Impact of Disinformation on Community Sustainability in Information Space

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Abstract:

The effect of disinformation on the stability of society in information space requires an analysis within complex gnoseological and methodological paradigms of the impact of human consciousness on cognitive structures and social institutional mechanisms in the context of globalization of informatization processes. As a result of the evolution of Information Communication Technologies, the dynamics of the formation and development of the Institute of family sociality is inextricably linked directly with the configuration of the digital environment, and the impact of this phenomenon on social stability is being considered within the framework of various areas of modern science, including sociology, philosophy, psychology, communication theories and Information Security Studies. This article also cites information on the impact of disinformation on community sustainability in the information space.

Keywords: disinformation, information, family, modern globalization, social ideological.

Introduction: The ontological essence of disinformation is directly related to the implementation of cognitive manipulation strategies affecting social consciousness and collective memory systems, and its complexity is manifested through the adaptation of information to certain discursive formats based on truth paradigms and semantic reconstructions. Therefore, the presence of the Institute of family sociality in the information space is inextricably linked with the gnoseological, epistemological and sociocognitive changes caused by disinformation.

In the context of an informed society, the information consumption of the family is based on complex discursive formats, which directly affects the processes of family decision-making, which makes the issues of authenticity and epistemic reliability of information relevant. Subjective reconstruction of information through algorithmic filtration processes of the digital media environment can lead to fragmentation of information space and radicalization of Social Thought in

the family sociality system. From this point of view, there is an increasing need for the development of family information security strategies, information critical analysis, identification of disinformation and strengthening socio-cultural mechanisms aimed at the formation of immunity against it. The influence of disinformation on the stability of society is a complex socioconstructivist process, the manifestation of which at the family level takes the form of information conflicts, sociocognitive discord and social ideological segmentation. In these cases, misinterpretation or intentional distortion of information in the family environment can form foci of instability in society. In particular, the complexity of the mechanisms of algorithmic resonance and information manipulation in social networks increases the pressure on family communications, increasing the likelihood that the internal information environment of the family will be in a manipulative state. One of the most serious threats to the Institute of family sociality is the nature of disinformation to artificially construct a particular socioculture within society.

Methodology

It is known that disinformation is not limited only to the dissemination of false information, but also applies by strengthening certain social constructs and manifesting them as truths in the minds of the general public. From this point of view, disinformation in the context of Family Communications is provided by mechanisms aimed at deforming perceptions of social realism, complicating social awareness processes. Such deforming processes can weaken social stability indicators and negatively affect the role and functional mechanisms of the family in the social system. Therefore"...of particular importance is the stabilization of the spiritual environment of families prone to social threats, the following aspects of the gerontopedagogical study of intergenerational problems in the family: 1. Historical approach: to evaluate the social views, behaviors, interests and other aspects of generations based on the specific characteristics of a particular historical period, conditions, in their research. 2. Analysis and study of the specific lifestyle of the older generation and young people. In this, a theoretical and empirical study of the social status, Environment, way of life and its development of the family. 3. Analysis of the role and role of the older generation in the comprehensive development of the younger generation. 4. Gerontopedagogical experience in overcoming the existing socio-economic conditions, conflicts that arise between generations as a result of an increase in the difference between generations as a result of changes in the environment. 5. A stratified (vertical pedagogical) approach to the activities of the older generation. This approach has come in handy in studying them by dividing them into groups of different classes"[1].

In the context of modern globalization, the information space has become a key factor in the formation and orientation of social relations. The intense dissemination of information has been affecting the traditional forms of social institutions, in particular family sociality, causing their transformation. Under the influence of digital communication technologies, social hierarchies are reshaped and family institutions are adapted to new conditions. In this process, the phenomenon of disinformation manifests itself as a serious danger. Management of human consciousness through information manipulation, falsification of reality, increased distrust of social institutions, and denial of traditional values negatively affect the stability of society.

Results and Discussion

The social philosophical essence of disinformation is based on its potential to deform social consciousness. Social institutions maintain their functional and axiological stability in relation to the reliability of information. However, artificial data distortion in the social information space, the prevalence of false messages, and the manipulative nature of information imperceptibly shape the

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boundaries of real and virtual sociality in society, reducing the level of trust in social institutions. Therefore, the influence of disinformation on family sociality affects not only the process of individual thinking, but also the socio-cultural and moral state of the whole society. In parallel with this "modern family model"", an increase in a woman's political, economic, and social status leads to a change in roles within the family and the mayors of family life. The parent leads a professional career and family commitment proportionally (equitably). Children are instilled with entrepreneurial skills and the idea of being independent"[2].

As the influence of the modern information space on the transformation of social institutions increases, the higher education system should be the main factor in the formation of intellectual and epistemological foundations that can resist these processes. To strengthen the information sovereignty of society and reduce the impact of disinformation on social institutions, it is required to develop critical thinking, increase media literacy and form a culture of scientific thinking. Higher education institutions should play a leading role in the formation of immunity against information attacks, strengthening social institutions and ensuring the sovereignty of the National Information Space.

The information space is considered a complex phenomenon that becomes an integral part of the life of modern society and manifests itself as one of the main factors in the formation of a person's worldview, beliefs, values and social behavior. The rapid increase in the flow of information in this space brings the problem of its qualitative analysis, reliability and objectivity of sources to the agenda. From the point of view of social philosophy, disinformation is not limited only to the dissemination of false information, but it is an attempt to disrupt the cohesion of society in the information space by distorting interpretation of real reality, unilateral lighting or deliberately placing it in the wrong context.

Disinformation and information manipulation also directly affect the family environment. In one setting where parents are supposed to teach their children how to analyze information, make the right conclusions, the flow of false information can disrupt the internal stability of the family, deepen intergenerational disparity and undermine family values. In particular, the younger generation's social media activity and poor ability to critically assess information further increase the dangerous effects of disinformation. Distorted realistic visions in the information space, the confusion of truth and falsehood cause insecurity in society, a tendency to manipulation, moral relativism, and a change in spiritual leanings. M.N.Normamatova "in the second half of the 20th century, the idea of virtuality arose independently of each other in several areas of Science and technology. The introduction to the world of virtuality, which is made up of Virtual objects, and its research began. The development of virtual particles in physics, virtual temperature in Metereology, virtual state in ergonomics, virtual Ability in psychology, virtual theater in artology, virtual man in anthropology, computerized virtual reality in computer technology and other concepts provides an opportunity to carry out epistemological reflection on the object of virtualistic cognition"[3] argues that.

Conclusion: In modern society, the responsibility of parents in raising children should be studied not only from a pedagogical, but also from a sociological and philosophical point of view. It is important that parents are not limited to raising their children only spiritually and morally, but also

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focus on developing their ability to form a culture of working with information, analyze information, distinguish between lies and reality. Information culture should become a component of the system of general education and education of the family. In a context where the impact of digital technology and media on social life is increasing, the scarcity of Information Culture makes society vulnerable to manipulation. From this point of view, today S.As Rastorguev correctly pointed out, " many countries are taking special measures to keep their citizens, culture, traditions and spiritual wealth from the influence of information by an alien State. The need to protect national information sources and maintain information privacy in World Open Systems is born. Because in such a departure, states can face a political and economic confrontation, a crisis in international relations. Therefore, information security, information warfare and information weapons are currently in the center of everyone's attention"[4] remains.

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