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THE IMPORTANCE OF CYBERSECURITY IN THE LIFE OF MODERN YOUTH

In nowadays society, which is riddled with technogenic innovations and gadgets, virtual communities and dating, parasocial interaction and robotics, there are many problems that have not been faced by the previous generations. In our practice, we begin to experience cases where teenage girls, unaware of the threats, trust their intimate photos with unreliable users or abducted personal information, and then began blackmailing or harassing them. Also we have seen cases where teens trust information about their place of residence, family composition, property riches to social networks, and then encounter fraud or threats of physical violence. Such cases have shown us that the culture of cyber security has not been formed in young generation of the Ukrainian people and it has become a very big problem. For example, one case, that has already happened at the Kyiv School. A group of teenagers were engaged in harassment of their classmate by distributing sexual photo collages in social networks. Children using photoshop added the head of their classmate to the pictures of porno actresses. The girl had a hard time experiencing mayhem and did not share her own bad feelings with her parents. Problems were revealed by a class teacher who conducted an almost detective investigation, found a group on a social network, where teens discussed ideas for collages and shared already created pictures. The teacher identified each participant in the group, conducted individual conversation with them, and threatened pupils with cyber police. The girl's harassment has now been terminated. In this situation, teenagers had access to sites 18+, had access to a photo album of their classmate on a social network and this indicates that the girl did not protect their private information. Modern youth do not think about the need and importance of privacy settings, they consider

themselves "people of the world" and often do not admit any boundaries. Even those boundaries that were created for their own safety.

Where did the carelessness of the younger generation come from?

First of all, we can say about the lack of awareness of the older generation in all kinds of dangers associated with the current information field. Usually parents teach their children the rules of survival that many generations have formed before: you can't talk to the strangers on the street, you can't put your fingers in the socket, you can be burnt with fire, so don't play with it, you can't walk on the thin ice in winter. But parents of modern-day children grew up in a world where there were no mobile phones or they just appeared, computers were huge machines that occupied half a room rather than thin laptops weighing 1.5 pounds and, of course, there was no YouTube, Facebook, Instagram and Twitter. Taking into account that the parents were not given the wisdom of their ancestors, the rules of use and safety on the Internet they had to form by themselves, and, as it turned out, not always successfully. Many parents did not even suspect that online harassment could lead their child to a deep depression and even suicidal attempts. This kind of experience some parents have felt together with their child for the first time.

Second, we have to say about the spread of compensatory relationships that shape children or teens with modern gadgets. In Voznesenska O. L. research it was described that for many Ukrainian families, television has become a transitional, personalized object, and is perceived as a family member. In this role, the TV distorts the boundaries of the family system and influences the emotional evolution of a child (Voznesenska, O. L., 2010). That is when a child has more emotional response to technogenic transitional objects than to human beings. So in our practice there was a case when a child of four-year old became sick. Although, doctors did not find any health problems with her and sent her to a psychologist consultation, because they had suspected psychosomatic disorder. As a result, it was discovered that this problem had been accompanying the child, since the mother began to forbid her to play with the phone. The gadget by that time had already become the object of the child's addiction and the ban on "communication" with it became so shocking and painful for the child

that it stimulated her unhealthy condition. Yes, robotic toys, programs on children's smartphones with artificial intelligence, such as Siri, for example, are prominent in the life of Ukrainian youth, they become personalized objects that can be shared with one's own concerns or information, or even help in response on some request.

But not only the specific attachment of children to their gadgets is a source of excitement. When children use transitional objects for interaction, they create a sense of illusory security and detachment (because interaction is not unique, it is indirect), which, in turn, reduces the level of critical perception of the information they provide and upload to social networks (illusion distances). Quite often, this illusion of detachment and children's irresponsibility for their actions is a source of lies on the Internet. There are many popular boys and girls who lead stunning pages on social networks, creating the illusion of a perfect life filled with luxury and adventure. But very often, it turns out to be a lie (not what it seems). In the haunting of likes and popularity, children are often "living not their lives" and are willing to take cruel steps towards others in order to maintain the illusion created. Therefore, it is necessary to develop critical thinking in children so that they can not only distinguish truth from lies, but also an illusion from reality.

References:

1. Вознесенська, О.Л. (Voznesenska, O. L.) (2010), "Сім'я в інформаційному суспільстві: зміна норми" (Family in the information society: changing the norm) in Психологічні перспективи. – Спеціальний випуск. (Psychological perspectives. – Special issue.), Київ (Kyiv), 16-26.