FACTORS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL PROTECTION OF YOUTH AGAINST VARIOUS INFORMATION THREATS

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Abstract:
The article examines the main ways of disseminating the issue of information and psychological security, touches on the problem of the danger of introducing alien ideas into the minds of young people, and proposes a specific scheme for creating a mechanism for opposing these ideas.

Key words: information threat, informational and psychological impact, psychoanalytic impact, intimidation, emotional pressure, challenge to aggression.

Introduction

Currently, as the phenomenon called information threat manifests itself, the degree of its danger also increases. In ancient times, the information threat had a fairly visible form of military confrontations, legends, and false agitation. If in this kind of threats of previous eras rivals declared war on each other openly, then at present external enemies exert influence on each other virtually, that is, in an invisible form. Hackers and cybercriminals are examples of this.

The transformation in a short period of time of the appearance of an information threat and - most importantly - its influence on the layer of youth serves as the basis for transferring it to the rank of an information-psychological threat. Since an important target of information and psychological threats is the solution of the tasks of ensuring information and psychological security of young people is directly related to the problem of the psychological impact of mass communication, the picture of the world, created by which, more and more determines people's vision of the surrounding reality, acquires "the meaning of a second reality" [6, 121]. This allows us to speak "about the next information boom and the development of the information society, and at the same time about destructive influences, deliberate distortion of information and the construction of discourses as a trend of the times" [6, 6]. Discourse is able to influence the state of society and the processes that take place in it: "while functioning in a certain social space, discourse not only reflects the processes taking place in it, but also forms social identity, opinions, ideas, attitudes, attitudes" [6, 9]. The study of the discourse of mass communication raises questions of its impact on the human psyche: to what extent does the picture of the world and human behavior change under the influence of the mass media, how active a person is in his communicative activity, what is the influence of mass communication on his psychological well-being, etc. [6, 113] ...

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The process of providing youth with information and psychological security of youth has a multifaceted character In which the educational environment is one of the important links in the social situation of development and personality formation

Main part

The psyche of modern youth as a user of social networks is defenseless, as it were, becoming a hostage to the cognitive technologies of network wars. Informational and psychological impact is not always perceived as a danger. On the contrary, it primarily attracts, amazes, captivates, impresses. Since information is the source of a person's orientation in the environment, it is on its basis that he makes decisions, forms his own assessments of events and other people, and builds his beliefs. The media, the Internet, social networks have become today the leading means of forming

... Analysis of the orientation and content of information training in the system allows us to single out two groups of contradictions concerning both information training in general and aspects of information security, as its invariant, in particular [7, 538].

In the first group, it is proposed to consider the contradictions arising between:
1) the level of requirements for an individual in a post-industrial (information) society and the level of personal information culture;
2) the rate of growth and renewal of information resources, the development and improvement of modern information and communication technologies and the possibilities of their effective use in the fields of education and professional activity, limited by insufficient information training;
3) the high cost of introducing modern information and communication technologies and insufficient returns from their use in the fields of education and professional activity;
4) standardization and unification of requirements for the quality of training in the field of information and communication technologies at various stages of education and significant differentiation of individual levels of training, insufficient inter-stage correlation of training programs in the field of information and communication technologies. The second group of contradictions is due to:
1) the primacy of the unconditional value of information and communication technologies as the technological basis of the modern information society in general and the information and educational environment in particular, and the weak reflection in the personal and public consciousness of their potential danger, associated risks, threats to information security;
2) the increasingly significant role of information confrontation in professional activities in the context of modern market relations and a competitive environment, and an insufficient level of real competence in the field of information security of future specialists;

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3) the discrepancy between the importance of information security issues and the pedagogical support of their study within the framework of information education and information training. The resolution of the above contradictions is associated with the development and improvement of information training in the country's education system, taking into account the requirements of information security [8, 164].

In contrast to the prevailing tendency of the natural science approach, characterized by deep specialization of individual areas and sections, at present, an approach is only emerging that considers security problems as a single, holistic science in its continuous development. Since various aspects of security (economic, political, pedagogical social, information etc.) are developed by many social and technical sciences, including psychologists, then they should contribute to the formation of a general theory of security.

... Each harmful idea is systematically studied in advance and, according to the mood of the society of a particular state, is directed in accordance with the classification according to the following types: [9, 412]. Informational and psychological impact;

1. Psychogenic effects;

2. Psychoanalytic impact;

3. Neuro-linguistic impact;

4. Psychotronic influence;

5. Psychotropic effects.

Information and psychological impact -

this type of IPU is an impact through words and information. This impact is mainly directed at government authorities and society. It is aimed at awakening among the population a sense of distrust, hostility to each other, dissatisfaction with local and central authorities. The main tools of IP influence are intimidation, emotional pressure, and the challenge of aggression. Words are selected that have a strong psychological effect on a person, which - the most important thing - ends with the provision of false information.

1. Psychogenic effects -

impact that manifests itself in physical forms (with the help of temperature, sound, light, etc.) and introduces a person into a state of shock. For example, this includes an image of mass extermination disseminated via the Internet or the change by means of special equipment of one state of the sound on the telephone lines of another state, the effect of color, etc.

1. Psychoanalytic impact -

impact on the subconscious of a person. It manifests itself through command words, images, smells, sounds. For example, people can be controlled by entering their subconscious with

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the help of incomprehensible music and sounds transmitted through the media. More precisely, these sounds are distributed in codified form.

2. Neuro-linguistic impact -

changing a person's motivation with the help of linguistic programs.

3. Psychotronic influence -

a way of unconscious influence on the thinking or subconsciousness of people. These techniques encode the human brain by means of high or low frequency generators. A striking example of this is the virus "phenomenon of the 25th frame", which negatively affects the psychophysiological area of a person. Negative influences are carried out taking into account all sensitive human channels [4, 211-215].

4. Psychotropic effects -

impact on the human psyche through various medical preparations, chemical and biological substances. In addition, the unloading of especially slippery polymers onto the train rails or the spilling of highly bonding polymers on the flight path of an aircraft have a psychotropic effect.

The most important field for the spread of information threats is the media; some of the movies shown here carry a kind of emotional virus. One of them is Virus 666, a computer virus used in the 25th frame of a 666 byte color sequence. Usually, this virus leads to changes in the heart rate and blood pressure in the small circulatory system - blood circulation arrest in the head and fingers and toes [4, 229-231].

It is necessary to explain to young people the relevance of the analysis of information that is being introduced into society and, on the basis of this analysis, through the media, explain to young people the true essence of destructive ideas. Where the formation of information culture of youth is important.

Young people should know that each information serves a purpose (directly, indirectly)

In the process of globalization, ideas introduced into spirituality may look innocent and attractive, but their real basis is explosive. That is why every young person, perceiving information, must comprehensively analyze it and, realizing the topic, the goals pursued by the dissemination of this information, draw the right conclusions for himself.

In the process of the rapid development of our information civilization, the problem of manipulating people's consciousness is becoming increasingly important. And at the same time, the most vulnerable social category is youth, because it is she who perceives social problems most acutely and, having no life experience to understand and analyze their causes and consequences, easily falls into error regarding the truth of certain events.

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If we analyze the definitions given by authoritative foreign researchers to the phenomenon of manipulation, then we can single out the main, generic signs of manipulation. [10, 100].

First, manipulation is a kind of spiritual, psychological influence (not physical violence or threat of violence). The target of the manipulator's actions is the spirit, mental structures of the human personality, consciousness.

Secondly, manipulation is a hidden influence, the fact of which should not be revealed by the object of manipulation. As G. Schiller notes: "To achieve success, manipulation must remain invisible. The success of manipulation is guaranteed when (...) the person being manipulated believes that everything that happens is natural and inevitable.

Third, manipulation is an influence that requires significant skill and knowledge. There are, of course, talented nuggets with powerful intuition, capable of manipulating the consciousness of others with the help of primitive means .. That is, in modern conditions in information and communication processes they use not just individual techniques, but special manipulative technologies

Discussions

An obligatory component of training on information security of young people is the study of the basics of its legal support. Among the tasks solved by the state in the field of information security is the intensive development of legal regulation of relations in the field of countering threats, priority interests in the information sphere are consolidated, which is facilitated by the adoption of a significant number of legislative acts.

Within the framework of studying the technological aspects of ensuring information security of information systems and technologies in the field of future activities, the subject of study for university students should be the principles and content of organizational support for information security (security policy, control, delimitation and restriction of access to information resources);

principles of creating integrated information security systems; methods and means of ensuring information security (authentication and identification of users and technical means, organization of information protection in personal computers, cryptographic transformation of information and electronic signature); features of information protection in databases and telecommunication networks; fundamentals of computer virology, methods and means of protection against computer viruses and malicious programs; requirements for users of information and communication technologies and recommendations for ensuring personal information security). The main thing in the construction of a "technological block" is its structuring and such a selection of content, which should ensure that the trainees understand the fact that, despite the abundance of dangers and threats, it is possible to maintain the necessary and sufficient level of information security and minimize risks with the appropriate organization, investment and the level of user training.

Conclusion

Summing up all of the above, we can say that the provision of information and psychological security at the ideological range, the formation of a political and psychological worldview capable of resisting alien ideas, is becoming relevant for modern psychology.

carrying out psychocorrections and psychoprophylactic works are important methods of shaping the worldview of value orientations of the ideals of modern young people as an ideological and psychological task, and each member of our society is responsible for this work.

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