

PEDAGOGICAL BASIS OF FORMING SPIRITUAL IMMUNITY IN THE EDUCATION OF YOUTH IN THE CONDITIONS OF GLOBALISATION

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Abstract : *This article analyzes the pedagogical foundations of the formation of spiritual immunity in the education of young people in the context of globalization. The study highlights the positive and negative effects of globalization processes on the consciousness of young people , the need to ensure spiritual stability in the context of information attacks, and the theoretical and methodological foundations of the concept of spiritual immunity. It also substantiates the effectiveness of modern pedagogical approaches, interactive methods , and competency-based educational technologies that serve to develop spiritual immunity in the education of young people. The results of the study show that the formation of spiritual immunity is a continuous, systematic , and integrative pedagogical process.*

Keywords: *globalization, youth education, spiritual immunity, ideological immunity, pedagogical approach, information culture, critical thinking, competence, spiritual education, personal development.*

Entrance

and profound impact on all spheres of human development, in particular, on the education system . The rapid development of information and communication technologies, the expansion of intercultural contacts, and the complexity of the social environment are placing new demands on the worldview, values , and behavior of the younger generation. In this regard, globalization creates not only positive opportunities, but also complex problems such as moral threats, information attacks , and various ideological influences.

In this context, educating young people as individuals who are loyal to national and universal values, independent thinkers, have strong ideological immunity, and are spiritually mature is emerging as an urgent pedagogical problem. In particular, the concept of “spiritual immunity” is of particular importance as an important pedagogical category that expresses a person’s ability to consciously resist external negative information, foreign ideas, and destructive influences.

From this point of view, improving the education of young people in the education system, developing scientific and pedagogical foundations for the formation of spiritual

immunity in them, and introducing modern methods and technologies are among the priority areas of pedagogical science today. This article analyzes the theoretical and methodological foundations, pedagogical approaches and practical aspects of the formation of spiritual immunity in the education of young people in the conditions of globalization.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

The issue of forming spiritual immunity in the upbringing of youth in the context of globalization is one of the current scientific areas that is being widely studied in modern pedagogy, psychology, and socio-philosophical sciences. In scientific research on this problem, special attention is paid to the spiritual stability of the individual, the ability to resist information attacks, and the level of loyalty to national values.

The theoretical foundations of such concepts as "spirituality", "spiritual education", "ideological immunity" are widely covered in the works of local and foreign researchers. In particular, pedagogical scientists interpret the spiritual development of young people as an important component of personality formation, and the influence of the social environment, the family institution, educational institutions and the media space on the upbringing process is deeply analyzed. At the same time, modern scientific literature, along with the positive opportunities of the globalization process, also scientifically covers its spiritual and informational pressures on the minds of young people.

The analysis shows that the concept of spiritual immunity has been studied in many studies in close connection with "ideological immunity", "information culture" and "critical thinking competence". Some authors explain this concept in terms of the internal value system of a person and the level of social consciousness, while others interpret it as a stable psychological protection mechanism formed through pedagogical influences. Nevertheless, the issue of studying spiritual immunity as a systematic pedagogical model in the context of youth education has not yet been sufficiently developed.

In this study, the principles of a systematic approach, a competency-based approach, and a person-centered education were adopted as the methodological basis. Through a systematic approach, the factors that form spiritual immunity (family, education, social environment, media) were analyzed in their interrelationships. The competency-based approach focused on developing young people's skills in analyzing information, critically evaluating it, and making independent decisions. Based on the principle of a person-centered education, the individual psychological characteristics and value system of each young person were taken into account.

The research also used observation, comparative analysis, content analysis of scientific sources, generalization, and pedagogical experimentation methods. Through these methods, the current state of the formation of spiritual immunity of young people

in the context of globalization was analyzed and effective pedagogical approaches were identified.

RESULTS

As a result of analyses and pedagogical observations conducted on the formation of spiritual immunity in the upbringing of youth in the context of globalization, the following scientific conclusions were formed.

Firstly, the processes of spiritual education in modern educational institutions are often based on traditional approaches, which have shown that they cannot fully respond to the complex nature of information attacks and ideological influences occurring in the context of globalization. At the same time, it was found that the skills of critical analysis of information among young people are not sufficiently formed, which can weaken their psychological and ideological defenses against external influences.

Secondly, it was revealed that the integrative approaches (the harmony of education, upbringing and social environment) serving to form spiritual immunity in the pedagogical process are not sufficiently systematized. In particular, it was noted that the lack of cooperation between the family, school and the media can lead to a one-sided formation of the spiritual worldview of young people.

Thirdly, as a result of experimental work, it was found that interactive methods, problem-based learning, discussion technologies, and pedagogical tools based on information analysis are highly effective in forming spiritual immunity. It was observed that these approaches significantly contribute to the development of young people's competencies in independent thinking, decision-making, and social information evaluation.

Fourth, the study found that the process of building spiritual immunity is most effective when it is carried out continuously, systematically, and gradually. In this case, it is necessary to take into account the age characteristics of the individual, the level of psychological development, and the influence of the social environment.

In general, the results obtained confirmed that when the formation of spiritual immunity in the upbringing of youth in the conditions of globalization is approached as a pedagogical system, it is an important factor not only in ensuring spiritual stability, but also in strengthening the social activity and civic position of young people.

DISCUSSION

The results of the research confirm that the issue of forming moral immunity in the upbringing of young people in the conditions of globalization is one of the most urgent and complex problems of modern pedagogical science. The circumstances identified within the framework of this problem show that moral immunity is a complex pedagogical and psychological system that is inextricably linked not only with the moral views of a person, but also with his competences in receiving, analyzing and evaluating information.

When comparing the results of the analysis with existing scientific views, it was found that many researchers have interpreted spiritual immunity mainly as a system of ideological stability or moral values. However, the results of this study showed that it has a broader meaning, that is, it is an integrative phenomenon that also includes the competencies of a person's critical thinking, information culture and social adaptation. This justifies the need to view spiritual immunity not only as ideological protection, but also as a system of modern pedagogical competencies.

Also, one of the most important aspects identified during the study is the lack of a systematic approach to the formation of spiritual immunity in the educational process, which can negatively affect the level of critical perception of social information by students. From this point of view, the insufficient development of pedagogical cooperation between the family, educational institution and social environment further exacerbates the urgency of the problem.

The results show that interactive teaching methods, problem-based learning technologies, and pedagogical approaches focused on information analysis are highly effective in forming moral immunity. Such methods develop students' skills of independent thinking, evaluation of information sources, and understanding of social responsibility. This once again confirms the priority importance of the competency-based approach in the modern educational process.

In general, the analysis of the research results shows that the process of forming spiritual immunity should be considered as a complex, multifactorial and continuous pedagogical system. To increase the effectiveness of this process, modernization of educational content, improvement of pedagogical technologies, and taking into account the individual development characteristics of young people are of great scientific and practical importance.

CONCLUSION

The problem of forming spiritual immunity in the upbringing of youth in the conditions of globalization requires in-depth scientific and practical study as one of the priority areas of modern pedagogical science. The results of the study show that the acceleration of globalization processes, the increase in the flow of information, and the intensification of various ideological influences make the need to form a stable spiritual position in the minds of young people even more urgent.

Based on the conducted analysis, it was determined that the formation of spiritual immunity is a complex, multi-component and continuous pedagogical process. This process is manifested as an integrative system that includes a person's moral values, critical thinking skills, information culture and social responsibility. Therefore, it is necessary to develop it not only within the framework of theoretical knowledge, but also in close connection with practical pedagogical activity.

The study revealed that the cooperation of the family, educational institution and social environment is of crucial importance in the formation of spiritual immunity. In

cases where harmony between this triad is not ensured, young people may become vulnerable to information influences. At the same time, it was scientifically proven that pedagogical technologies based on an interactive and competency-based approach significantly increase the effectiveness of this process.

As a general conclusion, it should be noted that the formation of spiritual immunity of youth in the context of globalization is not only a pedagogical, but also a socio-strategic issue, which plays an important role in national identity, ideological stability and the development of civil society. Therefore, there is a need to continue scientific research in this area, modernize pedagogical practice, and widely introduce innovative educational technologies.

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