Internet Content Control: A Necessity Or A Dangerous Prospect

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Abstract: this article talks about internet content control, positive and negative aspects, finding the best approach in using interesting sources that contribute to the formation of logic; to be able to choose the most necessary and useful resources for the whole family, the impact and role of the internet in the era of globalization.

Key words: internet, practicality, convenience, positive effect, negative effect.

Introduction

The Internet (Latin: inter - aro and net - network) is a worldwide and public collection of computer networks that exchange information through the standard Internet protocol (I). The main transport protocol for this data is TCP/IP. TCP/IP is a set of interrelated protocols that plays a central role in the transmission of information on the Internet. The Internet consists of thousands of academic, government, commercial and home networks. The Internet consists of e-mail, chat, and linked pages and other World Wide Web services.

The Internet is a global computer system connecting large (global) and small (local) computer networks. In it, regardless of geographical location, time and space, some computers and small networks form a global information infrastructure in mutual cooperation. All derivative networks managed by a system of records cooperate to allow consumers to store, publish, send, receive, search and exchange information in all known forms (text, sound, video, photo, graphics, music, etc.). creates.

The main results and findings

Internet system 20th century. It appeared in the 60s. At that time, on the initiative of the US Department of Defense, computers began to connect to telephone networks. Initially, such activities were carried out within the framework of the research of the Advanced Projects Agency (AKRA). These studies coincided with the height of the Cold War [1]. The US Department of Defense has been actively looking for new additional means of communication in the event of a war, when normal means of communication seem to be out of order. In the late 1960s and 1970s, the Internet was not very developed. In the first decade, the international network was limited mainly to the private electronic lines of the military and major scientists. The rapid growth of the Internet has depended on the unique financial and intellectual contribution of government, education, academia and society.

In the 70s of the 20th century, a system of rules for information transfer and exchange between various distributed computer networks was developed. These are protocols for mutual cooperation - Internetworking protocols (IP), which created a favorable environment for the improvement of the global network. According to the rules established by IP, any individual network must control the flow of information "end-to-end" through multiple networks. Therefore, IP is one of the most important protocols in the protocol system that forms the basis of the Internet, in particular, Transmission Control Protocol (TCP), File Transfer Protocol (FTP). In the early stages of the development of the Internet, it was mainly funded by the US Department of Defense. By the end of the 1970s, three main sources of supply were

distinguished: the government, universities, and research laboratories (including independent ones).

In the 1980s, the Internet began to develop on a universal scale in its own way. At that time, the growth of information transmitted via the Internet went under the motto "increasing by 20 percent per month". Mac, the main network of the USA 165 million per second. byte processes and transmits information. This speed is enough to transfer "Encyclopedia Britannica" in one second. In the mid-1980s, the connection of the Internet to public and commercial networks led to the development of the Internet system, both in terms of scope and quality. In the 1990s, fundamental changes took place in the management of the Internet system.

The Internet is a system of standards. He follows the philosophy of self-correction and self-management in his work. Until now, there is no single organization that manages it. The rules for its operation were developed as entry criteria. Technical issues are resolved with the active participation of the Internet Engineering Force (IETL), all standards are adopted by the Internet Architecture Board (IAB). In the last decade of the 20th century, the Internet system grew immeasurably. More than 28,000 mainframe computers were operating on the Internet, and by the end of the 1990s, their number reached tens of millions.The number of Internet users worldwide was 160 million (1999)[1].

One of the nuclear research centers in Switzerland has developed a much improved method of "connecting" the scattered computers of the multimedia system into a single network. It was reflected in the "World Wide Web" system. This system has made the Internet a unique mass media, and it has the potential of information technology, radio broadcasting and telecommunications. Now the Internet is able to transmit not only text, but also images, photos, pictures, sound and video, directly from the place where the event is happening.

The Internet includes all traditional information systems - telecommunications, broadcasting, active international exchange of information, etc. due to the fact that it is used in combination with technological possibilities, it fulfills several tasks - a source of information and knowledge; mass media, a system of information services related to all spheres of human activity (including educational, political, social, economic, cultural, tourism, etc.); serves as a tool that allows prospective market and national companies to join the international information space and the world market in the most cost-effective and fast way.

As access to the Internet for public and commercial structures increases, the number of providers (companies that provide services for establishing communication with the Internet), consumers of Internet information is also increasing, and the Internet is becoming popular as a source of information and mass media. All these publishers, journalists, information agencies, i. Ch. and has a positive effect on the formation of competition in the environment of trading companies and firms. In addition to telephone lines, it became possible to access the Internet through fiber optic cables, radio networks, or satellite. For this, it is necessary to have companies that provide services for establishing a connection with the Internet - providers. In Uzbekistan, information services for connecting to the Internet began to be provided in 1997.

Initially, Naytov (http://www.naytov.com), Uznet (http://www.uznet.net Archived 2013-02-16 at the Wayback Machine.) or Eastlink (http://www.eastlink.uz Archived 2020 -06-12 at the Wayback Machine.) started operating (1999). Computerization and automation, which is rapidly developing in Uzbekistan, allows for wide use of the communication function of the Internet. A subscriber connected to the Internet can receive information on various topics in the form of text, photos or videos from computers at home or in the office, for example, in the USA, Australia or Africa. This information is pre-entered into the Internet system. Special specialized companies located in different parts of the world help to speed up the search. They are called "search engines", store the content of information like a directory and provide the subscriber with the "Internet address" where that information is located.[2]

Information about this address is stored in "Internet pages". If the subscriber searches for some information, for example, the word "cotton" through the search engine, the information related to this word, the list of companies dealing with cotton or the price of cotton on the world exchange will be displayed on the subscriber's computer. Web pages can be personal or official. Profiles are created by individuals and contain information about those individuals. Official records belong to offices, organizations, companies, where information about government agencies is stored. It is possible to carry out sales, advertising of companies' services or products through the Internet, and purchase of products presented with photos on Internet brochures. There is also information about Uzbekistan in the international Internet system. From the official leaflets, leaflets of the Government of Uzbekistan, leaflets of the Embassy of Uzbekistan in the USA, etc. there are many official leaflets. They have almost all information about the Republic of Uzbekistan. In addition to these, there are also personal leaflets related to Uzbekistan: "Hope" leaflet, leaflet about Uzbek variety and others. Since February 2000, the "Akhborot" program of Uzbekistan Television (Uz TV) has been broadcasted on the Internet, the Uz TV website has been created and is being improved.[1] Many issues related to information resources are solved by large libraries of the republic, relying on the scale of the Internet network in this area.   Mas, Medical Library, Republican Scientific and Technical Library, Main Library of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan and others.

The decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to organize the development of the program to ensure the penetration of the Internet into international information systems" (2001) serves to give Uzbekistan its position at the international level. The national data transmission network in Uzbekistan is UzPAK State Company and It consists of the UzNET network. Several circumstances prompted me to turn to the topic of control (more precisely, censorship) on the Internet. The first circumstance is the decisive influence of the Internet as a source of hatred and enmity on the views and behavior of a young man who committed a criminal atrocity in a Moscow synagogue. The second is the large-scale dissemination of ultranationalist and racist views and appeals on Russian-language sites, especially those that create the so-called "Ring of Patriotic Resources." The third is the interaction and mobilization carried out via the Internet by the heralds of xenophobia in Russia, who fearlessly use the Net for criminal purposes. What is worth even praise on the websites of the Duma deputies of murderers from the so-called "gang of patriots", which operated for several years in St. Petersburg and on whose conscience the murder of my colleague, ethnographer N. Girenko.[2]

The current federal laws and the recommendations adopted in April 2006 by the Public Chamber on combating extremism do not adequately deal with this problem. The just-adopted amendments to the law on combating extremism have hardly affected the Internet either. President Vladimir Putin's recent statement about freedom of information on the Internet was unequivocally interpreted as the impossibility and undesirability of controlling the World Wide Web, although, to be precise, the president left this issue for public discussion. For this reason, at a press conference on July 7, I expressed the idea that the Internet, which has become in many ways a hotbed of hostility and hatred, cannot be outside the zone of public control. Without this, all efforts to ensure tolerance in Russia will be useless. Let's try to clarify this position. The Internet is already an integral part of the life of a modern person, moreover, the most dynamic and free in its spirit and content. Although let's not forget that the majority of the country's population does not directly use the Network, but what enthusiastic users get from there (porn products, Nazi symbols and literature, racist and xenophobic texts and statements, religious extremism, etc.) most often concerns much wider segments of the population. So it's not just a matter of the so-called "Internet community" protecting its independence, influence and, often, good business. The issue of the Internet is a big public issue, and for this reason it is so widely and passionately discussed around the world.

The Russian-language Internet, which is produced mainly in Russia, has mastered a huge field of information, various services, business and cultural interactions, personal and collective communication. According to Internet professionals (portal owners, Internet product manufacturers, providers, publishers, advertising agencies, trade networks, some political and public organizations, and others), the Internet cannot and should not be controlled. This system does not belong to anyone, and even more so the state should not interfere in relations with the Internet and its content.

The Internet is a self-regulating information environment, the users of which independently determine the rules of conduct when using it. My conversation on July 9, 2006 at the Ekho Moskvy radio station with two Russian editors of Internet publications showed that such beliefs are also associated with the issue of preserving democracy and preventing total control over society by the state.

Many states, including Russia, are concerned about the control and legal regulation of the activities of the global network in their sovereign territories. This is necessary for the purposes of national security, because crime and international terrorism actively use the Internet. This is necessary to fight against pornography, copyright infringement, economic and financial crimes, fraud and much more, which should protect citizens and protect them from the damaging effects of the Internet.

Today, dozens of countries with different political systems have adopted national laws establishing control (censorship) of the Internet, and already hundreds of Internet criminals have been convicted by the courts. Recently, the European Cybercrime Convention was adopted, which provides state security services with the ability to search and intercept information on the Internet and determines the rules for storing information passing through sites by Internet service providers.

At the 2004 Global Information Forum in Tunisia, the question of the possibility of involving the UN in the issue of control over the Internet was discussed. Many human rights organizations spoke out against the convention and against UN intervention. It also seems to me that national means of control (or censorship), however limited, should be the main ones today.

1. What, in our opinion, should be done in Russia in the field of Internet censorship in order to counteract xenophobia and extremism? The first is the self-control of Network professionals, manufacturers and distributors of products. Today, even respectable providers and firms that create and maintain sites are not at all concerned about the content of the posted materials, because they do not consider it their business.

But if a "paper" publisher and even a printer are responsible for their products to their professional colleagues and can be punished for racism, neo-Nazism and incitement to violence, then there is no such system on the Internet, and the colleagues themselves have not developed any norms and rules. As difficult as it may be to unite and coordinate these efforts, the need for a discussion about what is possible and what is not is long overdue.

2. The second is public control through various institutions of civil society. Nationwide public organizations, religious institutions, parental and teaching communities, political parties and youth organizations are quite right and able to initiate a campaign for the cleanliness of the Internet.

They are able to influence the content of what gets on the Internet in Russian and on the territory of our country. Such experience exists in other countries, but it is still limited in its results. Nevertheless, life goes exactly in the direction of public influence, more precisely, public protection from the harmful effects of some of the materials on the Internet.

3. The third is legal regulation, that is, state intervention in the regulation of the Internet. There is already a lot of experience here and different approaches have been developed. Almost all governments encourage self-regulation and filtering policies by end users.

And almost all governments severely restrict and punish child pornography and inciting racial hatred on the Internet. In this regard, Russia is among the most lagging behind, and meanwhile it is the Internet that has largely become an "educator" and instructor for domestic radical nationalists and neo-fascists.

Today, most people cannot imagine their existence without the Internet. It has firmly entered our lives and has long become not only entertainment, but also a necessity, a modern reality from which it is impossible to escape.

According to statistics:
- In America, 95% of teenagers and 85% of adults use the Internet.
- One in seven uses Facebook.
- By 2016, according to forecasts, the number of Internet users will be about three billion, which is almost half of all people living on earth.
- If the Internet were a country, it would rank 5th in the economy and thus fall behind Germany.

The benefits of the Internet for humans

Most people, especially Internet users, agree that the Internet is a huge achievement for mankind. It is an inexhaustible source of information, helps to obtain the necessary knowledge and solve complex problems. The World Wide Web will help you become smarter, more educated, teach you a lot of interesting things.

In addition, the use of the Internet lies in the fact that it erases the boundaries between countries or even continents. People can communicate without problems even if they are thousands of kilometers apart. The World Wide Web allows you to find new friends or even love.

Time on the Internet can be spent watching useful programs, gaining new knowledge, and learning foreign languages. Some even manage to learn a new profession or find a good job with it. And the Internet itself can become a stable source of income. Over the past few years, many professions associated with the World Wide Web have appeared.

The dangers of the Internet for health

Of course, the benefits of the network are enormous and cannot be argued with. However, the harm of the Internet can be enormous. First of all, when talking about the detrimental effects of the World Wide Web, Internet addiction comes to mind. But this is not just a mythical term.

It has been scientifically proven that almost 10% of Internet users depend on it, and a third of them consider the Internet as important as home, food and water. Internet addiction is already considered a national problem in South Korea, China and Taiwan.

However, this can damage not only the Internet. Too long being at the monitor does not have the best effect on vision, a long stay in the wrong positions has a detrimental effect on the musculoskeletal system.

The disadvantages of the Internet include the presence of information that is harmful to the psyche. With the help of the network, scammers can find out personal information about a person and use it for their own purposes. In addition, the Internet often becomes a distributor of viruses that can harm a computer system.

Of course, the benefits and harms of the Internet have different scales. It has many more benefits. If used wisely, the harmful effects of the Internet can be avoided.

Internet for children

The younger generation uses the Internet more often than adults. The benefits of the Internet for children are also great. This is the ability to access the necessary information, develop, learn, communicate and make new friends. Most teenagers spend most of their time online and not in their free time. It's no secret that the Internet greatly simplifies. By solving many problems and finding the necessary information using the Internet, children not only learn something new, but also load their brain less and less. Why spend hours fiddling with a complex example or memorizing the correct formula or rule when the answer can be found on the World Wide Web.

However, the harm of the Internet for children from this is no longer visible. The World Wide Web is full of information (pornography, scenes of violence) that can harm the psyche of a fragile child. In addition, constantly being in the virtual world, children lose the need and ability to communicate with real people. The child is more likely to become Internet addicted. The constant presence in the network leads to the fact that children almost never move in the fresh air. This

can lead to obesity, diseases of the spine, loss of vision, insomnia and nervous disorders.

To avoid unpleasant consequences, parents should monitor their children, clearly define the

Harm and benefit of the Internet for schoolchildren

The main benefit of the Internet to school students is the availability of educational information. In conclusion, it became much easier to write lectures and find materials for creative work. At the same time, access to an array of ready-made products and homework has opened, which reduces the creative potential of students.[6]

In addition, the emergence of social networks has led to the transformation of communication from the real world into a virtual one.

The biggest problem with the internet is that it is addictive to children because their psyche is not fully developed.

Children should learn about the correct use of the global network and how to spend time on the Internet profitably. Despite the fact that face-to-face conversations with friends and walking down the street are more beneficial.

All of the above were studied as a result of scientific research. In conclusion, I consider these suggestions as permissible:

- strict control of parents in the use of technology;
- finding the best approach in using interesting sources that contribute to the formation of logic;
- to be able to choose the most necessary and useful resources for the whole family.

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time that they can spend on the Internet. You should check what exactly they see and read. You can protect your child from negative information by installing filters or special programs.[3]

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