

The Globalized Information Environment In The Education Of Youth: Problems And Solutions

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Abstract: The article extensively covers the issues of disseminating impartial and truthful information in military educational institutions, the increasing urgency of meeting the information needs of the population, primarily youth, and shaping the ideological and worldview immunity of young people in the globalized information environment.

Keywords: Mass media, national mentality, healthy belief, patriotism, toxic information, "virtual" information space, socially dangerous information.

Introduction: At a time when the globalization process is intensifying, the most fundamental task for any mass media outlet is to find its place and develop within the global information space. Therefore, it is impossible to imagine today's world and the lives of people everywhere without mass media. Consequently, mass media have become organically intertwined with all aspects of human life.

In the context of the globalization of the world information space, the impact of ideological and informational threats is being felt, which can negatively influence the development of human consciousness, heart, national mentality, healthy beliefs, and feelings of patriotism and devotion.

In his Address, the Head of our state quoted, "The greatest wealth is intellect and knowledge, the greatest legacy is good upbringing, the greatest poverty is ignorance!" and set numerous goals and tasks for us [1].

In today's conditions of globalization, the demand for information is increasingly intensifying. For this reason, disseminating impartial and truthful information and satisfying the information needs of the population, primarily youth, are more relevant than ever. In an age of information onslaught, the unparalleled role and influence of mass media in providing the public, and first and foremost our youth, with truthful information about events happening around them and explaining the ideas embedded in any biased information is

evident. A large percentage of the socio-political and ideological information rapidly disseminated through mass media is causing concern in various countries around the world.

Forces aspiring to dominate the world are attempting to use information as a weapon. In other words, on one hand, information is gaining importance as a source serving to expand humanity's spiritual world and enrich human intellect and thought, while on the other hand, it is no secret to anyone today that information is also turning into a "weapon" that separates a person from their own identity, nation, and homeland, ultimately turning them into a complete conformist. Even now, many countries are forced to take special measures to protect their culture, traditions, and spiritual values from foreign information influence. Therefore, it is extremely important to understand the content of the incoming information flow amidst rapidly unfolding events, interpret it correctly, and draw conclusions.

Today, the population, including youth, receives information of various contents through mass media in their daily lives, educational processes, and work activities. The films they watch, the programs they see, and the radio broadcasts they listen to influence their spiritual world differently, depending on their content and essence. Considering the positive and negative aspects of influence through mass media, it can be said that the information environment a person receives plays a significant role in their spiritual development.

Hence, what young people are watching and listening to must not be overlooked, first and foremost, by the family they are growing up in, as well as by educational institutions.

The Internet is another of the most intensive tools of the information space. The availability and scale of information exchange opportunities provide us with broad possibilities and, at the same time, call for human awareness. Because, along with the information we need and require, there are also pages on the Internet that promote ideas alien to our national ideology and incompatible with our spirituality, destructive and aggressive ideas. Especially in recent years, the increase in pages on the international system promoting information that poisons the human mind – based on aggression, militancy, murder, falsehood, and other information contrary to humanity and society – calls each of us to vigilance. We often witness youth debating on social networks like Odnoklassniki, Facebook, Twitter, YouTube about various issues—books, pictures, movies, songs [2].

Of course, exchanging ideas stimulates the mind and nourishes thought. But we must not forget that the backlash of some socially dangerous information can create scenes more dangerous than the information itself.

The Internet, mobile phones, information technology – all these are the fruits of human intellect and potential, they serve humanity, to make the difficult easier and the distant closer. But frankly, no automata, machines, or computers can replace a human, nor can they become spiritual nourishment for the human heart and soul. Our goal is not to abandon them, but to use them wisely while preserving our identity and values. In this, the role of the family, neighborhood, educational institutions, public and state organizations is undoubtedly immense.

Taking these into account, the following proposals can be made regarding the formation of ideological and worldview immunity of youth in a globalized information environment:

Strengthening the system of analyzing social thought among youth in the information sphere;

Studying the worldview of youth in the "virtual" information space, increasing the effectiveness of activities in this area;

Explaining to students during classes (for example, in the section on studying the Internet in the subject of Informatics, during certain minutes of educational hours) that many foreign social networks also have negative aspects that do not correspond to our national mentality;

Forming a culture of using the Internet;

Forming ideological immunity in the context of globalization and strong competition in the information space, recognizing that national values and self-identity are threatened by threats to our spirituality and future;

Enhancing the media literacy and culture of using information technologies among the growing young generation, increasing their ideological immunity;

Increasing the role of media education, particularly mass media, in providing spiritual and moral education to students.

In implementing these measures, it is very important to adhere to the principles of scientific approach, coordination, systematic management, and to consider the age characteristics of the trainees. Engaging broad layers of society: state authorities and administration bodies, civil society institutions, public organizations, self-government bodies, parents, and teachers is appropriate.

Generally speaking, when it comes to the human spiritual world, it is known to all of us that spiritual education is an important factor in the development of our country and civil society [3].

In the formation of an innovative economy, ICT manifests itself in two forms. Firstly, information and communication technologies are the most important object of innovative activity, forming one of the leading sectors of the economy – the information industry. Secondly, ICT acts as a fundamental system for ensuring (supporting) successful innovative activity and an innovative economy.

The developing information industry of the innovative economy includes two sectors. The primary sector combines structures directly related to ICT hardware and software, the development and production of new technologies, the production of new information and knowledge, as well as the provision of information services. Information activities predominate in this sector. The main products of the field are information and knowledge, information tools, systems and technologies, and information services.

The secondary sector of the information industry belongs to the structure of other economic entities related to material production and energy production. The activities of this branch are aimed at increasing the efficiency and productivity of material and energy production sectors, i.e., the information goods and services produced in the secondary sector are consumed within the relevant industrial framework.

Our security in the world of mass media, in the face of global threats, depends primarily on issues of effective multilateral cooperation. In this regard, it is of great

importance to pay special attention to studying the activities of the international community aimed at providing an adequate response to modern threats and ensuring security. In various countries, activities to ensure public order and security are carried out differently, based on the specific features of the administrative territory, political system, and state governance. In this regard, each state has its own unique experience, and studying it is one of the urgent demands of today. As D.V. Vasilev noted, studying foreign experience allows for identifying factors contributing to social development, revealing the basic patterns of society and its individual subsystems, forming criteria for socio-historical progress, predicting the dynamics of social relations, and identifying the most effective ways to solve existing problems.[4]

To develop a common approach for the OSCE on cybersecurity issues and define the role of the OSCE in this process, a conference on "A Common Approach to Cybersecurity: Defining the OSCE's Future Role" was held in Vienna on May 9-10, 2011. The forms and methods of illegal use of cyberspace and the relevant countermeasures of international and regional organizations were analyzed, and the impact of cyber on security in the OSCE region was assessed. They also discussed the possibilities for the OSCE to apply a comprehensive approach to cybersecurity, including through the exchange of experience among countries in the region and developing norms regulating state behavior in cyberspace; the possibility of making decisions aimed at strengthening cybersecurity in the region. In 2013, the OSCE adopted innovative recommendations including "Confidence-Building Measures in Cybersecurity to Improve Transparency and Security in the Region," including cooperation with the private sector and critical infrastructure providers, as well as common approaches to cybersecurity management.

The 2017 Austrian OSCE Conference on "Cybersecurity of Critical Infrastructure: Strengthening Confidence in the OSCE" contributed to discussions among participating states on addressing the most pressing issues of ICT security, sharing best practices on effective and efficient response to critical incidents. Joint measures include: combating terrorism and criminal activities in cyberspace in accordance with OSCE commitments; protecting critical infrastructure from malicious ICT activities; protecting human rights on the Internet based on existing principles of international law. The OSCE's Bratislava conference "Cyber and ICT Security for a Safe Future: The OSCE's Role in Supporting Regional Cyber Stability" (2019) created a platform for representatives of state, private, and non-governmental sectors in the OSCE region [5].

Comprehensive dialogue on ICT security issues at the global, regional, and national levels is being implemented.

From this point of view, by way of conclusion, it can be said that the process of forming ideological immunity in youth must be carried out regularly and continuously at all levels of the republic's education system, throughout the activities of mass media, based on today's demands and specific measures.

Indeed, in a globalized information environment, educating a well-rounded person who lives every action considering the interests of the Homeland and the people should become the main goal. In our opinion, focusing on the education of youth's consciousness and thinking is of great importance in ensuring the inviolability of their spiritual world. In properly directing youth's attitude towards the information flow, parents, teachers, and mentors must explain to young people in the process of imparting knowledge and education, teach them to compare thoughts, categorize them, and distinguish good from bad. It is necessary for parents at home and teachers and mentors in educational institutions to regularly take an interest in what they are watching, what they are hearing, and their thoughts and opinions on these matters.

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