

**THE CONTENT AND NATURE OF THE PROCESS OF POLITICAL SOCIALIZATION**

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**Аннотация:** В статье рассматриваются различные подходы к изучению процесса политической социализации личности. Анализируется тот факт, что политическая социализация личности представляет собой сложный процесс, на который влияет множество факторов.

**Ключевые слова:** политическая социализация, политическая деятельность, политическая культура, политический субъект, свободное мышление, объективные условия, субъективные факторы, социальная структура, политическая система.

**Annotation:** This article discusses various approaches to studying the process of political socialization of an individual. It also analyzes the fact that political socialization of an individual is a complex process and is influenced by many factors.

**Key words:** political socialization, political activity, political culture, political subject, free thinking, objective conditions, subjective factors, social structure, political system.

**Entrance**

As a result of the political reforms carried out in Uzbekistan in recent years, citizens have gained the opportunity to freely express their opinions. Each person understands that he must take his place in society as a political subject and contribute to the development of society through his political activity. This indicates the level of the process of political socialization taking place in our country. By studying the process of political socialization of an individual in detail, it is possible to understand the essence of political reforms, the achievements achieved, and the roots of existing problems.

**Review of literature on the topic.** Since the 1950s, researchers such as C. Merriam, G. Lasswell, D. Easton, L. Cohen, R. Lipton, T. Parsons, J. Dennis, G. Almond, S. Verba, K. Deutsch, M. Weber, G. Mosca, F. Parkin, Y. Habermas, L. Kooman, W. Goode, P. Blau, R. Dahl, W. Hort, R. Miliband, R. Dawson, and K. Prewitt have made significant contributions to the study of the concept of political socialization in Western Europe and the USA [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9].

Also, in the CIS countries, the important aspects of the political socialization of the individual were studied in scientific articles and pamphlets by O. Borisova, R. Glazunin, E. Shestopol, L. Presnyakova, and F. Ilyasov. Also, in the CIS countries, the important aspects of the political socialization of the individual were studied in scientific articles and pamphlets by O. Borisova, R. Glazunin, E. Shestopol, L. Presnyakova, and F. Ilyasov.

**Research methodology.** Scientific-philosophical methods such as systematic analysis, inductive conclusion, deductive conclusion, analysis and synthesis, logicity, comparative analysis were used during the research.

**Analysis and results.**

In a democratic state and humane societies, the main attention is paid to creating all the necessary conditions for its people to live a safe, peaceful, prosperous and happy life. In such a

state and society, human dignity is exalted, and their legitimate interests are ensured. Only then will people be satisfied with their work and life, and consider themselves happy.

Especially in modern societies, for a person to feel fully happy, it is not enough to satisfy his material needs. As a political being, he must become a political subject of society, a conscious participant in political processes in the country. For this, their political rights and freedoms must be ensured, and each person must consider himself an equal member of society. Then he will consider himself a participant in the fate of the country, and will take every event taking place in the country seriously. Only in a democratic democratic society, every person becomes an active subject of the political process, his political consciousness and political culture rise, political knowledge, skills and competence are formed. In other words, the individual is politically socialized.

The political socialization of an individual is a complex process, the essence of which has been analyzed theoretically and philosophically by many thinkers, various points of view, opinions and conclusions have been expressed.

Since the 1920s, serious attention has been paid to the scientific study of the problem of the socialization of an individual in Western Europe and the USA. This was mainly due to the concentration of various ethnic groups in large cities due to the urbanization process. They, unable to adapt to new conditions, fell into a whirlpool of various socio-political problems. These problems required scientific solutions. Therefore, in the USA, since the 1950s, serious attention has been paid to the study of the concept of political socialization.

The term “political socialization” was first introduced into scientific circulation in 1959 by the American scientist G. Hyman[10,53]. He interpreted the process of political socialization as an influence exerted on the individual through a system of certain state institutions and values. In this case, individuals or groups being socialized are passive objects of socialization, and the socialization process itself is the result of “vertical” relations between the socializer and the socialized.

Against the background of political changes that took place in the world at the end of the 20th century, theoretical approaches to the concept of political socialization also changed. In the last decades of the last century, due to the modernization of traditional societies, socialization began to lose its “vertical” character. For example, the centuries-old tradition of young people following the example of adults - parents, teachers, and others - lost its significance.

As a theoretical response to the demands of a new, constantly changing social and political reality, a new model of political socialization was proposed in 1986 by the American political scientist Richard Merelman[11,71-80]. According to his idea of “horizontal” political socialization, the relationship between the object and the agents of socialization is voluntary, equal, and temporary.

Political scientist Philip Wasburn believes that these models of political socialization should be viewed not as opposing concepts, but as complementary approaches[12,18]. According to D. Istan's point of view, political socialization is the process of an individual finding his place in the political system, acquiring political values, knowledge and norms of behavior[3].

Many scholars who supported his views (L. Cohen, R. Lipton, T. Parsons) focused on the interaction of the individual with the political system and its institutions. Scholars such as M. Habermas and N. Luhmann consider political socialization as the process of assimilation of new values by the individual.

Psychoanalysts (E.Erikson, E.Fromm), on the other hand, understood political socialization as a property of human emotions and experiences, and focused on the unconscious motives of political activity (manifestations of political discontent).

Despite the diversity of approaches, the main emphasis in political socialization is on the individual's ability to find his place in the political space and perform a certain political function in society. The political socialization of a person is understood as the process of his understanding of the norms and values of the political system and their selective assimilation.

These studies serve as a theoretical and methodological basis for identifying the specific features of the political socialization of an individual and for forming scientific conclusions about its importance in ensuring the stability of society.

Thus, the political socialization of a person is the person's understanding of political reality, conscious and active participation in political processes.

The goal of the political socialization of a person is the acquisition of knowledge, values, attitudes and behavior necessary for the integration of a person into the political system of society, the effective fulfillment of his political roles and participation in political life.

In different conditions, the political socialization of a person also proceeds differently. The nature of the political socialization of a person is determined by the following aspects:

- Multifactorial: The process of political socialization is influenced by many agents and factors, such as the family, school, mass media, political parties, social organizations, peer groups and the person's personal experience.
- Multilevel: Political socialization occurs at different levels: cognitive (acquiring knowledge about politics), affective (forming emotional attitudes towards political objects) and behavioral (developing models of political participation).
- Developmental: Political socialization is a continuous process that occurs throughout a person's life. Under the influence of new events and experiences, a person's political views and attitudes change.
- Diversity: The process of political socialization varies depending on the socio-cultural characteristics, political environment and individual experience of different individuals.

The nature of a person's political socialization depends on the socio-economic, political and spiritual environment in the country. "Indeed, human views often manifest themselves as a product of circumstances, environment, situation"[13,17].

The implementation of the principles of democracy in society, the activity of opposition political forces, in short, the existence of the necessary conditions for the free political activity of a person serve his active political socialization. Only in a democratic society, individual rights are guaranteed, freedom is ensured, social and political activity increases, and political culture improves. Only in a democratic society are the interests of the individual, society and the state aligned. "Democracy is a whole system that harmonizes the life, lifestyle and way of thinking of millions of people in a certain society"[14,44].

Although the Republic of Uzbekistan, after gaining independence, set the goal of building a legal democratic society as its path to development, full-fledged democratic changes in society began after 2016. It was from this period that a number of democratic reforms were implemented. First, the distance between the government and the people narrowed. The people began to serve the government, not the government. Economic relations were liberalized, and the environment for entrepreneurship improved.

Most importantly, people were given the opportunity to think freely and express their opinions freely. It is said. It must be admitted that this is a very big and positive change. The opportunity for people to think freely and express their opinions freely encourages them to express themselves, encourages political activity, and improves their political culture. The increase in political activity of citizens is their political socialization.

Only in a democratic society is the effective functioning of socio-political institutions necessary for the political socialization of a person ensured. A democratic society is a society in which power belongs to the people, the rights and freedoms of citizens are guaranteed, and the rule of law is ensured.

Political activity is a purposeful activity of a person, which expresses his regular participation in political life. Its content is formed by political relations between classes or social groups, the conditions created for political activity, and other factors. The ultimate goal of a person's political activity is to further improve his social status and well-being, expand the scope of his freedoms, increase his dignity, and democratize society by realizing his potential[15,53].

As is known, different people have different levels of political activity and participation in political processes: some only read newspapers, some participate in elections, and others are actively involved in political activities. The concept of political activity is used to identify these differences. Political activity is understood as the intensive participation of a subject in all political processes, as well as within a separate sphere of political activity.

Some may not show any political activity. However, this does not mean that they are completely devoid of political processes. Political passivity does not mean that a person is not a subject of political relations. As the simplest example, voters can be shown not to participate in elections even in order to disrupt them.

F. Kadyrov's broad-ranging view on social activism is extremely relevant: "Social activism is manifested, first of all, in a person's conscious approach to social events and processes. Only a person who has thoroughly mastered the essence of the process and understood it can participate in it in a purposeful way and bring his efforts to the end. Also, a person who consciously participates in social processes manages to harmonize personal and social interests during it. Social activism is also clearly expressed in a person's initiative. The level of a person's activity can be determined by his initiatives to solve various problems"[16,40].

Also, along with the level of political activity, its nature can be different. For example, in a democratic society, although political activity is at a high level, not all of this activity serves the good, and it is not correct to equate it with democracy. Because actions against responsible persons and political structures are undoubtedly political activism, but it contradicts democratic values.

The political activism of citizens is clearly manifested in the process of making political decisions, especially in the discussion of documents that are important for the life of this country, in the activities of public organizations, in the process of elections at various levels. The effectiveness of any political and social reforms carried out in the country depends on the political activism of members of society.

Only then are politically active individuals formed who can exert their influence on social processes. Because the process of forming a person consists of a balance of two situations: on the one hand, society influences the person, and on the other hand, the person, in turn, influences the social environment. The more significant the influence and role of a person in the political life of society, the higher the level of his influence.

The political socialization of a person is determined by his place in political processes. The position of a person in politics depends, first of all, on his independent thinking. "Independence of thought is manifested in a person expressing his own attitude to the surrounding events and phenomena, without taking someone else's word for it. Independent thought is a conclusion based on certain grounds regarding a certain event. Each person comes to his own conclusion about world events because he sees them with his own eyes, perceives them in accordance with his own mentality, and interprets them at the level of his own intellect. Independent thought is distinguished by its difference from the views of others".

### **Conclusions and suggestions.**

In short, political socialization is a component of the socialization process and represents the process of formation of political consciousness and activity of a person. Political socialization has its own purpose, character and direction, and it is closely related to the socio-political situation in society, political relations, and political-educational work.

Due to political socialization:

defines the political goals and values that a person wants to realize and achieve by participating in political life;

clarifies acceptable methods of political behavior, opinions about the appropriateness of certain actions in a specific situation;

the person determines his attitude to the environment and the political system;

forms political beliefs and attitudes.

Everyone learns these skills differently. The political image of a person is formed in proportion to the character of this chosen path. The political image of a person means his politically important qualities and characteristics, values, beliefs, principles he follows in his work, and his attitude to life and society.

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