

Content and Character of Personal Political Socialization

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Annotation. This article analyzes and summarizes different views on the specific characteristics and importance of the process of political socialization of a person. On this basis, the meaning and nature of political socialization and its importance in the formation of a politically mature person are revealed.

Key words: political socialization, political relation, political institutions, political culture, political system, political environment, political maturity, ideological position.

INTRODUCTION

The stability and consistent development of the society depends on a number of objective and subjective conditions, and the maturity of the political culture of the members of the society is one of these factors. High level of political consciousness and culture, deep understanding of the essence of events happening in the country and in the world, and active participation in the social and political life of the country are the criteria of political socialization of a person.

The political socialization of a person is formed under the influence of the social environment. In turn, individuals create the social environment. In accordance with the political, economic and social situation of the society, the person becomes politically socialized. "Political socialization is the process by which a person enters the world of politics; is the formation of political visions, views, goals; experience, assimilation of traditions and norms of political culture"[1:371].

Therefore, one of the most urgent issues of today is to consistently research the issues of how the process of political socialization of citizens is going on in Uzbekistan, which aims to build a democratic state and civil society, how well citizens understand the political reality, how and in what ways their participation in the political life of the country is manifested. The scientific solution of these issues will help every person, especially young people, not to become a prisoner of the political games of various forces, but to effectively fulfill their duties as a political subject. After all, no one is born with political experience and culture in advance, but learns them throughout his life, that is, becomes politically socialized.

LITERATURE AND METHOD

The term "political socialization" was first coined in 1959 by the American scientist Herbert Hyman [2]. The main directions of the theory of political socialization developed at that

time were as follows: firstly, the analysis of the process of political socialization, secondly, the study of “factors” affecting the process of political socialization, and thirdly, the results of the process of political socialization - that is, learning political consciousness, political ideas, directions and views.

Then, the concept of political socialization began to be actively studied in the West, especially in the USA, from the 50s of the 20th century. Researchers such as C. Merriam, G. Lassuel, D. Easton, T. Parsons, G. Almond, S. Verba, K. Deutsch, R. Dahl made a significant contribution to the development of this concept.

Initially, researchers focused on two factors of socialization - family and peer group. In the 60s and 70s of the last century, many scientists who dealt with the problem of political socialization agreed that the family is the main factor that socializes the individual.

Against the backdrop of political changes in the world at the end of the 20th century, theoretical approaches to the process of political socialization have also changed. In the last decades of the last century, due to modernization in traditional societies, socialization lost its “vertical” character.

For example, one of these features is the decline in the authority of older adults - the seniority of parents, teachers, etc. is no longer a basis for respect and imitation of younger people. The same thing happened in kinship ties - the importance of kinship ties decreased. As a theoretical response to the requirements of the changed social and political reality, in 1986 Richard Merelman proposed a new model of the mechanism of assimilation and retransmission of political values and attitudes[3:71-80]. According to his idea of “horizontal” political socialization, the relationship between the object and the agents of socialization is voluntary, equal, and temporary. The personality of the object of socialization becomes the center of the model, in contrast to the model of "vertical" socialization, which is a kind of “end” of the chain of effects. Political scientist Philip Wasburn believes that these models of political socialization should be considered not as separate and contradictory concepts, but as complementary approaches[4:18]. He proposes the following model of the process of political socialization: human life stages (childhood, adolescence, young adulthood, and old age) and socialization factors (a person's family, school, religion, mass media, a person's own family, his work, and political experience) interact are interactive systems. A complex interplay between socialization factors at all stages of liferelationships exist, and the relative importance of each socialization factor may change from one period of life to another.

Political socialization of a person is a complex process, and in researching its nature, systematic analysis, comparative analysis, analysis and synthesis, generalization methods were used.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

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. 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.

According to many experts who have conducted research on this issue, the political socialization of a person continues in several stages. The first of them - at the stage of

politicization - children form their first ideas about the world of politics under the influence of their parents' evaluations, attitudes and reactions.

The second stage is personalization (personalization), during which the perception of power is personalized. For example, the figures of the president, prime minister or policeman become symbols of power. In the third stage - idealization - certain qualities are attached to influential political figures, and based on this, stable emotional attitudes towards the political system are formed.

In the fourth stage, called institutional, politics is characterized by a transition from personalized to abstract perception. At this stage, perceptions about the institutions of power are formed.

Political views and attitudes formed during childhood and adolescence are the most stable. Lifelong socialization does not significantly affect the change of basic values formed in the early periods of life. Political feelings, symbols, images, imaginations, which are felt in a person since childhood, become more complex as he grows up, turning into political concepts and knowledge. 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 determining 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"[6:32]. 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”[6:32].

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the process of political socialization is multifaceted, it is formed in a contradictory manner and is a necessity for the development of society and the formation of an individual.

Through political socialization, each person acquires cultural values, political orientations and forms of political behavior that are acceptable for a particular society. A person identifies with a certain political culture. He understands the goals and objectives of the existing policy. As a result, a person's socio-political maturity and ability to participate in political processes is formed.

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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