



THE ESSENCE OF POLITICAL CONSCIOUSNESS AND APPROACHES TO ITS STUDY FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

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Abstract

This article analyzes the essence of the concept of political consciousness, its components, and theoretical approaches to its study in political science. The author interprets political consciousness as an important form of social consciousness and highlights it as a complex social phenomenon that expresses the individual's attitude to the political system, power, and political values. The article analyzes the methods of studying political consciousness based on liberal, Marxist, sociopsychological, and cultural approaches. It also covers the issues of the formation of political consciousness under the influence of information technologies in modern political processes.

Keywords: Political consciousness, political science, political culture, political system, political beliefs, political values, political thinking, political behavior, theoretical approaches.

Introduction

The stability of the political system and political culture of any society depends, first of all, on the level of political consciousness of citizens. Political consciousness is a complex social phenomenon that expresses a person's ability to perceive, evaluate political reality and form his own attitude towards it. This concept is of particular theoretical and practical importance in political science, since political consciousness occupies a key place in the formation of political activity, political culture and power relations. We will study the issue of political consciousness, which is at the center of discussion in the theoretical perspectives given during the evolution of the doctrines in which political processes are interpreted. After all, logically, from a philosophical point of view, political consciousness, along with



International Conference on Economics, Finance, Banking and Management

Hosted online from Paris, France

Website: econfseries.com

24th October, 2025

various forms of consciousness, is a socio-psychological phenomenon that emerged before the mass media. In general, the etymological origin of the word politics, the category of politics, is very complex, and the theories related to its interpretations are also complex, controversial, and hotly debated. There are various theories regarding the views on the emergence of states, which are the basis for the formation of political relations, and various contradictory scientific conclusions regarding their analytical interpretations. It is clear from the sources that from the primitive state of politics in the earliest times, to the improvement of its methods of governance, and finally to its current state as a science, politics and political science have gone through thousands of years of conflicting, fierce struggles, complex relationships, and views.

The dreams and thoughts of the peoples of the world about a wise leader and a just ruler have been in the main and central places in the proverbs and sayings, myths, stories, epics, characteristic of folk oral literature, and later, with the emergence of written culture, in written sources. Although the origins of literature, which have served as the basis for scientific discussions and conclusions until now, are considered to be Greek sources, the history of sources in the field of politics dates back to much earlier times. In our opinion, these can be considered a unique manifestation of political consciousness and political culture.

It should be noted separately that, since the categories of political consciousness and mass media, which constitute the essence of the topic we are studying, are scientifically interpreted in the field of political science, there are various controversial issues, first of all, regarding the origin of the word politics, which forms the core of the word political science. It is noteworthy that in the sources on political science that we are currently analyzing and researching, the word politics comes from the Greek word polis - that is, city-state, as evidence of the idea that there were fortresses and city-states in ancient Greece, which had signs characteristic of the first state. From this, the grounds are given that polis, which was the spiritual heir of Greek culture, entered the languages of Western Europe in the form of polis, later politic, politics, and from there passed to the Russian language. Now the question arises, how did the words politics, political science, and political science enter our language, and why do we say politics instead of politics?



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First, let's dwell on the interpretation of politics or political science, which is now recognized in a global sense and in world scientific schools.

Politics (from Greek *politicos* - the art of governing the state) is a means of governing the state and society. Politics differs in its nature, purpose, methods of implementation, and the degree of expression of interests. It manifests itself in a number of forms, such as "national politics", "democratic politics", "totalitarian politics", "impartial politics" or "impartial politics". They have different effects on the development of nations. Also, the positive or negative role of politics can be learned from the experience of former authoritarian regimes and the life of some countries. Politics is associated with the harmonization of the interests of various social groups and forces. Otherwise, chaos, confusion, and political collapse may occur in political life.

Political science is a branch of science and knowledge that studies political power and its laws of operation, categories, and concepts, the flow of political life, political relations between rulers and ruled, the essence, content, and main directions of ongoing political processes, the skill of political management of society, and the theoretical and practical foundations of domestic and foreign policy. The processes of engaging in politics began with the formation of the mechanism of state power and began to operate from primitive times. Later, there was a need to study the policies of the authorities that operated in the Eastern states (Egypt, Babylon, Sumer, Akkad, Media, the Persian state, Assyria, Urartu), the Greek polis, the Roman Republic, Bactria, the Hun state, Parthia, and the Kushan states, to seek solutions to them, and to create theoretical and methodological foundations of political knowledge. The first political ideas and teachings, a set of laws and regulations on the skill and art of political management of society were created and put into practice. The rules of political life of society expressed in the Avesta, the Codes of Hammurabi, the Laws of Manu, the Laws of Lycurgus, Draco, Solon, the political teachings of Confucius, Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, the Justinian Codes, "the regulations of Timur, the views of political figures, and the complex of political opinions, ideas, and teachings that emerged in various regions of the world served as a source for the currently formed and widely practiced field of political science."



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Political science was initially studied, analyzed, studied and taught within the framework of political philosophy, and then within political sociology, partly as a component of political history, history of political doctrines, and jurisprudence. However, as a result of the generalization of social production on Earth and the harmonization of socio-political relations, in developed countries there was a need to separate and teach political science as a separate field of knowledge. Therefore, since the end of the 19th century, in the USA, and later in countries such as France, Italy, Germany, Belgium, and the Netherlands, special attention has been paid to this science and field of knowledge, and its scientific schools and scientific research centers have begun to emerge. The International Political Science Association was established in 1949 under the UN. Each UN member state that signed the program and charter of this association undertook to teach political science to young people in educational institutions, publish journals and textbooks, and establish scientific research centers. Currently, political science is widely taught and promoted in educational institutions of all developed countries that are members of the UN as one of the most prestigious and reputable social sciences. Journals, pamphlets, monographs on political science are published, and scientific research centers are operating. “The content, essence, categories, concepts, laws of political science, the system of political education, and scientific research methods are being studied by scientists from different countries in a wide range of forms and forms.” Political science was introduced into the higher education system in Uzbekistan after independence. For this reason, political science is widely taught in all higher education institutions of our country, and special attention is paid to improving the political knowledge of the younger generation and raising the level and quality of political awareness to the level of modern requirements through newly published textbooks and textbooks.

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