

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

**The problem of protecting children from the harmful effects of the media in  
Russia and abroad.**

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In the average family TV is switched to 7-8 hours a day. Preschoolers and pensioners spend more time in front of TV, working young people spend less time. About three-four hours in day fall on school students and preschool children, which is equivalent to five lessons in school. The problem of protecting children from the negative impact of the Russian mass media is one of the most important and urgent problems of the modern Russian legislation. Unfortunately, attempts to establish the State Duma of the necessary legal restrictions have been unsuccessful. One of the arguments put forward by opponents of legal protection against information that is harmful to the moral and spiritual development, is the impossibility to carry out objective information to citizens, in the case of restrictions on the media. The Analysis of international experience shows that in any other country, except Russia, the restrictions imposed on the media in order to protect children, are not considered as an obstacle in informing citizens in the country and abroad. For example, 2 of Article 5 of the Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany provides guarantees to protect the interests of young people. Concerning children and teenagers this right means that they should be protected from mass media which have a negative impact on the process of their social and ethnic formation.[2] In the UK for this purpose by the British Board of Film Classification is carried out classification of films and videos, depending on the age of the audience. UK Act of 1984 requires the video from the British Film Classification Committee (VKKF) draw attention to the possibility of harm to the public behavior of the audience after the viewing. In most cases the concern about harming concerns possibility of viewing of production by small children or teenagers. Since 2000, the United States and Canada are prohibited from selling TVs that do not have a special encoder that allows parents to program the TV to receive transmissions in accordance with their age classification. Last year, the Republic of Moldova refused to broadcast the programs of some Russian TV channels due to violation of Article 7 of the European Convention on Trans frontier Television, which requires from broadcasters to spread their transmissions do not have a deleterious impact on children. According to poll, every eighth of the interrogated students, not against to have friendly relations with the person which did heavy harm to health of other person.[1] About a half of respondents, are ready to keep in touch with the people who made theft. Tax evasion is not considered a crime. Only 14.5% deliberate criminal act, and 85.5% reason or another. Great opportunities due to the nature of mass communication at the moment, firstly, the development of a powerful modern means of communication. Second, the process of democratization and the development of freedom in our country. Today the bigger number of parents worried about the impact of the media on the development of their children. Previously, children learn the cultural values of parents and teachers. Now the children are exposed to a greater influence of new information technologies. The absence in the Russian legislation not only the necessary legal provisions restricting the demonstration of violence, cruelty, but a minimum of control over the implementation of the prohibitions set out in Article 4 of the Law "On Mass Media" and the Federal Law "On Advertising leads to addiction to violence in youth medium.

**Источники и литература**

- 1) В. Е. Кретов Mass media - element of the political system of the society // Socially-humanitarian knowledge. - 2012.

2) <http://www.kroutov.ru/content/rgs/rgs7.shtml>