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Internet and Youth: Problems, Analysis and Responsibility

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ABSTRACT: In the information age, the issue of youth media literacy is becoming an urgent problem. One of the primary tasks of specialists in the field is to ensure that young people receive accurate and quality information, and that they are able to select large amounts of information. The upbringing of young people and their worldview are largely dependent on the information received through the media, and the scientific analysis of information that affects the spiritual world of young people is of paramount importance.

KEYWORDS : Traditional journalism, news delivery, audience, blog, journalism, internet, youth psyche, teenagers, news flow, media literacy.

In traditional journalism, vertical information transmission, ordinary people do not have the conditions for creativity, and in the process they are seen as the sphere of influence of the recipient of information. In horizontal information transmission, in interactive journalism, the audience is the consumer of information, the journalist is the co-author, and in blogging, the author. This kind of blogging in the field of interactive journalism is today called "personal journalism." "... The results of the sociological survey allowed us to draw important conclusions. It is clear that the interest of today's youth in traditional television is growing. Interest in watching TV decreased among the audience of 12-34 years old. Over the past five years, their total volume has decreased by 20%. Plus, it turned out that rich people don't like TV. It turned out that the audience better versed in technology prefers Internet to TV ... ". [1,27] Research has shown that young people who make up a large audience use the Internet more often than traditional television. The fact that the Internet has created opportunities for young people to express their opinions and self-expression, especially on social media, has sparked interest in this type of information. Fast, limitless and barrier-free networks are at the center of research as a force influencing the minds of young people. The blogosphere, which is replacing print media and competing with newspapers and magazines, has also begun to attract a large audience. Therefore, in recent years, the study of blogs by specialists in this field has been carried out on a large scale. The word "blog" comes from the English word "web log" - an online event log, Internet diary. [2] Its content is constantly updated with notes, text, images, multimedia. The new post differs from the regular diary in that the short notes arranged in chronological order are related to blogs and allow communication with the reader. Today this direction has its own terminology. Numerous analyzes of the specifics of the blogging movement can be made, including copyright, ethics, and educational impact. Given that there are some drawbacks to any innovation, it is important to remember that the most important aspect of blogging is that it allows the average person to speak, create and share information. This is due to the fact that the active participation of ordinary people in the production and dissemination of information is extremely important for the development of citizen journalism. At the same time, it should be noted that, among all the conveniences of the Internet, the upbringing of young people with a large audience has a negative impact on their morale.

The new possibilities of the Internet, which raise the social status of journalism, have become a tool that negatively affects the morale of young people without information security. Sites such as "Blue whale" and "Silent house" in the form of fake games threaten the morale and lives of teens. Experts stress the importance of journalists in preventing this threat. Recently, parents and professionals in the field have been warned about the negative impact of online meetings on teens with a fluid temperament, affective and not yet formed worldview. Google's study of teen online activities urges social workers to be socially responsible. Research has shown the need to improve media literacy, taking into account the educational role of journalism. It emphasizes what journalists need to pay attention to in order to protect young people who use the online network from a number of dangers. "1- danger. Social media is replacing

communication with parents and friends. Conclusions: respondents aged 13-24 are looking for solutions to their problems with their parents, while respondents aged 25-34 are looking for information on the Internet. Responsibilities of a journalist: Write about topics that are inconvenient to discuss with the parents and friends of the teenager. Particular attention should be paid to health, physical and information security, trust and relationships". [2,31] Of course, in this case, the loving atmosphere in the family and the attention paid to the children are very important. At the same time, it has become a requirement of the time to cut the "poison" of negative information on the Internet and to prepare anti-positive materials. The journalist should feel responsible and prepare information that will lead them to physical and spiritual maturity, while knowing the unique mentality and nature of adolescents, against the alien ideas that selfish people ask for. The professional approach of journalists is critical to protecting young people who are more likely to have access to information on the Internet and to blindly trust the information it contains. "...3-risk. Adolescents are confident in the recommendations given in the news. Especially for blogs and video blogs. Results of the survey: A quarter of 13-24 year olds receive information from a social network every 2-3 minutes, and 25-34 year olds receive information on a social network every 2-3 hours. ... The younger the respondent, the more he trusts blogs and video blogs, as well as YouTube celebrities. Journalist Responsibility: Provide information on how a video channel or blog is created and why it serves. Identify unreliable information from popular videos and blogs. It is important to be aware of dangerous situations, not by the opinion of experts, but by the lives of teenagers". [2,31]

Today is the time to protect children from various games, political and terrorist activities that can lead to suicide. Educational institutions carry out explanatory work on this topic for parents and students, a cycle of programs is broadcast on television. But for young people who trust information on the Internet more than adults, it is the Internet that is a more effective means of providing information on information security. Today, professional journalists have a special responsibility to ensure the information security of young people who are consumers of large amounts of uncontrolled information transmitted on social networks. At the same time, the social responsibility of journalists is growing in order to prevent the negative impact of the global network on human psychology, as well as opportunities for the audience, such as objectivity, honesty, generosity, openness.

The Internet for young people is not only becoming a source of information, but also turning into a kind of alternative reality. Young people often have the illusion of the superiority of such a reality over the reality of "ordinary" life and the illusion of the need to follow its calls and laws. In the psychological literature, one can find the term "gameization of society", which characterizes the situation of blurring the boundaries between objective and virtual reality, which leads to the introduction of the principles of play, heuristic elements in life strategies. This makes this problem a priority issue. Here talking not only about the impact of this or that kind of information on a person, but also about the transformation of thought processes. The abundance of information, according to scientists, in this case does not contribute to the flexibility of thinking, suppresses the processes of analysis and synthesis. Today it turned out to be very easy to satisfy this or that information request, to find a ready-made solution to many issues. And all this, ultimately, levels the rudiments of search motivation, reduces the heuristic potential. In a situation of deprivation of information support, a modern young man hardly actualizes his own resources, being in a state of confusion and helplessness.

In addition, immersion in virtual reality negatively affects the communicative qualities of a person. The more time he spends on the network, the less he has left for live communication. Sociologists and psychologists talk about the difficulties of socialization, about the depersonalization of a person, about the substitution and devaluation of the most important concepts for a person, such as, for example, "friendship", "friends", etc. Information overload should also be attributed to the negative consequences of the unlimited availability of virtual contacts and psycho-emotional stress.

If sort the materials on social networks, they were developed by journalists; untreated; we see information that a simple observer expresses aimed at manipulating the ideas of bloggers. They reach young people directly, without selection. The audience not only receives information as a consumer, but also distributes it through messaging services such as sharing. Unconsciously contributes to the dissemination of information. To protect young people from negative information in this process, it is necessary to develop their critical thinking skills. Unfortunately, we are lagging far behind in protecting the minds of young people from the negative information spread through social media. However, we need to develop media education, media culture and media literacy.

The goal of media literacy education is to help people of all ages develop the research and expression skills they need to be critical-thinking, effective communicators and active citizens in today's world. Media literacy education can begin in early childhood through the development of pedagogy based on more critical thinking and deeper analysis and analysis of concepts and texts. As learners age and enter adulthood, the use of media literacy in teaching will go a long way in

defining ethical and technical standards in the media, as well as understanding how media relate to their cognitive, social and emotional needs.

All in one, having great potential in the field of scientific and cognitive activities, the Internet for young people still largely implements leisure and communication functions related to everyday life. Now for young people the Internet space is, first of all, a field of communication and representation. The massive involvement of young people in Internet practices gives rise to two opposite trends. "For a lot of people with socialization problems, this is a great opportunity to go online with a further weakening of live social contacts. For many others, the Internet is a kind of institution that allows them to increase the volume of social and human capital.

If we assume that young people who use the Internet now will continue to use it in the future, then in ten years the Internet penetration in the country will be at the level of 70-80%, and the Internet will indeed become the most important communication channel. The Internet will not just provide an opportunity for people to communicate and interact with each other. These opportunities will be in demand, and appropriate practices will be common among the majority of ordinary people. The specifics of the behavior of young people on the Internet already speaks of this.

SUMMARY

Talking about the dangers, threats of the Internet space can also lead to the misconception that the Internet is a malicious and destructive tool. In fact, this is not the case. There is a lot of useful, informative and interesting information on the Internet, and a person who uses it correctly and effectively will expand his knowledge in various fields. The task of parents is to acquaint and teach their children all the positive aspects of the "virtual world". To do this, parents must first carefully study all the information and teach it to their children, introducing them to truly great works of science and high art, forming in them a system of values corresponding to the worldview. At the same time, the formation and development of Internet culture among young users is very significant. In addition, it should be noted that trusting relationships with children, open and sincere communication can be more effective than regularly monitoring sites and blocking inappropriate content.

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