

Секция «Английский язык и право (на английском языке)»

Legal protection of children from the information which harms their health and progress

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The development of information and communication technologies, the emergence of various social networks with free access to information does not contribute to the development of thinking and a healthy psyche of children, but rather the opposite, it often leads to the emergence of a number of complexes and specific information dependences of the minors.[1]

Information space offers us a variety of information, often negative, and sometimes immoral content.

The destructive elements of cruelty, violence, pornography, propagated by the media, computer and electronic games (in direct or indirect form), Internet and mobile services, promote personal strain, undermining the morals of minors and to a greater extent stimulate the development of antisocial behaviours (drinking, drugs and intoxicants, child prostitution) [2]

Often before the state and society as a whole raises the question: what would and should be protected information user from?

Since September, 1st, 2012 the Federal law « About protection of children against the information harming their health and progress » has started to operate [3]. It is directed on protection of children against injuring influence on their not strong mentality negative information, and information, capable to develop in the child vicious bents.

The law enters concept of the information which is harmful for the health and progress of children.

It is divided into two basic types:

1. Forbidden to accommodation. It is the information, Causing fear and panic in children, as well as justifying violence and illegal behaviour, including the information inducing to actions, Representing threat of their life and to the health, provoking children on a suicide.

2. The information, the propagation of which is limited by an age category of its consumers which are generated on four age categories: not reached 6 years,

which have reached 6 years, reached 12 years and which have reached 16 years. [4]

For example, for children who have reached 6 years age: approved production, containing not naturalistic image or the description of accident, nonviolent death, but without demonstration of their consequences, which can cause horror, fear in children,

This law has generated huge quantity of disputes. Children's writers and publishing houses sound alarm, shops refuse to sell books without age marks. Books, also as well as teleprograms and printed mass-media have got under action of the federal law.

One of the points of view: This law should not be at all. This law describes, how the state is going to interfere with private attitudes of parents and children

during education. This parent must decide what to watch and what to read to his child. I think, any government intervention should be advisory in nature.

The outstanding issue is the question of an expert assessment. Who and how

will rank books, sites to number of forbidden?’ Whether can harm the books is an outstanding issue. How it can be checked up? On the basis of any subjective concepts about harm?

I think, for an assessment it is necessary to involve publishers, parental communities, psychologists. It is necessary to create a certain complex model of a commission of experts.

It is necessary to consider, that in our society there are different traditions, different customs, and the most important different methods of education. If the child to close in this isolated space, a shield, it never becomes adults. Transition through these steps in a life proceeds one step at a time. These protections break a vital stream. Various individual psychological, physiological features are not considered.

So, as we can see now, the relevance of this problem is very high. Due to lack of life experience, the fragile psyche of children more than others Exposed to the influence of computer games, mobile communication, advertising, and especially of the world wide web network the Internet.

Literature:

- 1) The impact of negative information on children: http://pmsscetre.ru/publ/roditeljam/vlijanie_1-0-35
- 2) A. Millwood. Report for the Council Of Europe. Protecting children against harmful content. 2009.
- 3) http://www.loc.gov/lawweb/servlet/lloc_news?disp3_1205402457_text
- 4) Garant: <http://www.garant.ru/>