

The Study Of The Psychological Properties Of Computer Technologies And The Impact Of The Internet In The Development Of Adolescent Consciousness And Thinking

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Abstract – In this scientific article, in the current process of globalization, the prevention of attacks on the purchase of individual consciousness, to form a strong spirituality in the minds of everyone, the protection of young people from the influence of destructive groups, ideological immunity in the consciousness of each citizen of our society, based on our national and spiritual values, -Manipulative, assertive behavior in the field of security is important and relevant.

Keywords – Psychological Properties, Computer Technologies, Internet, Adolescent, Consciousness And Thinking

In the current globalization process, in order to avoid attacks on a person's consciousness, it is important to form a strong spirituality in the minds of everyone, the protection of young people from the influence of destructive groups, ideological immunity in the minds of every citizen of our society, based on our national and spiritual values, including anti-manipulative, assertive Security behavior and this is one of the most relevant problems. This is one of the factors that serve in the future, as well as a guarantee of human security and the security of society and the state.

By creating a scientific basis for protecting against destructive ideas, the content of destructive groups, working methods, studying methods and means of propaganda using scientific methods, the need to develop a mechanism for socio-psychological protection against them justifies the relevance of this problem. For the stability of the Republic of Uzbekistan, more precisely, theoretical and practical analysis of the activities of destructive religious, cultural, extremist and terrorist movements and groups that negatively affect its social and spiritual development, the destructive group, the genesis of the idea concept, the essence and content of which is described on the basis of existing scientific theories, classification that creates a certain socio-psychological basis so that young people cannot have the influence of these ideas is one of the important tasks today before psychology, pedagogy and all public and humanitarian sciences in general. This question is, that is, the problem of exposure to young people with destructive ideas, was not subject to a separate study.

Today, a number of destructive groups operate in the territories of countries around the world, causing a number of problems in the political, sociocultural and educational life of these countries. Only in the Russian Federation registered more than 400 organizations as destructive groups. Unfortunately, in our country, some groups strive to influence young people in various ways, creating a serious threat to public and state security in religious, cultural, spiritual, social and political spheres.

The implementation of the education of the harmoniously developed generation is one of the important strategic issues, and taking into account the demographic characteristics of our country this is not only theoretical, but also the practical task. In today's globalization, the struggle for the human mind and the heart continues in many ways and means. These actions are directed directly to young people, aimed at the formation of a negative attitude towards our national traditions and values, policies held in our country. This is achieved through the use of specific media, with the help of mass art and culture to form the necessary ideas and guidelines. The result can also be observed in cases of expansion in the religious, cultural, social, spiritual spheres of society. These circumstances, in turn, can have the following tragic consequences:

- narrowing the circle of social relationships of young people;
- changing the content of values;
- young people living only today and not thinking about the future;
- deformation of the image "I";
- the emergence of psychological depression (internal instability, internal conflict, social fear, focusing negative personality qualities);
- the desire to find its place outside the family, work, training community.

A number of scientific research was conducted in many foreign countries and the countries of the Commonwealth, including in our country, in order to study the impact of destructive groups on young people, which is one of the global problems, they strive for a comprehensive scientific analysis of social and psychological factors, statistical, demographic, legal and regional characteristics that affect the origin of the problem.

In foreign countries and in the post-Soviet space, a number of experts conducted studies of socio-psychological factors that contribute to the development of crime, drug addiction and alcoholism among young people and their prevention, the formation of an anti-manipulative, assertive personality.

A number of scientists like E. Bern, D. Karnegi, E. Shostrom, A. Maslou, P.M. Granovskaya, F.V. Bassin, A.I. Kochetov, I.A. Nevsky, Z.A. Astemirov, V.N. Myasishchev, K.E. Igoshev, L.M. Zyubin, A. Buryak, E.N. Volkov, E.V. Zaika, B.T. Kondrashchenko, L. I. Dolgova, G. Bochkaryova, E. B. Melnikova in his studies tried to explore the socio-psychological problems arising from the activities of destructive groups. According to Russian and Uzbek psychologists, such as V.P. Sheynov, V.B. Shapar, I. Vagin, N.N. Kozlov, L. Mikhaylov, V. Solomin, G.m. Andreeva, L.I. Bojovich, I.P. Bashkatov, B.T. Kondrashchenko, A.N. Leontev, N.D. Levitov, G.B. Shoumarov, E. Goziev, V.M. Karimova, N.S. Safaev, B.M. Umarov, R. Samarov, Z.T. Nishonova, N.A. Soginov, T. Malikova, A.H. Yugai, S.M. Tuychiyev, the content of consciousness, behavior and human activity is determined by the environment. In their opinion, consciousness, behavior, the character of a person manages his activities in micro and macro. On the other hand, unhealthy in the social environment leads to various deviations in the consciousness and behavior of a person. In the manipulative control of the individual, it is necessary to first theoretically and practically interpret the place, the mechanism and laws of mental activity, and then form an anti-manipulative behavior. In research work in this direction it is advisable to pay attention to the following tasks:

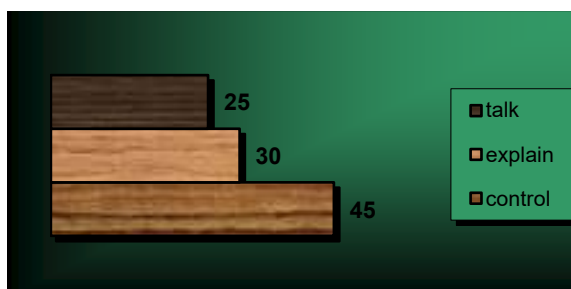
- explore the process of education of young people based on various criteria, determine the reasons for relations with destructive groups;
- study of the emergence of destructive groups, expanding the scope of activities, methods and means of involving youth in their composition;
- identifying psychological methods of protection of young people from the influence of destructive ideas and groups, creating development for practical psychologists and teachers;
- ideological protection of young people from various influences, the creation of the immune system, the development of a psychological model of formation of assessment behavior;
- raising awareness, literacy and selection of specialists in the spiritual and educational work of educational institutions, law enforcement agencies and public activists;

- explore the territorial, demographic, statistical, age and sexual characteristics of young people susceptible to destructive ideas;
- study the causes and motives of youth exposure to destructive ideas;
- analysis of the individual psychological characteristics of the identity of young people subject to destructive ideas, and the generalization of their typological characteristics;
- analysis of specific aspects of manifestations of psychological protection in adolescence depending on gender characteristics;
- the study of emotional-volitional, communicative, intellectual features of the identity characterizing youth;
- Examine the relationship between the individual psychological description of the personality and characteristics of various protective mechanisms.

Deep social changes occurring in the modern world require a new look at a number of phenomena, which did not pay due attention before.

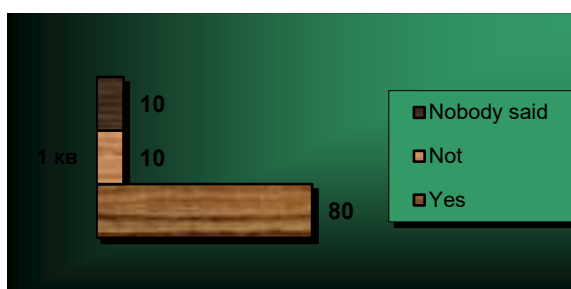
According to H. Norkulova, a teacher's scientist who conducted a study of the socio-pedagogical foundations of enhancing ideological and pedagogical knowledge of parents in the family, 45% of parents participating in the study, strictly controlled the behavior of their children, 30% explained it through a good conversation. 25% stated that using methods of communication, conversations, explanations with their children in the upbringing process.

1-diagram. The degree in which parents in the family control the behavior of their children.



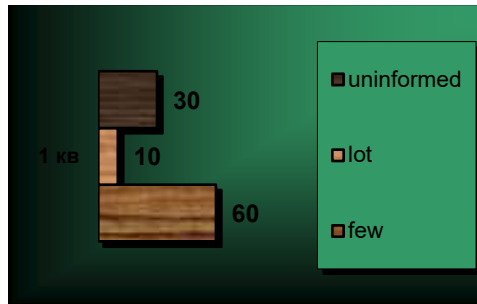
Results of the study with parents: the question "did you participate in the fighting events to combat religious fanaticism?" 80% answered "yes", 10% answered "no" and 10% answered "no one said".

2-diagram. Parents "Have you participated in the fighting events to combat religious fanaticism?" Indicators related to the question.



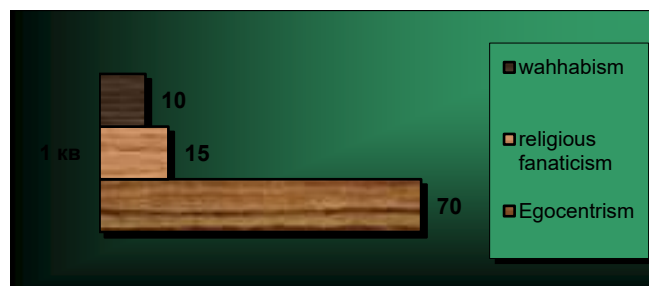
The survey results showed that most parents (60%) on the question: "Is access to foreign ideas more common or less common among young people?" They answered "less", 10% answered "more", 30% answered that they did not have information about it. This shows that our people understand that the fight against destructive ideas is everyone's debt.

3-diagram. Parents "Have you participated in activities to combat religious fanaticism?" Indicators of attitude to the question.



When studying the attitude of parents to foreign ideas, 70% of the parents surveyed said that they are “egocentric”, 15% - “religious fanaticism”, 10% said that “Wahhabism” is destructive ideas, and 5% said: “I don’t know”.

4-diagram. Indicators of studying the attitude of parents to other people's ideas.



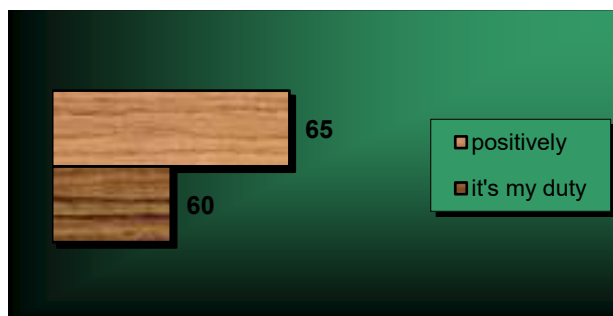
So it is positive that parents accept concepts when they speak an alien, destructive idea. When asked about the responsibility of parents for raising children, 90% of respondents answered that parents are responsible for raising children, and 10% answered that the district school is responsible.

5-diagram. Indicators in the opinion of respondents about the responsibility of parents for the upbringing of children.



This indicates the need for effective provocative and advocacy work, especially about the responsibility of parents for the upbringing of children, as well as the fact that public and educational institutions cannot stay away from this important work. Summarizing the results of the study, we can conclude that nothing can replace the responsibility of parents for the upbringing of their children. To the question "How do you understand your place in the face of the growing influence of other people's ideas?" The majority of parents (65%) answered that they are positive, that is, they are more aware and strengthen family education. Also: "Whose task is it to fight religious fanaticism?" The majority of parents (60%) answered: "This is my duty".

6-diagram. Indicators of parents' answers to the question "How do you understand your place in an environment where the influence of alien ideas is increasing".



In general, the results of scientific research have shown that the majority of parents have a positive attitude towards raising children and advocate the fight against religious fanaticism, religious sects and alien ideas. "How do you understand your role as a parent in protecting young people from the influence of other people's ideas?" when 100% of parents answered that "parenting responsibilities need to be strengthened".

The indifference of modern parents to the formation of civic consciousness, position, high spiritual and moral values in their children leads to very serious consequences. It is well known that according to the laws of nature, in the struggle for survival, the most powerful creatures survive. Figuratively speaking, even in the current conditions of globalization, states with psychologically, ideologically, ideologically strong citizens will have a worthy place in the world. Indeed, various incidents, terrorist acts in the most advanced countries of the world (USA, Europe and other countries), these situations, destructive situations, actions are becoming one of the most pressing issues on the agenda for everyone.

Today the so-called process of globalization, computer technologies, the Internet have rapidly entered our life and have become one of its integral parts. The Internet has become one of the most important tools in solving ideological problems and tasks. But at the same time, along with its capabilities, one should not lose sight of the fact that there is a threat and danger to the global information network, which must be clearly represented. As a result of the rapid development of computer technology, a growing number of people formed as addictions who are addicted to the Internet and computer games, as well as users engaged in computer activities. Given that young people are primarily interested in news in all fields, the majority of today's computer addicts are between the ages of 10 and 30.

In Western countries, the term "pathological computer use" is officially used. Today, the term (pathological computer use) is used to refer to people who continue to continuously use the computer for other than social purposes, despite the fact that experts have not yet come to a consensus about the psychological dependence on the Internet and computers.

In general, addiction (addiction) to modern computer technology can be expressed in two ways:

- internet addiction;
- excessive passion for computer games.

Both of these points of view have general and particular aspects. Common features of computer addiction include a number of interrelated psychological and physiological symptoms.

Psychological symptoms include:

- feeling euphoric or comfortable in front of the computer;
- the inability to stop working with the computer;
- an increase in the time spent at the computer;
- decreased focus on family, friends and people;
- observation of depression, irritability in places other than the computer;

- providing false information to employers and family members about their activities;
- having problems with work or educational activities.

Physical (physiological) symptoms include:

- carpal tunnel syndrome (damage to nerve fibers in the hands and fingers as a result of muscle strains);
- dry eyes;
- severe headache from time to time;
- shoulder and back pain;
- untimely food, sometimes not to eat;
- non-observance of the rules of personal hygiene;
- sleep disorders.

Abnormal computer use in general cannot lead to depression such as alcoholism or drug addiction (chemical dependence, drug addiction). However, it cannot be denied that this has a negative impact on a person's personal development. When it comes to addiction, it is necessary to analyze the impact of computer games on the human psyche. Researchers who interviewed some addicts and their parents and relatives noted that addicts have high levels of anxiety and depression. Relatives of addicts say they are overly irritable, angry and emotionally unstable. Computer game addicts have a constant need to play, but at the same time they suffer from the fact that they cannot satisfy this need because they are constantly in a state of frustration. Such an anomaly helps to understand the paradox by describing the psychic properties of addicts in relation to the virtual (imaginary) and real worlds. According to this description (by the way, approved by most addicts) the problem can be illustrated as follows: the fact that addicts are constantly in a state of frustration and depressed mood in the real world causes them high levels of anxiety and depression. This was determined by the clinical and psychopathological method. It is much more difficult to determine what processes occur in their minds during computer games, because any attempt to distract or distract from the game means leaving this virtual, imaginary world. However, from conversations with addicts, it is clear that during the game their mood rises significantly, since during this time positive emotions build up. The positive emotions accompanying mood swings are also associated with pre-pleasure, representing the joy of playing on the computer. However, after the game, that is, after leaving the virtual world, they return to the same depressed, sleepy mood as before. Most addicts are people who do not adapt well to social life. They often have problems with household, family, work, members of the opposite sex. Therefore, addicts find the real world boring, unpleasant, and dangerous. This is the reason why a person seeks to live in a virtual world, where he sets the rules, where everything is allowed. Logically, leaving the virtual world is an unpleasant situation for addicts, because they are forced to return to a world that they do not need, they are depressed again, they are unpleasant in all respects. Therefore, the reason for the bad mood among addicts is, on the one hand, the constant need for computer games, and on the other hand, the inability to satisfy this need. Another reason why they have deviations in the emotional sphere is that on a subjective level they perceive the futility of their activities (computer games) and feel their weakness in the face of psychological dependence. This refers to a certain cognitive dissonance, that is, a mismatch between a socially acceptable life and the life of addicts. In other words, addicts always live in conditions where they deny themselves. While this aspect may sound strange, it is true that many avid computer gamers take their behavior seriously. They were worried about the thought that "I have so much to do and I played computer games all night." For some addicts, computer games can serve as a psychological defense.

As already noted, in most cases, addicts try to overcome cases of maladjustment in real situations, playing the role of computer characters in the virtual world. The addict seeks to find his virtual "I", because this "I" is stronger, smarter, he can use weapons, he can buy whatever he wants. But a person also does not forget that he lives in the real world, so that even one can observe the division of individual consciousness into two. In this sense, abandoning superpower in the virtual world and returning to self is not a job that satisfies addicts. According to the Russian Information Agency Novosti, according to a survey conducted by the Friendly Runet Foundation among more than 3,500 teenagers, psychologists in the Russian Federation are deeply concerned that more than half of the country's youth aged 15-17 now "live" on the Internet. 90% of these young people connect to the Internet from personal computers. According to statistics, 62% of underage users tend to visit sites with any content on the Internet. In this

case, the child or teenager is more likely to come across information that is harmful to the psyche. When using the Internet, it is advisable to focus not on its negative, but on the positive aspects, such as developing children's abilities, increasing their mental abilities. It is known that in adolescence, the "I" of a teenager is rebuilt. His attitude towards others, especially towards himself, towards his interests, the direction of his values will radically change. His self-awareness is growing. In adolescence, a person's egocentrism reaches the highest level than in other periods. During this period, the teenager becomes more selfish, puts himself above everyone else. During this period, both boys and girls not only imitate adults, but literally control their behavior, paying close attention to their behavior, clothing, appearance and makeup. During this period, the appearance of a teenager, minor negative statements about his personality can become the basis for him to experience serious negative experiences. Another characteristic feature of adolescence is the state of adolescent autonomy observed in adolescents during this period. There are different types of adolescent autonomy, such as *legal* autonomy, *emotional* autonomy, *spatial* autonomy. It is known that from the very birth of a child, he needs to be cared for. Parents and other loved ones feed, dress, nourish, and keep the baby under regular supervision. They support the child in every possible way, and the child feels the need for such support and encouragement. During adolescence, the child becomes relatively independent in ensuring his life and safety. Now he will be able to protect himself, if necessary, work according to his capabilities, earn enough to independently satisfy his needs.

The aforementioned legal autonomy is characterized by the fact that the child is provided with a number of legal options as he reaches adolescence. The presence of certain legal possibilities and the awareness of them by the adolescent ensures the development of legal autonomy in him. This autonomy creates in adolescents a sense of responsibility, responsibility for their own behavior. Another autonomy of adolescents is emotional autonomy. It is known that from the moment of birth, a child feels the need for emotional support from the mother and others, in the manifestation of love and affection. That is why, when children of early childhood, preschool and primary school age are loved, caressed, hugged, stroked and emotionally close to them with kind words and treats, they rejoice and yearn for the person who caresses. We can see this when young children are kissed by their mothers, hugging and caressing. Children also expect emotional reward and emotional support from their parents and loved ones when they face conflicts with their peers, and especially when they "suffer" from their peers. If he can get this emotional support in time, he will feel free, fresh, victorious and happy with them. He feels the need for adult help in solving the "problems" that he faced in his small life, and seeks to use them regularly. On the contrary, in adolescence, a teenager ceases to be a "little child", he is now an "adult", and the adult must be independent and solve his own problems. Relying on the help of adults during this period is condemned by peers. And the teenager doesn't want that either. During this period, it seems that the compliments and affection shown to adolescents by adults are melting away. Now they "don't like" the way they caress and cherish him, the applause of adults over "trifles". Now they are trying to get rid of the emotional support of others, to solve their own problems on their own. Previously, they complained to their parents about what happened on the street, in kindergarten, at school, and now they try not to tell their parents about it, even if they are scolded and beaten by someone outside the family. Wants parents not to interfere in their affairs as much as possible. All of this is an effect of emotional autonomy that is directly observed in adolescents. Another state of autonomy observed in adolescents is spatial autonomy. Accordingly, adolescents tend to be as lonely as possible in their room, to be as lonely as possible when they are doing something or are somewhere, especially when they are away from their parents, family members, and spend time indulging in their own fantasies. Even when they talk, they are mostly preoccupied with their peers and close friends, trying to communicate with their parents as little as possible. At the same time, some parents, who do not understand the true reasons for these phenomena observed in adolescence, are concerned about their condition and show more interest in them than before. In other words, they "invade" their autonomy. And teenagers don't like it. Such situations can lead to disagreements, conflicts in the relationship between adolescents and their parents. During adolescence, which is often referred to as "passing", the body is still unable to withstand the severe and long-term effects on the nervous system. Therefore, in such cases, the nervous system can go into a state of inhibition. This is a specific defense mechanism of the body. The main occupation of this period is reading, and it is important for a teenager not only to acquire knowledge and skills, but also to form professions, beliefs, needs and motives, social communication skills. The Internet plays an important role in this process today. A person's reaction to the impact of information is different, the reaction to its receipt. In other words, the "weakest" layers are from the point of view of the informational impact of information on the psyche.

Currently, a new branch of science is rapidly developing - the field of information (computer) psychology.

In this direction, the following problems will be studied:

- constantly improving human computer technology, fear of information flows (computer phobia);
- a person's desire to communicate not with people, but with a computer and through it - "infomania";
- fatigue of people when working at a computer;
- prevent tight connection with the computer. A computer with a tight Internet connection is a slow, step-by-step process, similar to an addiction. There are three stages of this disease:

At the first stage, the global network often rushes to the Internet to get rid of problems and forget about them.

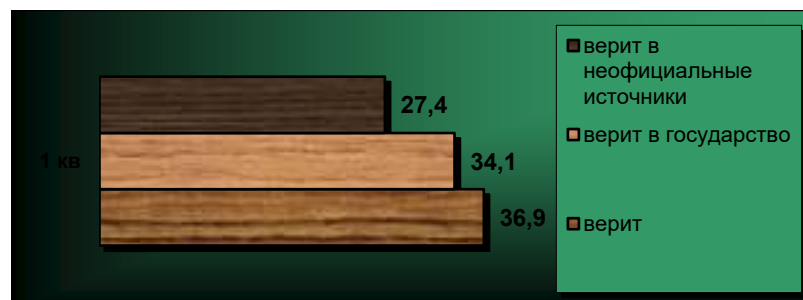
At the second stage, it is very difficult for a person to disconnect from the Internet. That is, at this stage, the amount of time spent on the Internet will increase.

The third stage is complete addiction, in which if a person spends more time on the Internet than before, the pleasure they receive will diminish. This can be compared to an increase in the number of medications taken. This situation can be explained as follows.

The formation of a person's self-image depends on age, and usually in adolescence, the image of "I" is not fully formed. In such cases, virtual, fictional logos can help meet the teen's needs in this regard. A person who cannot fully express himself in society tries to do this in virtual reality, in an imaginary space. This condition is caused by internet addiction. A person who does not have problems with behavior, communication, socialization does not feel the need to work in the virtual world. According to many publications, Internet addiction can be divided into two groups. For example, people in the first group will be in a better mood when playing online games. They love to play group games and love to be encouraged when they win the game. This is what is important to them, the computer, the Internet for them is a means of public approval. People of the second group turn to the Internet to avoid certain difficulties in their lives. In their example, the Internet is a symptom of a much deeper problem (eg physical disabilities, low self-esteem). Researchers have also identified a link between crime and online gaming. When players enter a certain stage of the virtual world with weapons in hand, their brains react as if they were performing the same action in the real world. There has been a lot of talk lately about the problem of violence in Internet games. Scientists note that children who spend most of their time in computer games, where the highest success is assessed through the killing of all living things, cause people aesthetic, moral and spiritual harm to society. People who want to escape reality forget the concept of the norm and spend a lot of time in front of the computer. As a result, there is a risk of completely disconnecting from reality, and not temporarily. The positive aspect of role-playing games on a computer for the human psyche can be characterized as follows: a person can play on a computer for a certain period of time in order to get rid of stress, distract from problems. In pathological cases, the opposite is true, that is, the computer is forcibly "turned off" only to satisfy the physiological needs of a person, so as not to forget what real life is. The rest of the needs are met in an imaginary world. For such a person, the real world begins to seem dangerous to a teenager. A computer addict firmly attached to 3D games says that when the computer stops playing and goes outside, it seems like it doesn't have a gun. "Without a weapon, I feel defenseless, I go home faster and start playing computer games again," he says. Apparently, the desire to avoid reality reinforces this feeling.

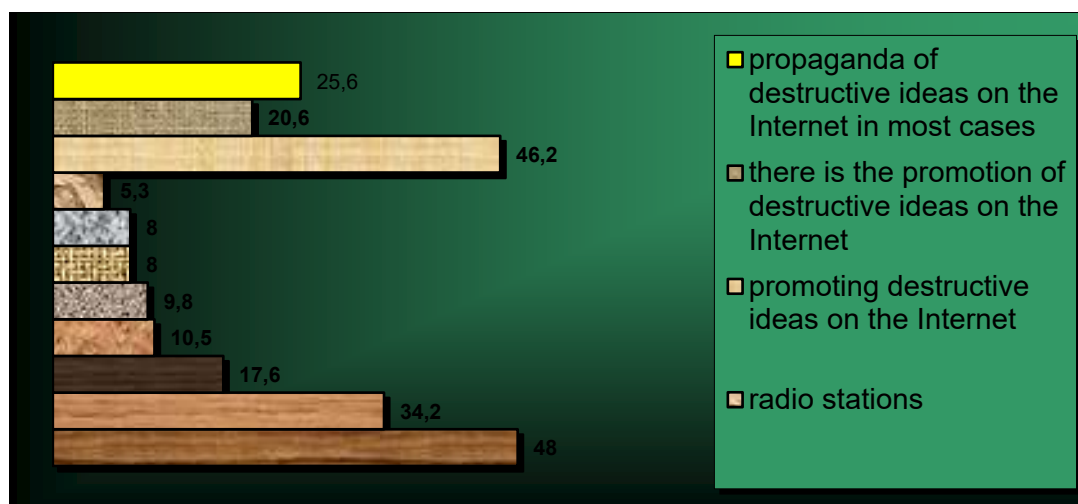
Cybersecurity issues are attracting particular attention around the world. In the United States, for example, the National Cybersecurity Strategy was adopted in 2002. In 2010, Belarus adopted a resolution "On measures to improve the use of the national segment of the Internet". During the riots in the UK in 2011, young people were identified and prosecuted who urged others to disrupt the situation on social media. In the same way, the Internet information is the most reliable source of information for the population of Russia. According to a sociological survey conducted by experts from Moscow State University, 36.9% of respondents believe that the Internet provides accurate and complete information about what is happening in the country and the world. The second place was taken by data from federal television (34.1%). The third and fourth places (27.4%) are taken by informal sources of information - relatives, friends, colleagues, as well as teachers of educational institutions, local publications.

7-diagram. Indicators of public opinion in the study "Internet as a source of information".



The assessments of boys and girls between the ages of 18 and 25 also do not differ much from the general assessments of the Russian population. However, 48% of respondents confirmed that it is possible to absorb various destructive ideas that are actively promoted in the minds of young people through the Internet, giving priority to this source. In second place were those who provide religious education (34.2%), in third - friends and neighbors (17.6%). The next sources of destructive ideas are various brochures, articles and literature (10.5%), education abroad (9.8%), educational institutions (8.0%), relatives (8.0%), various radio stations (5, 3%). Almost half of the Russians surveyed (46.2%) noted that they regularly come across materials promoting destructive ideas on the Internet, 20.6% often, 25.6% in most cases.

8-diagram. Indicators of the survey on the possibility of penetration of various destructive ideas that are actively promoted in the minds of young people through the Internet.



However, one should not forget that the methods of disseminating destructive ideas are varied and may not always express elements of open action against the existing system. In particular, various forms of terrorism have emerged in recent years, and materials of this content published on the Internet are likely to not meet the usual formal criteria. For example, in order to influence the consciousness of the population, various problems in society are given a racial, religious, national character, and the need to pay attention to radical actions in solving them is emphasized. Or a relatively noticeable form of propaganda of destructive ideas - to justify these actions, to try to legitimize them.

Specific manifestations of destructive propaganda include:

- the formation of a negative attitude, feelings of hostility towards certain races, religions, nationalities, social groups;
- the formation of goodwill in relation to certain destructive behavior (an example of this is, for example, the activities of sites that promote suicide or support extremist activities).

Of course, the possibilities of the Internet are reflected not only in negative aspects. It also has its positive aspects. These include immediate access to information, the diversity of information and data, the availability of communication capabilities that

help a person express themselves, and the Internet's educational opportunities. It should also be noted that while not denying the positive aspects of the Internet, it has the potential to carry out effective disruptive action among young people at the lowest cost. Every day in various social networks (Facebook, MySpace, Twitter, Habbo Hotel, Friendster, Tagged.com, Odnoklassniki, My World, In contact, In the circle of friends" and others) billions of people interact virtually with each other, visit different sites, express their opinion on blogs and get to know the opinions of others. Given that young people are not yet fully ideologically protected from destructive ideas and that they very quickly believe in what they hear or read, this process requires a lot of attention.

We believe that in the fight against such threats to information and psychological security, first of all, it is necessary to strengthen the legal framework. It should also be borne in mind that threats in this regard do not always come from within the country, and that there are cases of attempts to organize them from abroad.

The concept of "information destructive factor" is now being introduced by psychologists. Indeed, subversive information disseminated from the Internet can sometimes be more effective than military action.

In particular, aspects of this information that may affect a person are as follows:

- informational pressure, aggression aimed at consciously changing the moral and psychological state, worldview, political views and beliefs of people;
- dissemination of inaccurate, deliberately distorted, misleading information and data;
- striving for people to misunderstand the information they need.

The benefit or harm of the information effect is characterized by the result that it can show, and not by itself. After all, the essence of informational influence is reflected in its ability to manage certain processes. It turns out that those who spend a lot of time in an imaginary world are hypnotized individuals. Creating a computer game program based on specific goals using words that "zombie" a person is not a difficult task for professionals.

In general, in our opinion, it is necessary to take a number of measures to protect adolescents and young people from the negative impact of the Internet.

First of all, it is necessary to comply with the norm, that is, to determine and limit the time that the child spends in front of the computer. Instead, it is recommended to encourage them to read various art and science books, play music and play sports. According to the recommendations of doctors, first-graders can work at the computer for up to 10 minutes a day, second-graders - up to 15 minutes. Students in grades 6-9 of general education schools are recommended to sit in front of a computer for 20-25 minutes, and students in secondary special, vocational schools - from half an hour to an hour a day. In this case, it is advisable to use programs that restrict access to certain sites and Internet portals. Thus, you can reduce the negative impact of the Internet on the psyche of adolescents.

In the current process of globalization, there is a growing risk that young people will be confronted with the values promoted by various destructive groups and ideas. After all, the formation of necessary, important life values and directions is a much more complex process based on existing traditions and procedures, and not on voluntary compulsion or instructions. The important life plans of young people will depend on the nature of the vital areas that are fundamental to them. Vital spheres are formed on the basis of the environment of boys and girls, the system of values inherent in their loved ones. The environment is close to youth, and people are individuals who have acquired a special modern youth subculture. Depending on the socio-philosophical nature of the youth subculture, the depth of study of the features of the value structure, as well as the analysis of possible deformations of life, one can think about the corresponding psychological and pedagogical influence and psychological and pedagogical support. Young people today have different values and orientations, and a number of external factors, such as the socialization and upbringing of boys and girls, play an important role in their formation. In such conditions, different people can form different life positions. While some young people adapt very easily and purposefully to social life, others find it very difficult. Psychological and pedagogical influence on the younger generation, its psychological and pedagogical support are important in many respects. First of all, it should be noted that youth is the main driving force, the future of all societies. As the formation of the personality of young people coincides with complex political, social and economic changes around the world, the support of the older generation will certainly be required in their proper upbringing. One of the important factors in ensuring the safety of the

individual, the state and society is the provision of the necessary psychological and pedagogical consultations and assistance to boys and girls, the formation of appropriate behavioral skills, the correct direction of their efforts, the protection of consciousness from destructive ideas. The involvement of boys and girls, adolescents and youth in official youth associations and organizations is of great importance for their correct upbringing, adequate, purposeful psychological and pedagogical orientation.

In the context of psychological and pedagogical influence, it is advisable to pay attention to the following aspects:

- the formation of a value system that will help young people to determine important strategic directions in the field of professional, cognitive, social activities;
- spiritual growth, development of the skills of a culture of thinking, which contributes to the formation of a sense of social improvement and responsibility;
- to form a system of values, guidelines for representatives of the younger generation in activities related to the benefits for society.

The directions of psychological and pedagogical influence on young people can be as follows:

- semantic orientation (creation of content, form, methods of the pedagogical component of a practical nature, meaning that can be applied to the activities of official youth organizations, associations);
- socio-pedagogical direction (implementation of a system that provides for the implementation of spiritual, educational, pedagogical activities for different strata of modern youth);
- programmatic and structural direction (implementation of measures aimed at coordinating the interaction of young people);
- economic direction (identification of sources of financial incentives and funding for sports teams, clubs, formal and informal youth organizations operating in a constructive context);
- innovative direction (creation of a development model aimed at the formation of an active civic position, high moral consciousness, positive life values from the usual pedagogical method of education in the form of control).

Community organizations, educators, educational institutions, families, the media and parents must work together to form appropriate stereotypes of success among young people. It is necessary to systematically create a model of pedagogical interaction aimed at ensuring cooperation between parents and families, the educational institution and the community. This model should be implemented at the level of specific institutions, organizations and various structures and links of the state and society.

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