

Personality and Policy in Modern Society

Nuraddin Ibrahimov

Academy of State Administration

Attached to the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan

Lermontov Street 74, Baku, the Republic of Azerbaijan

Tel: 994-50-480-2926 E-mail: nibrahimov@box.az

Abstract

The problems of coordination of personality and policy in modern society are considered in the article. Here the author regards the role of personality in policy as an independent subject of political activity in democratic, totalitarian and authoritarian societies, sorting out as well as the main types of personalities. Author shows the special role of political leader in the political life of the society. Personality's participation in democratic and political processes is considered as a method of personality's self-affirmation.

Keywords: Personality, Policy, Modern society

In uneasy conditions of search of democratic forms of social being, a problem of the status of the personality as free subject of activity, formation of its spiritual potential, gets the increasing urgency. Today the success reformation transformations directly depend on internal possibilities to understand and accept importance and inevitability of reforms in economic and public life of a society. Public processes at the present stage include a certain circle of problems: 1) multistructural economy and ways of its realization; 2) the state structuring and formation of attributes of a civil society; 3) democratization of public life and formation of the free personality. All of them are interconnected with each other. However, a link, capable to create real ground and to give viability to reforms in the spheres specified above is the personality, or «the human factor», understood as human "capital" of new attitude of our days (The person in the course of democratization, 6).

The personality, its interests, valuable orientations and the purposes act as "a policy measure", as the beginning of political activity of the nation, classes, parties. After all, whatever considerable role played the social groups, mass social movements, political parties, finally, as the main subject of a policy is the personality, because these groups, movements, parties and other organizations consist of real personalities and only through interaction of their interests and will the maintenance and an orientation of the political process, all political life of a society is defined (Farukshin. M. Kh, 183).

The role of the personality in the policy is absolutely specific. As a matter of fact, personifying the status of the person as concerning independent and free beings, whose interests and possibilities, anyhow, resist to a society and the state, the personality symbolizes sense and value of any collective activity. In this plan of the relation of the state and the individual express the relation of power and a person - of these two opposite principles of social life and two independent sources of the public power.

To be the subject of a policy, its conscious guide is possible only in the conditions of a democratic society where the political rights and freedom dominate, where takes place completeness and reliability of the information, publicity, possibility to propagandize and defend the belief at own discretion to participate in activity of the various organizations and forms of political life.

For example, totalitarian and authoritative regimes in which political life is strictly regulated by the state or party, are characterized by absence of possibilities for self-sufficient, creative participation of the person in the politician. In this case, the personality acts not as the subject, and only object of a policy.

Democratic conditions open possibilities for displaying of the personality as the subject of a policy. Realization of these possibilities depends on the personality, its political types, its requirements to carry out political activity.

The system of forms of the public consciousness which are reflecting interests of social groups, classes, and also way of their dialogue with the regulatory norms of behavior accepted in a given society, are expressed in language, terms, theories. It defines conditions in which occurs a process of formation of consciousness of the individual and its politicization. The person – is a product of the material and spiritual environment which has objective influence at him/her.

Thereby, formation of the personality as the subject occurs gradually in process of social maturing, in the course of its political socialization. Especially, strong influence on socialization process, including political socialization

render crucial-points of social development. As a result of the above mentioned process is formed the certain political type of the personality.

From the point of view of political subjectivity, the following basic types of the personality are allocated: apolitical, aloof from political process and negatively concerning the participation in the politics; passive with insignificant interest to the policy, participating in it only incidentally or limited with not enough competent criticism of political realities; the citizen – a member of public organization, the participant of social movement, included in the sphere of political practice; the citizen – a member of the political organization, purposefully and of the own free will included in political activity; the public or political figure; the professional politician for whom political activity is the basic or main employment; the political leader (Political science, 124). The special role in political life of a society belongs to the politician – to the leader, who possesses the power or aspires to it. Leadership presents a way of democratic management of a group, a collective or the organization. The leader for the masses is cultivated on snatched out of the general stream of life, by connection separately existing specifications on a single image where it reaches the higher measure of the irrational coordination. It is clear that the single personality does not cause all forms of social behavior. Another matter is that the will and determination of the political leader, its purposefulness, in many respects defines the maintenance of activity of masses.

The character of activity of the subject is defined by different conditions, each of which can be changed depending on a real situation. Each time they set to the subject quite certain orientation of its activity: positive or negative, constructive or reactionary. In the first case activity of the subject promotes formation of such requirements and interests in a society which, as a rule, answer the purposes of public process, in other – opposite contradict social development problems. Properties and the qualities of the subject which are representing results of interaction made in the course of its development and being reflection of communications of the surrounding world, also have complicated structure.

Political subjectivity of personality is shown in the widest spectrum of its political behavior – from deaf resistance to furious political extremism. Apolitical and passive persons act as an object of a policy and in this quality they can be serious base for the most various, including reactionary political manipulations.

Two-centuries experience of construction of democratic principles in America and Europe has shown that the basis of the process of democratization of public life is the human rights, and the fundamental of human rights is the civil responsibility. In the above mentioned theory is given the idea of organic interrelation and correlations between the society and personality, when the personality closes in itself society duties in front of the personality and duties of the personality in front of the society. But the given theory can effectively be used at presence of a maturity in public relations. Freedom of speech, thoughts, maintenance of the political rights of the personality, division of the authorities and strict performance of each of the functions on mutual control, create favorable conditions for formation of politically free personality.

The rights and freedom belonging to personality can be divided into three groups: social - economic, political and personal. Maintenance of the social and economic rights allows the personality to satisfy the most essential material and spiritual needs, to create deserved living conditions for the personality. Realization of the personal rights, promotes creation of conditions for free development of minimum of the personal blessings without of the normal human life is impossible.

Political rights are the following: the right to select and to be selected to the higher and local public authorities, the right to unite in social or political organizations, the right to carrying out of meetings and demonstrations, the right to participate in management of the state and public affairs, etc. The sense of the political rights consists in promoting formation of the person as a political figure, to create preconditions for its political participation and the development of its social and political activity (Farukshin. M. Kh, p.192).

Through the activity the person loses incompleteness and proves himself universally. The democratic regime is characterized by high degree of a political freedom of the person, real realization of its rights, which allows to influence at the government. Participation in a democratic and political process is the way of self-affirmation of the person, the way of formation of culture of dialogue, skills of administrative and self-administrative activity. Through such participation the close connection of political institutes with a civil society, control over activity of political-administrative structures displays by the masses. In turn through development of democracy the society satisfies the requirements of its members to participate in a state administrative office.

References

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