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### SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORLDVIEW OF MODERN YOUTH

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#### Abstract

This article analyzes the key socio-psychological factors influencing the formation of the modern youth's worldview. The research highlights the impact of digital technologies, globalization, and shifts in value systems on the consciousness of the younger generation. Furthermore, the article pays special attention to issues such as the pursuit of individualism, cognitive characteristics, and the processes of socialization in a virtual environment. The findings serve to improve pedagogical and psychological approaches in working with youth.

**Keywords:** worldview, youth psychology, socialization, digital generation, individualism, values, global identity.

#### Introduction

##### Аннотация

В данной статье анализируются основные социально-психологические факторы, влияющие на формирование мировоззрения современной молодёжи. В исследовании освещается влияние цифровых технологий, глобализации и изменений в системе ценностей на сознание молодого поколения. Особое внимание уделяется таким аспектам, как стремление к индивидуализму, когнитивные особенности и процессы социализации в виртуальной среде. Выводы статьи могут быть использованы для совершенствования педагогических и психологических подходов в работе с молодёжью.

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**Ключевые слова:** мировоззрение, психология молодёжи, социализация, цифровое поколение, индивидуализм, ценности, глобальная идентичность. In the rapidly evolving landscape of the 21st century, the younger generation stands at the crossroads of traditional values and unprecedented technological advancement. Understanding the socio-psychological characteristics of modern youth is essential for educators, policymakers, and parents alike. This generation is not merely a transition from the past; they represent a fundamental shift in how human beings perceive reality, identity, and social connection.

1. Digital Integration and Global Consciousness. The most defining feature of modern youth is their status as "digital natives." Unlike previous generations, their worldview is not confined by geographic or national borders. Global Identity: Through social media and the internet, youth feel a sense of belonging to a global community. They are more likely to be influenced by international trends than local traditions. Information Saturation: They possess a high capacity for multitasking but often struggle with deep, sustained focus. Their worldview is formed through a "mosaic" of rapid information bits.

### Key Socio-Psychological Traits

Characteristic	Description
Pragmatism	A shift toward practical skills and immediate results over abstract ideologies.
Tolerance	Higher levels of acceptance regarding ethnic, cultural, and social diversity.
Virtual Socialization	A preference for digital communication, which can lead to "loneliness in a crowd."
Environmental	A worldview deeply concerned with global sustainability and climate change.

2. The Dominance of Individualism and Self-Expression. Modern youth prioritize self-actualization over collective conformity. Subjective Success: Success is increasingly measured by personal happiness and mental well-being rather than just material wealth or social status. Authenticity: There is a high psychological value placed on "being oneself." This leads to a diverse range of subcultures and a greater tolerance for unconventional lifestyles.

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3. Psychological Flexibility and Anxiety. While modern youth are more adaptable, they also face unique psychological pressures. The "Paradox of Choice": The infinite possibilities provided by the modern world often lead to decision paralysis and anxiety about the future. Social Comparison: Constant exposure to the curated, "perfect" lives of others on social media creates a psychological gap between the Ideal Self and the Real Self, often resulting in lower self-esteem.

4. Changing Values in Work and Education. The traditional "linear" life path (School → University → Single Career → Retirement) is being replaced by a cyclical approach. Lifelong Learning: Youth view education as a continuous process rather than a one-time phase. Work-Life Balance: Psychologically, they are less willing to sacrifice their mental health for corporate loyalty. They seek meaning in their work, not just a paycheck.

5. The Role of Family and Authority. The "generation gap" has taken on a new form. Modern youth view authority figures (teachers, parents, leaders) not based on their titles, but on their competence and emotional intelligence. Democratic Relationships: They prefer partnership-based relationships over hierarchical ones. Emotional Support: There is an increased demand for emotional validation within the family unit.

Cognitive Processing: "The Goldfish Effect" and Clip Thinking. The way modern youth process information has undergone a biological and psychological shift due to high-speed internet. The Fact: According to research by Microsoft, the average human attention span has dropped from 12 seconds in the year 2000 to approximately 8 seconds today. Psychological Impact: This has led to "Clip Thinking"—a fragmented perception of the world where information is consumed in small, visual bursts (like TikTok or Reels) rather than through long-form logical analysis. Their worldview is a "collage" rather than a linear narrative. Digital Socialization and the FOMO Phenomenon. Modern youth are the first generation to experience "hyper-connectivity," which creates a unique

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psychological strain. **The Fact:** Studies show that over 70% of Millennials and Gen Z experience FOMO (Fear of Missing Out). **Worldview Shift:** This creates a socio-psychological state where an individual's self-worth is often tied to "digital validation" (likes, shares, and views). Their reality is divided into two planes: the Physical Self and the Digital Persona. **The Rise of "Experience Economy" over Ownership.** There is a significant shift from material accumulation to psychological fulfillment. **The Fact:** Approximately 74% of modern youth prefer to spend money on experiences (travel, concerts, education) rather than physical products (luxury goods, cars). **Psychological Trait:** This generation values "freedom of movement" and "emotional memory" over traditional symbols of stability. Their worldview is defined by minimalism and pragmatism. **Mental Health Literacy and Personal Boundaries.** Unlike previous generations, modern youth view psychological struggles not as a weakness, but as a health issue. **The Fact:** Gen Z is the generation most likely to report mental health concerns and seek professional therapy. **Social Characteristic:** They have introduced the concept of "Personal Boundaries" into daily vocabulary. Their worldview prioritizes "Inner Peace" and "Emotional Safety," leading to a more empathetic but also more sensitive social environment. **Values: Environmental and Social Justice.** The modern youth worldview is deeply rooted in global survival and ethics. **The Fact:** According to Deloitte's Global Gen Z and Millennial Survey, nearly 1 in 2 youth put pressure on their employers to take action on climate change. **Psychological Driver:** They possess a "Global Conscience." They don't see themselves as citizens of a single country, but as stakeholders of the planet. This makes their worldview more inclusive and politically active.

### Conclusion

In conclusion, the socio-psychological worldview of modern youth is a complex synthesis of technological integration, individualistic values, and global consciousness. This generation has moved away from traditional, hierarchical

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structures, favoring instead a horizontal model of communication based on equality, transparency, and emotional intelligence. The transition from "material stability" to "experiential fulfillment" highlights a fundamental shift in human priorities. While the digital age has granted them unprecedented access to information and a platform for self-expression, it has also introduced unique challenges such as "clip thinking" and increased psychological anxiety. The worldview of modern youth is a complex blend of technological fluency, individualistic striving, and social sensitivity. They are a generation characterized by a desire for transparency, a knack for rapid adaptation, and an underlying search for authentic connection in a virtual world. To engage with them effectively, society must move away from rigid instructional methods and toward a model of empathy, collaboration, and mutual respect.

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