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The Repercussions of Information Pollution on the Intellectual Security of Young People

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Abstract

Information pollution is one of the topics of great importance as one of the threats to the intellectual security of society, by virtue of its link to knowledge and its issues in all areas of life from culture, education, education, security and others, so the issue of information pollution and its discussion has become an urgent necessity that no two disagree on. Hence, this study came as an attempt to reveal the repercussions of information pollution on the intellectual security of young people. The importance of the study stems from the fact that it discusses a topic characterized by a scarcity of writings about it, and the researchers hope that this study will serve as the seed for more studies on the topic. The study aimed to reveal the repercussions of information pollution on intellectual security among Saudi youth in the Eastern Province by identifying the basic concepts of information pollution and its forms, studying the relationship between information pollution and intellectual security among young people. And the motivations of young people towards the use of information, assessing the level of awareness of Saudi youth about the phenomenon of information pollution. To achieve this, an electronic questionnaire was distributed to a random sample of young people of varying ages, educational levels and work environments, where the questionnaire was widely distributed through the use of the application (WhatsApp) and other means of communication to measure their level of awareness of the concept of information pollution and identify its causes from their point of view and its repercussions on their intellectual security. The number of young people who interacted with the researchers and answered the questionnaire questions reached (151) young men and women, which is the sample that was relied upon in the objective analysis and access to the results, the most prominent of which are: Poor awareness of the phenomenon of information pollution among the studied sample, where the results of the study resulted in that 54% of the sample members have no knowledge of information pollution. The study also proved that unreliable websites are among the most sources of information pollution, followed respectively by social networks, satellite channels and audiovisual media by (24%), and perhaps the most prominent repercussions of information pollution for the studied sample is the construction of a fragile culture that is not real by (43%), followed by the dissemination of ideas contrary to the orientations of society by (32%).

Based on these results, the study made some recommendations that can enhance young people's awareness of the phenomenon of information pollution and its repercussions on intellectual security, most notably: Academic institutions should intensify their efforts to raise students' awareness and improve their thinking skills to reduce the impact of information pollution. Establishing clubs and facilities for various activities and encouraging all young people to attend them by providing all possible facilities to occupy their free time and reduce their use of technology, Activating the role of public libraries and libraries of cultural clubs in raising awareness of the dangers of information pollution through seminars and lectures held in them, the need to apply deterrent laws to

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those who publish information aimed at incitement or manipulation by falsifying facts or any behavior that contradicts the ethics of information circulation.

Keywords: *Information - Information Contamination - Intellectual Security – Youth.*

Introduction

Today, we live in the shadow of a revolution whose features began to take shape at the beginning of the fifth decade of the twentieth century to its peak in the first decade of the twenty-first century, which is the information revolution or the information and communication technology revolution, which provided societies with countless services in all walks of life, but it left negative effects like other previous revolutions, and perhaps the most prominent of these effects is the possibility of employing its material and software tools in falsifying information and distorting facts (Al-Zuhairi, 2020) and what it has caused This is from the mental confusion of individuals in societies, especially the youth, which represents the largest segment that deals and interacts with this information revolution. This is due to the diversity of information sources and their abundance in the Internet environment, which has now become the widest source of information. Therefore, this study came to shed light on the concept of information pollution and study its dimensions and repercussions on the intellectual security of young people.

Study problem and questions:

Information pollution is one of the important topics as one of the threats to the intellectual security of society, by virtue of its link to knowledge and its issues in all areas of life, including culture, education, education, security and other issues related to society and its members. This is due to the high value of information as it represents the main source of human life, which negatively or positively affects his decisions, way of life and attitudes. Therefore, the problem of the study crystallized in revealing the repercussions of information pollution on the intellectual security of young people. To address the subject, several questions have been raised, which can be formulated as follows:

- What is meant by information pollution.

What is the relationship between information pollution and intellectual security among young people?

What are the motivations that motivate young people to use information?

- What are the attitudes of young people towards the use of the Internet as the widest source of digital information?

How aware are young people about the phenomenon of information pollution?

- What are the factors affecting information pollution?

- What are the repercussions of information pollution on the intellectual security of young people?

Importance of the study:

The importance of the study stems from the fact that it discusses a topic characterized by a scarcity of writings about it, and the researchers hope that this study will serve as the seed for more studies on the topic.

Objectives of the study: The study aims to:

- Identify the basic concepts of information pollution and its forms.

- Study the relationship between information pollution and intellectual security among young people.

- Study the motivation of young people towards the use of information.

- Assess the level of awareness of young people about the phenomenon of information pollution.

- Study the factors affecting information pollution.

- Studying the repercussions of information pollution on the intellectual security of young people.

- Results that can enhance intellectual security among young people

Study Methodology and Tools:

To achieve the objectives of the study and answer its questions, the descriptive analytical approach was employed as the most appropriate approach to study the phenomenon in question, as it enabled researchers to collect qualitative and quantitative data about it, as well as to analyze and interpret it and reach results. The documentary approach was also employed to form the theoretical framework of the study by employing the tool of reading by referring to previous literature on the topic and identifying the basic concepts related to the topic. The questionnaire tool was also used to detect the repercussions of information pollution among young people and the extent of Their awareness of that. The questionnaire data were analyzed statistically using percentages and frequencies to reach statistically significant results on the subject studied.

Limitations of the study:

Spatial boundaries: Saudi Arabia (Eastern Province)

Human Limits: Youth in Saudi Society

Time limits: from 1/4 to 15/5/1444 AH.

Study population :

The subject was studied by measuring the awareness of young people in the Eastern Province of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia specifically by distributing an electronic questionnaire to a random sample of young people of different ages, educational levels and work environments, where the questionnaire was widely distributed through the use of the application (WhatsApp) and other means of communication to measure their level of awareness of the concept of information pollution and identify its causes from their point of view and its repercussions on their intellectual security. The number of young people who interacted with the researchers and answered the questionnaire questions reached (151) young men and women, which is the sample that was relied upon in objective analysis and access to results. The data was analyzed statistically using percentages and frequencies.

Study terminology:

Information:

Information Language: Derived from the verb science, denotes insiderness, awareness, and perception. Al-Munajjid dictionary defines information as "everything that a person knows about a case or incident" and the Larousse dictionary defines information as "news, investigations and everything that leads to revealing facts and clarifying things" (Abdul Ghani, 2014).

Information idiomatically: It is difficult to give a comprehensive and complete definition of information because it is a common term among all circles who belong to different disciplines, and because it denotes many things and is not defined and cannot be seen, heard or touched, so specialists differed in defining a unified definition of it. However,

information can be defined idiomatically as "data that has been processed to become meaningful and meaningful and for a specific use, and thus can be circulated, recorded, disseminated and distributed, in Official or informal form and in any form, because they are facts that scientific research concludes after several stages of exploration, investigation, induction, and experiments that are based on the scientific method." For the purposes of this study, information can be defined as "a reasonable statement, opinion, fact, concept, or idea, as it may be a coherent compilation of data, opinions or ideas that contribute to changing the cognitive state of the individual.

(Abdulhadi, 2018)

Contamination of information:

Information pollution has not received much attention in the intellectual production and there is still no comprehensive definition that accurately defines the concept of information pollution, and the studies that dealt with this topic, despite their few, have dealt with it from different points of view, there are those who defined information pollution as "is everything that corrupts the properties of information and changes its nature through the entry of strange information that is not relevant, redundant or not required. Information pollution means the presence and spread of unwanted information in society in large quantities so that it leads to adverse effects" (Al-Qabalan, 2016) For the purposes of this study, the definition can be adopted, which indicates that information pollution means "the excess of the original information or its distortion with undesirable, low-value, negative or even positive information that is not related to the original information, which causes damage to human knowledge." (Zuhairi, 2020)

Intellectual security: The word (thought) was mentioned in the Arabic language and its material came in the Holy Qur'an and popularized in Arab thought, old and new, where Al-Azhari - may God have mercy on him - says (thought : a name for thinking, and they say think about it, and think and a man who thinks that there is a lot of demand for reflection and the idea, and all that means one. In the Holy Qur'an, the word contemplation is mentioned a lot, as in the Almighty's saying (

(.. And they ask you what they spend, say pardon God also shows you the verses so that you may think) (Surah Al-Baqarah, i.e. 219) What is meant by thought: conducting a mental process in the present information in order to reach the desired and what is required is knowledge of the absent unknown Thought was also defined as: a mental movement and a perceptive force through which a person discovers the unknown issues he has and that he is looking for and aims to collect, so his knowledge, sciences and ideas grow (Al-Sunbul, 2013) Security in its general sense means Self-tranquility and the disappearance of anxiety, fear and danger.

As for intellectual security: the view of it varies according to the nature, outlook and ideology of society, so there have been many opinions and points of view in defining the concept of intellectual security. There are those who define intellectual security as "an individual or collective concept or perception that includes ideas and values that protect man and society from the factors of deviation and give him ideas that work to provide reasons for tranquility and happiness." (Minutes, 2019) It was also defined as "commitment, moderation, moderation and a sense of belonging to the culture and values of the nation, that is, the protection of human mind, thought and opinion within the framework of the basic constants and legitimate rights emanating from Islam as a creed, law and life. (Al-Harbi, 2017) Accordingly, intellectual security is for people to live in their countries, homelands and societies in security and reassurance about themselves, their symptoms, beliefs, traditions and values, and all the components of their originality, culture, heritage and intellectual system.

Youth:

The word youth in the language means bully and fatwa in the sense of vitality and forces and the word Shabib of Shabib and youth is the fatwa and modernity and youth of the first thing and gathered on the basis of youth and youth (Ibn Manzur, 2010) The terminology has multiplied concepts and opinions in defining a specific concept agreed upon as the concept of youth has attracted many thinkers and specialists in various scientific fields like many concepts. For the purposes of this study, youth can be defined idiomatically as "a social segment that occupies a distinct description in society as the most vital age group and capable of work and activity, as well as the age group whose psychological and cultural structure is almost complete in a way that enables them to adapt, adapt, interact, integrate and participate with the maximum energies that can contribute to achieving the goals of society." (Louli, Hassiba, 2016) Therefore, it is referred to as the mind and pulse of society, as the youth period is the most dangerous and fertile period of human life, as it is the period of formation, collection and giving.

Previous studies:

Conceptual framework of the study:

No two differ in that information has become the main engine for the individual and society, because of the nature and role of information and its value in aspects of life, it is essential for scientific research and decision-making of any kind, and it is a necessary resource for cultural, economic, social, administrative and other areas of development, and the more there is awareness of its importance and how to employ and benefit from it, the greater its value and facilitate the process of dealing with it. And its diversity, difficulty in evaluating and credibility in many cases. (Hamza, 2020)

Information is a latent force whose impact does not appear until it is used and appears as a result of its subsequent use for benefit or harm, which means that its efficiency, quality or pollution depends on the way it is used, the purpose of this use, and the environment in which this information was used (Al-Qablan, 2016). False and polluted information cannot have a clear impact if it is not believed by those who believe it, so the problem now is who uses the information, not the information itself.

The phenomenon of information pollution from a historical perspective:

The term information pollution did not have the definition of a comprehensive inhibitor, as we mentioned earlier, which can diagnose this information phenomenon accurately, due to the difference and multiplicity of points of view, as some borrowed the concept of pollution in general in an attempt to remold it with information by saying that information pollution means the increase on the original information or distortion of undesirable information, low value, negative or even positive, but it is not related to the original information, which causes damage to human knowledge and from this definition It is clear that the pollution of information is not related to the information revolution as some have argued, but it existed in previous eras and times, as confirmed by many history books, which pointed to a lot of evidence that carries with it many and many contradictions at the level of narrative coherence of events in our Arab-Islamic history. It is subject to increase, decrease, interpretation and distortion until the time comes for its registration. In our time, the concept of information pollution has been associated with the Internet environment, which is the most important tool of the information revolution, and it has become a global phenomenon practiced by everyone, intentionally or unintentionally, and for goals and intentions that may be simple, random at times, intentional, systematic and complex in most cases, and there is no doubt that technological developments at the level of software and applications have had the largest involvement in the spread of this phenomenon. (Zuhairi, 2020).

Intellectual Security:

Intellectual security is an important part of the security system in its comprehensive concept, and with its loss, the stability of society becomes at risk, as security cannot be achieved in any society in the absence of intellectual security, and the individual cannot be aware of the importance of intellectual security and the consequences of achieving it from the positives except by contemplating and realizing the extent of the damage resulting from its loss or disorder (Hamza, 2018). In light of the communication and information revolution and the great technological development that we are witnessing today, the intellectual and moral security of individuals, especially young people, has become very important as it represents a strategic dimension in preserving the national identity and the elements of society from decay and immersion in the subjectivity of others. (Al-Bahi, Zainab; Abou El-Enein, Hana Abdel-Tawab, 2020).

Intellectual security is the opposite of intellectual pollution, which means the deviation of ideas, concepts or perceptions from what is agreed upon of the standards, values and beliefs prevailing in society, or in other words, those negative thoughts, beliefs, values, behaviors, attitudes, ethics, principles and negative phenomena that contradict the values of society and negatively affect the behavior of the individual. (Al-Sonbol, 2013) Therefore, intellectual security means the safety of human thought and mind from deviation and departure from moderation and moderation in his understanding of religious and worldly matters (Minutes, 2019). The importance of intellectual security is that it is not based on charging minds, but invites them to open their perceptions and horizons, and intellectual security is one of the most important necessities of life and is the basis for extracting knowledge and obtaining science. (Ismail, 2022)

Information pollution and its impact on the individual:

Information pollution is one of the important topics because it is related to knowledge and its issues in all its fields that are related to society from culture, education, education, security and others, and the volume of information pollution affects society and its members, and this is because of the high value of information as the main source of human life, decisions and way of life. Information pollution is closely reflected in the individual's behavior and way of thinking, because actions are the result of belief and belief is the fruit of the realization obtained from thinking deduced from the vessels of knowledge to which the individual refers and the way he understands and absorbs them (Al-Qablan, 2016). Which is the basis for human knowledge of himself and his guidance for his behavior. Human behavior goes through two stages, the first is the stage of thinking or is the stage of psychological preparation to carry out the behavior and the second stage is the stage of implementation through the initiation of voluntary activity leading to the result of this behavior.

Information pollution as a threat to the intellectual security of young people:

Contemporary life is teeming with many intellectual fluctuations and contradictions that societies suffer from to varying degrees, of which information pollution is one of the causes, as information that is misunderstood and obtained from an unreliable or appropriate source is one of the reasons that prompted the formation of a number of manifestations affecting the lives of individuals in those societies. If ideas are built properly, they will not be affected and will not be easily shaken by any wrong thought, as the phenomenon of religious extremism does today for many young people as a result of weakness. Religious scruples of some. This is in addition to the fact that the Internet has become today the main means for the advocates of this extremism to lure minds towards the answer and then replace alternatives as answers that show them right, so the minds of young people accept a lot of incoming and incoming information without analysis and perhaps without knowledge, so the affected of them has a positive image, so he continues after that to accept various information from the same sides, so he is invaded intellectually. (Osman, 2022)

Religious extremism is also based on a set of beliefs that are entrenched and practiced to the extent of the individual's false information. The various terrorist organizations that assign themselves to the Islamic religion are the most prominent example of luring the minds of young people to form these organizations and carry out acts that have nothing to do with the true religion. All this is the result of polluting minds with suspicions and distorting the sources of religion. (Ibrahim, 2019)

In the social context, we note the phenomenon of being influenced by the cultures of other societies that do not correspond to our cultural heritage in various aspects of life, which has left negative effects on society, beginning with family disintegration and the growing phenomenon of aggression, violence, addiction, crime and other deviations that led young people to perish. This confirms the role of negative information in heading towards incorrect and undesirable paths. (Al-Hamza, 2019)

Applied framework of the study:

The repercussions of information pollution on the intellectual security of young people

In this topic, a questionnaire directed to the youth group was analyzed in order to identify the repercussions of information pollution on intellectual security among young people, where a random sample consisting of (151) responses was taken.

The first axis: the demographic data of the members of the sample surveyed.

Table (1) shows the distribution of sample members by gender variable

Percentage	**Number**	**Sex**
85%	129	female
15%	22	male
100%	151	Total

We note from Table (1) above that most of the sample members were females, as they represent (85%), and the low participation of males is due to the fact that the questionnaire has been published more widely in the female environment, and this was the reason for the small number of male participation, so males come in second place, which amounted to (15%).

Table (2) shows the distribution ratios of the sample members according to the variable of the age group

Percentage	Number	lifetime
15%	22	13-19
69%	105	19-25
16%%	24	26. and more
100%	151	Total

We note from Table (2) above that most of the sample members were from the age group (19-25), where they represent (69%), and this is due to the fact that this category according to the educational level is representing the first university stage, and what confirms that the questionnaire has been distributed more widely in the university community and through social media, which is the most frequent and used group of social media, followed by the age group (26 and over) with percentages of (16%) and notes the relative convergence between their ages In category (13-19) and (26 or more) of the sample members.

Table (3) shows the distribution ratios of the sample members according to the educational level variable

Percentage	Number	Education level
68%	103	academic
15%	22	Higher than secondary
10%	15	Secondary and below
7%	11	Postgraduate
100%	151	Total

By extrapolating the data of Table (3) shown above, it is clear that the largest percentage of the sample members have a university educational level, as they represent (68%). In second place comes the highest level of secondary school with a percentage of (15%), followed by the secondary level and below by (10%) and in the last place came the level above university by (7%).

The following table (4) shows the distribution ratios of the sample members according to the variable of the nature of work

Ratio	Number	Work
73%	110	student
16%	24	employee
2 %	3	Academic Researcher
9%	14	Other
100%	151	Total

Through the previous table and figure (4), it is clear that most of the sample members were from the category of students, where their percentage reached (73%) and the results of the analysis indicate that (16%) work in different jobs and there is (2%) of the sample are academic researchers who represent the category (above university) most likely and there are 9% belonging to other jobs such as self-employment, and some of them work as housewives and are females of course. Through the previous tables, the diversity in the sample level is evident, whether In terms of age, educational level or nature of work that represents the surveyed community.

Table (5) shows the distribution ratios of the sample members according to the variable of the nature of work

Ratio	Number	Nature of work
52%	79	Not working
30%	45	Government Sector
11%	17	Private Sector
7%	10	Other
100%	151	Total

We note from Table (5) above that the largest category of respondents do not work, as their percentage reached (52%) and they are mostly students, and there is (30%) of the sample members working in the government sector and (11%) of the sample members work in the private sector.

Table (6) shows the type of work of the sample members

Ratio	Number	Business Type
33%	51	Tutorial
4%	6	healthy
5%	7	Commercial
1%	1	banker
2%	2	military
1%	1	geometric
54%	83	Other
100%	151	Total

We can see from Table (6) that the percentage of those who work in the educational sector (33%), the health field (4%), the military field (2%), the commercial field (5%), and the highest category of respondents are those who work in sectors other than the mentioned (54%).

Second Theme: Information Pollution and its Repercussions

Table (7) shows the motives for using information among the sample members

Ratio	Number	Purposes of Use of Information
44%	67	Educational
16%	26	Research
13%	19	Cultural
13%	19	Life
7%	10	Functional
7%	10	Other
100%	151	Total

By extrapolating the data of the above table, it is clear that the majority of the respondents use information for educational purposes, reaching (44%). 16% of them use information for scientific research purposes, while the percentage of those who use it for cultural and life purposes is equal to (13%) and the percentage of those who use it for purposes related to their jobs amounted to (7%), which is the lowest percentage of the sample members.

Table (8) below shows the nature of the sources that respondents trust to obtain information

Ratio	Number	Resources you trust for information
38%	57	bookshops
24%	37	Internet
14%	21	Educational institution
9%	14	Media
4%	6	Social Networks
4%	7	Family

3%	5	Other
2%	2	Public Lectures
1%	1	Mosques
1%	1	Friends
100%	151	Total

It is clear from the data of the above table that the most reliable sources of obtaining information from the point of view of the respondents are libraries by (38%), followed by the Internet by (24%), then educational institutions by (14%) and the media by (9%) As for social networks, despite the intensity of their use, the reliability rate of information they receive through these networks was low, reaching (4%), which is an expected result, as the results of the questionnaire indicated according to the previous variables on the level of awareness of the sample members by virtue of Most of them belong to educational institutions, and this is a positive indicator indicating the role of these institutions in raising the level of awareness of their employees in dealing with information and its sources, as the percentage of those who rely on the family as a source of reliable information was low by (4%), as the number of those who rely on the family as a reliable source reached only seven of the total sample members of (151) young men and women. The table also shows the weak level of dependence of respondents on friends, public lectures and mosques to obtain reliable information, as the percentages were low ranging between (1%) and (2%) for public lectures.

Table (9) below shows the motives of the respondents towards using the Internet and its applications

Ratio	Number	Motives for using the Internet and its applications
53%	80	Communication and exchange of data and information
17%	26	Use of social networks
10%	15	Relying on digital resources in the teaching and learning process
7%	11	For scientific research purposes
7%	11	Learn about the news and cultures of others
5%	7	Online Shopping
1%	1	Entertainment & Electronic Games
100	151	Total

From Table (9) above, it is clear that the largest motivation for using the Internet and its applications was for communication and the exchange of data and information by (53%), followed by the use of social networks by (17%), followed by reliance on digital resources in the teaching and learning process, where it was canceled by (10%), followed by the motive related to scientific research and learning about different cultures by (7%), while the motive for online shopping came with a low percentage of (5%), and in last place entertainment and electronic games by (1%).

Table (10) below shows the extent to which the sample members are aware of information pollution

Ratio	Number	Familiarity with information contamination
46%	70	Yes
54%	81	No
100	151	Total

Through the above table, it is clear that there is no awareness and familiarity with information pollution by the sample members, as most of the sample members reported that they are not aware of the so-called information pollution, and their percentage reached (54%), while those who answered yes (46%), which necessitates the need to work to raise awareness of information pollution, its forms and risks.

Table (11) below shows the sources of information pollution from the point of view of the sample members

Ratio	Number	Sources of information contamination
49%	74	Unreliable public websites
25%	37	Social Networks
9%	14	Satellite TV
6%	9	Smartphone messaging
5%	8	Audiovisual Media
2%	3	Personal Emails
2%	3	Other
1%	2	Books
1%	1	Newspaper Articles
100%	151	Total

From Table (11) above, it is clear that unreliable public Internet sites represent the main source of information pollution, where the percentage of respondents referred to this was (49%), followed by social networks (25%), satellite channels (9%), smart phone messages (6%) and audiovisual media (5%), while the results of the analysis showed that newspaper articles are the least source of information pollution, reaching only (1%). On the one hand, we find the majority of the sample members, who are students, rely heavily on libraries as the most reliable sources, which are indeed so because the process of providing resources is subject to criteria in selection. And selection from this number of sources that vary in quantity and quality and not all that can contain in its interior an ideology or orientation that contradicts religious and societal values.

Table (12) below shows the causes of information contamination from the point of view of the sample members

Ratio	Number	Causes of information contamination
33%	49	Some Internet publications are anonymous
22%	34	Absence of laws regulating intellectual property rights for publications available on the Internet
20%	31	Mental confusion resulting from the large number of information

		and the multiplicity of its sources.
14%	21	Too much information that lacks value content
9%	14	Information and communication technologies and the resulting actual destruction of human nature
1%	1	All of the above
1%	1	Other
100%	151	Total

From Table (12) above, it is clear that anonymous Internet publications are the most prominent causes of information pollution, as the percentage of respondents referred to this (33%), followed by the absence of laws regulating intellectual property rights for publications available on the Internet by (22%) and also mental confusion resulting from the large number of information and the multiplicity of its sources by (20%), but the large number of information that lacks value content was one of the weakest reasons for causing information pollution, reaching (14%), followed by According to the testimonies of the respondents, information and communication technology and its consequences by (9%) and the answers varied by (1%) between the exchange of rumors and false and misleading information through social networking sites and all of the above. It is noticeable after analyzing this variable, and despite the high percentage of those who recognized after familiarity with the concept of information pollution, all members of the sample have participated in determining the causes and sources of information pollution.

Table (13) shows the repercussions of information pollution

Ratio	Number	Implications of information pollution on young people
43%	64	Building a fragile and unreal culture
32%	49	Spreading ideas contrary to the orientations of society
8%	12	Wasting time without fruitful hard work
4%	6	Social isolation
4%	6	Mental illnesses of addiction and depression
2.5%	4	Building friendships with the wrong people
2.5%	4	The growing phenomenon of aggression, violence and bullying
2%	3	Infringement of the rights of others
2%	3	Other
100%	151	Total

Through Table (12) above, it is clear that building a fragile and unreal culture is one of the most important repercussions of information pollution on young people, according to the testimonies of the sample members, where it constituted the largest percentage (43%), followed by the dissemination of ideas contrary to the directions of society by (32%) The loss of time without hard work was one of the negative effects of information pollution by (8%), followed by social isolation and mental illness in the same rank by (4%), and building friendships with inappropriate people and growing phenomena Social such as aggression, violence, bullying and infringement on the rights of others are also negative effects, but at a low rate, according to the results of the analysis, where the percentage came (2.5%), followed by infringement of the rights of others by (2%).

The results of the study:

In light of the discussion and analysis of the answers of the studied sample on the repercussions of information pollution on intellectual security, the study reached several results as follows:

1- Most of the respondents were females, reaching (85%), and the low participation of males is due to the fact that the questionnaire has been published more widely in the female environment, and this was the reason for the small number of male participation, so males come in second place, which reached (15%).

2- Most of the sample members were from the age group (19-25), where they represent (69%), due to the fact that this group according to the educational level represents the first university stage.

3- Most of the sample members were students, reaching (73%) The results of the analysis indicate that (16%) work in different jobs, and (2%) of the sample are academic researchers who represent the category of (above university) most likely, and 9% belong to other jobs such as self-employment, and some of them work as housewives and are females, of course.

4- The largest category of respondents do not work, reaching (52%) and they are mostly students, and (30%) of the respondents work in the government sector and (11%) of the respondents work in the private sector.

5- It was found that (33%) of the respondent sample work in the educational sector and (5%) in the commercial field (5%), while there are (4%) who work in the health field, (2%) of them work in the military field, while the highest category of respondents are those who work in sectors other than those mentioned, where their percentage reached (54%).

6- It was found that the majority of respondents use information for educational purposes, reaching (44%). 16% of them use information for scientific research purposes, while 13% use information for cultural and life purposes, and 7% of respondents use it for jobs was the lowest percentage.

7- It turned out that the most reliable sources of information from the respondents' point of view are libraries (38%), followed by the Internet (24%), educational institutions (14%) and media (9%)

8- It was also found that the biggest motivation for using the Internet and its applications was for communication and the exchange of data and information by (53%), followed by the use of social networks by (17%), followed by reliance on digital resources in the teaching and learning process (10%), followed by the motivation related to scientific research and learning about different cultures by (7%), the motivation for online shopping came with a low percentage of (5%) and entertainment and electronic games came last (1%).

9- It became clear that there was insufficient awareness and knowledge of the phenomenon of information pollution by (54%), which necessitates the need to work to raise awareness of information pollution, its forms and risks among young people.

10- It turned out that unreliable public Internet sites represent the main source of information pollution, where the percentage of respondents referred to this (49%), followed by social networks (25%), satellite channels (9%), smartphone messages (6%) and audiovisual media (5%), while the results of the analysis showed that newspaper articles are the least source of information pollution, reaching only (1%). A major source of information pollution, which is a logical result, as books are considered reliable sources that rely on scientific standards in content writing, accuracy and scientific sobriety of information, censorship for the intellectual integrity of information.

11- Internet anonymous publications are considered the most prominent causes of information pollution, according to the testimonies of the respondents, where the percentage of those who referred to this (33%), followed by the absence of laws regulating intellectual property rights for publications available on the Internet by (22%) and also the mental confusion resulting from the large number of information and the multiplicity of its sources by (20%), but the large number of information that lacks value content was one of the weakest reasons for causing information pollution, reaching (14%), followed by information technology and communications and their consequences by (9%) and the responses varied by (1%) between the exchange of rumors and misleading information through social networking sites.

12- It turned out that the repercussions of information pollution on the intellectual security of young people were represented in many points, most notably, according to the testimonies of the sample members, building a fragile and unreal culture, where it constituted the largest percentage (43%), followed by the dissemination of ideas contrary to the orientations of society by (32%) The loss of time without hard work was one of the negative effects of information pollution by (8%), followed by social isolation and mental illness in the same rank by (4%), and building friendships with inappropriate people and growing Social phenomena such as aggression, violence, bullying and infringement of the rights of others are also negative effects, but at a low rate, according to the results of the analysis, where the percentage came (2.5%)

Conclusions of the study:

- The study proved that the phenomenon of information pollution represents one of the threats to intellectual security among young people, as the analytical study resulted in the existence of negative repercussions of information pollution, the most prominent of which is the construction of a fragile culture that is not real, followed by the dissemination of ideas contrary to the orientations of society.

- Libraries are the most trusted sources of information, followed by the Internet, and the study proved that social networks are the least reliable sources from the point of view of young people in Saudi society.

- Poor awareness of the phenomenon of information pollution among the studied sample, as the results of the study showed that 54% of the respondents do not have a clear understanding of the phenomenon of information pollution.

- The study also proved that unreliable websites are among the most sources of information pollution, followed respectively by social networks, satellite channels and audiovisual media (24%).

Study recommendations:

Based on the conclusions reached, the researchers recommended some recommendations in order to contribute to reducing the danger of this phenomenon in the youth community, most notably:

- Serious dealing by academic institutions with the phenomenon of information pollution and working to find scientific tools to measure it.

- Serious work by academic and university libraries specifically to educate students about the phenomenon of information pollution and to introduce the confiscation and reduction of the negative use of information in academia.

- Academic institutions should intensify their efforts to raise students' awareness and improve their thinking skills to reduce the impact of information pollution.

- Establishing clubs and facilities for various activities and encouraging all young people to attend them by providing all possible facilities to occupy their free time and reduce their use of technology.

- Activating the role of public libraries and libraries of cultural clubs in raising awareness of the dangers of information pollution through seminars and lectures held therein.

- The need to apply deterrent laws to Zain who publish information intended to incite or manipulate the falsification of facts or any behavior contrary to the ethics of information circulation.

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