SECURITY ON THE INTERNET AND THE ATTITUDES OF STUDENTS WORKING ON A COMPUTER FOR PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF PRISTINA

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Abstract

The use of the Internet and students addiction of Internet has become very actual and inevitable issue, thus the interest in protection of the students and gaining knowledge about safety use of Internet are indispensable.

The aim of this paper is to inform and raise children's/students awareness of Internet safety and the potential risks they may be exposed to while using the Internet; then to give insight of the students' behavior and their success at school, according to the perception of the students themselves and their parents, as well as to show their opinions regarding the frequency of Internet use while working with a computer.

Population consists of students of lower secondary schools in the municipality of Pristina, bearing in mind that students of this age spend a lot of time on the computer using the Internet, that can be harmful for the physical development at their age.

The instrument that is used for data collection is questionnaire, and instruction guide is distributed on how students of this generation should access the Internet, how they should protect themselves from the Internet, the way they use the computer and the time they should spend on the Internet. The methods for processing the data and gaining scientifically based conclusions were analysis, comparison and synthesis.

The results in this paper show that students generally do not have enough knowledge about the safety risks of the Internet use and have underestimated the time they spend on the Internet. The vast majority of them think that sitting in front of the computer has no, or has little effect on their physical problems during their physical development.

Keywords: Internet, security, computer, children/students, school, etc.

Introduction

The Internet is a means of communication and entertainment used worldwide. The Internet is no longer a novelty for children and young people but a necessity for their needs at school and at home.

All children have a number of rights that must be respected, even online.

They have the right not to be disturbed, offended or harassed by other users. Children are protagonists of the Internet, and not just passive consumers. The rapid development of technology in recent years is simultaneously accompanied by the exposure of children to the risks that appear as a result of children's unsafe browsing on the Internet.

Therefore we as a society must take measures so that children are safe while using the computer and using the Internet.

The Convention of the Council of Europe for the Protection of Children against Exploitation and Abuse contains provisions that criminalize the use of new technologies, especially the Internet, to harm or abuse children.

It is the only international treaty that makes abuse and misuse a criminal offence, with criminal penalties for:

➢ Those who recruit children into prostitution and those who turn to them;
➢ Production, supply, distribution and possession of child pornography and online access to it;
➢ Encouraging children in chat rooms or online gaming sites for the purpose of abuse.

As a preventive measure, the convention recommends that primary school children be informed about the dangers of uncontrolled Internet use.

LITERATURE REVIEW

On the subject: Internet safety and the *attitudes of students working in a* get while sitting when they work in front of a computer, or the long time they stay in front of the computer.

Studies on children's Internet addiction conducted in different countries of the world

According to many international studies, it is understood that children are the users of the computer and the Internet, but now they are more protected than in the past.

For children, the computer is logically a tool to have fun, read, access video games, communicate, etc.

Therefore, the care of the parents and the institution for these children is greater and more careful.

Studies done on children who use the Internet in Kosovo

According to sociologists, Kosovo is in the first place in the region for the use of the Internet, taking into account the young age, where the average age is 23.4 for women, 23.3 for men. So, a new Internet population, compared to

the generation of the 80s, they are a slower generation with more information, but not with more knowledge and knowledge than the generation of the 80s (Maloku, 2016).

The organization World Vision Albania and Kosovo [Study conducted by the non-governmental organization World Vision Albania in collaboration with World Vision Kosovo and Child Protect, Albanian Fact Sheet, and Child Protection and Participation Learning Hub, has conducted a study on the topic of "Online Child Safety" . The survey was carried out in the period December 2019-January 2020 through interviews of 900 children and with a geographical extension in several cities such as Pristina, Gjilan, Ferizaj, Pejë, Mitrovica and Gjakovë, The study showed that Albanian children use three main ways to have access on the internet. In 65% of cases, access to the Internet is provided by mobile devices, followed by PCs with 59% and laptops with 43%.

The influence of the family as the main environment of children's education

The family is not founded by the fact of staying close to others out of habit, but by the desire and joy of living together, in the growing ability to cooperate with love.

In the perspective of the danger brought by the use of the Internet in the family, we are witness to the fact that many families have been destroyed due to the lack of time for relationships between family members, or the perception that what the virtual world offers is more beautiful than the situation or the climate within one's own family.

So let's be careful and work more with our children to set limits of Internet use and advice.

The influence of the institution on the education of children towards the Internet

Education has the task of educating children, and this is already addressed at the curriculum level, since education is the result of subjective factors (genetic inheritance, individual temperament and commitment) and environmental influences.

Internet education should be positive. By exposing children to what is aesthetically and morally excellent, they are helped to develop their own judgment, prudence and the ability to reason. And here, it is important to recognize the fundamental value of parental example and the advantages of introducing young people to the classics of children's literature, to the fine arts and to appropriate contemporary music.

Cyberbullying

We must teach our children that when they feel threatened, mistreated, humiliated, mocked, insulted or purposefully targeted by another child or teenager or cyberbullied, to immediately notify their parents or his guardian. There are many forms of cyberbullying, but these are the most common:

➤ E-mails, threatening, insulting, mocking, prejudicial messages, etc.;
➤ Ridiculous or offensive posts on social networks;
➤ Offensive labels (pseudonyms) through posts on social networks;
➤ Posting photos, videos of other people without their approval, with mocking and insulting intent;
➤ Creating fake profiles on social networks in the name of another individual with the purpose of mocking or insulting (Madison, O, 2013);

Children's posture in front of the computer - Ergonomics

Ergonomics is the field that takes care of the adaptation of products and processes according to human anatomy in order to improve human well-being at work and optimize productivity.

Constant screen work causes muscle tension and pain as the back and body require movement.

3. Research methodology

This part is based on several steps about this research, in which it gives information about the method that was used, then about the population, and the other part gives information about the instrument that was used, in this case it is the questionnaire, which then explains the procedure until the realization of research and thus to the analysis of data and results.

Research object, research goal, quantitative and qualitative research methods , research hypotheses, research questions, sample, instrument

4. Research results

In this research, 215 students of grades 6-9 in upper secondary primary schools in the municipality of Prishtina were included, because this age of children spends a lot of time on the computer and the Internet and spends unnecessary and harmful time for their age .

In the following, the data obtained from the questionnaire are presented in graphs according to the answers of the students.
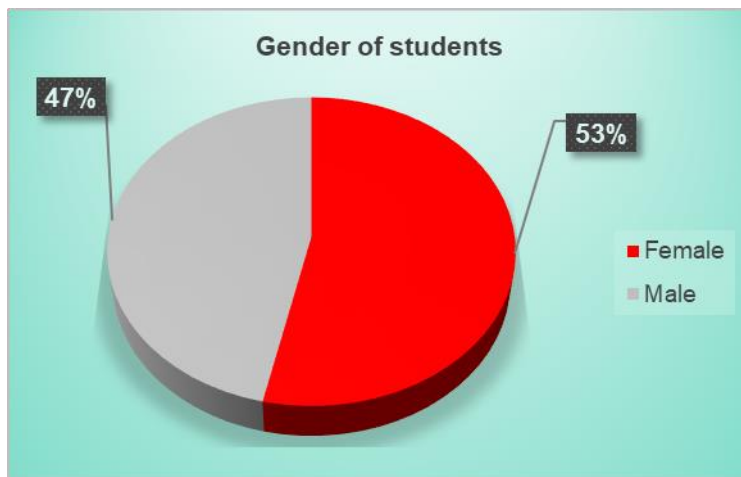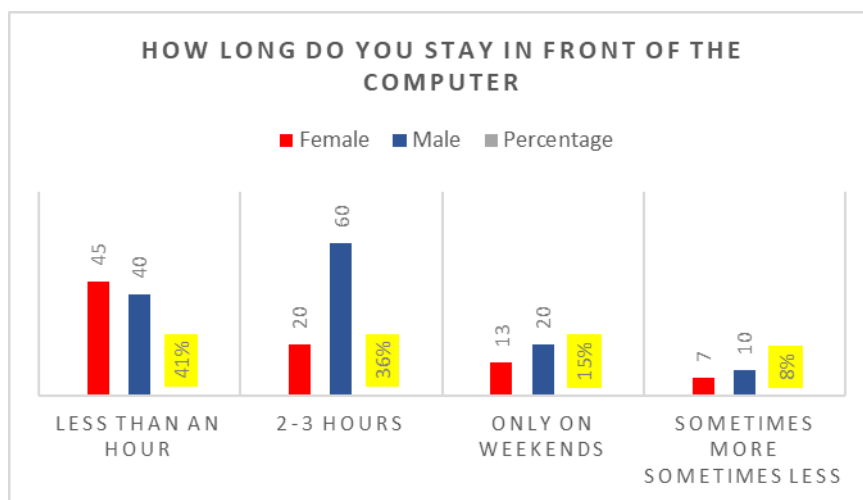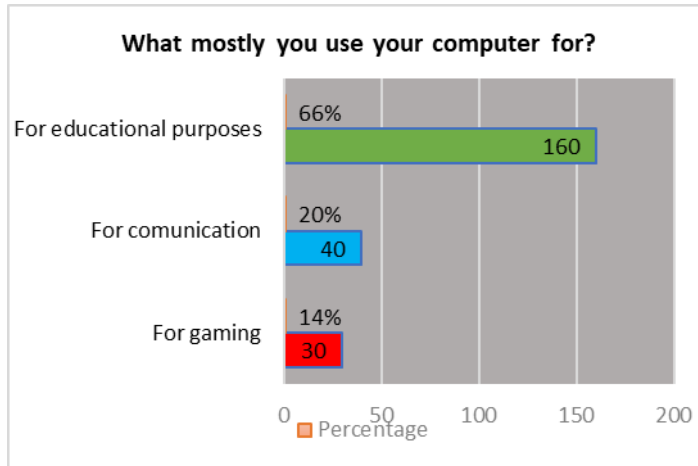
Gender of students

47%

53%

■ Female
■ Male

Chart 1. According to the chart, 215 students of grades 6-9 in the municipality of Pristina were included in the research and according to this it appears that the female gender dominates where 115 are female or 53%, while 100 students or 47% are male.

HOW LONG DO YOU STAY IN FRONT OF THE COMPUTER

■ Female ■ Male ■ Percentage

	LESS THAN AN HOUR	2-3 HOURS	ONLY ON WEEKENDS	SOMETIMES MORE SOMETIMES LESS
Female	45	20	13	7
Male	40	60	20	10
Percentage	41%	36%	15%	8%

Graph 2. With this graph, students' posture in front of the computer during the day is recorded. As seen in the graph, 41% of students stay less than one hour, 36% stay two to three hours, 15% stay only on weekends and 8% stay sometimes more and sometimes less, what is worth noting here is that standing in front of the computer for the specified time also differs by gender as indicated in the graph.

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What mostly you use your computer for?

For educational purposes — 66% — 160
For comunication — 20% — 40
For gaming — 14% — 30

Percentage

Graph 3. In order to understand as accurately as possible what students use the computer for, from the answers of the students where it turns out that 66% use it for learning purposes, 20% for communication and 14% for games, this is according to the answers received, while the conclusion ours is that they use it more for communication than for other purposes.
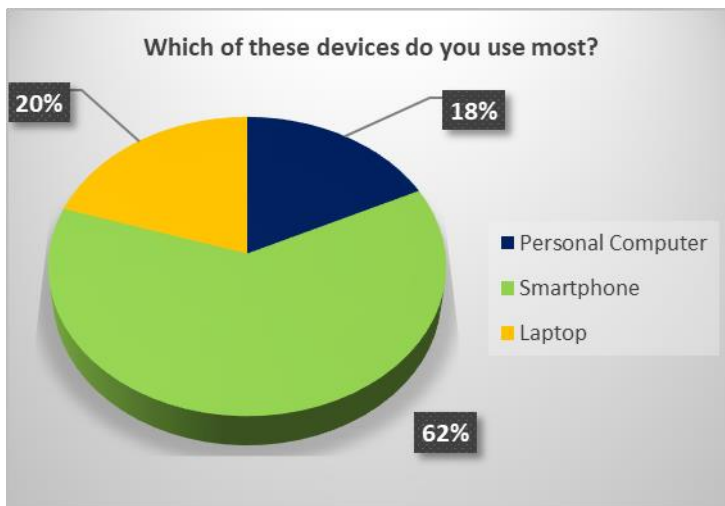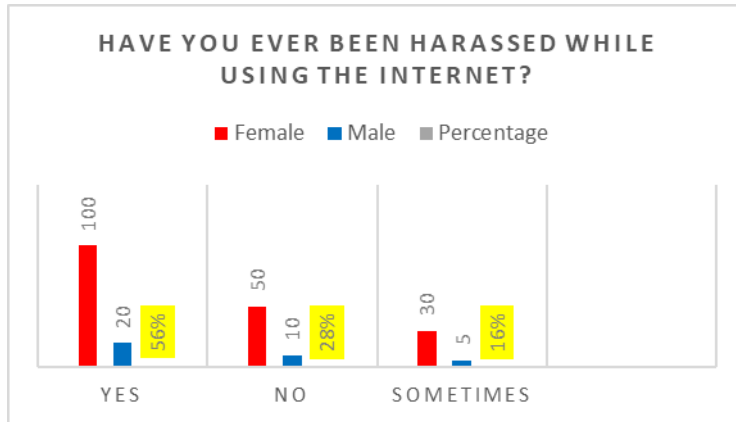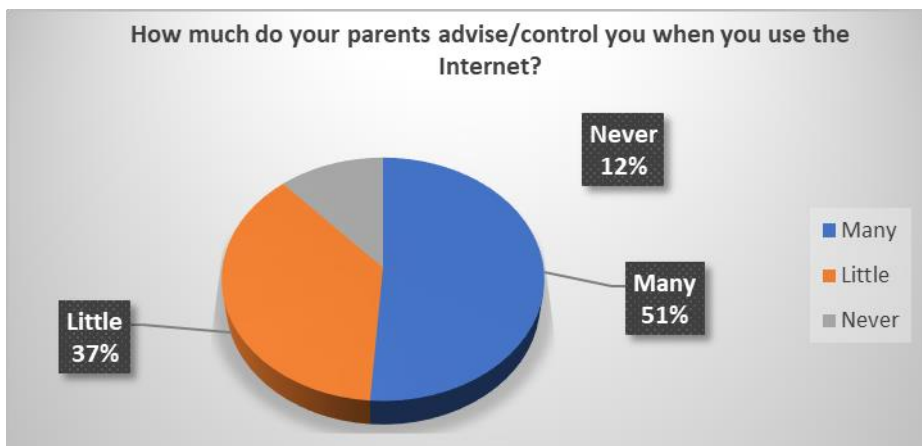

Which of these devices do you use most?

20%
18%
62%

- Personal Computer
- Smartphone
- Laptop

Chart 4. As can be seen from the chart, it is proven that students mostly use the smartphone for their own purposes with 62%, while there are also those who, in addition to the phone, also use the personal computer with 18%, but in contrast to the personal computer students also use the laptop with 20%.

HAVE YOU EVER BEEN HARASSED WHILE USING THE INTERNET?

Female   Male   Percentage

YES: 100, 20, 56%
NO: 50, 10, 28%
SOMETIMES: 30, 5, 16%

Graph 5. Although the students are not clear when they are bullied or when they are not safe when using the Internet, from the answers that emerged is that 56% are bullied, 28% have not been bullied and 16% have ever been Here the female gender dominates over the male gender.

How much do your parents advise/control you when you use the Internet?

Never 12%
Many 51%
Little 37%

Many
Little
Never

Graph 6. Between graph 5 and graph 6 there is a correlation because parents who advise/control their children while using the Internet are even less bullied compared to those who do not deal with their children.
According to the graph, it appears that 51% advise their children, 37% less deal with them and 12% do not deal with their children.

Conclusions

To confront the students with the security and posture in front of the computer must challenge today's educational communities and parents,

especially the society.

During this research, we first prepared a leaflet to inform students about safety and the attitude they should have when using the computer or other equipment.

Then, according to the results of this research, we were informed that students should be explained and helped in safety and standing in front of the computer, and that this is not enough, but the school as an institution should also do more, parents should have more time. too much for their children.

During the research, we have noticed that teachers in schools do not provide students with knowledge about safety and staying in front of the computer, or rather, very few have teaching units in their programs related to this topic for pedagogical needs, because the teachers lacked focus on teaching strategies also through ICT. Also, teachers instruct students to research on the Internet for educational needs, which would affect the correct education of the use of ICT.

The students had developed addictions and they were aware of it. In addition, they felt the need for their ICT education. In a word, they were looking for help to free them from their dependence on ICT, especially the Internet.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Educational institutions, parents and society should promote increased awareness and practices for computer safety and posture for students/children.

- ➢ School personnel teaching IT subjects must have the appropriate qualification and be trained annually by MES. Training should also be extended to kindergarten staff regarding the risk of child pornography in general and child pornography on the Internet more specifically.
- ➢ Schools' IT curriculum should be regularly updated and expanded to include protecting children online and being safer.
- ➢ Parents should be advised to talk to their child on the Internet or share an online activity with them.
- ➢ Do not give information about your home address, school or phone numbers to people you do not know;
- ➢ Do not download photos or videos sent from unknown addresses;
- ➢ Tell your parents or guardians immediately if you feel unsafe or threatened when using the Internet

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