

A READING CHILD IS THE NATION'S FUTURE

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Abstract: This article covers the current aspects of educating young people as well-rounded, spiritually mature individuals in the era of globalization. Information is provided on the state policy and legislation implemented in the Republic of Uzbekistan on working with young people, their healthy and intellectual development. The impact of modern information and communication technologies on the lives of young people, the useful and harmful aspects of the Internet are also analyzed in detail. The importance of increasing the digital competence of parents and teaching their children to use the Internet wisely is emphasized. Recommendations are also given on effective ways to protect children from virtual dangers.

Keywords: Youth education, spiritual immunity, information security, Internet threats, digital competence, parental responsibility, global network, virtual dangers, Ziyonet portal, computer literacy, national values, cultural hegemony, information culture, children's rights, democratic society.

There are three important things in a city: sewage, a bathhouse, and a library. Because sewage cleanses the city's dirt, a bathhouse cleanses the dirt of the body, and a library cleanses the dirt of the soul.

*SheikhulIslam Chalabi***Introduction :**

In our country, a wide range of clearly targeted measures are being implemented to create the necessary conditions and opportunities for raising a healthy and harmonious generation, for young people to realize their creative and intellectual potential, and for our country's young men and women to grow up as comprehensively developed individuals who fully meet the requirements of the 21st century. The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Fundamentals of State Youth Policy" prohibits any actions aimed at violating morals among young people, including promoting violence, shamelessness and cruelty, and the Law "On Guarantees of the Rights of the Child" prohibits the distribution of literature and the screening

of films that depict obscenity, cruelty and violence, humiliate human dignity, have a harmful effect on children and cause them to commit crimes. The adoption of the draft law "On the Protection of Children from Information that Negatively Affects Their Physical and Spiritual Development" in 2014 is a clear proof of our opinion.

ZiyoNET and information resources:

It has been almost 20 years since the foundation of the "Public Educational Information Network of the Republic of Uzbekistan" "ZiyoNET", which operates as a reliable shield in the global information space. As part of the development of the single portal of the Republic of Uzbekistan "ZiyoNET", over the past time, the "Library" section has accumulated more than 59,868 information resources for young people in various fields of economics, science, culture, art and social life, written in Uzbek, Russian, Karakalpak, Kazakh, Tajik, English and other languages. The portal has been serving as a free tutor for English language learners since 2013. The "Picture Dictionary" materials are being posted on the portal. The "YE-textbook" mobile application has been launched for mobile devices. It provides students with the opportunity to use electronic textbooks using mobile devices.

Development of information and communication technologies:

Extensive work has been carried out within the framework of a secure Internet, and in 2015 the number of active domains in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan exceeded 19 thousand, and the number of mailboxes opened in the uMail.uz e-mail service amounted to 91.3 thousand. Currently, the total speed of using international information networks exceeds 12,000 Mbit/s. In 2014, in accordance with the "Investment Program of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2014", approved by the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-2069 dated November 18, 2013, the Committee on Communications, Informatization and Telecommunication Technologies implemented 9 projects worth 228.01 million US dollars. The draft Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Electronic Government" was adopted in accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-4609 dated April 7, 2014.

Globalization, information expansion and youth:

Today, in the world, when the process of exchange of values, integration, globalization, mixing and synthesis of cultures is taking place, the issue of the role of spiritual values, national education is of great importance. In recent years, many researchers have increasingly used expressions such as programming of human consciousness, information expansion, cultural hegemony, and cultural imperialism in their reforms. It pays special attention to the formation

of a tendency to blindly follow new cultural principles and submit to the dominant cultural morality. It is sad that such efforts are aimed at conquering the minds and hearts of not only adults, but primarily young people. All available means are being used to conquer the spiritual world of our children, new technologies are being developed. One of the tools for conquering the consciousness of young people is the global network, which is leading compared to other means. It directly and indirectly threatens the education of our youth. The product of risk, various forms of digital threats are appearing in many aspects of our lives in a seemingly harmless way.

Today, information and communication technologies have a strong place in our lives, and the indicator of computer literacy is often becoming one of the factors determining a person's high level. It is emphasized that it is necessary to further strengthen the responsibility of parents for digital competence in the family, society, and before citizens.

Changing interests of young people:

If in the mid-90s of the last century, the favorite pastime of young people was listening to music and watching TV shows, now communicating with digital information and discussing it has become their favorite pastime. Information in the global world is crowding out the young generation's previous interests from their lives. When most of today's young people talk about their interests and hobbies, they first mention traveling to virtual spaces, along with sports, chatting with friends, and spiritual and cultural leisure. Their number in this virtual space is increasing every hour, and they satisfy their various needs in these spaces. Thirst for information, the desire for knowledge, they have created friends who share their secrets, that is, their own digital world. In most cases, this situation leads us, parents, to come to the one-sided conclusion that our children are preparing for lessons, homework, and acquiring modern, fast-paced knowledge on time.

In some ways this is good, but there is another side to the issue that needs to be looked at more deeply. One aspect that requires special attention is the threat posed by the global network - the so-called virtual threat.

Nowadays, school-age children can go to cafes or clubs near their schools and use the Internet. Therefore, it is natural for them to want to have access to the Internet at home. However, experts believe that a child under the age of ten usually does not have the critical, analytical thinking necessary to independently use the Internet and, on this basis, the ability to distinguish, sort, or "filter" information.

We are used to protecting our young children in real life. However, we do not always worry about the fact that they may encounter various dangers in the virtual world! Behind every link or social media account, various dangers may await children! These may be pornography, pedophilia, religious movements or groups teaching suicide, etc.

Parent and child safety:

Despite the rapid development of modern technologies, sometimes people do not fully understand how to use them wisely. Many parents and teachers who grew up in the era before computers and the Internet believe that if a child starts using the Internet, it will certainly do more harm than good. It turned out that the basis of the movement to distract a child from a computer or the Internet is actually another problem, namely, the relative illiteracy (low competence) of adults in this matter. However, it would be advisable if they themselves first took a more serious approach to the issue of technological illiteracy and eliminated it. After all, it is not right to isolate a child from technology by avoiding the issue of illiteracy. In addition, another aspect is worth noting: it is precisely based on the behavior of adults that children form an attitude towards their cyber friends.

As the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I. Karimov said, "In such conditions, when the world information field is expanding, one-sided education of our children, saying, 'Don't read this, don't watch this,' surrounding them with an iron wall, undoubtedly does not correspond to the requirements of the times, nor to our noble goals and objectives. After all, we have set ourselves the task of building an open and free democratic society in our country, and we will never deviate from this path." Therefore, in order to ensure human security in the information sphere, it is necessary to improve the information culture of citizens, that is, to form in them the skills to sort information and use it consciously. The selection of information and its productive and correct use are related to the level of human consciousness. In this regard, it is appropriate to ask parents, "Can I teach my child to choose information? For what purpose, how will it be used, when? Is this information accurate?" How should we actually proceed?

If we give the popular Google search engine the task "Sites for children", it will find more than 150 thousand applications in Uzbek, more than 23 million in Russian, and about 1 billion in English. Where and how to use them is up to the user.

According to statistics, most parents consider their children to be safe when they use the Internet. It is found that more than half of today's young people know the Internet and computer technologies better than their parents. 80% of them admitted that they independently connect to the Internet, that their parents do not install a "filtering" program on their computers, which

is a protective tool, and do not control what sites their children visit. In general, the majority of parents, or rather, about 90%, believe that their children use the Internet only to do homework. They mainly listen to music online, check e-mail, and in short, pass the time. Two-thirds of young people connect to the Internet to make new friends and chat with someone, and 15% of them later continue these relationships in real life.

Of course, parents are primarily responsible for children's safety on the global network. While 92% of parents stated that they gave their children clear instructions for their use of the Internet, 34% of children said that their parents did not set any restrictions or standards for their use. Research conducted within the framework of the EU Kids Online project on online resources showed that the presence of information aimed at promoting violence, vulgarity and cruelty was highest on YouTube (32%), websites (29%), social networks (13%) and games (10%). It was found that (30%) of YouTube videos contain violence, (27%) pornography, and (30%) more than inappropriate content, (48%) of social media threats contain illegal behavior and (30%) inappropriate content, (43%) of information on websites contains pornography, and (39%) of games contain scenes of violence and cruelty.

As the Internet problem deepens, it is impossible to ignore the fact that extremist sects and associations are open to using sites, and virtual fraud is widely tolerated. It is natural that the curious nature of children leads them to the above-mentioned types of sites, which lead them to see information on these websites that is dangerous to their mental or physical health. Children who know bank or credit card numbers are participating in online shopping and have the right to buy everything from small toys to the latest cars. This makes them a target for virtual fraudsters.

No one can guarantee that the violence, indecency, theft, and depravity that are taking place in the virtual world will not migrate to real life tomorrow. It would be better if the parents of children who are “exploring” sites in Internet cafes and on home computers thought carefully and devoted a little more time to raising their children. As we noted above, it would be beneficial for parents to further improve their computer literacy. This will help guide their children in the right direction. Because not only they themselves, but also the entire society suffer from the above situations.

Recommendations for parents for their children using the internet:

- Let children visit the Internet with their parents, encourage them to share their experiences online.

- Teach children to trust their intuition and tell their parents if something bothers them on the Internet.
- Help children register in programs that require filling out a registration form without using personal information (name, email address, phone number, residential address). It is advisable to open a special email for this.
- Strictly require children to never give their residential address, phone number or other personal information, such as their place of study, places of travel, to strangers.
- Explain to children that the difference between good and bad is the same on the Internet and in real life.
- Children should not meet people they meet on the Internet in real life without parental supervision.
- Teach your children that not everything they read or see on the Internet is true. Let them ask their parents for advice.
- Parents – use special programs to monitor which sites your children visit.
- Parents – teach your children to respect other people's property. Explain that illegally downloaded information is theft.
- Parents – teach your children to respect others and to practice good manners in the virtual world.

Conclusions and recommendations:

It is extremely important to use the Internet wisely, to be able to distinguish between black and white, and to form the skills of drawing correct conclusions. In this regard, going the way of prohibition will not give the expected effect. Because before prohibiting something, it is advisable to offer something better as an alternative.

We parents must understand how important the above considerations are in the upbringing we give our children. Because for perfect upbringing, knowledge of modern knowledge is also a duty for parents.

In order to reduce and prevent the impact of the global network on the spiritual and moral upbringing of young people, the issue of increasing the level of digital competence is being raised before parents. It is an urgent requirement for all citizens in society to form spiritual immunity in themselves, capable of responding to digital threats.

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