

Formation of Ideological Immunity to Destructive Information

Sitora Akbarovna Ikromova

Assistant Professor of Asian International University

Abstract: This article presents important information about the formation of ideological immunity to destructive information. Ideological immunity refers to the methods and technologies used to support information against foreign ideas based on information selection. The article describes the methods of dealing with destructive information and the importance of forming ideological immunity. This article would be a good supplement to a book or journal article with information about the role and importance of ideological immunity in information security.

Keywords: ideology, threat, immunity, value, culture, enlightenment, tradition, ignorance.

To begin writing about the formation of ideological immunity, we must ask ourselves a few questions. For example, how to form ideological immunity to destructive information? How to make this ideological immunity stronger? What does the news and research say about this topic?

Finding answers to these and other questions in the article about the formation of ideological immunity will help you find a lot of correct information. What is important is that we should be aware of the latest news and research on how ideological immunity is formed, how to strengthen it, and how to effectively implement this process.

Ideological immunity is a broad and effective tool to prevent destructive information. It is used to strengthen a person's natural immunity to fight viruses, bacteria and other harmful agents.

There are several ways to build ideological immunity. First of all, it is necessary to create specific models that are used in laboratory conditions for the formation of ideological immunity. These models are used to recognize destructive information and generate antilgands to counteract it.

To strengthen ideological immunity, it is necessary to participate in any activity aimed at strengthening the mental and physical health of a person. These activities include every action that involves the protection of human enlightenment and knowledge, physical and mental health. In order to strengthen a person's ideological immunity, it is very important to do sports, perform regular exercises, eat well, and sleep well.

A person's spiritual condition is also very important in strengthening ideological immunity. The desire of the human spirit to reach infinity and subtlety strengthens ideological immunity. Physical and mental health of a person depends on good behavior of a person at many levels. This is very important in strengthening the ideological immunity of a person.

Also, staying away from destructive information and studying useful information is also considered as a means of strengthening ideological immunity. Other methods of strengthening ideological immunity are considered very important in maintaining physical and mental health of a person.

The purpose of writing an article about the socio-psychological basis of the formation of destructive information, ideological immunity, is to influence teenagers and allow them to get rid of these thoughts. This article discusses the reasons for the formation of ideological immunity in human adolescents, the psychological and social processes associated with this concept, the factors influencing these processes, and the concepts of how they affect adolescents. Views, opinions and information spread in digital media and social networks are classified and an attempt is made to analyze and influence them on the formation of ideological immunity in adolescents. This article can be useful for writers, because they improve the basic information needed to analyze the important reasons that affect adolescents in the formation of ideological immunity.

The socio-psychological foundations of the formation of ideological immunity in adolescents, including, help people learn to resist changes in society and adapt to changes.

The first method is that people confront the variables, participate in solving their problems in society, and as a result, they form ideological immunity. In order to ensure these successful results, it is necessary for people to resist the changes and participate in solving the problems in the society.

The second way, the reason why people find socio-psychological basic information in the formation of ideological immunity is to develop their sense of responsibility towards people in society. To develop this sense of responsibility, people need to strengthen their connections in society by expressing their opinions and showing respect for the opinions of others.

It is also important for the formation of ideological immunity in adolescents, along with the socio-psychological basis, as well as the achievement of their dreams and goals. People must find the means to achieve their goals, reason and act for it.

After we write an article about the socio-psychological basis of the formation of ideological immunity in society, it will help us to analyze this process and we will be able to see this issue more clearly.

Among the reasons why young people get involved in different currents are their narrow worldview, interest in learning religious sciences, overconfidence, desire to have everything (wealth, fame, career, etc.) at once, maximalism in general. It is necessary to single out spiritual and spiritual factors. "By entering this organization or performing this task, you will have embarked on a special, honorable work that not everyone will be able to do. If necessary, you will become the savior of the nation, religion, and humanity!" - the process of inculcating views shows that special attention is paid to these features.

Ignorance means not knowing. Today, ignorance manifests itself in many ways. One of them is religious ignorance. People with low religious literacy are deceived by the empty promises of representatives of various currents who pretend to be followers of Islam, but in fact, they aim to seize power.

So that ignorance does not cause serious consequences, the struggle to achieve the absolute priority of enlightenment in people's minds and hearts, to enrich people's thinking, to form healthy and stable beliefs in them, to show the urgency of theoretical and practical work in this direction. "providing, increasing its effectiveness remains one of the urgent tasks.

In medicine, immunity refers to the body's ability to protect itself from harmful effects, the ability of the body not to succumb to various infectious diseases. Unlike this general immune system of the human organism, ideological immunity has its own characteristics for each generation and serves to ensure ideological immunity.

In the current period, the role and importance of diversity of information and knowledge in human life has increased even more. Knowledge is the main and first element of the ideological immune system. But there is a lot of knowledge. Supporters of religious extremism and terrorism

also rely on certain "knowledge" and try to instill it in the public mind. Therefore, the knowledge in the ideological immune system should be objective, accurately and fully reflect reality, enrich human spirituality and serve the development of society.

Today, spreading the ideas of moral corruption and violence, individualism and egocentrism, bigotry and bigotry, if necessary, gaining wealth at the expense of it, disregard for the national and religious traditions and values of other peoples, and the spiritual foundations of the way of life. , it is becoming vital and practical to fight against threats aimed at subverting them, becoming more and more dangerous and spreading throughout the world.

From this point of view, in the system of ideological immunity, its second main element - the place of spirituality and values formed at the base of acquired knowledge - is incomparable. The more objective and deep the knowledge, the more solid the spirituality and values that arise at its core. In a word, the value system determines the possibilities of ideological immunity and serves as a strong shield against harmful ideas.

In this respect, the system of knowledge and values remains the main factor in the formation of ideological immunity.

The third important element of ideological immunity is related to the system of goals and objectives in socio-political, economic and cultural-educational spheres. Without such a system, it is impossible for an individual, a nation, or a society to withstand ideological pressures, sometimes overt and sometimes hidden.

Ideological prevention, which includes a set of measures aimed at preventing the introduction of foreign ideas and eliminating them, has a great role in the formation of the ideological immune system. It covers a set of ideological-educational, socio-political, economic, spiritual works, implemented in various forms by social institutions, and a properly organized education system.

Every nation will have healthy, reliable and strong immunity only if kindergarten, school education, and then social education based on the questions of what is good, what is bad, and how to react to the child from the first age are established. Iadi So, ideological immunity acts as an ideological shield protecting the spiritual unity and spiritual health of the state and the nation.

Society's confidence in its past and future is not created by itself. At the heart of this is ideological education, a special activity in the interests of the nation, that is, in the interests of every citizen. Methods of popularizing ideas in ideological disputes are methods of ideological education. Science-based advocacy and propaganda will ultimately decide the outcome of this debate. In this way, the struggle of ideologies turns into a conflict of propaganda and propaganda. Ideologies that are foreign to the society cannot immediately introduce their ideas. First of all, they destroy the nation's faith and hope in the values it has believed in for a long time. For this, the values that the nation has believed in are degraded and discredited. As a result, the first stage of breaking ideological immunity is realized - the nation begins to be indifferent to the ideas and values it has believed in. This is how space is created, "opened".

When an ideological vacuum is created, foreign ideas that fill its place begin to be attractively depicted. The "newness" of a disruptive idea and the promises it makes begin to enter the minds and hearts of people through their ears and eyes. The ideological gap thus begins to be filled. When a false idea takes root in people's minds, it also becomes a practical force.

In the era of modern science and technology development, manipulation is widely used to express influence on the minds and hearts of other people with a hidden, ulterior motive. In this situation, the process of influencing a person and his ideological immunity is reflected in the concept of manipulation.

In this case, firstly, the influence of the "caller" does not use force and power on the person, but has a spiritual and psychological nature; secondly, the real purpose remains hidden in this effect. That is why the phrase "under the guise of Islam" is used; third, ideological manipulation

requires skill and knowledge on the part of the influencer. Therefore, ideological manipulation can be called an ideological struggle, a component of the influence technology used by foreign ideologies. That is, manipulation serves not to make a person do this or that thing (in contrast to propaganda), but to arouse the desire to do this thing.

We can preserve and improve the national ideology only by carefully protecting our identity, manners, morals, heritage, values and national spirit from the influence of harmful ideas and ideologies, and by forming ideological immunity in the hearts of our citizens and youth against them. Education is of great importance in raising ideological immunity. Therefore, one of the main factors of reforming the field of education is "Personal interest and priority of education". Therefore, today all countries are trying to introduce as many innovations as possible into education.

References

1. Baratov Sh.R., Jabborov X.X. Yoshlarda mafkuraviy immunitet shakllanishining psixologik mexanizmlari /O'quv qo'llanma, Buxoro, 2017, "Durdona" nash. 190 b.
2. Ikromova, S. (2023). INTERPRETATION OF THE PSYCHOLOGICAL SAFETY FACTOR IN RELATION TO DESTRUCTIVE INFORMATION IN ADOLESCENTS. *Modern Science and Research*, 2(9), 390-394.
3. Ikromova, S. (2023). CONCEPT OF IDEOLOGY AND FORMATION OF IDEOLOGICAL IMMUNITY IN YOUTH STUDENTS. *Modern Science and Research*, 2(6), 1223-1226.
4. Ikromova, S. (2023). FORMATION OF IDEOLOGICAL IMMUNITY TO DESTRUCTIVE INFORMATION IN TEENAGERS. *Modern Science and Research*, 2(5), 1009-1014.
5. Ikromova, S. A. (2022). MILLIY VA DINIY QADRIYATLARNING INSON TARBIYASIDAGI O'RNI. *Экономика и социум*, (12-2 (103)), 675-678.
6. Ikromova, S. A. (2023). SHAXS OG 'ISHGAN XULQINING KO 'RINISHLARI VA DESTRUKTIV AXBOROTLARNING KO 'RINISHLARI. *Educational Research in Universal Sciences*, 2(10), 528-532.
7. Akbarovna, I. S. (2023). YOSHLARDA DESTRUKTIV G'OYALARGA QARSHI IMMUNITET HOSIL QILISH OMILLARI.
8. Akbarovna, I. S. (2023). TALABA YOSHLARDA MAFKURA TUSHUNCHASI VA MAFKURAVIY IMMUNITETNI SHAKLLANTIRISH.
9. Akbarovna, I. S. (2023). O'SMIRLARDA DESTRUKTIV AXBOROTLARGA NISBATAN MAFKURAVIY IMMUNITET SHAKLLANTIRISH.
10. Xalilova Shaxlo Ravshanovna. (2023). Bo'lajak o'qituvchi pedagogik muloqot usullarini rivojlantirish texnologiyasining zamonaviy modellari va ularni qo'llash metodlari. *Journal of Universal Science Research*, 1(9), 223-234. Retrieved from <https://universalpublishings.com/index.php/jusr/article/view/195>
11. Xalilova Shaxlo Ravshanovna. (2023). PEDAGOGIK MULOQOT O'QUV JARAYONI SAMARADORLIGINI OSHIRISHNING MUHIM OMILI. *Journal of Universal Science Research*, 1(8), 131-139. Retrieved from <https://universalpublishings.com/index.php/jusr/article/view/1717>
12. Isomova, F. A. T. Q. (2022). MAKTABGACHA TALIM TASHKILOTLARIDA BOLALARNI MAKTAB TA'LIMIGA TAYYORLASHDA NUTQ O'STIRISH MASHG'ULOTLARINING AHAMIYATI. *Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences*, 2(1), 947-949.

13. Kozimova, N. A. (2023). BUGUNGI TA'LIM TIZIMIDA ZAMONAVIY O 'QUVCHI SHAXSINING IJTIMOIIY VA PSIXOLOGIK JIHATLARI. Educational Research in Universal Sciences, 2(10), 44-46.V
14. Abduqahhorovna, N. K. (2023). PSIXOLOGIK KONSULTATSIYAGA MUROJAAT QILUVCHI OTA–ONALARNING FARZAND TARBIYASI MUAMMOLARINI O 'RGANISHDA HADISLARDAN TERAPIYA SIFATIDA FOYDALANISH.
15. Sobirovna, S. Y. (2023). O 'YIN ORQALI BOLA TAFAKKURI VA NUTQINI OSTIRISH. *SAMARALI TA'LIM VA BARQAROR INNOVATSIYALAR*, 1(3), 93-99.
16. Yulduz, S. (2023). KREATIV YONDASHUVLAR ASOSIDA BOLALAR NUTQI VA TAFAKKURINI RIVOJLANTIRISH. *ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ НАУКА И ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ИДЕИ В МИРЕ*, 23(2), 87-92.
17. O'ktam qizi Buxoro, S. M. (2022). BOLANING NUTQINI RIVOJLANTIRUVCHI O'YINLAR. PEDAGOGS jurnali, 1(1), 484-486.
18. Jalolov, T. S. (2023). PSIXOLOGIYA YO 'NALISHIDA TAHSIL OLAYOTGAN TALABALARGA SPSS YORDAMIDA MATEMATIK USULLARNI O 'RGATISHNING METODIK USULLARI. Educational Research in Universal Sciences, 2(10), 323-326.
19. Jalolov, T. S. (2023). PYTHON INSTRUMENTLARI BILAN KATTA MA'LUMOTLARNI QAYTA ISHLASH. Educational Research in Universal Sciences, 2(10), 320-322.
20. Sadriddinovich, J. T. (2023). Capabilities of SPSS Software in High Volume Data Processing Testing. American Journal of Public Diplomacy and International Studies (2993-2157), 1(9), 82-86.