Network Destructive Content And Spiritual Security Of Youth In The Modern Multicultural World

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Abstract. In case the space of this article we will try to address the issue of intercultural dialogue not just as topical and timely in today's multicultural world, rightly concerned about the question of the consistency of the pace of development of the countries and peoples and the possibility of building bridges between different "countries and peoples". But imagine the problem dialogizm in the context of philosophical categories "life" itself as such, i.e., through the prism of understanding active processes associated with the popular youth Wednesday malicious content involving young people in interactive ideologically oriented games, bearing a radical threat to the spiritual security of our country in a digital society. Our theoretical reasoning relied on their own experience and practice, proven in the course of implementing youth student projects. Including on the problem of counteracting a real threat from destructive extremist movements that have openly declared themselves and are increasingly gaining strength in the orbit of the modern world.

Keyword: youth, multicultural world, life itself, the dialogue of cultures, expansion, malicious content, spiritual safety, destructive ideology, mechanisms to counter propaganda.
Introduction
At the turn of the century, we clearly discover a new socio-cultural reality that has analogues both in natural and material reality and associated with the dominance of various kinds of networks, network structures and discourses in society [16]. Indeed, the formation of the phenomenon of the global world, network culture and "net-thinking" (network thinking) [8, p. 70; 9, pp. 49-50, pp. 54-55;10, pp. 613-614]. By the beginning of the third millennium, the entire spectrum of its poly communicative environment was actually completed, increasing the degree of cultural interaction between peoples at an unprecedented pace. Thus, the idea of "polyphony" and "dialogue of cultures" justifies itself on the path of mutual self-knowledge, parity development of various cultural and historical traditions against the background of intercultural contacts. However, on the other hand, we are seeing an increase in risk-generating trends and destruction of the modern world, including extremist ideology, the expansion of harmful content on the Web, aimed at youth. It knows neither boundaries nor "codes of honor", not recognizing the eternal universal values and ideals, trampling on the most important moral category - the inherent value of human life [1; 2; 8]. This situation actualizes the development of a "safety mechanism" that counteracts destructive movements in modern youth network discourse.

Methodology: general conceptualization is achieved through the application of general philosophical methods and principles (dialectical, phenomenological, hermeneutic; general scientific methods of historical-philosophical, comparative-historical research, cultural-semiotic interpretation, systemic and synergistic approaches associated with cross-cultural methodology. The implemented synthesis of philosophical-anthropological and historical-philosophical approaches to the analysis of network destructive phenomena, malicious content on the Internet network made it possible to adequately study this problem.

The results achieved are that: 1) The concept of "destructive communities" as a global phenomenon of the modern world order is substantiated, and network media technologies as a segment for network wars, where the battle is for the minds of young people; 2) The negative role of information and media network culture is revealed, which generates ideologically radical directions in its depths that do not meet the value-normative rules in society; 3) The destructive power of extremist ideology is proved in its most diverse, sometimes hidden or veiled images and faces, and it is shown that the most unprotected and therefore ideologically vulnerable teenage and youth audience, "hanging out" on dubious sites; 4) It is substantiated that since youth is a consumer of negative and anti-spiritual products, widely represented in today's media space, insofar as preventive countermeasures are needed.

1. Network structures of information terrorism: impact on youth
Of particular danger to the stability and security of the modern world order are the network structures of information terrorism, which seeks to have a total influence on the minds and hearts of our contemporaries through the active development of the media space. It is it that is considered the most effective tool for the ideological influence of online extremism and terrorism on the world stage [4; 5; 6, pp. 4-5]. The information and communication strategy of terrorism is being actively implemented through the use of the capabilities of the global Internet. Modern terror has no demarcations and borders (in this sense it is cosmopolitan). Increasingly, the TV screen becomes
a battlefield, where there is a battle for the prerogatives to manipulate public consciousness, for dominance over the spiritual world of people, the hierarchy of values, needs and ideals. Therefore, there is an urgent need to inculcate a rational-reflexive culture that develops immunity and protection of a person from the influence of extremist ideology [12; 13]. These complex issues primarily affect, of course, young people, the organization of their cultural leisure, including, all the more so, given the destructive role of Internet content. [7, pp. 200-2-1, pp. 205-206]. According to the experts, “... in the modern multicultural world, in order to achieve a dialogue between countries, peoples and cultures, in the fight against ideological sabotage, it is necessary to change the system itself”; in this regard, the world community needs not only to realize the serious danger posed by the network structures of information terrorism, but also to consolidate efforts to develop "safety mechanisms" on the path of an extremist strategy that seeks total domination through the active development of the media space” [16; 18, pp. 114-122]. In view of the foregoing, the task of instilling a rational-reflexive culture that develops immunity and protection of a person from the influence of extremist ideology is being updated. This is all the more important because, as experts say, information and terrorist activities, or rather information wars, are increasingly becoming latent and sophisticated, custom-made and long-term in nature, with the growing dynamics of extremist technologies. The danger here is that the target of terrorist and extremist attacks is young people, falling into the epicenter of information threats and manipulations.

2. Expansion of malicious content into the cultural and spiritual field of Russian society and countermeasures

In the conditions of Russian practice, the timeliness of this issue is related to the real situation in the teenage and youth environment of society. It is due to the expansion of harmful content into the cultural and spiritual field of Russian society, which has particularly affected the youth segment (primarily adolescence), and involves youth in a network of closed virtual suicidal communities (“Blue Whale”, etc.). As well as promoting suicide and inciting teenagers to commit suicide with the help of interactive games. In this regard, one of the solutions to this problem is seen on the path of nationwide consolidation of Russian society at all levels (state - church - society). That is, we are talking about the unification of civil institutions to form a holistic public consciousness of the younger generation [19; 14; pp. 87-88, pp. 96-97]. A practical solution to this problem was realized in the All-Russian project of Belgorod scientists. Its name reflected the essence and the main idea: "Life is not a game (!) - let's protect children from deadly content" [12, p. 3, pp. 4-5, pp. 35-38]. The project was an attempt to develop and offer non-standard forms of leisure activities for the teenage and youth contingent of the Belgorod region (they were prepared taking into account the experience gained in the process of implementing project activities). Its main mission is to become part of a single mechanism to prevent and counteract the involvement of the country's youth in asocial, especially suicidal communities, and the main idea is to show teenagers the inherent value of real life, life is a game, and a wide field for multifaceted self-realization (Hence - the culmination project was a special video to protect children from deadly content) [12; 19. pp. 114-15].

Conclusion
As part of the article's problem, we recommend: 1) to introduce non-standard and creative forms of strengthening the social status of young people, forms of self-realization in the educational team. They will help shift the focus of youth regional policy towards focusing efforts on unlocking the creative potential of the individual, will contribute to a wider popularization of spiritual and moral values; 2) to popularize such forms of leisure practices, to popularize such forms of leisure practices that are already partly practiced in our region, being in demand among young people, but which are not fully developed due to their “narrow” local implementation. For example, cooperation in orphanages, animal shelters, zoo areas and other forms; 3) It is difficult to overestimate the moral effect of such cultural leisure; 4) making adjustments to the – state youth policy” (from the development of recommendations to prevent and counteract the involvement of a teenage audience in virtual suicidal organizations (communities, groups, hashtags) to a system of social responsibility measures (indifference, inaction, propaganda of the "aesthetics of death", etc.); 5) strengthening propaganda work and education of youth within the framework of the volunteer movement. It is symptomatic that activists, including those in the Belgorod Region, have quickly joined the fight against malicious Internet content; 6) the introduction of ethical control and regulation by state and public structures for harmful network effects "of destructive and antisocial subcultural groups in the network space; tougher criminal penalties for "groups of death". All this will make it possible to achieve a nationwide consolidation of society, the formation of a single civil space for the fight against virtual deadly communities.

References


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1 This also includes nursing homes, people with disabilities, the disabled (this is a more mature level of cultural leisure, requiring certain special training and maturity of the individual).


