



The Essence of The Concepts Of Politics and The Political Process

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Abstract: In this article, the emergence, formation and importance of the concept of the political and political process is studied scientifically theoretically. The broad meaning of the concept of politics, the importance of the issue of politics in the life of society from the first centuries BC, the participants in the political process and the theoretical foundations of this concept and the role of politics in amalgam increase have been analyzed. The participants of the political process, the formation of the political culture of citizens in the amalgam increase of policy were given our opinions and opinions.

Keywords: Politics, Political Process, Political Culture, Political Participant, Political Life, Philosophy Of Politics.

Introduction

Politics is the initial social phenomenon that humanity has faced since its inception. The issue of politics goes back to a long historical process (Fuentes, 2022). We will not be mistaken to say that from the centuries BC the simple appearance of politics was manifested in the process of living as a seed, a Destiny. This process teaches people to work together, to live together. Through its different areas of focus, politics is the implementation of the same system, direction, ensuring the cohesion of people and their coexistence, setting strategic goals for the development of society (Lorencka & Obrebska, 2024). Politics is one of the most faced in the life of this society. We also face socio-political phenomena in our daily lives. The processes that we face at every front of our lives, both knowing and unknowingly, indicate that politics is a multifaceted and broad concept (da Silva & Liczbinski, 2022).

Methodology

The fact that many scientists and researchers give their opinions and opinions to the term politics is marred by the contradictions of this term. In the matter of POLITICS, The Great Greek scientist Aristotle, (1983) who lived in the centuries before BC, said that the conditions necessary for a person to live a full life will exist only in the community and in society. Because a person inevitably enters into interaction with other people and the state while living in society - expresses his opinion (o'g'li, 2024).

If we proceed from the fact that the basis of political life is formed by a person with his unpredictable behavior, participation, various motives, often conflicting interests, then the category of political life “expresses the meaning of uncertainty in politics, the unpredictability of the future created here” (Бекон, 2021). Thus, politics is a purposeful force activity carried out in a specific historical environment, the dynamics of its specifics. Politics it is the basis of the development of society that is a kind of Public Administration. In the management of the state and society, a political system is manifested. As a result of the administration of the state, such concepts as the political process come. The emergence of politics and political activity goes back to a long history. The perception of politics was initially religious and mythic in form. In the 19th century BC, politics was not studied as a separate branch of Science, studied along with philosophical and moral views. Later, as a result of the development of Science in Western Europe in the XVI-XIX centuries, the Italian thinker Machiavelli (1998) clearly agitated politics in the 16th century as a branch separate from philosophy and morality.

The society was formed from the unification of social groups, strata, individuals, classes and classes. Their management constitutes policy. It connects with political life in the management of laws and regulations in the field of social life. Taking into account various aspects of political reality, it is possible to divide its essence into two approaches to analysis (Ervin, 2021):

Institutional, in which organizational, structural aspects of political relations are studied;

Behavior - in which politics is seen as a system of actions of people and their consequences (Eusebio et al., 2023).

The second aspect, to a greater extent, is associated with the formation of the subject sphere of political life. Although the first aspect cannot be discounted because “political life begins when people see a factor of satisfaction or dissatisfaction with their vital needs in the state” (Pawane et al., 2023).

The issue of political integrity Lasswell's “psychopathology and politics” begins after its publication. In his work, Lasswell (1902) departs from the tradition of analyzing the institutional side of politics, focusing on behavior, the dependence of politics on human nature and activity. In the implementation of politics, that is, in political processes, human behavior is manifested (Polovchenko, 2022).

Result and Discussion

The political process is a broad concept, and the concept of «political process» refers to the unity of activities aimed at a movement with some direction, a consistent exchange of circumstances, achieving some result. Also, the concept of the political process, in turn,

is a chain with an internal connection of political situations and phenomena, a unity of relations between the actions of the subjects of politics aimed at power.

Political processes take place in the political system of the country, manifested in the fact that citizens make political decisions, support the political system. For example, the participation of citizens in the process of developing the Constitution of Uzbekistan in the new edition, which was carried out in the next days in our country, shows their role and place in the political system of society, which is an example of the political process. The participation of each citizen of Uzbekistan in political processes makes it possible to determine his civil position.

The course of political processes and its manifestation are embodied in politics. Participants in political processes are citizens.

Political life of society is a historically conditional and socially natural way of organizing society, which is associated with a system of direct or indirect relations of subordination, domination within the framework of the joint activities of individuals, social strata, groups, classes, other communities, social structures (institutions) created by them. The formation, functioning and transformation of the political system of society is carried out with the aim of organizing and using political power to carry out specific interests. Political life is precisely an area in which people who do not have power can defend their interests in different ways.

Political life is the continuous process of activity of many individuals who organize various associations, groups, communities and manage their joint activities to solve politically relevant tasks using various political means. Thus, in the implementation of their interests, people are said to try to communicate with each other, approach, conflict, force the opposing party to accept certain conditions using available resources.

The most important groups of elements of political life can be distinguished:

Subjects and objects of political activity;

Areas of political activity;

Specific means of political activity.

The first group of elements shows who the actors of political life are, the second group reveals the directions of political activity, and the third reveals how it is carried out.

Citizens make up the subjects of political life. At the same time, some participants in political life are carriers of political actions, called subjects of politics, others act as its object, that is, such parts of political reality, political actions are aimed at changing or supporting. A policy implies a certain desire (intention) to be influenced by one subject, to influence another subject, in which case it acts as an object and assumes a certain influence or norms of behavior proposed to it. The subject of politics always has its own political interests, the sphere of their implementation is political relations.

Political participation is the actions of a citizen to influence the development, adoption and implementation of state decisions, the selection of Representatives to public institutions.

The scope of possible participation is determined by political rights, the implementation of which divides citizens into two groups.

The first category includes the political elite, all of which politics is the main profession, professional activity.

The second group consists of ordinary citizens. Being active, they, as a rule, voluntarily enter political life and influence state power.

Some scholars consider political participation to be actions in the politics of citizens of both groups. Others attribute political participation only to the actions of ordinary citizens, while emphasizing the mobility and regularity of the line between the two groups.

Every citizen can participate in political processes. Citizens can be both direct and representative (indirect). Indirect participation is seen in actions such as voting in elections and referendums, attending rallies, appeals and letters to public bodies, meetings with politicians, working in political parties.

Discussion

Indirect participation is through elected representatives (parties, actions, interest groups) who are given decision-making powers (AJAGBA et al., 2019). For example, to speak at the hearings of the parliamentary commission, to negotiate with representatives of government structures, to establish informal relations with them (Scharping, 2019).

Defined actions are called types (or forms) of political participation. They correspond to certain political roles: elector, party member, petitioner, etc. Political participation, first of all, is always a clear movement.

Secondly, participation is usually voluntary.

Thirdly, participation is valid, not imaginary. This implies a real choice, an alternative (Hauwaert, 2021).

The free and voluntary political participation of citizens in the interests of the individual or group is called autonomous participation. Its opposite is participation - mobilized participation, which has a mandatory character (Balynskaya et al., 2021). Ensuring rest time, bonuses helped to attract citizens to participate in festive demonstrations. Thus, it was possible to affirm national unity and the political direction under persecution, both within the country and for the outside world. Mobilized participation dominates totalitarian and authoritarian political regimes, while autonomous participation dominates democratic regimes.

The term “political culture” was introduced into scientific circulation in the XVIII century by the German philosopher Gerder I.G., and at the beginning of the 60s of the 20th century, Almond G. et al. It began to be used by Verba in political science. The current period is characterized by various approaches to identifying this term and understanding its essence. According to Melchenko (2002) “ There are about thirty definitions of the concept of political culture in the scientific literature”. The identification of established approaches to the scientific analysis of political culture is considered by the authors as a promising area of political research (Islam, 2020).

Of the Uzbek political scientists, Adilgoriev X. and Razzakov D. (2008) describe that political culture – the level of political thinking and the culture of political activity, as well as the level of svilization of the character of political institutions, the order of activity and all aspects of political life of society.

Political culture, on the one hand, is an experience created and accumulated in the process of socio-historical practice, recorded in customs, traditions, ideas, installations, and, on the other hand, a qualitatively defined level of activity for the restoration and production of political life;

Political culture is primarily associated with political understanding. Integral elements of political culture are also characteristic of a particular society, political values inherent in a social society, directions of value.

Conclusion

In conclusion, today politics and its theoretical methodology are manifested in the implementation of political processes in society. During the period of manifestation, citizens become participants in political life thereby forming a political culture in them. Politics is considered a broad concept, and even today scientists are still conducting their research on this concept.

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