

Study of the Formation of Ideological Immunity By Foreign and Russian Researchers

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Annotation: In this article, in the course of our research, the study of the formation of ideological immunity by foreign and Russian researchers, the relevance of their opinions and considerations is scientifically substantiated.

Keywords: Psychological protection, "I-image", "defence mechanisms", psychoanalysis.

Many studies require us to define the psychological defense mechanisms of the individual as follows.

Psychological protection is an unconscious mental process aimed at protecting a person from negative experiences.

Now we will find the laws of formation of psychological protection mechanisms in individuals and the answers to the above questions on this basis. R.Plutchik considers the mechanism of psychological protection *as the emotional-emotional mitigation of conflicting and anxious situations that arise as a result of the realistic perception of an objective situation by a person, as well as reducing mental tension.* At this point, two conflicting ideas come into play. *In the first case, the psychological defense mechanism prevents a person from developing himself and rebuilding himself*, because in order to protect his "I-image" from danger, a person is given to calmness, encourages him to adapt to external conditions and situations; *and in the second case, a person tries to overcome internal and external obstacles, conflicts, and eliminate them*. In this place, he agrees to experience a state of strong emotional tension in order to develop his "self-image", works on his problem, and looks for a solution to the problem.

Mechanisms called "psychological protection" and "protective mechanisms of the psyche" form and develop in the psyche of a person from early childhood to the end of his life. These mechanisms protect a person's mind from various negative emotional experiences and perceptions, thoughts that he considers inappropriate for him. In fact, the idea here is about the characteristics and qualities acquired by the individual in various adaptation processes.

After Z. Freud introduced the terms "psychological protection" and "defense mechanisms" to science, these studies were interpreted, transformed and modernized with greater intensity and interest. It can also be seen in the researches of different eras of psychoanalytic trends and psychotherapists, as well as in the researches of other psychological trends - existential psychology, humanitarian psychology, Gestalt psychology and others.

"Protection" and "fighting" special mechanisms of the psyche help him get rid of unpleasant feelings and memories. It keeps them out of the mind, that is, it keeps anxiety and stress at bay and makes unconscious compensations.

In Russian psychology, the phenomenology of defense mechanisms has not been the subject of general analysis for a long time. The main reason for this is the liquidation of psychoanalysis, which caused great controversy in the late 1920s and early 1930s. The logic of the development of the Russian school of psychology, in a certain sense, theories that intersect with the theories of psychological protection appeared. Such theories include DBUznadze [*Uznadze D.B, Experimental elementary psychology. 1949, M., 1966. -S. 248, 289-292.] the theory of ustanovka and VNMyasishev's [Myasishchev V.N, Psichoterapevticheskaya entsiklopediya Pod. ed. B.D. Karvasarskogo . - Izd. 2-e, dop. i pererab.. SPb. : Peter, 2000,-.394 p.] can include relational theory. First, psychological protection was studied in a scattered way in Russian psychology .*

Modern researchers put ideological factors in the first reason for the lack of acceptance of psychoanalysis. GLilin stated that "Freud's disbelief in a society ruled by social pessimism is the possibility of shaping people's behavior, re-educating people." This position contradicts the requirements of the modern world, in which the decisive task of managing society and people is not only required, but vitally necessary.

A defense mechanism is any process by which a source of danger or anxiety can be distorted, denied, or avoided. Defense mechanisms also help regulate our idealized self-image and facilitate self-acceptance. Sigmund Freud was one of the first to identify many types of defenses and hypothesize that these mechanisms operate unconsciously.

Researcher Yu.G. According to Noskov, conquering people's minds through information means depriving them of their beliefs. Based on this, it can be said that the need for information security in teenagers in relation to destructive information is, first of all, man and society, man and state, individual and his security, nation and national values, traditions, customs, historical and cultural heritage, generations. is caused by the presence of destructive and aggressive ideologies that influence.

In addition, we all know that if information security is not observed and its effective measures are not taken, destructive ideas are likely to have a negative effect on the minds and behavior of young people.

According to the conclusions of the researcher VN Pankratov on the issue, the increasingly developing technologies of spiritual influence through information in a fast-paced information society have an impact on the formation of individual and society's thinking in one way or another. The extent to which public opinion is formed, the level of political consciousness and legal knowledge, and the spiritual and educational level play a big role in this.

The way to progress is to select from the dense information market only the information that serves the national interest and helps its development. Information security is, first of all, protection from destructive information that directly affects the human psyche and deprives it of its beliefs and beliefs. Based on this, it can be said that the need for information security, first of all, arises from the presence of destructive information that directly affects the minds of young people.

According to IV Yavchunovskaya, the information society is a concept that describes a qualitative system that is being formed at the current stage of the development of human society and is based on the rational use of information and information technologies in all spheres of social life.

The famous political scientist, philosopher and scientist P. Buchanan writes in his journalistic work "The Destruction of the West": "...information is a special weapon of the media in the intercultural conflict, the best way to win the minds and hearts of young people. and became a reliable tool. Therefore, it is natural that destructive information is the basis of the destruction of humanity. So, together with the useful aspects of information, its negative aspects explain its destructiveness .

In our opinion, it is appropriate to use the method of historicity and logic in the scientific classification of destructive information. In particular, if the targets of influence, that is, the object of

destruction, are taken as the basis for dividing such ideas and ideologies into classes, it is appropriate to distinguish the following groups:

1. Ideas that threaten society and individual psyche (immorality, egocentrism, cosmopolitanism, ludomania, etc.).
2. Ideas directed against racial, religious, ethnic, national equality and people's right to live freely (racism, chauvinism, aggressive nationalism, pan-Islamism, pan-Arabism, etc.);
3. Ideas directed against the social, territorial, spiritual integrity of the state or nation (separatism, class struggle, localism, fanaticism, etc.);
4. Ideas and ideologies directed against the sovereignty, freedom and right to live freely (non-aggressive invasion, aggression, colonialism, authoritarianism, neo-colonialism, terrorism, religious extremism, etc.);

The above classification, although not perfect, allows us to group destructive, evil ideologies and ideas on a certain basis.

So, summarizing these scientific considerations, the essence, structure, types, functions and principles of the psychological apparatus of a person are explained in detail in the ideas put forward by foreign psychologists. This knowledge gives us the opportunity to study the psychological factors of the formation of stable ideological immunity in adolescents.

Conclusion. The conducted theoretical-scientific analyzes showed the current scarcity and unsystematization of the works devoted to the theoretical research of the problems within the subject, in particular, the socio-psychological factors of the formation of ideological immunity to destructive information in teenagers, and at the same time, the relevance of the following scientific conclusions. brought

1. The study of theoretical and scientific sources aimed at studying the socio-psychological factors of the formation of ideological immunity to destructive information in adolescents as a social psychological problem, to determine the components of the concept of destructive information and ideological immunity, and to protect adolescents from the influence of various destructive information in more detail allows for scientific observations. This opportunity contributes to revitalizing the work of forming ideological immunity to destructive information in teenagers.

2. The analysis of the studied scientific literature showed the inevitability of empirically studying its psychological factors in the formation of ideological immunity to destructive information, which is important today and its prevention. For this, first of all, it is necessary to study the relationship between the destructive information and the components of the ideological immune system and the psychological characteristics of the adolescent. At the same time, every indicator that is researched and published in the scientific press serves to reveal the perspectives of the science of social psychology.

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