

Objective and Subjective Aspects of Personal Political Socialization

Rustam Boymatov,
teacher of Karshi State University

ARTICLE INFO.

Keywords:

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

Abstract

This article discusses the main aspects of the political socialization of the personality and the impact of this process on the socio-political situation in society and social institutions.

. <http://www.gospodarkainnowacje.pl/> © 2024 LWAB.

INTRODUCTION

Political socialization of a person is a very complex and multifaceted process, and its success depends on a number of important aspects. In order for this process to take place effectively, the necessary objective conditions must be created in society, subjective factors must be matured, and a dialectical connection between them must be ensured. Therefore, it is impossible to fully understand the essence of the process of political socialization without determining the importance of objective conditions, the place of subjective factors, and the mechanism of interaction between them.

Objective conditions are the spheres of political, economic, social, spiritual life in society, political and social institutions in society: family, educational system, peer group, culture, religious and social associations, mass media, as well as political events at one level or another. includes.

Subjective factors include a concrete person's identity, heredity, his unique inner world, heredity, spiritual world, ability, will, knowledge, in short, all individual characteristics and qualities. Each person is born with characteristics and qualities that are not similar to others, only unique to him, his interests and aspirations are different. Based on these interests, he understands the world and expresses his identity.

Although objective conditions play an important role in the political socialization of a person, in life each person acts as an independent subject. Even twins who grew up in the same environment have different political views. So, each person's political socialization is unique.

LITERATURE AND METHOD

In this article, we will try to dwell in more detail on the influence of social life spheres on the political socialization of a person. The influence of the existing socio-political environment in society on the development of a person, especially on his formation as a "political citizen" has been analyzed by Western experts [10, 11, 12, 13, 14].

and political culture are reflected in the scientific literature published in our country [1,2,3,4,5,6].

As it is expressed in the researches, only when the society is managed with justice, there will be peace and prosperity in people's lives, they will have hope for bright tomorrow, and social justice will be established. The more humane and fair the political administration is, the more people's rights and freedoms are guaranteed. A person's political consciousness and culture will rise only in a society where a person's political freedoms are ensured, he can think freely, express his opinion freely, and participate in the political life of society as he wishes, that is, a person becomes politically socialized.

In order to thoroughly research the essence of this complex topic, we relied on the methods of systematic analysis, comparative analysis, analysis and synthesis, generalization.

DISCUSSIONS AND RESULTS

In the years of independence, Uzbekistan, which chose the path of establishing a legal democratic state and a free civil society, began to implement major changes in the political system. The legal foundation of the democratic political system was created. Although the democratic changes in the first quarter of independence were more theoretical and legal based, after 2016 bold steps were taken in practical terms to build a democratic society. "In the new Uzbekistan, based on the principle of "The state is for the people", the issues of promotion, protection and implementation of human rights have become the most priority direction of our reforms" [2, 66].

It is known that the content of a democratic society is mainly determined by the extent to which citizens participate in government structures. In a democratic society, citizens must participate directly or indirectly in government and have sufficient information about how they are governed.

Civil society institutions also play an important role in the democratization of society. Institutions of civil society act as an important link connecting the state, society and individual. Today, the legal grounds for membership of various civil society institutions and participation in their activities have been created. In particular, Article 39 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states: "Citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan have the right to join trade unions, political parties and other public associations, and participate in mass movements" [7,26].

It is not for nothing that most of the state management functions are being transferred from the center to the regions in this direction. As a result of these positive changes, "an important institution of civil society - mass media and journalists began to provide unbiased materials about social and political life, announced inquiries about corruption and abuse of office by senior officials." Social networks have become a field of debates and heated debates, a group of free-thinking bloggers has been formed" [3,22].

The fulfillment of many dreams and goals of a person depends on his economic capabilities. Everyone achieves his goal to the extent that his financial situation allows. After this limit, dreams become dreams. So that dreams do not become dreams, first of all, everyone should have a constant source of income. That is, everyone should have the necessary conditions for working in his specialty or profession, or be an owner, or engage in entrepreneurship, crafts, and other professions. The extent to which a person can solve his material needs through his profession depends on the economic policy implemented in the country, as well as the economic environment in the society. Regardless of the field of work, everyone's income should exceed their daily needs. Because only a person with a constant source of income and a comfortable standard of living strives for great goals without being entangled with household problems. There is an opportunity for him to achieve perfection in all aspects, a desire appears.

Fortunately, during the years of independence, economic relations changed radically. First of all, the attitude towards property has changed. Various forms of property were legalized, resulting in the

formation of a class of proprietors. Wide opportunities for entrepreneurship have been created. Especially in recent years, "the head of state paid special attention to the development of the owners' stratum. Because the main part of the state budget is made up of funds received from entrepreneurs, their share was large both in the gross domestic product and in the employment of the population. Moreover, the layer of businessmen has always been the driver of the country's economy as a middle class" [3,20].

As a person is a social being, the society should create the necessary conditions for each person living in it to become a real person, a mature person, and every member of the society should have decent living conditions.

It is worth noting that since the first days of independence, Uzbekistan has aimed to conduct a strong social policy, and special attention is paid to the issue of social protection. Social protection is the provision of equal opportunities for the population. So that every citizen has equal rights with others in economic activity, work, free choice of profession, feeding his family, getting information, using medical services. Social protection means creating opportunities for everyone to work effectively and meet their own needs. For this reason, a strong social policy, first of all, is aimed at increasing the value of labor, satisfying the interests of the individual, improving him in all respects, forming and developing his creative abilities [9,483].

It is necessary to recognize the role of the spiritual environment in the society in the development of a person and in the formation of his political views. No healthy society can be imagined without spirituality. Because human and social life and its problems are not deeply analyzed through thinking, the essence of political and social processes is not deeply understood, it does not serve human interests. Spirituality includes people's philosophical, legal, scientific, artistic, moral, and religious imaginations and expresses the purpose of living, thoughts, dreams, aspirations, and feelings of a person. It gives spiritual nourishment and strength to a person.

It should also be noted that no matter how important spirituality is in life, no matter how actively it is promoted, people do not become spiritual, intelligent, and high-minded people by themselves. That is, the problem is not solved by the existence of a wise thought, a valuable teaching. The most important thing is the existence of conditions in the society for their realization.

The influence of national values is especially evident in the formation of the socio-political image of a person. National values determine the content and direction of human activity, shape people's attitude to material and spiritual events, coordinate their efforts to satisfy their needs, realize their ideals, and achieve their goals. After all, the attitude of each person towards the political system and political administration is also derived from his value system. For this reason, the eastern nations, especially the Uzbeks, have a strong desire to live based on traditions and values rather than the law. Disobedience to laws can be forgiven, but disobedience to values is to be blamed. Attitudes toward leaders also come from centuries-old traditions. That is, a leader has special qualities and therefore deserves respect, he is not a servant of the people, on the contrary, the people should serve him.

Due to this, it is possible to observe a conflict between national values and democratic principles. If truth, justice, equality, and legality are the priority for democracy, respect for elders, affection, blood kinship, and forgiveness are more important in our national values. After all, if we want to build a democratic society and live in it, the political culture and values of democratic principles should be raised first of all.

CONCLUSION

Thus, the following conclusions can be drawn from the opinions expressed:

- a) political socialization of a person is a very complex and multifaceted process;
- b) objective conditions and subjective factors and the dialectical relationship between them are important in this process;
- c) objective conditions - spheres of political, economic, social, spiritual life in society, political-social institutions in society, which determine the scope of human activity without depending on human consciousness and will;
- g) subjective factors include the identity of a concrete person, heredity, his unrepeatable inner world, heredity, spiritual and spiritual world, ability, will, knowledge, in short, all individual characteristics and qualities.
- d) in the political socialization of a person, all spheres of society's life: political, economic, social, and spiritual are equally important.

REFERENCES

1. Шавкат Мирзиёев. “Миллий тикланишдан – миллий юксалиш сари”. Тошкент, “Ўзбекистон”, 2020, 452 б.
2. Шавкат Мирзиёев. Янги Ўзбекистон стратегияси. Тошкент, “Ўзбекистон”, 2021, 66 – бет.
3. М. Қирғизбоев. Ўзини ўзи бошқариш органлари – фуқаролик жамиятининг асоси. Демократлаштириш ва инсон ҳуқуқлари. 2003й, №1, 32-бет,
4. М. Қирғизбоев. Сайлов: сийловми ёхуд синов? “Тафаккур”, 2019, №3. 19-23 бетлар.
5. Насимжон Алимов. Иқтисодий адолат – ижтимоий адолат омили. Жамият ва бошқарув. 2006, №3, 8-бет.
6. Санжар Чориев. Сиёсий етук шахс, Тошкент- 2004.
7. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Конституцияси.- Т.: “Ўзбекистон”, 2023. 26-бет.
8. Муқимжон Қирғизбоев. Янги Ўзбекистон меъмори. “Тафаккур”, 2023, №3, 20-22 бетлар.
9. Фалсафа. Э.Ю.Юсуповнинг умумий таҳрири остида. Тошкент-1999, 483-бет.
10. Алмонд Г.А., Верба С. Гражданская культура и стабильность демократии // Политические исследования. – 1992. - №4. С.48.
11. К. Дойч. «Политика и государство. Как люди решают свою судьбу», 1970. ИСБН 0-395-17840-1.
12. Роберт Даль. Демократия и её критики. – М.: РОССПЕН, 2003. – 576 с. – ИСБН 5-8243-0383-5.
13. Глазунин Р. В. Социализация как трансформация общественного сознания. Полис. 2005. № 2. С.18.
14. Т. Парсонс. Система современных обществ. –М.: Аспект-Пресс, 1997.