

Psychological Characteristics of Information Security in AdolescenTS**Eliyeva Durdonab Ibodullo qizi**

Student of Karshi State University

Abstract: It is known that the formation of the content of life values in teenagers is greatly influenced by the social environment that surrounds them and is important for them. Analyzing the social essence of youth subcultures, the content of the structure of leading values in it, plays an important role in providing appropriate psychological-pedagogical influence on the growing generation, and in carrying out preventive work in this regard.

Keywords: Psychological character, analyzing, content, information, generation.

Introduction. One of the first tasks of psychological-pedagogical influence and support is to direct the efforts and capabilities of boys and girls to the development of the areas necessary for the further development of society, and to create the norms of behavior that will be formed accordingly. In particular, it is necessary to direct their potential and form an adequate value system in harmony with the work of attracting young people to the ranks of existing official youth organizations and proper education.

It is known that the current state and capabilities of the mass media ensure the uninterrupted delivery of information. On the other hand, this flow of information is increasing over time. These messages create a certain information threat.

When it comes to the threat of information, it is necessary to emphasize its universality, the possibility of serious negative impact on all other areas. The result of the negative aspects is expressed in the effects on the worldview of the individual, the stability of the society, the peace of the state, the confusion of the public opinion, and ultimately the spiritual, political, economic, and cultural development of each country. Because the process of various information and information entering the society, organization, family, and individual consciousness is not well known. The human mind is developed to distinguish between positive and negative information, absorb good information and reject harmful information, and it has a strong will, a culture of information consumption, ideological immunity, and the ability to distinguish between black and white, good and bad. must be. It is difficult to say that all residents of the country have such an opportunity.

Every day, millions of people use the Internet for various purposes. The majority of users in Uzbekistan use the Internet to use e-mails. The Internet is an inexpensive, powerful system that has a great impact on the development of journalism.

Currently, the Internet is an operational means of communication that can be used by everyone. Unlike traditional mass media, the Internet is a decentralized system, which means that anyone can communicate with others, receive information, and publish their information on the Internet. Such activities are done quickly and cheaply on the Internet. As if it is an information space. We can get the news and messages, information we need or install them from this information space. So what is information space?

Information space is an invisible virtual factor. To be more precise, it belongs to intellectual and spiritual phenomena. It is not a material production, but a product of knowledge and intelligence. Therefore, it can be compared only with science according to its place in social development. If the

body, materiality in general, has dimensions such as number, volume, weight, length and width, information, on the contrary, does not have such properties. In this sense, the world of information is limitless and without territory.

The high use of the Internet by young children brings with it a number of negative aspects as well as positive aspects. A simple example is that parents forbid their children to watch any obscene or scary movies on TV. But they allow to play the bloodthirsty, shooting, murder and bloodshed games like "Fear.2", "Doom3", "Wanted" on the computer. Over time, many of our experts have mentioned that these games have a negative effect on the child's physiological and psychological aspects. According to psychiatrists, this disease is called "ludomania" in science. It is mainly found among children and adolescents. Symptoms such as sleep disturbances, changes in behavior, irritability, restlessness, total addiction to computer games, refusal to study and housework are felt. If we look at it from a physiological point of view, there is a possibility that due to light exposure, it may cause blurred vision, decrease in physical activity, disruption of the blood circulation system in the body, and even have a negative effect on the offspring.

According to experts, such games cause the weakening of the ability to understand the human state of mind in the psychology of children, the loss of communication skills, the increase of lack of pity and cruelty, and the emergence of factors such as the development of egoism. Although most children and their parents know these negative reasons, they ignore it. In return, there are many cases of children becoming more playful, quickly deviating to various foreign ideas.

Therefore, if we select and analyze the information that serves the national interest and helps its development, we would avoid falling under the influence of negative and biased information.

Technological strides in various areas of human activities have resulted in different ways of joint work and have transformed communications and social ties. And the Internet has had a special role to play in revolutionizing communication and search for information. On the one hand, it provides users with new opportunities to develop and express themselves, on the other, it bears new risks and threats. The internet simultaneously has equipped its users with tremendous capabilities and confronted them with numerous risks associated with continuous focus on security.

The Internet environment makes a more individual cognition of the world around possible thanks to which the transformation of the very structure of communication experience residing in the construction of one's partner image and rules for interacting with him occurs. Thus, new technologies provoke a new content. "As the case stands, the internet penetrates all the multi-dimensional social space and represents an absolutely different (in its meaning and quality) facet where various social fields meet. The world witnesses that manifold human activities interfuse, the internet technologies have made their presence felt in every sphere of our life, be it economy, society, culture, politics, education, as well as everyday life and leisure" (Zotova & Zinchenko, 2014, p. 61).

Over 26 million children live in Russia, which makes up approximately 23.3% of the country population. Children are a crucial and the most valuable asset for the development and socio-economic growth of the country, and in this respect the formation of psychological security in children and adolescents as "a state of personality when the individual can satisfy his/her basic needs for self-preservation and be aware of his/her own (psychological) security in a *socium*" (Zotova, 2012, p. 89) acquires relevance to the contemporary world. Arguably, we deal with social demand for research on children and adolescents' psychological security as it can become central for prognostic understanding of the Internet users' behavior and its consequences.

References:

1. Samarov R. Axborot xavfsizligining nazariy va metodologik asoslari. T.: "Akademiya", 2010 – B.65.

2. Muxtorov E.M. O'smirlar guruhida o'zini o'zi psixologik muhofaza qilishning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari. Psixol. f. n.dis...avtoref – T.:TDPU, 2009. – B.16.
3. Umarov B.M. Ochiq axborot tizimlarida axborot-psixologik xavfsizlik. O'quv qo'llanma. T.: 2013. – 223 b.
4. Feruza, R. Psychodiagnostics Of The Study Of Teenager's Tendence To Deviation (Functional Approach).
5. Feruza, R. (2023). SOCIAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS OF PREVENTING ADOLESCENT BEHAVIOR. *Open Access Repository*, 4(2), 4-10.
6. Gulbakhor, E. (2023). Possibilities of increasing the standard of living of the population of the regions in socio-economic development. *Best Journal of Innovation in Science, Research and Development*, 2(9), 412-416.
7. Gulbakhor, E., & Golib, Z. (2023). FUNDAMENTALS OF HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT IN UZBEKISTAN. *Best Journal of Innovation in Science, Research and Development*, 2(9), 417-422.
8. Khamidovich, T. S., Ikramovich, R. Z., Rashidovich, M. N., & Mirjamilovich, I. A. (2021). Specific Features And Development Trends Of The Activities Of The Infrastructure Of The Insurance Market Of Uzbekistan. *Journal of Contemporary Issues in Business and Government*, 27(1), 1545-1550.
9. Ikramovich, R. Z., & Mirjalilovich, I. A. (2021, June). THE IMPORTANCE OF TAX POLICY IN THE FORMATION OF BUDGET REVENUES. In " ONLINE-CONFERENCES" PLATFORM (pp. 122-124).
10. Amanullayeva, K. M., & Shuhratova, V. J. Attention to the State Language in the Educational Process. *IJRASET*, ISSN, 2321-9653.
11. Amanullayeva, K. M., Kizi, S. V. J., Botirovna, M. V., & Khudoyberdieva, Z. S. Expressing Uzbek neologisms in Japanese and Korean languages and using them in literary works as a concept.
12. Gulomxasanov, E., Amirova, F. S. Q., & Amirov, A. S. O. G. L. (2021). IQTISODIYOTNI RIVOJLANTIRISHDA ICHKI TURIZIMNING ORNI VA AHAMIYATI. *Scientific progress*, 2(6), 171-174.
13. Tukhliev, I. S., & Khayitbaev, R. (2014). Fundamentals of tourism. *Textbook-T: Science and Technology*.