

Analysis of the Psychological Influence on Ensuring National Security

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ABSTRACT

This paper explores the intersection of social psychology and national security, focusing on the complex relationship between societal attitudes, political and economic stability, and the concept of internal and external security. Using Mongolia as a case study, the research emphasizes the importance of psychological maturity, social morality, and unity of values in fostering national unity and ensuring internal security.

Keywords: Social Psychology, National Security, Internal Security, Mongolia, Public Attitudes, Social Stability, Civic Pride

Introduction

Social psychology, as part of human ordinary consciousness, reflects people's attitudes and perceptions of social phenomena and processes. It is a mental expression of social reality and plays an influential role in shaping and reacting to changes in social life. The dynamic nature of social psychology means that it can lag behind or advance ahead of societal development, impacting society in both constructive and detrimental ways.

Theoretical Framework

Social psychology is part of human ordinary consciousness and it is a mental expression of social reality, a reflection of people's attitudes and theories toward social phenomena and processes. Social psychology is relatively independent. In other words, social psychology is lagging behind or ahead of the development of social life and actively influences it, both positively and negatively. The issue of social psychology is a complex concept independent of one factor and it depends on many factors [1,2].

According to psychological science, among these factors, the most important variables are: political stability, economic stability, cultural stability, and ideological stability.

According to the study, national security is classified into internal and external security in relation to the location of the source of the threat and the territorial boundaries between countries. Such a classification is very useful for addressing national security issues and refining conceptual approaches and there are different ways of providing internal and external security. In addition, internal and external security affect each other interdependent.

Explaining this relationship from a social psychological point of view it plays an important role in ensuring the internal security of national security, and the factors influencing it are related to both internal and external threats. Explaining the basics of internal security in Mongolia's national security concept "Ensuring human rights and freedoms, strengthen the constitutional order, rule of law, Mongolian state succession, to uphold national unity, strengthen public administration, political parties, civil society organizations, support the development of a free media, social order, and stability is the basis of internal security" [1].

The role of social psychology in ensuring national security is described as follows "Ensuring social morality, psychological maturity and unity of values is the basis for ensuring national security and unity". Morality affects the interests of society, the community, and others to some degree, both positively and negatively. Furthermore, it has a positive and negative impact on social psychology and on ensuring national unity and internal security, which is one of the factors of social stability.

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In the context of social morality and psychology, the existence or non-existence of a country is decided. These include many issues such as political misconduct, economic decline, unemployment, poverty, malnutrition, drug addiction, educational decline, health deterioration, information-psychological attacks, ecological catastrophe, destruction of 125 civilization, and human genetic pollution. Researchers have clearly stated their views on the main causes of social instability and the current state of social psychology based on their research. For example, some researchers have identified the following based on their research. These are “People no longer trust the government and law enforcement. Decreased pride in one’s country, pessimism and inactivity in society, creating social unrest, creating an atmosphere of desire for illegal means, attempting to organize a group of people with the intention of inciting riots, the emergence of political and military forces to support it; Due to the slowdown in socio-economic development and the spread of injustice, the Mongolian mentality that respects the rule of law will be lost, which will weaken the state power and create social chaos; Poverty of some segments of the population to the point of mental and health deterioration, the education sector is lagging behind, increase in the number of people with certificates and diplomas but without education, delaying or interrupting the implementation of policies to improve the quality of the country through health and education of its citizens, “The upbringing of children and youth is deteriorating, and the number of selfish people, criminals and those who want to go abroad is growing”[2,3].

Social psychology and social stability in a country depend on the implementation of democracy in the country. As for the political factor, the action must be in line with the views and wishes of the people and otherwise there is a risk of social unrest. Economic factors include income inequality and poverty. It is clear that these indicators have a significant negative impact on social psychological instability [4-6].

At the beginning of the social transition in our country, in the early 1990s, a number of studies were conducted to study the life of the country and the views of its citizens. From the results of these studies, it is possible to draw some conclusions about the impact of social psychology on national security and compare it with the current situation: The reason for the social instability in the country is that the situation in our country is increasing year by year. It is clearly seen that research from previous chapters and international experience have shown that in order to build social psychology, it is important to increase public attitudes. This is because the more positive public attitudes, the less divisions, misunderstandings, stress and frustration in society. Also, the government’s actions and laws are welcomed and enforced.

The results of the study show that in order to appreciate national values, to cultivate a sense of pride in one’s country, heritage and ethnicity and ensure the unity of the social psyche, sociological theory operates according to a certain methodology [3-10].

Building Positive Social Psychology: To strengthen social psychology and enhance national unity, it is essential to foster positive public attitudes. International experiences demonstrate

that increasing civic pride and national identity reduces societal division and improves acceptance of government policies.

Methodological Approaches

Two key methods are used to understand and foster positive public attitudes:

1. Identifying and addressing negative public attitudes through targeted activities.
2. Studying and replicating the causes of positive public attitudes in other nations.

Policy Recommendations

At the State Policy Level

- Integrate moral education and social psychology into sustainable development and educational laws.
- Collaborate with specialized organizations and establish joint research units.
- Create comprehensive databases to support research and policy development.
- Promote training programs and public advocacy.
- Develop educational materials and organize events to foster national values.
- Employ full-time social psychologists in public institutions.
- Encourage civic participation and trust in governance, inspired by international practices.

At the Education System Level

- Introduce values education from primary school to cultivate humane citizens.
- Incorporate cultural heritage and patriotism into the curriculum.
- Train educators and recruit professionals in related fields.
- Encourage early social participation and respect for diverse viewpoints.

At the Media Policy Level

- Establish public media institutions with a mandate to support national unity.
- Promote patriotic content in popular media and news programs.
- Train journalists on national values and media ethics.
- Balance critical reporting with content that inspires pride and civic responsibility.

Conclusion

Social psychology plays a critical role in national security by influencing the attitudes and cohesion of a population. For countries like Mongolia, fostering positive public sentiment, national pride, and a unified social psyche is essential for internal stability and overall national security. Through strategic policy, education, and media engagement, a resilient and united society can be cultivated.

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