psychological impact have been identified. Disclosure of the declared interests and needs of students in virtual social networks, the functional role of online interactions in the life of schoolchildren, motivation for participation in virtual social networks. And given recommendation to following measures be taken to timely resolve the issues of raising the information culture of consumption and the goals of using ICT to young people, children.

Keywords: virtual social networks, information resources, young people, socio-psychological impact, ICT.

The current generation of teenagers is often called "networked". Many children have access to the Internet and social networks and use them for games, communication with friends, family and strangers, learning, searching for information and entertainment.

The concept of "social networks" (in relation to social networks in Internet) is used in a fairly broad context, which often leads to the blurring of the term itself. Social networks often include forums, dating sites, online games, and even sites where it is simply possible to create your own "profile". The most common definition says: "A social network is a multi-user website, the content of which is handled by the network participants themselves" [1]. To the characteristic features of social networks, allowing to distinguish these resources from others, include: 1) opportunity creating individual user profiles; 2) the ability of users to interact (by viewing each other's

profiles, internal mail, comments, etc.); 3) the ability to achieve a joint goal through cooperation (for example, through the creation of interest groups within social networks.); 4) the ability to exchange resources (for example, information); 5) the ability to meet needs by accumulating resources (for example, by participating in a social network, you can acquire new acquaintances and thereby satisfy the need for communication) [4]. Strictly speaking, this set of features also does not allow us to clearly delineate the boundaries of the concept, in this case, attention is focused on the main function of social networks – the establishment and maintenance of social ties.

The positive side of using electronic means of communication can be communication, a sense of support, a sense of friendship, social competence, awareness-raising and other aspects.

Abuse of social networks is associated with the possible appearance of insomnia, anxiety, aggressive behavior and other problems.

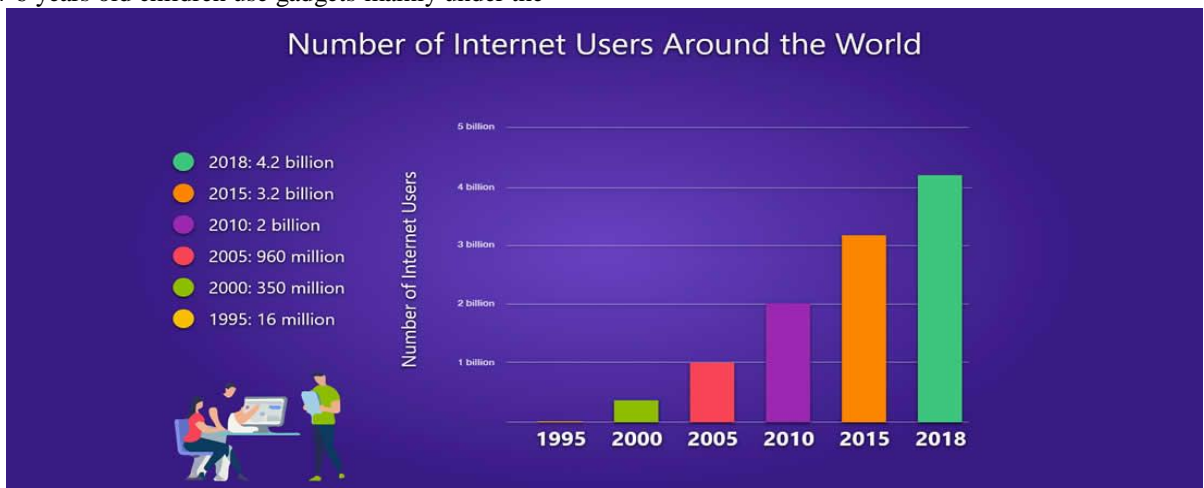
Moreover, the accessibility of teenagers to various media networks increases the risk of harassment and intimidation via the Internet, the so-called cyber bullying.

According to the latest data, 59.6% of the time on the Internet teenagers spend on social networks. These sites and messengers are of great importance for the youth - here they form their opinion about what is happening in the world, make new acquaintances, self-actualize and share their innermost. Can a virtual society harm children, what are the signs of dependence on addiction to social networks and how to protect a child?

The Internet Development Fund reports that about 80% of children and adolescents in the CIS consider themselves regular users of social networks. Active communication via such services begins from the age of 8-9 - when a child cannot yet sensibly assess the risks and consequences of his actions on the Internet. If 4-6 years old children use gadgets mainly under the

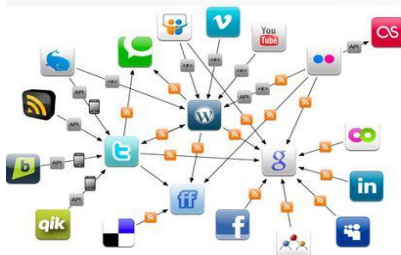
supervision of their parents, then older boys and girls risk becoming dependent on the phone and social networks. Some interesting facts about the Internet:

- about 247 billion emails are sent over the network every day;
- about 300 hours of video footage are uploaded to YouTube every minute. Moreover, YouTube checks about 100 years of videos for copyright compliance every day;
- virtual dating brings in an annual income of \$ 2.2 billion;
- twitter users post 500 million tweets every day;
- every day we use only a small part of the Internet. Most of what people are looking for on the web is on its surface, but it's just a grain of sand compared to what is not indexed by well-known search engines;
- every day hackers break into 30,000 sites.



WHY DO WE USE SOCIAL NETWORKING SITES?

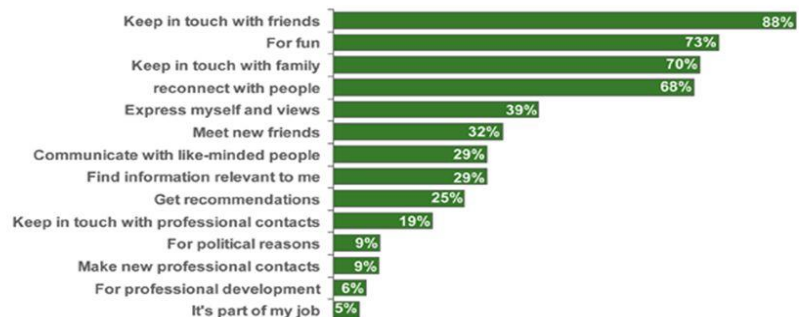
- [SOCIAL NETWORKING IN REAL LIFE - SOCIAL EXPERIMENT](#)



Anne Helmond, May 2009

Social Networking drivers

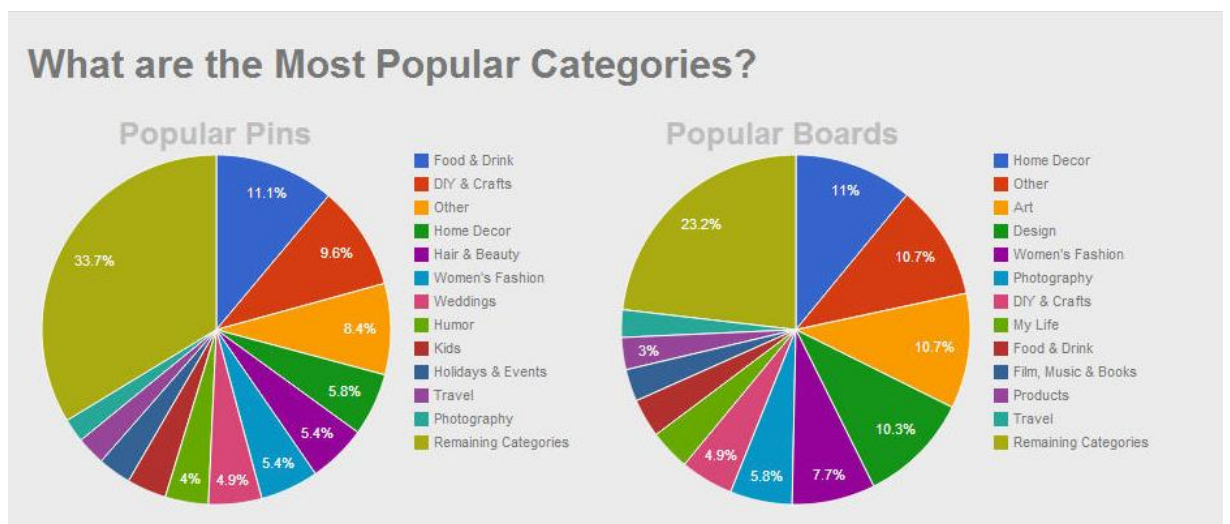
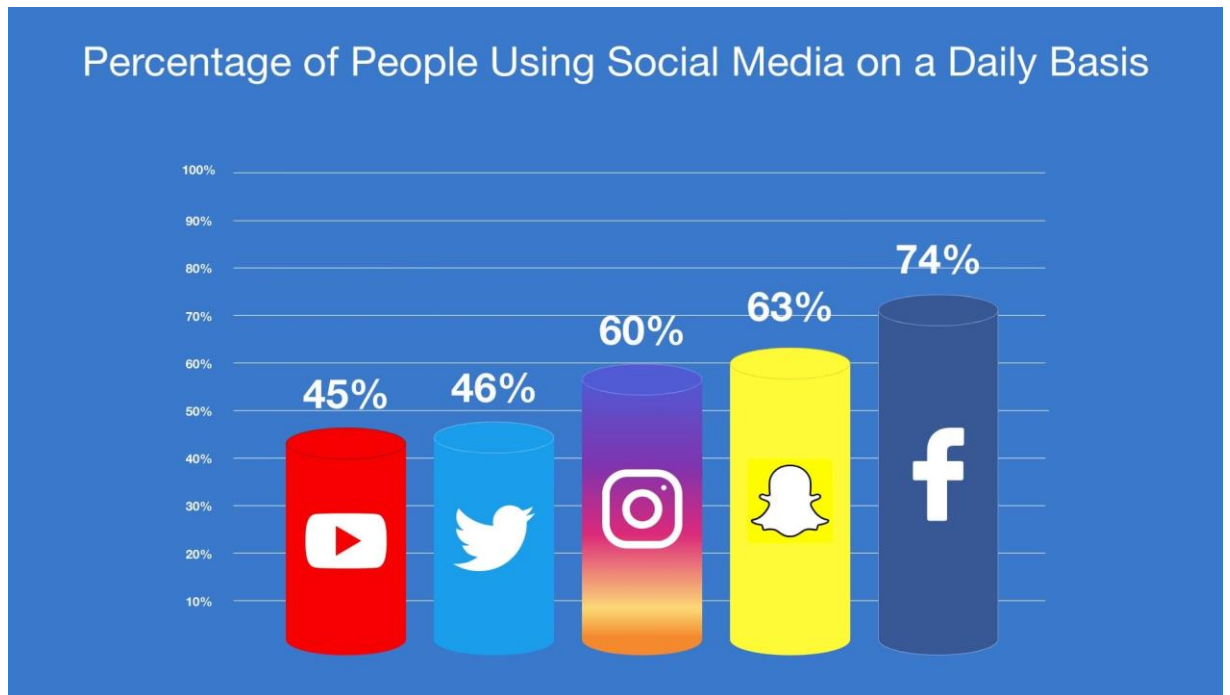
Why do you use social networking sites?



Base: Visit social network last 30 days
 Simmons New Media Study, Fall 2009



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Hidden threats of internet.

Information "junk". Not all information in social networks benefits and develops. A significant part of the content consists of "yellow", entertaining posts, attractively packaged, but completely unnecessary information drags the child's attention and time. And even takes away health, because dependence on the phone and social networks, excessive consumption of information are associated with high loads on the nervous system!

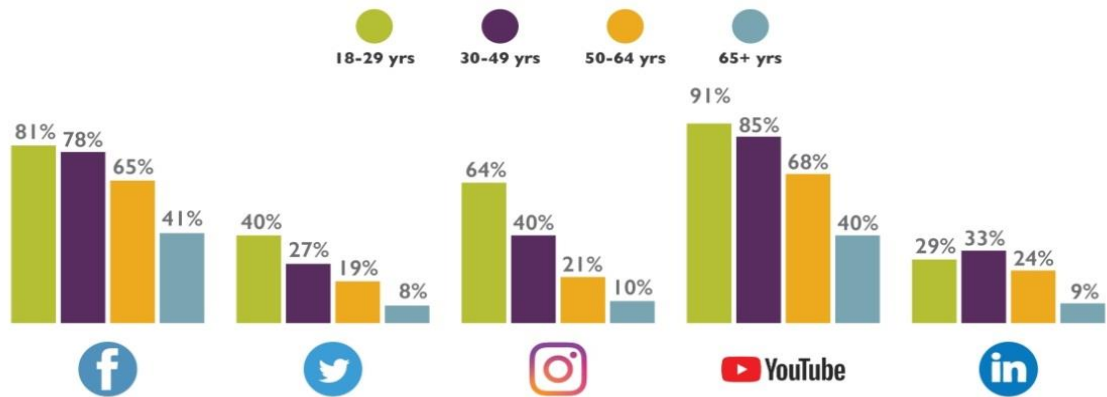
Less sleep and more oxytocin. Children who are passionate about social networks "push back" sleep and other useful activities in order to learn more,

communicate more. This behavior leads to increased production of the hormone oxytocin, which is responsible for empathy and trust. "Networked" children are more sensitive and may trust the people who deserve it at all.

Deterioration of social skills. Your ability to communicate and write can not only be improved, but also worsened in social networks. In messengers, children ignore syntax and punctuation. They express emotions with stickers and parasitic words and forget how important facial expressions, intonation and "pronouncing" emotions are for others in the real world. This often makes children unpredictable, impatient, short-tempered and intolerant.

ONLINE SOCIAL NETWORKING

PLATFORM USERS, BY AGE



Real life skills also suffer, which turn out to be “not needed” in order to receive attention and admiration in the virtual world. 27% of children who are addicted to the phone and social networks also have communication disorders.

Reduced information management skills. There is so much information that children simply cannot spend time trying to understand it. Therefore, they trust what they read too easily, and their ability to think logically gradually decreases.

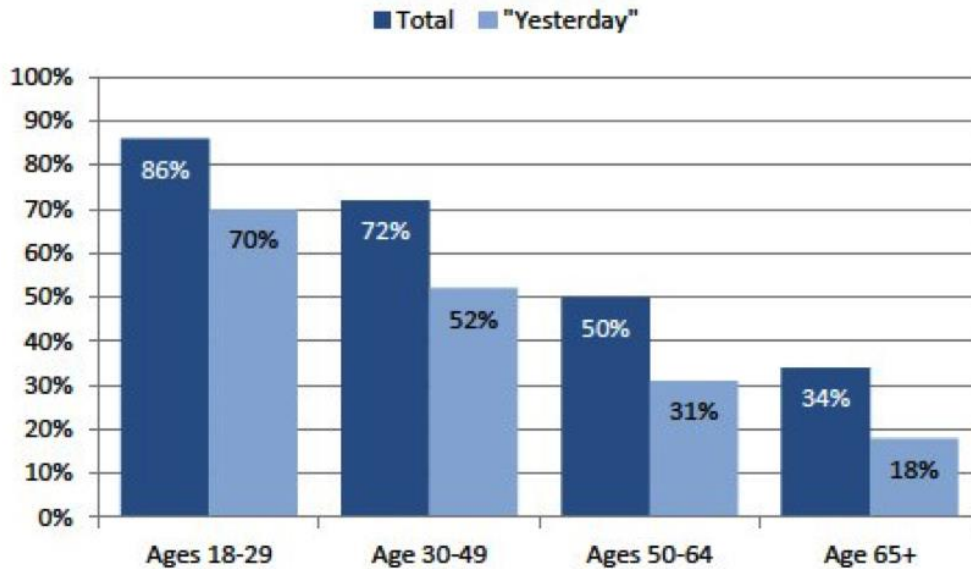
The conflict between expectations and reality. Friends acquired on the social network may not be the ones they pretend to be. And the enthusiastic intruders.

attitude of social media users can contrast sharply with the attitude of peers at school. The influence of social networks on a child can make him withdrawn and even cause depression.

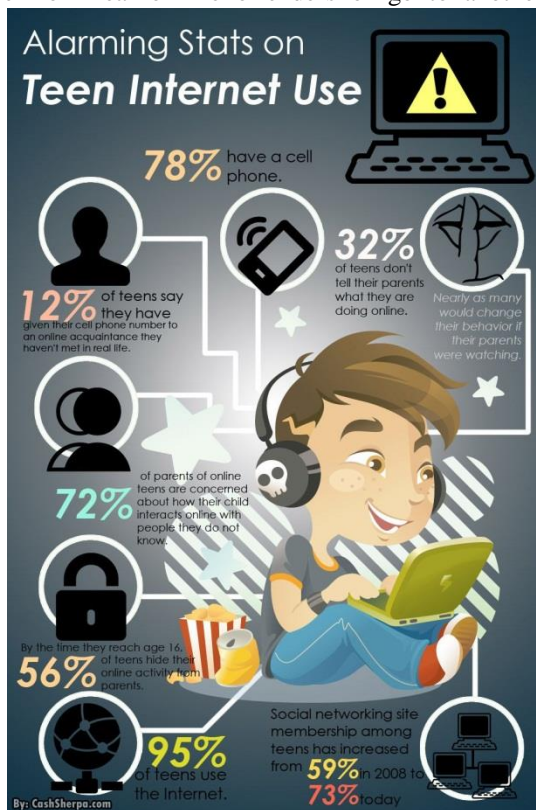
Inappropriate content and other threats. Drugs, alcohol and tobacco products, adult materials, electronic payment systems and other unwanted requests account for 0.3-0.5% of the total number of Internet searches made with children. Over 60% of children under the age of 14 have encountered such materials at least once, about 19% see or view them regularly. And social networks are no exception. Here the child can see what he should not know by age “get on the money” or fac.

Social networking site use by age group

% of adult internet users in each age group who use social networking sites



Cyber bullying. The behavior of peers in social networks can also be not harmless. And if a child can hide from real offline offenders or go to another



school, he can't hide from virtual ones. They will find him anywhere. Every time a young user enters the network, he will come across their abusive messages, posts, comments and mentions.

In addition to the mentioned threats, there is a risk of teenagers' addiction to the social networks. This problem requires separate consideration.

What harm is hidden in the dependence of children on social networks?

The vulnerable and unstable psyche of adolescents is especially vulnerable to addictions - and dependence on social networks is no exception. The desire to assert themselves, the lack of real-life experience, psychological trauma and an unfavorable environment - all this increases the risk of children's dependence on social networks, which has already been recognized as a psychological disorder.

Dependence on public opinion and inflated standards. Likes and approving comments can become doping for a child. The expectation of praise from social network users is a powerful tool for forming dependence on social networking. At the same time, the child attaches great importance to negative comments from envious or sarcastic commentators with a sense of their own inferiority. The influence of social networks on the child is not only in the comments addressed to the user himself, but in that he can in many cases it is in the content he is reading. Comparing themselves with the network ideals of beauty and social success, children begin to suffer from low self-esteem, the syndrome of missed opportunities. Amount of 82% of teenagers using social networks are dissatisfied with their appearance. The figure is almost twice as high as number of those who do not use them!

Violations of posture and healthy functioning of the nervous system. Vision, nervous system and cervical spine suffer from chronic overloads. In addition, Internet-dependent children are less mobile

than their peers, which increases their susceptibility to diseases associated with inactivity.

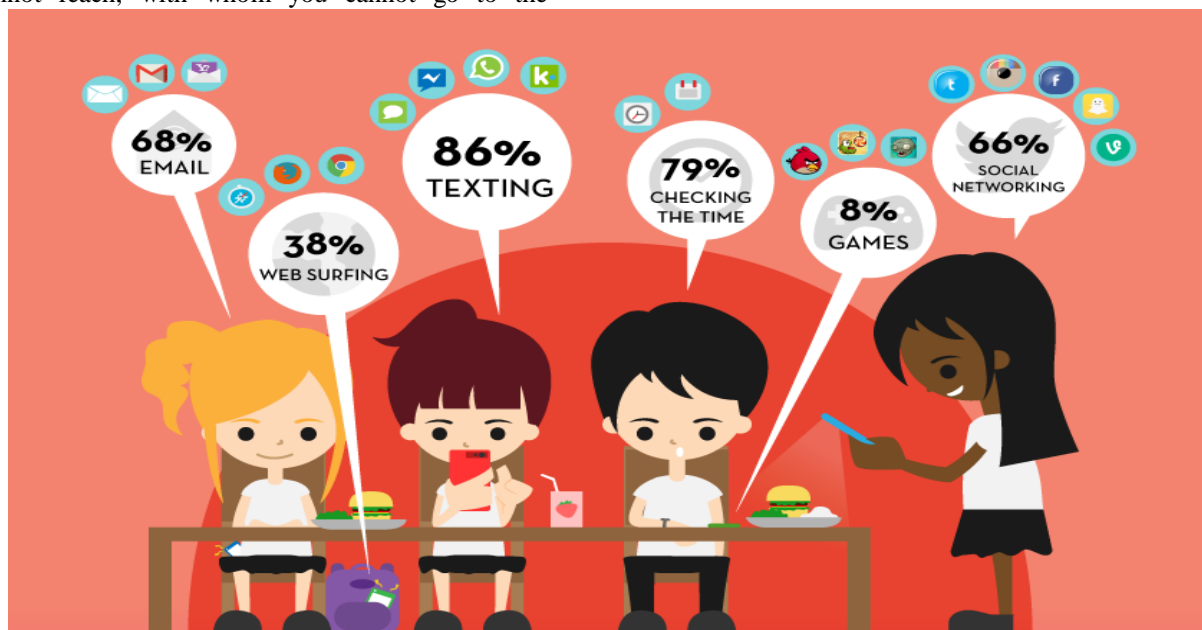
Increased vulnerability to cybercriminals. Children with low self-esteem who seek support online become more vulnerable to harassment and manipulation that attackers can take advantage of. Blackmail, theft of personal information, sexting (sending intimate data), ridicule - all this is a common practice among scammers and mentally unhealthy netizens.

Feeling lonely and depressed. Paradoxically, social media communication only increases the feeling of loneliness. The interlocutor, whom you cannot reach, with whom you cannot go to the

cinema or hug in a friendly way, only masks the real lack of intimacy.

The waste of time. Less study and sports, less communication with parents and friends - teenagers' dependence on social networks devours the child's time, leaving him no opportunities for self-development. He is constantly hiding in the comfort zone from solving real everyday difficulties and gaining valuable experience.

This is to recommend following measures to be taken to timely resolve the issues of raising the information culture of consumption and the goals of using ICT to young people, children ???:



1. In view of the fact that modern information technology has the property of radically changing the way of thinking of people, the sustainable development of the Family Institute, the attitude of the younger generation to changes in Society -- school teachers should also fulfill the task of guiding children in the acquisition of knowledge;

2. Having studied the developed foreign state experience of using ICT and raising the culture of information consumption of young people, carrying out their virtual life useful and meaningful, we have learned our national culture, specialties in the field of "Internet – it is necessary to conduct weekly on such topics as" the source of knowledge", "the culture of internet use " (media education, media literacy, information literacy), and to make methodological recommendations aimed at the effective use of the internet and the formation of information immunity in children, to conduct seminars and various quizzes with the participation of schoolchildren and measures to conduct presentations of multimedia products This, in turn, will serve the effective use of the children's internet, and not for entertainment;

3. Particular attention should be paid to the issue of educating young people on the rules of using the Internet and mobile communications, notifying them of abusive messages distributed in Internet networks. It is necessary to conduct methodical consultations and "round tables", and publish relevant quarterly manuals in cooperation with the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of public education and pedagogical higher educational institutions every quarter;

4. To increase the computer, information, and media literacy of school teachers and the use of internet in children to develop culture, as well as to establish continuous educational courses to protect children from internet and harmful information;

5. Preparation of relevant recommendations for the formation of skills of preparation of independent presentations on specific topics with the help of computer and multimedia tools for educational processes in the school and their implementation in the Republican schools step by step;

6. In educational institutions, a certain part of the teachers are trained in the use of modern computer technology in the educational process, therefore, it is desirable to carry out the training of the

schoolchildren in the educational institution to work on the computer as follows;

9. For parents (teachers, mentors, etc.) are recommended to use social networks in conjunction with their children (educators), to teach the use of culture. This method is the most effective way to teach young people online safety rules youth;

10. The current state of the normative-legal framework regulating the relationship between young people, the use of ICT in children and the promotion of the culture of information consumption in them is considered to be the priority directions of its improvement;

11. Parents, teachers, trainers, etc. in controlling the targeted use of youth, children's ICT and the Internet from the world Information Network.) increase of responsibility, introduction of dedicated Internet Packages;

12. Necessary measures to take to bear responsibility for the cases of placing negative or incorrect information on Internet websites and social networks, as well as in violation of moral norms, as well as to increase responsibility for the attitude of law enforcement bodies to these cases;

13. In educational institutions, it is necessary to create and provide electronic software products, educational sites, portals, video audio products, multimedia electronic textbooks, instructional shavers, teaching houses, virtual laboratories, software of technical devices, manuals on their use and teaching, etc.;

14. The works to be carried out on the territory of the domain "Uz" in order to receive information, exchange information, expand the possibilities of downloading electronic books in the Uzbek language, create competitive websites, publish grant competitions, encourage local ICT specialists.

The number of children's Internet users is growing every year. At the same time, most of them receive information without adult supervision. Effects these patterns are unpredictable. To prevent this trend, you just need to be more attentive to your child and spend as much time with him as possible. Attention to the child's life and the desire to understand his problems is the key to the success of education.

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