



POLITICAL SOCIALIZATION AND THE CHALLENGES OF SOCIAL DEMOCRACY

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Abstract:

Political socialization is the process by which people form their opinions on political matters. Learning our political exposures and faithfulness is a necessary part of political socialization. Political socialization is also allowed of as a proposition that helps us comprehend the direct and circular transmission of political societies and values from one generation to the coming. Political socialization is pivotal for a person's growth since it enables the conformation of political ideas and the accession of political values. Also, it aids in forming a person's political opinions and persuasions. Also, the process of political socialization enables a person to develop a set of political stations and ideas on a range of social issues. Political socialization is really one of the crucial factors impacting social and political metamorphosis in social Democracy. Although there's broad agreement that Indian citizens' political and social opinions and conduct differ dramatically from those of antedating cohorts, there's concern over a possible reduction in public involvement and confidence in social democracy. This abstract makes the case that people are studying casts of India's political and social democratic systems' unborn elaboration as a result of the Political Socialization mechanism. However, it follows that political socialization and social Democracy will need to work out a result, if the disagreement presently shown continues into after stages of life.

Keywords: Politics, Social, Democracy, Political Socialisation, Social Democracy, Peer Groups, Family, Culture, School, Behavior.

Introduction:

Political socialization refers to the process by which individualities pick up beliefs and values that impact their political station and testament. It examines the processes through which adolescents and people of all periods develop their political cognition, stations, and behaviors.

It alludes to a process of learning through which norms and conduct applicable for a performing political system are passed from one generation to the coming. Individualities are initiated into the political culture and form their exposures toward political objects through the performance of this function. State, media,

and seminaries all play a significant part in this process. Political socialization is the process by which people acquire and frequently internalize a political lens framing their comprehensions of how power is organized and how the world should be organized. These comprehensions, in turn, shape and define people's delineations of who they're and how they should bear in the political and profitable institutions in which they live.

Concept of Political Socialization:

Political socialization is the process that aims to shape people's opinions and attitudes toward the political system, get them ready to actively participate in politics, and help a country's political culture take shape. Political socialization, then, is a continuous process that educates a social group about the political culture of a nation and establishes a connection between civil society and polity. Political socialization is a process of learning through experiences through multiple sources. It is a conceptual and theoretical construction. It refers to the group that the individual belongs to as well as the individual's experience and behavior. Political socialization is the act of educating people about their political identities, attitudes, and behavior. The lifelong experiences of political socialization play a crucial part in the

Vikas Rajesh Tawar

development of the qualities of patriotism and good citizenship through various agents of socialization, such as parents, peers, and schools. The process by which people acquire their political knowledge, ideologies, and values is known as political socialization. The process of becoming politically socialized starts in childhood and lasts the rest of one's life. People who have been politically socialized are more likely to take an active role in politics. Political socialization tends to foster a belief in the benefits of democracy in India. Family, school, friends, and the media are the primary sources or agents of political socialization in people's life.

Types of Political Socialization:

There are majorly two categories of political socialization have been identified:

Direct Political Socialization (Manifesto)

It is the method through which political information, values, or sentiments are transferred. An individual who has undergone explicit political socialization is one who has learned about the structures and operations of the government as well as the ideologies of political parties under the guidance of family, teachers, or other authorities. Direct political socialization also results via interactions with governmental institutions and civics education in schools that teaches students about democracy, citizen rights,

fundamental responsibilities, and guiding principles of governmental policy.

Indirect Political Socialization (Latent)

Latent political indoctrination starts with non-political items and perspectives and ends with a political orientation. Many of the most fundamental aspects of popular culture that have a significant impact on politics are part of latent political socialization. It happens via certain channels. The acquisition of skills and procedures in non-political activities that may lead to political skills when a person reaches adulthood are among them, as are the broader societal conditions and attitudes that influence political action or inaction. The foundation for a future participation in politics is strengthened through involvement in college and university politics.

Agents of Political Socialization:

From early childhood on, people's political perceptions and behaviors are directly or indirectly molded by numerous socializing agents, including as family, school, friends, and the media. Political socialization can occur virtually anywhere at any time. These socialization agents can affect individuals' political views and level of willingness to participate in politics in addition to instructing young people about the political system.

Companions and Family:

The family has a crucial role in passing on political values from one generation to the next. The majority of the child's political personality develops during the first ten to fifteen years of his existence in the home. The child is deeply and permanently influenced by the mentality of his family and takes note of it. The family is where a youngster first learns about its political views.

Peer Groups and Friends:

A group of individuals with comparable, close friends, or close pals constitutes an intimate group. Modernization, urbanization, and industry have altered the former's way of life and increased the amount of issues. Intimate blinds are now more significant in modern society. There are numerous topics for conversation with close friends. A person's moral worldview can be influenced by and altered by the political views of friends.

School and College:

After a few years of age, the child entered the educational system for those who had completed their formal education, and schools, colleges, and universities played a significant role in his life as a means of political socialization. The school's curriculum makes an effort to develop patriotism by emphasizing nationalist values, the nation's historical glories, talks about its leaders, etc.

Political Parties:

By strategically arranging themselves, political parties compete in elections. Different forms of work are performed for one political party by people from various levels and social strata. Political parties help people become more knowledgeable and skilled. The political role of individuals is influenced by the political party's economic, social, and political viewpoint as well as its relationship to the political system.

Social Media and Media:

Due to the influence of science and technology, modern media, including radio, film, television, the internet, etc., are highly developed and play a significant role in political socialization. Politics-related news, analysis, and visuals quickly reach the general public with the aid of the media. Government officials and political party members utilize the media to voice their views. Opposition parties and their members take the same path.

Workstations and Offices:

Labor unions, trade unions, farmer associations, teachers' associations, student unions, and other professional organizations include these. These groups attempt to protect their professional interests by influencing the government's decision-making processes, but they do not acquire political power like political parties or take part in electoral contests.

Vikas Rajesh Tawar

Through a variety of claims, these groups spread political attitudes and beliefs among their members, opening the door for political socialization.

Institutions of Religion:

In today's secular democratic democracies, religious organizations no longer play a significant political role. However, it appears that they play a side role. Roman Catholic meditation is associated with opposition to government and educational institutions in several European countries. Hindu and Muslim religious groups attempt to sway public opinion in India.

Concept of Social Democracy:

A political, social doctrine inside supporting a social Democracy through political Socialism, Academics define it as policy governance that champions political and social interventions to advance social justice in India within the framework of a plutocrat-friendly mixed economy and an Indian popular polity. A dedication to a representative and participatory social Democracy income redistribution policies, frugality regulation in the public interest, and social welfare provisions are among the protocols and morals used to negotiate this. It has been referred to as both the reformist branch of the Social democracy and the most prevalent kind of ultramodern political socialism. Social

democracy, a political concept that first favored an orderly movement of society from capitalism to socialism through the use of established political procedures. A more moderate interpretation of the idea emerged in the second half of the 20th century, which generally supported governmental regulation of the means of production rather than state authority and extensive social welfare programs. Democratic socialism and social democracy are typically regarded as antonyms in political knowledge, although being distinct when used in journalism. This widely accepted socialist definition describes the social democracy as a political creed that seeks to hastily establish a socialist essential frugality through liberal popular institutions. Social Democracy was initially defined as a political system that supported transforming capitalism to comply with the ethical standards of social justice during the post-war era. Anarchism was excluded, but it contained a wide range of both non-revolutionary and revolutionary currents of socialism in the 19th century. Before the 20th century, the term social Democracy emerged to denote opposition to revolutionary methods of promoting socialism and support for a regular process of doing so through already-existing political structures.

Vikas Rajesh Tawar

Significance of Social Democracy:

Social Democracy strives to humanize capitalism and give the circumstances for it to deliver further popular, indifferent, and solidarity results while conserving Socialism as a long-term thing, setting it piecemeal from other ultramodern forms of popular Democratic socialism. It's characterized by a commitment to programs aimed at reducing inequality, ending the oppression of marginalized groups, and putting an end to poverty, as well as by support for widely accessible, intimately funded services like child care, education, elderly care, healthcare, and workers' compensation. With strong ties to the labor movement and trade unions, it supports programs that would grant workers the right to collaborative logrolling and would extend political decision-making into the profitable sphere through co-determination, or social power, for stakeholders and workers. The testament that sometimes has ties to social Democratic political associations. It has been distributed as a part of the neoliberal movement by certain judges. It allegedly aims to bring together social democratic welfare principles and liberal economics.

Challenges of Social Democracy:

People battling for their rights are frequently seen. Despite the fact that we

live in a social democracy, why do they feel the need to act in this manner? Is social democracy the ideal system for government? What are the social democracy's constraints and difficulties?

Anti Social Elements' Function: During elections, antisocial elements play a role. Many people are coerced or paid to support a certain candidate or political party. Election rigging is another thing that happens.

Justice Delay: India has reached a state of justice as a result of its difficult, extensive, and drawn-out legal system. The fairness of justice has frequently been questioned as a result of abuse of power. Justice delays are usually linked to injustice. There are already lakhs of pending cases in our judicial system. It is a significant issue when discussing social democracy's difficulties.

Financial Stability and Social Security: Economic and social security is key components of a strong, functioning of social democracy. Economic Freedom is crucial for properly exercising political rights. It contributes to the eradication of poverty and offers assurance that possibilities to fairly participate in the production process will be available. The concentration of wealth among the few and the reduction of inequality are absolutely necessary to guarantee

economic freedom for every segment of society.

Embezzlement and Ineffectiveness: Political leaders and officials frequently exhibit corruption, dishonesty, and inefficiency in democracies. They demand the bribe. Citizens lose trust as a result of this. The functioning of social democracy in the nation is severely hampered by this. In a democratic society, the public roles have changed. Both the civil service and the police view themselves as servants in a society; they are also seen as masters in a social democracy.

Politics' Criminalization Includes: Due to the fact that lawbreakers here get elected to office, social democracy becomes even more fractious and erratic. Therefore, both the functioning of the democratic machinery and the breakdown of law and order in society are potential outcomes. For the purpose of acquiring political power or for their own interests, many political parties in India have ties to criminal gangs. Democracy in society has been steadily eroding as a result of the criminalization of politics. This has a negative impact on how the Indian social democracy operates in contemporary India.

Increasing Societal and Economic Inequality: Socioeconomic disparities between the people are widespread. Only wealthy people have a chance to win the

election, even if all residents have the right to vote and participate in politics.

Communalism and Castism: Many voters consider the candidate's caste and religion when casting their ballots. When awarding election tickets, political parties also take a person's caste or religion into consideration. Representatives chosen based on caste or religion try to improve the lives of those who exclusively belong to that caste or religion.

Corruption: Political corruption is yet another obstacle to social democracy's ability to function. It undercuts democratic principles, good governance, and the legitimacy of the government. Political leaders utilize their position of influence to amass the nation's illicit fortune. In a nation like India, corruption has an immediate impact on politics, government, and institutions. The decision-making process is corrupted, which undermines the rule of law in the judiciary, accountability in public policymaking, and the effective delivery of services in public administration. The county's economy may be directly impacted by corruption.

Conclusion:

Political socialization is the process through which individuals acquire the political values and viewpoints required to engage in the nation's civic and political life. Through political socialization,

Vikas Rajesh Tawar

society's members pick up political values. Families, educational institutions, peer groups, and the media all serve as key socialization factors for politics. With a focus on balancing state interference with free-market capitalism and bringing about change gradually and amicably, social democracy is a type of socialism. An ideology known as social democracy advocates socio-economic initiatives that advance social justice in a mixed economy and liberal-democratic form of government. This paper discusses the connection between social democracy and political socialization. We conclude from this ,that political socialization when developed, applied correctly, And all the hurdles and challenges that is coming before social democracy is resolved then it might be perceived as being possible in Indian society and true social democracy can be accomplished.

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