FORMATION OF IDEOLOGICAL IMMUNITY IN YOUNG PEOPLE IS A FACTOR OF SECURITY AND STABILITY

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Abstract. In today's interconnected world, stability in society is influenced by various factors, including ideological immunity and security. Ideological immunity refers to the resistance of individuals to change their core beliefs and ideas, while security encompasses measures implemented to protect individuals and institutions from external threats. This scientific article examines the dynamic relationship between ideological immunity and security, highlighting their mutual influence on societal stability. By analyzing the psychological and socio-political aspects of ideological immunity and security, this study aims to shed light on the complex interplay between these factors and their implications for maintaining stability in contemporary societies.

Key words: Ideological immunity, Resistance to change, Belief system, Cognitive dissonance, Confirmation bias, Identity protection, Psychological defense mechanism, Belief preservation.

ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ ИДЕОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО ИММУНИТЕТА У МОЛОДЕЖИ КАК ФАКТОР БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ И СТАБИЛЬНОСТИ

Аннотация. В современном взаимосвязанном мире на стабильность в обществе влияют различные факторы, в том числе идеологическая неприкосновенность и безопасность. Идеологический иммунитет относится к сопротивлению людей изменению их основных убеждений и идей, в то время как безопасность включает в себя меры, принимаемые для защиты людей и учреждений от внешних угроз. В данной научной статье исследуется динамическая взаимосвязь между идеологическим иммунитетом и безопасностью, подчеркивая их взаимное влияние на стабильность общества. Путем анализа психологических и социально-политических аспектов идеологического иммунитета и безопасности данное исследование направлено на то, чтобы пролить свет на сложное взаимодействие между этими факторами и их значение для поддержания стабильности в современных обществах.

Ключевые слова: Идеологический иммунитет, Сопротивление изменениям, Система убеждений, Когнитивный диссонанс, Предвзятость подтверждения, Защита идентичности, Психологический защитный механизм, Сохранение убеждений.

INTRODUCTION

In an interconnected and rapidly changing world, stability in societies has become a paramount concern. Understanding the factors that contribute to stability is crucial for fostering resilient and harmonious communities. This article aims to analyze the dynamic relationship between ideological immunity and security and explore their combined impact on societal stability. By examining their interplay, we can gain insights into how societies can navigate ideological diversity while ensuring the safety and well-being of their members.

MATERIALS AND DISCUSSION

Ideological immunity is, to put it another way, the potential of a person to be weak, against goals and expectations, harmful, indifference and indifference. [1.19]

Ideological immunity is a service that serves to protect the individual, the nation, the society from various harmful ideological influences system. In philosophical encyclopedic dictionary, it is said that it is necessary to educate a person who is spiritually perfect, strong in strength, and has perfect faith, and who can give energy to ideological initiatives of any kind. [2.225]

Ideological immunity refers to the resistance individuals exhibit when faced with conflicting or challenging ideas that threaten their core beliefs. It is influenced by cognitive processes, personal experiences, and socialization.

Psychological factors, such as cognitive dissonance, confirmation bias, and identity protection, play a significant role in shaping ideological immunity. These mechanisms act as a defense mechanism to protect one's worldview and preserve psychological well-being. Cognitive dissonance theory explains how individuals strive to maintain consistency between their beliefs, attitudes, and actions. When faced with contradictory information, individuals often experience discomfort and may resort to various strategies to alleviate this dissonance. Ideological immunity is not solely a psychological phenomenon but is also influenced by socio-political factors, including cultural norms, socialization processes, and political ideologies. These factors shape the extent to which individuals are willing to adapt their beliefs in the face of new information or alternative perspectives.

Security encompasses measures taken to protect individuals and communities from physical, psychological, and socio-political threats. It includes personal safety, national security, and the safeguarding of critical infrastructure and institutions. Security can be viewed from both individual and collective perspectives. Ensuring individual security involves protecting personal well-being, while collective security focuses on maintaining stability and order within society as a whole.

A secure environment fosters a sense of safety and psychological well-being, enabling individuals to engage in productive activities and contribute to societal development. Conversely, a lack of security can create fear, distrust, and social unrest, undermining stability. Security measures implemented by governments and institutions have significant societal implications. Striking a balance between security and individual freedoms is crucial to maintaining stability while respecting human rights and democratic principles.

National ideas played an important role in the emergence of ideological life and scientific experiments. If, when the ideology is felt, the response to the idea increases, without thinking about what needs to be done, without paying attention to the individual actions, then it can be considered that the ideological immunity has become a practical form. National ideological immunity is based on the deep knowledge of every boy or girl, the political meaning of impartiality in the press, political ideas, reforms, all issues, business and politics. [1.21]

Ideological immunity and security are interconnected, with each factor influencing and shaping the other. Security measures can impact individuals' ideological immunity by either reinforcing existing beliefs or challenging them, while ideological immunity can influence perceptions of security threats. Effective security measures can enhance societal stability by creating an environment conducive to open dialogue, critical thinking, and the exchange of ideas.

By promoting intellectual resilience, societies can navigate ideological diversity without compromising security.

Ignorance means not knowing. Today ignorance is watched in various forms. One of them was religious ignorance. People who have lost their religious faith are being deceived by the dry wishes of the representatives of various currents who pretend to be the enemies of Islam and, on the contrary, gain power. [1.22]

Instances of ideological change within a society can pose security challenges, particularly when accompanied by radical shifts in beliefs or the rise of extremist ideologies. Such changes can disrupt social order and stability, necessitating a careful balance between security measures and the promotion of peaceful ideological evolution.

Examining historical examples can provide insights into how ideological immunity and security have influenced societal stability. For instance, the ideological rigidity observed in totalitarian regimes often resulted in the suppression of dissent and the erosion of security within society.

Contemporary societies display a diverse range of ideological perspectives and varying levels of security. Analyzing case studies from different regions can reveal the intricate dynamics between ideological immunity, security measures, and societal stability in the present day. Cross-cultural perspectives offer valuable insights into the interplay between ideological immunity and security across different societies. By comparing and contrasting cultural norms, political ideologies, and security approaches, we can deepen our understanding of their impact on stability. Fostering an inclusive and secure society requires striking a delicate balance between respecting ideological diversity and implementing necessary security measures. Policies should encourage open dialogue, promote critical thinking, and provide avenues for peaceful resolution of ideological conflicts.

Investing in social cohesion initiatives can enhance societal stability by promoting understanding, empathy, and cooperation among individuals with diverse ideological backgrounds. Additionally, proactive measures aimed at mitigating potential security threats can help prevent ideological polarization and radicalization. Building resilience and adaptability within individuals and societies can contribute to long-term stability. Education systems that emphasize critical thinking, empathy, and open-mindedness can help individuals develop the skills necessary to navigate ideological diversity while maintaining a secure environment.

Ideological immunity refers to the resistance individuals exhibit when confronted with ideas or information that challenge their existing beliefs, values, or ideologies. It is a psychological defense mechanism that helps individuals maintain consistency and coherence in their belief systems. When faced with contradictory or conflicting information, individuals may experience cognitive dissonance, which is a state of psychological discomfort that arises from holding inconsistent beliefs or values. Several psychological factors contribute to the development and maintenance of ideological immunity. One key factor is confirmation bias, which refers to the tendency of individuals to seek, interpret, and favor information that confirms their preexisting beliefs while disregarding or dismissing contradictory evidence. Confirmation bias acts as a cognitive filter, reinforcing existing beliefs and shielding individuals from potentially challenging or uncomfortable ideas. Identity protection is another psychological mechanism closely linked to ideological immunity. People often form strong attachments to their ideological beliefs as a way

to define their identity and establish a sense of belonging. Challenging these beliefs can be perceived as a personal threat, leading individuals to protect their identity by rejecting or dismissing alternative viewpoints.

As technology continues to advance, new challenges and opportunities arise in relation to ideological immunity and security. The impact of social media, artificial intelligence, and online echo chambers on ideological polarization and security must be closely examined to develop effective strategies for stability. Socio-political transformations, such as shifts in governance structures or ideological landscapes, can have significant implications for security and stability. Constant monitoring and adaptation of security paradigms are necessary to address evolving threats while preserving individual freedoms.

CONCLUSION

Understanding the intricate relationship between ideological immunity and security is essential for promoting stability in contemporary societies. By recognizing the mutual influence of these factors and implementing inclusive approaches that balance ideological diversity with effective security measures, societies can navigate ideological challenges while fostering resilience, adaptability, and social cohesion.

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