

Current Problems of Psychological Counterfeit of Negative Information Influences on Personality and Ways to Overcome Them

Актуальні проблеми психологічної підробки негативної інформації впливу на особистість та шляхи їх подолання

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ABSTRACT

The purpose. *The essence of the social situation that has occurred in the world is that the importance of the psychological factor of personal existence in the formation and functioning of the process are caused by the pandemic. The purpose of the study is to reveal the current problems of psychological counterfeit of negative influences on personality and to find ways to overcome them.*

Methods of the research. *Achieving the goal and solving the tasks of our research comprises the use of a number of methods of theoretical scientific research: analysis of the education system in the field of psychology; generalization of conceptual principles of professional education; comparison of educational and professional programs; systematization of the main principles of educational and professional training; modeling of the structural and logical scheme of educational and professional training in establishments of higher education.*

The results of the research. *The results of monitoring the neurointerface of cognitive-emotional reactions of young people of normative and deviant behavior before and during the COVID-19 pandemic are presented. During quarantine, changes were observed both at the level of the individual's psyche and at the macro-social level.*

Conclusions. *It is a certain mania of persecution and observance of certain rules of protection, which has become a manic state in society. The mania of persecution becomes the dominant unit. The second point is the illogicality of thinking, which is manifested in an inadequate attitude to the world as a whole, and to themselves, to relatives, friends.... And this is a specific form of bifurcation of consciousness. When there are rather incomprehensible paradoxical aggressive and depressive syndromes, on the one hand, it is aggression, and on the other hand, it is the fear of everyone around.*

Constant transformational processes in society and serious challenges of today such as digitalization, robotics, armed conflicts, economic downturn, pan-

demic COVID-19, environmental problems force people to constantly adapt to new realities. However, the intensity and dynamics of these changes cause psychological maladaptation in young people, which is manifested by behavioral deviations: high aggression, intolerance, addictions, suicidal behavior and sexual deviations. In general, the scale of deviant behavior threatens the national security of many countries. Therefore, now it is more necessary than ever to find effective solutions to overcome the psychological consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic and prepare for such situations. However, it is necessary to know how the cognitive and emotional reactions of young people to psychological events before and during quarantine have changed. It is these data from the longitudinal study that will make it possible to build adequate programs for the prevention of deviations among young people caused by being in natural and man-made emergencies.

Key words: counteraction to negative information influences, personality, neuroses, covid, reflex.

Introduction

The urgency of the problem of psychological security of people who happened to live in our difficult times, due to the unpredictable consequences of one-sided, often devoid of humanistic dimensions of scientific and technological progress, information overload of human habitation, numerous natural, man-made and social disasters and social conflicts, acquires a hybrid nature.

Modern society and each individual are experiencing ambiguous, different in form, content and course of change (social, political, economic, humanitarian and social-conflict), associated with confrontation in the face of negative influences coming from our neighbors on our society, people and state. Also in this period, as Frankl aptly said: "Each period has its own neuroses", and therefore during this period, consciously or unconsciously, nature encourages people to survive in such a pandemic. It seems that this is a supernatural but socially determined biological experiment which affects not only physical health or the entire human metabolism, but also the genome. The genome is very sensitive to all changes and it is assigned to the personality (Maksymenko, 2020). Collective consciousness leads to a change in the

fact that the individual resembles a cruise missile and mimics all the ups and downs, which are related to positive and negative changes in society. There is a purposeful separation of the cultural core of the nation, ethnic groups. The personification of groups that lead to the integrity of society is sown. The integrity of society lies in the unification of the nation. This point reminds us that a divided society is easy prey for the enemy. It affects the soul of the individual, penetrates like the arrows of the enemy and shakes the worldview goals that are inherent in a particular person.

The essence of the social situation that has occurred in the world is that the importance of the psychological factor of personal existence in the formation and functioning of the process are caused by the pandemic. **The purpose of the study** is to reveal the current problems of psychological counterfeit of negative influences on personality and to find ways to overcome them.

Methods of the research

The following theoretical methods of the research were used to solve the tasks formulated in the article: a categorical method, structural and functional methods, the methods of the analysis, systematization, modeling, generalization. The experimental method was the method of organizing empirical research.

Results and their discussion

Therefore, it is necessary that the methodology retains its primacy, as we determine it is the application of the principles of worldview in cognition to theory, practice and creativity in particular (Maksymenko, 2016). With such a diligent understanding of methodology, we can unite around the idea that my worldview is like a "wallet in my pocket". We have been appropriating it since childhood, from kindergarten. It becomes our ideological unit. There is a fact, and there is a philosophy of fact as we claim. With a simple reaction, the reactologist will see the reaction, the reflexologist – reflex, from the standpoint of the theory of activity – a fragment of activity, in terms of installation – instal-

lation, and the fact – the fact itself. It has given rise to a lot of different trends, different theoretical and methodological directions, which open the “gateway to Europe” with their definitions and certain contrived principles and distorted methodology.

Moreover, the war has been lasting for 7 years. The pandemic has been lasting for 2 years. When people are spread out on the bed, at this point the fragmentation is highlighted, the feudal corner, which must be covered not just with a screen. It must be eliminated by building a strategy to protect your own building. The expression “My house is on the edge – I know nothing” is incorrect. The correct saying is “My house is on the edge – I am the first to meet enemies”. The abyss for the Ukrainian is his family nest, his will, truth, conscience and the warnings he sends to other ungrateful, unfriendly people. Therefore, our culture differs from many cultures in that we have a cheerful disposition. Our nation is singing, musical, sensual, hardworking one.

Research methods and techniques

Achieving the goal and solving the tasks of our research comprises the use of a number of methods of theoretical scientific research: analysis of the education system in the field of psychology; generalization of conceptual principles of professional education; comparison of educational and professional programs; systematization of the main principles of educational and professional training; modeling of the structural and logical scheme of educational and professional training in establishments of higher education.

The situations related to the hostilities in the east and the pandemic are the most troublous. First of all, we can distinguish three blocks of psychological experience of personal events.

All manipulations are based on the fact that education should not lose its status, as it is the only source that constitutes the basic competencies to be formed: critical thinking, creativity, emotional intelligence, cognitive flexibility, systems thinking.

Many people experience the situation with the coronavirus as a specific form of:

1) obsessive neurosis (mania), which means that a person is constantly under pressure from this experience. These experiences are influenced by a significant amount of negative information from the media and digital technologies. This is the first block. And the sphere of influence on the human person needs to be protected. This should be a methodology of practice and therapy;

2) the illogicality of thinking, or when there are various negative states (aggressive and depressed state). On the one hand, it is aggression, and on the other hand, it is the fear of everyone around. It is a psychosomatic dependence on the circumstances of existence. This is psychogenic, psychobiological terrorism, in a clear psychological form. Because it affects the psychological code through the postulates of a clumsy covenant pandemic, which winds up things that seem illogical;

3) separation of consciousness leads to neuroses and psychopathy. Macrological structures and genome are those which affect morphological structures. There is a certain reduction in the mental state of the splitting of consciousness into the bodily organization of the individual, which provokes emotional numbness;

4) emotional dullness carries the absence of emotional experiences, indifference to others, and so on. Therefore, these four components are the alpha and omega of how to build and prevention, and confrontation, and correction of one's own behavior in society. And our concept of confrontation is built on these foundations (Максименко, Кокун & Тополов, 2011).

In the scientific institutions of the Department of Psychology, Age Physiology and Defectology, the above problems are given considerable attention, only a mature person with a high level of intellectual development is able to resist negative information influences, building their own view of the world (Maksymenko, 2020).

Thus, at H.S. Kostiuk Institute of Psychology the problems of becoming a subject of personality, the mature person's responsibility to the information consumed, its analysis and impact are comprehensively studied as an important factor in information security. The subjectivity of the individual determines his independence and self-sufficiency, willingness to see problems, make difficult decisions, tolerance for uncertainty, depth of prediction and prediction. The psychological meaning of the concept of subjectivity includes as part of the English concept of "assertiveness", which is usually interpreted as a willingness to resist manipulation and other negative influences. The intellect and subjectivity of an adult ensure the presence of creative, anti-manipulative and anti-crisis potential of the individual and, obviously, require constant development and psychological support (Максименко & Лысенко, 2020).

It should also be noted that the research conducted at H.S. Kostiuk Institute of Psychology comprises the following problems of development of vitality and psychological well-being of people of different ages and professional groups as important factors of environmental management (ability to influence what is happening), personal growth (need for constant self-improvement), positive relationships with others), personal autonomy (relative independence in functioning and decision-making). The peculiarities of the functioning of creative thinking of students and high school students in complex information conditions, junior students in the process of solving new problems, senior preschoolers in new information situations are studied; manifestations of preschoolers' thinking in situations of information uncertainty, cognitive response of Internet users to new information messages (Максименко С., Немеш, Максименко К. & Набочук, 2020).

The problems of verbal communication, which is a leading factor in any human activity, are seriously studied. It is the verbal channel of information transmission that allows not only to most effectively transmit the meanings of the recipient, but also

to influence the perception and understanding of the message, thus changing not only cognitive but also emotional and semantic structures of his consciousness. The most common form of information transmission through verbal communication channel is a text form that allows you to organize information, build messages in such a way as to achieve the tasks set by its author, in particular, the tasks of psychological impact on human consciousness.

In the conditions of information war, the development of media and information literacy of young people and their information patriotism can become an obstacle to hostile propaganda.

The introduction of a competency-based approach to educational practices has highlighted a number of issues related to the information support of becoming a competent citizen. Contradictory, vague, schematic, mythological ideas and practices of the community about the competent citizen, which are broadcast by the media and social networks, negatively affects the development of civic competencies of young people (Максименко С., Костюк, Максименко К., Немеш & Луньов, 2020).

The coronavirus pandemic has caused a global emergency in the world, which has significantly shaken the confidence of the average person in their own future. In conditions of uncertainty, the need for individuals who are able to properly respond to the challenges of the changing present, able to form systems of internal determination of life, which leads to their desire for self-education and self-development.

The COVID-19 pandemic has become a serious test not only for Ukrainian society, but for all mankind. During quarantine, changes were observed both at the level of the individual's psyche and at the macro-social level. Quarantine conditions have significantly affected the organization of remote and mixed work of leading psychological institutions in Ukraine.

Researchers from the Department of Psychology, Age Physiology and Defectology have been actively involved in activi-

ties aimed at psychological support of the population, providing psychological assistance in situations of acute crisis, primarily related to stressful situations caused by coronavirus disease and lifestyle changes, including, self-isolation, job loss, changes in relationships with others, family problems, etc (Maksymenko, Kokun, Korobeynikov, Cynarski, Korobeinikova, Serdiuk, Adyrkhaiev, Adyrkhaieva, Nikonorov & Smoliar, 2021).

Scientific information and advisory, which differed in the introduction of a new system of psychological work with different segments of the population, namely organized:

1) a volunteer project on psychological support of the population during quarantine, which provided remote information and recommendations for self-control in stressful situations in quarantine, optimize family communication during self-isolation, increase stress resistance. This project was organized by the H.S. Kostiuk Institute of Psychology and the public organization "Nebokrai";

2) volunteer projects to support doctors and their families;

3) the hotline at the Crisis Center for Medical and Psychological Assistance of the H.S. Kostiuk Institute of Psychology is constantly operating within which systematic online consultations of various categories of the population are conducted;

4) a volunteer project together with the Eastern European Collegium of Territorial Civil Service and Local Self-Government LLC, within the framework of which psychological support to the society during quarantine was implemented.

On the organizational basis of the Training and Practical Center of the Institute of Social and Political Psychology of the National Academy of Pedagogical Sciences of Ukraine together with H.S. Kostiuk Institute of Psychology and the Faculty of Psychology of Taras Shevchenko National University conducted 2 cycles of academic online seminars on high-profile socially significant topics: 1) "Quarantine experience: remote psychological assistance and support" (April 23, 2020); 2) "Remote psychological research in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic and qua-

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rantine" (May 15, 2020), which was attended by, respectively, 610 and 200 specialists from all regions of Ukraine.

The research conducted during this period presented that the COVID-19 pandemic showed increased vulnerability of certain occupational, gender or age groups.

In particular, according to the research by the Institute of Social and Political Psychology, teachers found themselves in a situation of discriminatory risks. This is due to the asymmetric division of responsibilities for the organization of the educational process and compliance with all quarantine norms, lack of uniform standards for the educational process in a pandemic, insufficient technical, financial, methodological, psychological support of distance learning, problems with the use of personal protective equipment (Павлюк & Шепельова, 2020).

At H.S. Kostiuk Institute of Psychology the theoretical and methodological substantiation of means of providing psychological assistance to the population, in particular, the concept of "coronavirus anxiety" in account with previous experience of overcoming crisis life situations proposes:

- the practice of using the MOODLE system for distance learning of university students and the conditions for their mastery of general and special competencies are analyzed;
- practical recommendations for the normalization of psycho-emotional state and increase stress resistance of people who find themselves in a situation of forced quarantine.

The challenges of the pandemic have highlighted the need to understand promising areas in education. Experience of specialists of H.S. Kostiuk Institute of Psychology showed that today the study of distance education is of great importance, including the development of network-centric educational environment, knowledge-oriented technologies in education, knowledge transfer technologies in the educational process, methodological and technological foundations of scientific education for different age groups, development of psychological practices and technologies of personality development. The application of modern

innovations in learning can no longer be considered in isolation from the technologies of designing virtual educational environments created with the help of software and computer networks.

Based on research, volunteer and practical experience of psychologists, it became possible to develop and apply effective strategies for psychological assistance to the population in overcoming the effects of self-isolation, disease, various types of losses during the pandemic. Therefore, the improvement and introduction of technologies to promote the preservation of psychological health and well-being of citizens, the dissemination of scientifically sound, reliable and useful information, recommendations and techniques for professional help and self-help is promising. In the research of the Institute of Special Pedagogy named after M.D. Yarmachenko showed that in conditions of social isolation caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, families of children with special needs develop and increase negative mental phenomena, such as deprivation of a certain block of basic personal needs, negative psycho-emotional states, loneliness and others. Studies of the dynamics of these negative phenomena show that their intensity and the percentage of families in which they are diagnosed, increase in direct proportion to the length of stay in social isolation. In turn, it negatively affects the social development of such children, inhibiting the success of the rehabilitation process.

A lot of research and practical work is devoted to the integration of children and youth with special needs into the general educational space, first of all it is a question of personal orientation of education; creating equal opportunities for children and youth in obtaining quality education; ensuring the variability of obtaining basic or complete general secondary education in accordance with abilities and individual capabilities (Maksymenko S., Maksymenko K. & Irkhin, 2020).

Models of distance learning of such people in quarantine conditions have been developed, which allow working at home with the whole class under the guidance of a teacher, who, in turn,

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can become a speaker for parents to help them master the methods of learning. Many activities are being carried out to train specialists in providing psychological assistance to families raising children with special needs: special seminars and supervision groups are held for psychologists, social educators and representatives of other related professions; methodological materials of informative and educational nature are developed and disseminated (mainly through social networks), etc (Максименко, Карамушка, Креденцер, Бендерць & Шевченко, 2020).

It was found that the critical period in the adaptation of families of children with special needs to social isolation begins in the 2nd month. Accordingly, during this period, the indicators on the scales of alienation, and subsequently conflict, aggression and rigidity in the interpersonal interaction of parents and children, overcome the threshold of averages in the direction of high values. That is, we can talk about the imbalance that arises in this period between the intensity of the stressor (social isolation) and adaptive capabilities of parents and deepens with increasing length of stay of families in these conditions. Factors that determine the success of families' adaptation have also been identified conditions of social group isolation: activity, socio-psychological position and adequacy of acceptance of social role.

These facts suggest that issues related to the provision of remote psychological assistance to families of children with special needs in crisis situations in isolation can no longer remain within the scope of individual assistance to parents or children, but should be developed the remote system of psychological support for the whole family.

The events related to Russia's military aggression and its hybrid war have made Ukrainian citizens aware of the need to understand changes in the established way of life, apply the most appropriate methods of psychological protection, develop measures to counteract individual and collective trauma and effective coping strategies. Analysis of the social situation allows us

to identify several trends in the development of negative psychological consequences of hostilities in eastern Ukraine:

- the marginalization of society is growing due to the erosion of the all-Ukrainian identity;
- it is significantly difficult to build programs for the future;
- the relationship between the negative consequences of the war and the criminalization of domestic conflicts is growing;
- increases the sensitivity of citizens to manipulative influences (including through the WMC) by the aggressor;
- the number of manipulations by domestic policy agents in order to achieve partial political goals is growing;
- sentiments that hinder integration processes in society are consolidating;
- the combined influence of various internal and external social, political, economic and other factors on the emergence and spread of negative psychological phenomena associated with war is increasing.

Studies of psychological strategies of community adaptation to the conditions and consequences of military conflict carried out at the Institute of Social and Political Psychology show that the traumatic experience gained by Ukrainians as a result of these events has not only negative consequences but can also enhance recovery efforts, finding new goals, a new meaning of life; to change a person's attitude to himself, to others and to the world. Currently in Ukrainian society there is an uncertain, but still noticeable, transition from the use of conservative-routine strategies of adaptation to the development of proactive-transformational psychological strategies as the most effective option for individual and collective charging behavior in various spheres of life. At the same time, the main socio-psychological factor of tension in Ukrainian society remains significant political polarization – mostly in the form of confrontation between the pro-Ukrainian majority and the pro-Russian minority. Intense public discussions between the representatives of these

two groups, on the one hand, contribute to mutual clarification of views and harmonization of positions, but on the other – exacerbate socio-political contradictions and shake the mental field, making it vulnerable to external anti-Ukrainian influences.

Ensuring vulnerable populations in a hybrid war requires the development of psychological tools (lectures, group discussions, focus groups, socio-psychological training), the use of which has shown its effectiveness, as evidenced by the results of group work with representatives of local communities, pedagogical community, internally displaced persons, families of ATO participants in terms of their awareness of the possibilities of intensifying collective efforts aimed at overcoming the consequences of the military conflict and increasing adaptability in the face of the latest social challenges.

Scientists from the H.S. Kostiuk Institute of Psychology proposed an innovative psychodynamic model of psychotrauma, built with an emphasis on the phenomenon of structural regression as an important factor in understanding the mechanisms of pathogenesis in combat veterans. A set of author's diagnostic methods aimed at identifying the characteristics of structural regression in veterans in accordance with the above model of trauma and the algorithm for comparing them with the real set and features of signs of post-traumatic stress disorder in a particular person (Максименко, Руденко, Кушнерьова & Невмержицький, 2021).

The psychotherapeutic technology with definition of strategy and principles of stabilization of regression process in perspective of achievement of structural restoration of the person is constructed; possibilities of flexible formation of tactical directions of work with veterans, allocation of primary targets of psychotherapeutic influence, corresponding psychotherapeutic means and sequence of interventions for concrete people are revealed.

The "Veteran's Psychological Support Card" was developed as an internal protocol for working with veterans in the hospital

(recommended for use by Order № 810 of the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine in all rehabilitation and medical institutions in the country).

Theoretical and methodological model of personal profile of children of servicemen with symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder, which are defined as a specific risk group: typification of psychological and social stressors, the phenomenon of circulating symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder in children, and the development of post-traumatic symptoms in children. Psychotechnology of assistance to children of servicemen with manifestations of post-traumatic stress disorder has been built.

The psychotechnology for the development of resilience of psychologists / psychotherapists working with victims is based on an integrative approach that includes psychodynamic, cognitive-behavioral, existential and other methods and techniques that together provide resource support, transformation of their in-depth experience and restoring the integrity of the individual, mastering effective coping strategies for coping with stress and assertive behavior (Maksymenko S., Maksymenko K. & Irkhin, 2020).

The National Strategy for Building a Safe and Healthy Educational Environment in the New Ukrainian School, approved by the Decree of the President of Ukraine of May 25, 2020 № 195/2020, sets a number of tasks that require proper social and psychological support.

Subordinate institutions of the Department of Psychology, Age Physiology and Defectology of the National Academy of Pedagogical Sciences of Ukraine are currently conducting several experiments at the national level aimed at solving urgent issues related to ensuring the psychological security of individuals and communities in education. In particular, during the experiment "Development of a system to increase the psychological readiness of participants in the educational process to act in case of threat, occurrence and overcoming the consequences

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of an emergency" the Institute of Social and Political Psychology of NAPS of Ukraine is working on the following innovations:

1) formation together with the SES of the "road map" of interaction between the SES and employees of psychological services of the education system and other governmental and non-governmental institutions in the event of an emergency;

2) development of methodological recommendations for employees of psychological services of the education system, in particular, practical psychologists of educational institutions as coordinators for ensuring the psychological safety of participants in the educational process (students, parents, teaching staff);

3) development of practical psychologists of educational institutions and teaching staff skills of first aid for victims of traumatic events;

4) creation of a basic battery of methods for rapid diagnosis of psycho-emotional state and psychological resistance of the individual, conducting interactive classes with specialists on mastering these diagnostic tools;

5) preparation of employees of psychological services of the education system for effective response (actions) in emergencies and prevention of negative psychological consequences of personal traumatic events (information and diagnostic work in the educational environment and community, identification of risk groups, suicide and suicide attempts).

Minimization of negative psychological manifestations related to the military conflict in eastern Ukraine involves solving the following tasks: 1) development and implementation of psychological programs to support reintegration processes for citizens currently in the occupied territories near the demarcation line; 2) development and implementation of sets of measures aimed at reducing the level of militarization of public consciousness; 3) development of measures aimed at preserving and developing national values and identity, reducing the level of political, social, national and religious conflicts, which may lead to an escalation of the conflict situation.

The group of problems related to the psychological security of the individual and the community as a whole needs to be addressed immediately. In particular, it is necessary:

1) formation and development of a safe communicative space and development of appropriate psychological means of preventing information threats in the educational environment and the sphere of social interactions in general. New information threats, including access to and direct involvement in unwanted content such as pornography, cruelty, drugs, ethnic and religious hatred, racism, extremism, youth aggression, etc., as well as hybrid warfare against Ukraine, have made urgent search for effective prevention strategies negative psychological phenomena in the political and legal sphere in the context of military conflict;

2) creation and testing of appropriate technologies for psychological support of educational reforms. Psychological influences, combined with educational ones, should focus on the formation of a culture of security in the younger generation, responsibility for actions in the information space, education and strengthening of spiritual and moral values, patriotism; 3) development of strategies for psychological support of various segments of the population in emergency situations;

4) preparation of appropriate programs for psychological support of vulnerable groups in a hybrid war.

The peculiarity of human perception of reality is that perception is always limited by biology. Therefore, a person perceives the world, himself and other people as they made his feelings. Human consciousness trusts everything it receives through sensory experience and knows the world only as our mind interprets it with all its cognitive distortions. Therefore, a person does not feel the real world as it really is. This leads to the fact that each individual creates his own unique model of the world. Which is very difficult to understand, and to penetrate into the spiritual world of the individual is impossible. However, this could have been said several decades ago. Mankind is now facing a revolu-

tionary giant step in the study of personality with the help of modern neurotechnology, which actually allows us to see the world through the eyes of another person and know how another person feels. Our institute did not stay away from these new trends and in 2016 the laboratory of learning psychology introduced innovative neurotechnologies. Also in this direction, the institute published the first monograph "Neuropsychology of deviant behavior" which shows how to use these technologies in diagnosis and psychocorrection. Thus, these methods allow us to interpret the results of psychological research objectively, to build theoretical constructs not on assumptions, as psychologists did before us, but on the basis of facts. Practically, a new page in the history of domestic psychology was opened at the Institute of Psychology, when psychology ceased to be the art of interpretation and assumptions, and became a science in which the element of subjectivity of the researcher was removed. Neurointerfaces are devices that belong to the technology interface: brain-computer (BCI – Brain Computer Interface), Neurointerfaces are devices that belong to the technology brain-computer interface (BCI – Brain Computer Interface), in addition, in the professional literature this technology is also referred to as the Mind Machine Interface (MMI), the Direct Neural Interface (DNI) and the Brain Machine Interface (BMI). This neurotechnology is aimed at assessing cognitive performance, monitoring emotions, recognizing facial expressions, head movements, and managing virtual or physical objects. A very important area of our activity was the development of methods of neuropsychocorrection of PTSD in soldiers returning from war. These methods are extremely effective and can cure the highest disorders for which the NAPS of Ukraine awarded employees of the Institute with diplomas. The difference from the classical methods of psychotherapy is that our neuropsychocorrection is not "blind", but under constant neuromonitoring, which allows you to immediately change its tactics and make predictions for the future.

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Thanks to oculo-graphy, we know where the subject is looking, and based on measurements of basic cognitions and emotions, we know exactly what is interesting, what is difficult to give, and what is incomprehensible to students. The "new school" actually needs such educational material. We have all the means and resources to implement this project.

Neurotechnology allows us to communicate directly with the computer and thought, that is, to control mental commands either in a virtual environment or by mechanisms such as a drone, a car, prostheses, an artificial body, and so on. Thanks to this, we have already created biological immortality and will be able to continue our existence either in the virtual world or in the real world.

Moreover, at the present stage of development of science, these neural networks can be seen under a microscope non-invasively. The essence of the method is that due to the virus, the fluorescence gene is integrated into the regulatory gene of neurons associated with "specific information". It is important to be able to check whether the excitation of this ensemble of cells really leads to the appearance of "this reaction". To do this, thanks to the virus, the photosensitivity gene of algae to neurons is inserted, associated with "specific information", and when the brain is illuminated, only this network of neurons is over-excited and the body responds. Optogenetics makes it possible to tell which specific cells of the nervous system are involved in a particular function, reaction or mental disorder.

Conclusions

The results of monitoring the neurointerface of cognitive-emotional reactions of young people of normative and deviant behavior before and during the COVID-19 pandemic are presented.

Constant transformational processes in society and serious challenges of today such as digitalization, robotics, armed conflicts, economic downturn, pandemic COVID-19, environmental

problems force people to constantly adapt to new realities. However, the intensity and dynamics of these changes cause psychological maladaptation in young people, which is manifested by behavioral deviations: high aggression, intolerance, addictions, suicidal behavior and sexual deviations. In general, the scale of deviant behavior threatens the national security of many countries. Therefore, now it is more necessary than ever to find effective solutions to overcome the psychological consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic and prepare for such situations. However, it is necessary to know how the cognitive and emotional reactions of young people to psychological events before and during quarantine have changed. It is these data from the longitudinal study that will make it possible to build adequate programs for the prevention of deviations among young people caused by being in natural and man-made emergencies.

The theoretical value of the study lies in the introduction of advanced science-intensive neurotechnology in the study of deviant behavior in young people caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. After all, psychological theories of deviation based on classical psychology are full of scientism (methodological limitations of cognition of the phenomenon), universalism (search for a universal law of disorder), individualism (individual interests take precedence over institutional interests), mechanistic understanding of casual causes, inner world or outer). It should be noted that in these theories a person is often considered "as such" – on average, often without gender, do not take into account instincts of survival, emotional, cognitive sphere, do not take into account neuropsychological features, namely disorders of neuropsychological factors. Today it is known that each person's brain is unique, and sometimes the difference is 40 times in some cytoarchitectonic fields between people. After all, the brain of modern man is not like the brain of people who lived half a century ago. It should be added that the new coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 affects not only the respiratory system and weakening of the body where there were chronic processes, but also causes

serious damage to the heart, blood vessels, kidneys, skin and nervous system. We consider it appropriate to recall that there are four pathways of pathogenetic effects of SARS-CoV-2 on the CNS: 1) the virus enters the brain directly and causes encephalitis; 2) the brain is affected by an autoimmune process that is triggered by a virus; 3) the brain suffers from low oxygen levels in the blood; 4) the brain is damaged by blood clotting.

The study used modern biometric technologies for the integrated study of deviant behavior of young people – BCI (Brain Computer Interface), which will provide new scientific results without the subjectivity of researchers. After all, these technologies allow you to remove from the brain 128 times per second indicators of subconscious reactions to audiovisual stimulus.

Studies of the electrical activity of the individual's brain in the laboratory are important. However, a person does not live in a laboratory with sensors on his head and is not communicated by wires to the registration device, but in the usual conditions, interacts with the outside world and other people. In our opinion, one-moment measurements of electrical activity of the brain in laboratories do not sufficiently reflect the dynamics and characteristics of the individual. However, if the stimulus or psychodiagnostic technique is standardized, it becomes possible to compare data between groups.

The advent of neurointerfaces has never made it so easy to connect the brain to a computer and opens up fundamentally new opportunities for psychologists to study human behavior. We are now actively building a new doctrine in neuroscience in which we are involved. This allowed psychologists to know exactly, rather than assume what is currently under study cognitive-emotional indicators (Maksymenko, Tkach, Lytvynchuk & Onufriieva, 2019).

The mobile 14-channel neurointerface EMOTIV Eloc + was used to study the main cognitive and emotional indicators. Software was also used to monitor the EEG and to visualize the elec-

trical activity of the brain, as well as to obtain transformed EEG patterns in the form of basic cognitive-emotional indicators: MyEMOTIV, EMOTIV Map Brain Activity Map and EmotivPRO.

According to the research, it can be concluded that young people can withstand three months of strict restrictions. Because in the coming months no legal sanctions or terrible propaganda will work.

During the period of short-term anomie caused by perestroika in society as a result of the pandemic, young people with deviations feel very comfortable. Instead, the normative one perceives the new reality as stressful.

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Максименко Сергій, Касинець Мілан. Актуальні проблеми психологічної підробки негативної інформації впливу на особистість та шляхи їх подолання.

Суть соціальної ситуації, яка склалася у світі, полягає в тому, що значення психологічного фактору особистісного існування у формуванні та функціонуванні процесу зумовлені пандемією.

Мета дослідження – розкрити актуальні проблеми психологічної підробки негативних впливів на особистість та знайти шляхи їх подолання.

Методи дослідження. Досягнення мети та вирішення завдань нашого дослідження передбачає використання низки методів теоретичного наукового дослідження: аналіз системи освіти в галузі психології; узагальнення концептуальних засад професійної освіти; порівняння освітніх і професійних програм; систематизація основних засад освітньо-професійної підготовки; моделювання структурно-логічної схеми освітньо-професійної підготовки у закладах вищої освіти.

Результати дослідження. Наведено результати моніторингу нейроінтерфейсу когнітивно-емоційних реакцій молоді нормативної та девіантної поведінки до та під час пандемії COVID-19. Доведено, що під час карантину спостерігалися зміни як на рівні психіки особистості, так і на макросоціальному рівні.

Висновки. Сама по собі суть соціальної ситуації, яка склалася у світі, полягає у важливості психологічного чинника особистісного існування у формуванні та функціонуванні процесу, викликаного пандемією. Ми не беремося аналізувати ці складові як такі, а можемо лише констатувати деякі речі, які можна розглядати з психологічної точки зору, які охоплюють усі верстви населення, усі ключові державні, політичні, економічні позиції з точки зору різних людей, різні верстви населення, в різних статусах – одні й ті самі речі. Це певна манія переслідування і дотримання певних правил захисту, яка стала маніакальним станом у суспільстві. Домінуючою одиницею стає манія переслідування. Другий момент – нелогічність мислення, яка проявляється в неадекватному ставленні як до світу в цілому, так і до себе, до рідних, друзів... І це специфічна форма роздвоєння свідомості. Коли виникають досить незрозумілі парадоксальні агресивно-депресивні синдроми. З одного боку, це агресія, а з іншого – страх перед усіма навколо.

Постійні трансформаційні процеси в суспільстві та серйозні виклики сьогодення, такі як цифровізація, роботизація, збройні конфлікти, економічний спад, пандемія COVID-19, екологічні проблеми змушують людей постійно адаптуватися до нових реалій. Проте інтенсивність і динаміка цих змін зумовлює психологічну дезадаптацію молоді, яка проявляється поведінковими девіаціями: підвищеною агресивністю, інтолерантністю, залежностями, суїцидальною поведінкою та сексуальними відхиленнями. Загалом масштаби девіантної поведінки загрожують національній безпеці багатьох країн. Тому зараз як ніколи необхідно знайти ефективні рішення для подолання психологічних наслідків пандемії COVID-19 і підготуватися до таких ситуацій. Однак необхідно знати, як змінилися когнітивні та емоційні реакції молоді на психологічні події до і під час карантину. Саме ці дані лонгітюдного дослідження дозволять побудувати адекватні програми профілактики девіацій серед молоді, спричинених перебуванням у надзвичайних ситуаціях природного та техногенного характеру.

Ключові слова: протидія негативним інформаційним впливам, особистість, неврози, ковід, рефлекс.

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