INFORMATION AIMED AT MANIPULATING YOUTH CONSCIOUSNESS AND PROTECTING YOUNG PEOPLE FROM SUCH THREATS AND ATTACKS

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Annotation

This article scientifically analyzes the priority characteristics of protecting young people from destructive information that rapidly penetrates their consciousness in the current era of globalization. Globalization refers to the process of worldwide economic, political, cultural integration and unification. Its most notable features include the international division of labor, free movement of capital, labor, and production resources, standardization of legislation, economic and technological processes, as well as the merging and convergence of different cultures. As globalization systemically encompasses all spheres of society, protecting youth from any form of informational aggression is of crucial importance.

Keywords: information, globalization, aggression, social consciousness, ideological processes, information dissemination, internet systems, methods, tools.

Introduction

It is no secret that in the 21st century—the age of information—ideological processes are rapidly globalizing, and the speed at which different types of information with various content and purpose spread across the world is accelerating dramatically. In this context, social networks have become tools for ideological influence and threats. It should be noted that the use of the Internet to poison the minds of youth with destructive ideas and to turn their hearts and consciousness into objects of ideological influence is becoming one of the most widespread and fastest methods of ideological struggle. Developing factors, methods, and tools for preventing such influence remains one of the most urgent tasks.

Many thinkers even refer to this period as a time of "global crisis." As the well-known philosopher S.I. Dudnik writes: "The 20th century began with a strong sense of crisis and ended with this very feeling" [2, p.132]. Indeed, while globalization demonstrates its positive aspects in many fields today, it also reflects a situation in human development in which no nation can fight arising global problems alone; they can only be solved jointly.

Main Part

According to analyses, the negative consequences of globalization are clearly visible in ecology, healthcare, demographic resources, morality, family, education, upbringing, and

spiritual worldview. It is noteworthy that synergetics—emerging as an entirely new branch of science—has introduced such concepts as "global bifurcation point" to describe this crisis and has developed the "catastrophe theory." Oxford University scholar Nick Bostrom emphasizes that due to accelerating technological progress, humanity is rapidly approaching a critical turning point. Alongside nuclear threats, rapidly developing technologies such as nanosystems and machine intelligence present unprecedented risks and opportunities [4, pp.7–9].

Researcher A. Chumakov notes: "While globalization leads to universalization in social spheres, spiritual values, and worldviews, it does not rule out the preservation of traditionalism, cultural uniqueness, and diversity" [6, p.259]. In such times, individuals must act within a complex social environment. Recognizing the meaning of one's homeland, appreciating stability, and understanding oneself as part of the social environment are essential. The growing intensity of globalization requires countries to quickly adapt to competitive conditions. The key to successful and sustainable development is the state of the education system and the opportunities it provides for cultivating spiritually mature individuals.

State of Research

Analyses show that globalization naturally manifests in various forms. It is incorrect to consider any aspect of globalization as wholly positive or wholly negative. German sociologist U. Beck writes: "Without a doubt, globalization is the most frequently used and most frequently misused—and least studied—concept (a powerful weapon in debate, a slogan)" [8, p.40].

The rapid acceleration of information flow during globalization and the large amount of content being shared on social networks require careful evaluation of both positive and negative aspects. Portuguese writer J. Saramago declared: "I support anti-globalist movements because I dislike the order and system rapidly forming on our planet today." Meanwhile, J. Soros wrote: "Despite all the shortcomings of globalization, I am an ardent supporter of it—not only because of the wealth it brings, but also because of the freedoms it can provide people" [9, p.176].

Thus, globalization is complex and multifaceted, and its impact differs across countries depending on their economic potential, spiritual values, and political systems. Minimizing its negative effects and maximizing its positive impacts remain key determinants of each nation's future development [10, pp.37–41].

Today's rapidly evolving globalization has intensified debates about its main characteristics, tendencies, and consequences. The world has split into "globalists" and "anti-globalists."

Some scholars view globalization as a source of prosperity, choice, freedom of movement, access to information, better job opportunities, and access to top universities. Others see it as

a threat that contributes to global warming, environmental degradation, uncontrolled migration, unemployment, and the erosion of traditional values [11, pp.169–173].

Globalization essentially accelerates development and unites humanity in political, economic, social, moral, and cultural dimensions. It also creates a universal system of communication among people [12, p.256].

Analysis and Results

The 21st century—the age of civilizational dialogue—has entered human history as a period of unprecedented development in technology, communication systems, and information technologies. The globalizing tendencies influencing modern events increase civilizational interactions among nations. Understanding human history through civilizational processes has become dominant in academic thought for several reasons: long-standing scholarly traditions, its ability to explain complex issues, and the need to replace outdated Marxist-Leninist dogmas regarding developmental stages with more holistic explanations [13, pp.339–340].

Global changes will continue regardless of resistance. Forces seeking to use these changes for malicious purposes will also intensify negative influences. The core danger lies in attempts to undermine traditional thinking grounded in national values while promoting Western-centric models of economic, social, political, and cultural development. These global influences transmitted through telecommunications and social networks increasingly impact the spirituality of today's youth.

Human conscious activity does not form solely from daily routines; rather, it develops through various logical and emotional impressions shaped by information and external influences.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Given the realities of the global information space, it is necessary to improve legal mechanisms for protecting youth from harmful content and combating destructive ideological attacks. Strengthening spiritual immunity among the population—especially youth—promoting noble ideas, instilling national values, and developing educational and practical programs across all levels of education are essential.

To understand the intentions behind online content—videos, audio files, texts, posts, and images—youth must possess strong knowledge, worldview, and analytical skills. Restricting the Internet is unrealistic, and banning access to information does not solve the issue. Therefore, it is crucial to help young people comprehend the true goals and consequences of social threats through upbringing and education.

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