

INSTITUTIONS OF PERSONAL POLITICAL SOCIALIZATION

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DOI: 10.5958/2278-4853.2022.00256.7

ABSTRACT

This article analyzes important aspects of the process of political socialization of a person, as well as the role and importance of social institutions in this process. Also, the role of political and ethical persons ensuring the stability of the society was discussed.

KEYWORDS: *Political Socialization, Political Subject, Political Relations, Political Values, Political Institutions, Political Culture, Political System, Ideological Position.*

INTRODUCTION

In any society, both the object and the subject of politics are people. No matter how important role social groups and social-political institutions play in political life, they all consist primarily of real individuals. Therefore, first of all, the interests, needs, interests and will of people should determine the direction and nature of political processes. It is necessary to take into account these needs and interests in the state policy and reforms implemented in the country. Then the citizens will not be indifferent to political events, actively support social reforms, feel their involvement in their lives, and most importantly, become active participants. In addition, the political consciousness and culture of people will rise through this.

True, in order for everyone to understand the essence of political processes and become an active subject of political processes, he must have deep political knowledge and culture. These features help each person, especially the youth, not to become a prisoner of the political games of various forces, and politics to effectively carry out its tasks in life.

It is known that no one is born with political experience and culture in advance, but acquires them throughout his life, that is, a person is politically socialized. Political socialization is a person's involvement in the world of politics, the formation of political imagination, goals and plans, the formation of the ability to participate in political processes, and the rise of political culture. Also, his formation of skills to the existing political system and the performance of certain tasks in it is the formation of qualities and characteristics. In order for young people to quickly adapt to the demands of political life, to adequately satisfy their interests in political relations, it is necessary for them to be politically socialized. Otherwise, they may lose themselves in intense political relations and may not adequately satisfy their interests.

The formation of a person as a political subject, that is, his political socialization, gradually rises from the bottom to the top, from simple to complex. It has been more than a century that the

problem of forming skills of a person for socio-political life has been researched, and different opinions have been expressed in this regard by many experts. Despite different approaches, most scientists understand political socialization as the ability of a person to find his place in the political space and perform certain political functions in it.

A person's political knowledge and skills are formed mainly depending on his subjective status and political ability, as well as the activity of political socialization institutions.

Political feelings, symbols, images that are felt from childhood (mainly three to five years old) become more complicated and become political concepts as the imagination grows. Later, a person acquires information processing skills, the ability to resist pressure, and demonstrates the ability to express his individual approach to cultural norms and traditions, ideological positions. This means that he is constantly refining his views on values, the acceptable course of political behavior, and his ideological position.

All social structures in society: family, school, state, party, religious and public organizations are important institutions of political socialization to one degree or another. The functions of political socialization are also performed by mass media and political reality.

Especially the family is the main and defining subject of the political socialization of the individual. In the family, the moral and spiritual image of a person is formed, which determines his political views in his entire life. Research shows that the strongest effect on a person is shown between the ages of 3 and 13, and during this period, the upbringing and education of the child is almost completely under the control of the family.

In the political socialization of an individual, the educational system, especially the school, plays an important role. Because, first of all, his audience includes all young people. Second, the school performs important collective functions, such as integration and cohesion, that the family cannot perform.

Starting from school, political knowledge begins to be realized with a specific purpose and in a meaningful way. In the schools of all countries, through the festive events where national flags are waved and anthems are played, children develop feelings of pride and pride in national symbols. This creates a sense of citizenship and patriotism in them.

Later, at the stage of higher education, by deepening and deepening the political knowledge of young students interested in political reality, their political consciousness and culture will be raised, and their political beliefs will be formed. In higher education institutions, students learn about the role of the state in social development, perceptions of power, relations between the individual - society - the state, the principles and directions of state policy, and the essence of various legislative documents. In this, of course, teaching social sciences at a high level, being able to connect theoretical knowledge with real life is of great importance.

It is also an important task to carry out in harmony with political education and training. Only as a result of deep, clearly given education and properly organized political education, political knowledge becomes political belief. Therefore, political education should be aimed at forming a person's life position and preparing him for political activity in a purposeful and systematic way, increasing his political activity. In order to turn the youth of our country, where a democratic society is being built, into an active subject of politics, it is necessary to further improve the

quality and effectiveness of political education and upbringing. Then young people will be ready for social changes, quickly adapt to the complex socio-political situation, align their interests with the interests of others, actively participate in solving social problems in cooperation with society members.

In modern times, the mass media has a huge influence and has become the most effective means of shaping the minds of society members, including their political consciousness. Especially its influence on the minds of young people is getting stronger every year. A long time ago, the French sociologist A. Mol stated that: "with the emergence of the mass media, the previous cultural values of the society and the individual lost their importance. Even the education system has not played a role in the society as it used to". Now it is not the knowledge they get in educational institutions, but the news they get from mass media that is important for young people. They believe more. There was no internet when these ideas were made, otherwise the scientist would have come to a more alarming conclusion.

In addition, the mass media, accompanying a person throughout his life, including after graduation, has a significant impact on his understanding of social and political reality.

Thus, the mass media is a powerful force that has a strong influence on the individual, which is addressed by thousands of audiences every day, and the question arises as to how this force can be effectively used in the political socialization of the individual.

When talking about the influence of the mass media on the process of political socialization, first of all, it is necessary to pay special attention to one important aspect, that is, while the mass media provides communication between the people and the government, the effectiveness of this communication depends on the political, economic opportunities and conditions created for the free operation of the mass media on the one hand. to what extent depends, on the other hand, on the extent to which the mass media can perform their duties. After all, the existence of democratic procedures is an objective basis for the political socialization of a person. The establishment of democracy in society cannot be imagined without a free press operating on the basis of the principles of transparency. Only such a press can represent the interests of each person. For this, each type of mass media should be raised to a new level in terms of quality, their material and technical base should be up to date, and most importantly, knowledgeable, confident, courageous, principled personnel who are devoted to their profession should work in this field.

Large-scale political and social reforms are being implemented in new Uzbekistan. The focus is on turning every person into an active participant in political processes, encouraging initiative, increasing the role of institutions of democratic society, and expanding the powers of self-governing bodies. As a result, every person is becoming aware that he is responsible for the fate of the country, he has a sense of commitment to the life of society, and most importantly, he is obliged to contribute to the development of society. This is in line with the requirements of a democratic state and civil society. "It is known that the true essence of democracy is self-management, building one's life according to one's ability, one's thinking and conscience, and taking responsibility for the consequences."

Political parties and other institutions of civil society also play an important role in the political socialization of an individual. After all, one of the main indicators of a person's political maturity

is his political activity. Socio-political institutions open doors of opportunity for people who are not indifferent to socio-political changes and events in society, and who want to express their attitude to social reality, to express their wishes.

In short, in a democratic society that guarantees the rights and freedoms of every citizen and encourages them to engage in political activity, every citizen becomes an active participant in political processes. The stability of democracy depends on the essence of political socialization of individuals who are the driving force of society. Political socialization of a person occurs under the influence of objective and subjective factors, in which political institutions play an important role.

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