



## **POLITICAL SOCIALIZATION AS A SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL CATEGORY**

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<b>Received:</b> 11 <sup>th</sup> November 2022 <b>Accepted:</b> 14 <sup>th</sup> December 2022 <b>Published:</b> 24 <sup>th</sup> January 2023	The processes of socio-political adaptation of the individual, his perception, development, and integration into the system of political norms, values, knowledge, and development as a member of a particular society and a citizen of the state are in the focus of modern political science and practice. Such interest is quite understandable. Any socio-political problem is to some extent connected with the issues of political socialization of the individual since the political existence of society is largely a manifestation of the diversity of qualities and creative activity of the people who make it up. The reproduction and development of the political structures of any society (without which its sustainable, stable functioning is unthinkable), as well as the socio-political relations inherent in it, the trends and dynamics of their further development, is at the same time the reproduction of the specific qualities and characteristics of the subjects of these relations - members societies that throughout their lives form, maintain and implement these socio-political relations.

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The issues of studying the processes of socio-political adaptation of the individual, his perception, development, and integration into the system of political norms, values, knowledge, and development as a member of a particular society and a citizen of the state are in the focus of modern political science and practice. Such interest is quite understandable. Any socio-political problem is to some extent connected with the issues of political socialization of the individual since the political existence of society is largely a manifestation of the diversity of qualities and creative activity of the people who make it up. The reproduction and development of the political structures of any society (without which its sustainable, stable functioning is unthinkable), as well as the socio-political relations inherent in it, the trends and dynamics of their further development, is at the same time the reproduction of the specific qualities and characteristics of the subjects of these relations - members societies that throughout their lives form, maintain and implement these socio-political relations.

The formation of these qualities that characterize a person as a political personality and allow him to function as a full-fledged and full-fledged member of society is a complex and often contradictory process, determined not only by the characteristics of the development of civilization but also by the characteristics of society itself, the sociocultural

environment and the political system in which political socialization, as well as the peculiarities of people's perception of the factors influencing it.

These factors that determine the integration of a socializing personality into a particular socio-political environment, the choice of political directions and values that exist in a given society, compliance with norms, traditions, etc., are so diverse and diverse that their study cannot be limited only framework of "pure" political science analysis. After all, the formation of a "political personality", i.e., its transformation into a conscious and active subject of politics, is closely related to its characteristics, due to the most complex interaction of sociocultural, psychological, biological, and spiritual components, since a person who has become a "political personality" "always perceives social reality in the context of subjective judgments and becomes a member of society - socializes - understanding what is happening and independently choosing their destiny» [1].

In addition, when studying the processes of socialization of the individual in the field of politics, it is necessary to take into account that each person is influenced by a wide variety of social structures that are objectively included in him: family, circle of peers and vice versa, production team, ethnic or religious group, nation, and institutions act in as agents of political socialization and have a significant impact on the



formation of its political attitudes and orientations, interests, motivation of political behavior.

"The mastery of the features inherent in these diverse communities, as well as the socio-political roles performed by individuals in the group and collective activities, on the one hand, is expressed in socio-typical manifestations of behavior and consciousness, and on the other hand, gives the individual a unique individuality, since these socially conditioned qualities are structured into a stable integrity based on the psychophysical properties of the subject» [2].

Therefore, the mechanisms of social and political adaptation of a person cannot be studied outside the psychological context, and the process of political socialization itself seems reasonable to consider not only as a socio-psychological phenomenon determined by the psychological characteristics of the individual, but also its micro- and macro-social ties, since "in the political life of society, those psychological phenomena and processes that belong to the macro-social, or socio-ethical level converge and concentrate» [3].

Socialization in the sphere of politics can be defined as a process of gradual and conscious formation of a person's socio-political orientation based on a system of evaluative and selective attitudes toward political reality, generalization of the experience of interaction with other individuals. It is "the type of orientation fixed in the structural properties that are the main socio-psychological characteristic of the personality» [4].

Based on the foregoing, the study of the processes of political socialization is of particular importance precisely in the socio-psychological aspect. It should be noted that the problems associated with socio-psychological phenomena and processes occurring in the political sphere are still insufficiently covered in the domestic literature. In particular, this concerns the problems of the socio-psychological aspects of the political socialization of the individual, which are not only insufficiently studied but also insufficiently developed.

This situation is largely due to the lack of integration of approaches to the study of these problems among representatives of various branches of scientific knowledge. Most social psychologists, as a rule, freely associate direct interpersonal relations with relations that embrace society as a whole, in particular with relations in the political sphere of society. As for representatives of other social (especially political) sciences, most of them, even recognizing the importance of the psychological aspect of the phenomena they analyze, often lose sight of the study of specific mechanisms operating in the psychological sphere of society, the society they study.

In this dissertation research, an attempt was made to consider the features of the process of socialization of the individual in the field of politics in a socio-psychological context, since we are not limited to studying political processes and phenomena, but we are trying to analyze its place and role in society, its impact on the lives of real people (youth), then attention should be paid to those areas of public life that are outside the real political sphere. An attempt to explore the socio-psychological aspects of political socialization significantly expands the understanding of the essence and characteristics of the mechanisms of social and political adaptation of the individual.

The processes of socialization, especially political ones, are greatly influenced by tense periods in the development of society. Our society today is going through an extremely important stage in the political activity of almost all segments of the population when many stereotypes and dogmas have been destroyed, public consciousness has changed (often radically) the political directions of social groups and communities, the political activity of almost all segments of the population is extremely increasing, and various agents of socialization in the conditions of political and ideological pluralism, they broadcast and form multidirectional, and often directly opposite, value-normative attitudes.

The problems of socialization of the individual in the sphere of politics began to receive much attention in the first half of this century. In recent decades, a separate direction has been formed in political theory, which singled out the problems of political socialization as an autonomous field of study. The first work directly devoted to this topic was the monograph of the American researcher G. Hyman "Political Socialization» [5], published in 1959.

In it, the author tried to consider a complex of essential, in his opinion, factors that determine the specifics of the formation of personality as a subject of political relations. Later, several publications were published in which an important place was taken by the analysis of the socialization of the individual in the field of politics. However, it should be noted that a single interpretation of the essential features of the process of political socialization has not been developed. Thus, American researchers D. Easton, J. Denis, and others considered socialization as a process of teaching an individual the special roles that he has to perform in the sphere of political relations. At the same time, special attention was paid to the analysis of the relationship of the individual with the components of the political system.

On the other hand, according to several authoritative scientists - C. Luhmann, P. Bourdieu [6] and others - political socialization is a process of acculturation, i.e. assimilation by the individual of new



values and norms for himself. At the same time, the psychological, internal personal mechanisms of the formation of political consciousness and the formation of the value-normative foundations of the political behavior of the individual became the main objects of analysis. Researchers who developed the problems of political socialization in line with psychoanalysis considered the main field of scientific analysis to be the study of the motives of political activity, rooted in the sphere of the unconscious. In the works of E. Fromm, E. Erikson [7] and others, in one form or another, the idea that the political socialization of the individual is a latent process of politicization, its ideas and feelings is carried out.

It should be noted that the issues of political socialization were considered, as a rule, as one of the aspects of the problem of socialization of the individual, that is, it is not surprising that within the framework of the general process of socialization, the development of the social nature of a person takes place, the formation of the personality under the influence of the social environment, and therefore these questions are often are studied within the sociological and socio-psychological areas of scientific knowledge.

However, in recent decades, the processes of socialization of the individual have become the subject of scientific analysis by representatives of political science. It should be noted that systematic political and psychological studies, including studies of the psychological aspects of the socio-political adaptation of the individual, began in the 60s in the United States and began to form a new field of scientific knowledge - political psychology, which is currently an independent scientific discipline. Scientific developments of North American scientists such as R. Dawson, K. Prewitt, R. Tucker, M. Hermann, A. Sears [8] and others made a significant contribution to the development of political psychology. The increase in the volume of political and psychological research is also characteristic of modern European political science, as evidenced by the works of European political scientists T. Adorno, D. Cavanagh, H.D. Koschingemann, J. Piaget, J. Shchepinsky [9], as well as a number of others.

Despite the remoteness from favorable ideological conditions, in the 60s. Soviet scientists specialized in various areas of social science (G. Ashina, Yu. Davydova, B. Parygina [10], and others), with which, in one way or another, the problems of the psychological aspects of politics are connected. Later, in the 70s - 80s, interest in political and psychological issues increased markedly, as evidenced by the publications of E.A. Anufriev, K. Kholodkovsky, G. Mirsky, V. Khoros, M. Cheshkov, V. Chirkin [11] and others, although it is fair to emphasize that most of these studies were carried out either under the guise of "criticism of bourgeois concepts" or as part of the

analysis of political processes, occurring outside the country and other socialist countries.

At the turn of the 1980s and 1990s, a qualitatively new stage in the development of domestic political and psychological research began. At the same time, a significant increase in scientific interest in this issue, an increase in the volume of fundamental and applied research on politics as a socio-psychological phenomenon is associated not only with the development of ideological and methodological pluralism, freedom of scientific research has not only theoretical, but also a pronounced practical significance, to an acute the need to study the problems of forming a political system of a multiparty system, electoral behavior, political socialization and resocialization, etc.

At present, many interesting and promising works have appeared in the domestic scientific literature, which are interdisciplinary in nature and reveal the mechanisms of personality formation in politics, the influence of political culture on the development of the state and society, etc., along with other topical problems of the political sphere of society, the problem of political socialization is considered. personality. Among them, we should first of all single out the works of domestic scientists G.Tulenov, N.Zokirova, A.A.Usmanova, V.R. Aliyeva, S.S. Otamuradova, T.L. Muradymova, Z.R. Kadyrova [12]. These studies examine various aspects of a person's assimilation of socio-political experience accumulated by society and reflected in cultural traditions, group values, status norms and role-playing political behavior.

The study of the features of the formation of the political culture of young people, the development of a culture of behavior in them became the subject of analysis by A. Dzshuraev, M. Yuldasheva, I. Saifnazarov [13] and others.

The topic outlined in the dissertation research made it necessary to turn to the works of authors analyzing this issue within the framework of other branches of scientific knowledge, and above all sociology and social psychology, in which the processes of socialization are traditionally the subject of theoretical understanding. At this point, it is worth mentioning the works of such domestic researchers as N. Soginova, O. Karimova, N. Safaeva, D.I. Engulatova, T.T. Malikova, Z.D.Madaliyeva [14].

Among the foreign authors whose research served as one of the scientific and theoretical foundations of the dissertation, it should be noted, in addition to the above-mentioned scientists, such as P. Almond, S. Verba, E. Vyatr, M. Duverger, M. Dogan, L. Pay, U. Rosenbaum, L. Sanisteban, R-J. Schwarzenberg [15].

An analysis of the available literature makes it possible to substantiate the insufficient study of this problem, in particular, insufficient knowledge of the



psychological foundations for the formation of the political consciousness of young people, factors for increasing their creative potential, the possibility of realizing the life values of young people within the framework of the requirements for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, etc.

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