The Political Behavior Of Middle School Students And The Formation Of Their Political Trends

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Abstract: The political behavior of the human being is part of his existence; Whereas, all the emotions, reactions, attitudes and judgments made by community members regarding a topic or issue that concern their lives and social relations, explain the resulting political behavior towards all public issues. As a result, attention must be paid to all the stances and rulings issued by the components and individuals of society regarding political life. The general public and society, and the leaderships and ruling political parties should respond to the behavior and political positions of the majority of the community members, and this stage (the preparatory stage) must be taken care of by the government and civil society institutions and in cooperation with school administrations in order to preserve respect for the principle of legitimacy, and to consecrate the principle of peoples' trust in the rulers and the ruling authorities Generally.

Key words: political behavior, political trends, middle school students, political participation, democracy.

1. Introduction

Judgments made by people on topics related to their social issues, and a reason for their behavior towards behaviors towards behaviors towards behaviors towards others, please pay attention to issuing what is issued by the person in terms of events and judgments of direction and political ideas that crystallize from the view from the natural view of the individual, and his orientations[1,2]. , The political behavior of the human being is part of his existence; Whereas, all the emotions, reactions, attitudes and judgments made by community members regarding a topic or issue that concern their lives and social relations, explain the resulting political behavior towards all public issues[3,4]. And the general community of society, and the leaderships and ruling political parties should respond to the behavior and political stances of the majority of society in order to preserve respect for the principle of legitimacy, and to consecrate the principle of peoples' trust in the rulers, and in the ruling authorities in general[5]. This cannot be done scientifically without monitoring, following up and analyzing all types of behavior and political positions, which may be in different ways, and may be clear or vague, and may be peaceful, or violent ..., and a set of scientific approaches should be adopted in this regard. Such as sociology, psychology, and political science ... and that the aim of this research is to know the political behavior of middle school students and to form their political trends[6].

2. The problem of the study:

The choice of this problem came precisely through the researcher's observation and interest in the political behavior of middle school students. Therefore, the researcher has always been interested in investigating the factors that contribute to the formation of students 'political awareness. The study problem is to know the role that schools should play as they are the most important means of political upbringing. (And in cooperation with government institutions and with their support, as well as civil society institutions) by using the teaching method, which gives the recipient a greater opportunity to absorb the content and discuss it with others, which is an important step in the formation of the student's political awareness[7].The study problem can be formulated in the following question (What is the role that schools play in educating students in middle school about political issues and the way in which materials are presented, which makes them acceptable to the recipient and thus affects him and his political convictions? "

The hypothesis of the study

The school has a major role in the student's political upbringing, which reflects positively on the student's political behavior. This study seeks to answer what are the features of the role that schools play in forming students 'political awareness And the formation of future trends they have such as:

1. Voting in the elections, which must be preceded by registration in the electoral lists
2. Participation in electoral campaigns, whether by advertising or with money.
3. Paying attention to political matters.
4. Attending political seminars and conferences
5. Political discussions and expressing opinions about them, whether by opposition or consent
6. Engaging in membership of parties and civil society institutions.

7.Holding or being nominated for an important political or administrative position

8. Join interest groups or civil society organizations[8].

The first topic - political behavior (concept, genesis)

Political behavior is an important pattern of social behavior, but it focuses on activities and activities related to governing, leading, organizing and coordinating society in order to achieve its goals and satisfy the aspirations and aspirations of its members, provided that these aspirations and aspirations are consistent with the nature of the social system that the legislator or leadership tries to strengthen and preserve its approach from dangers The internal and external challenges, and at the same time, are working hard to establish, develop and develop to serve the goals of the social system .Political behavior / Comportement politique: It is considered a political behavior: all the actions and stances of political actors, the demands, actions or reactions that they produce among the members of society and the various political forces and actors, which are discharged that form political positions[9].

The first requirement: the concept of political behavior:

Political behavior is that activity and activity exercised by an individual or group of individuals who occupy specific social roles through which they can organize life in society, determine power centers in it, and organize relations between leadership and society.

The second requirement: What are the conditions for political behavior:

Political behavior requires the presence of the following variables

A- The existence of one or several social roles through which the legislator can make fruitful decisions.

B - The existence of a fundamental social relationship between the legislative roles that legitimize the decision, the executive roles that implement it, and the public roles that follow it.

C- The existence of a set of codified or non-codified provisions and laws that determine how to reach the decision, how to implement it, and the extent to which the form and content of the decision relate to the needs and aspirations of the large community.

D - Comprehensiveness, legitimacy and rationality of the decision taken by the legislator[10].

The influence of culture on political behavior

It is also the various forms of expression of the political culture that individuals possess within a society, which controls the relationship between the rulers and the ruled, and which is based on a set of intellectual, cultural and political accumulations in society.

Thus, political behavior is the product and the result of a set of cultural and moral values prevailing in society, which have been established by the factor of time, and the development of life and experiences of peoples throughout history. As the political, social and cultural awareness increases in a particular country, new attitudes and behaviors appear, controlled by the new societal culture and morals, and through this research we shed light on the behavior of middle school students and they must be brought up in a correct political upbringing through holding seminars and conferences by the government and in cooperation with organizations from In order to integrate middle school students into political life after graduating from high school and reaching the university level[11].

Interpretation of political behavior

The political behavior of the human being is part of his existence; Whereas, all the emotions, reactions, attitudes and judgments made by community members regarding a topic or issue that concern their lives and social relations, explain the resulting political behavior towards all public issues. And the general community,The leaderships and ruling political parties should respond to the behavior and political positions of the majority of the community in order to preserve respect for the principle of legitimacy, and to consecrate the principle of peoples' trust in the rulers and in the ruling authorities in general. They may be in different ways, and they may be clear or vague, and they may be peaceful, as they may be violent ..., and a set of scientific approaches should be adopted in this regard, such as sociology, psychology, and political science[12].

The relationship of political behavior to political sociology

Political behavior is one of the most important topics of political science and political sociology, given that it constitutes a type of social behavior in general. It may be through political participation, or through political abstention, and through protest and demonstration, and it may take place in various forms of expression, including oral and written, and expression through art, such as painting, sculpture, theater and cinema ... and no society can be devoid of political behavior. Given that man is a political being, in addition to being a social being by nature[13].

The third requirement: political participation:

There are many definitions of political participation from the point of view of political scholars, the most important of which are: - According to one of the political trends, political participation "is about the individual's desire to have a positive role in the political process, through the voluntary exercise of the right to vote or to nominate elected bodies and organizations, or to discuss political issues with Others, or joining intermediary organizations, "political participation" is to play some role in the entire political process, and it is all that affects society, regardless of whether this influence is limited to the decision of the government or governmental means, and it is the citizen's right to play a specific role In making political decisions and monitoring political decisions and political participation "is a continuous process of youth expression and active participation in decision-making at all levels, especially in matters that directly concern them, and it is one of the basic life skills, and the most important segment that must be pursued is the middle school segment because it represents an important segment and is close to the university stage, If we want university students with healthy political behavior, we must find solutions to bring up middle school students[14,15].

The second topic: political trends:

The first requirement: Orientations:

Definition of orientation: Attitude refers to everything that is latent and buried in the human soul as a result of upbringing. The individual may or may not perceive it. Individuals 'attitudes affect their attitudes and then their behavior. If the individual grew up in a political environment, for example, this creates a political orientation for him, and thus his trends and behaviors are determined in this context. Specific position[16]. Hence, they are closely related to each other .Not surprisingly, then, Almond knew the culture. Politics refers to the trends and trends towards the political system in general, or one of its parts, or the trends and directions towards the individual's vision of his role in this system. In the context of their development of approaching political culture, Almond and Sidney Verba are based on the studies of Talcott Parsons and Edward Shils in the field of political sociology on the components of the three trends: perceptual, emotional and evaluative. The first is related to perception and understanding, the second is related to feelings, and the third is related to evaluation and selection In the light of the studies of Talcott Parsons and Edward Shils, Almond and Verba distinguished between three forms of political orientation as follows:

Perceptual orientation: This means knowledge about the political system, the roles assigned to it, and the occupants of these roles. As well as system inputs and outputs ... etc.

Emotional orientation: This means the feelings of individuals towards the political system as a whole or any of its parts and components of hate and love.

Evaluative orientation: This refers to the judgments and opinions that individuals make about the political system, which are determined based on their perception and knowledge of the political system and their feelings about it.

Based on this, Almond and Verba distinguished between three ideal types of political tendencies:

1.Shallow or narrow political orientations:

Traditional societies prevail where there are no differentiated political roles, and where there is no specialization, and the individual can play more than one role or function, such as a tribal sheikh who plays the role of the project, the ruler, the judge and the military commander. Shallow political tendencies are characterized by:

The absence or weakness of individuals towards the political system based on the perception that the political system will not respond to their demands.

Hence, the individual's low or no belief that he has a role in the system that he should play[17].

2. Submission orientations: It is characterized by:

 -A high degree of individuals' attitudes towards the outcomes of the political system, in recognition of the strong influences of the political system on their normal daily life.

A limited degree of individuals' attitudes towards the inputs of the political system, aware of their limited ability to influence them.

3- Participation trends: It is characterized by:

A high degree of attitudes towards the outcomes of the political system.

- Also a high degree of attitudes towards the inputs of the political system, convincing individuals of their ability to influence them. Then individuals play an effective role, and their evaluation of the performance of the political system ranges between general acceptance and complete rejection of any of the system outcomes. The following figure expresses these different types of trends towards the political system[18].

The second requirement: problems facing political behavior:

The form and content of the political behavior of the decisions made by the legislative roles in the large society should determine the patterns and patterns of harmonious social thinking and the common administrative methods pursued by the executive roles at all their levels and functional specializations, and at the same time it also determines the extent to which the public roles of civil society systems respond to them in pursuing their course

negatively. Or is it positive on the reality of community life through these systems questioning the opinions of supporters and opponents of the majority and minority voices from the public opinion of the concerned community and the scientific methods followed internationally regarding the outcome of every decision that is enacted and implemented according to the concepts of political sociology, which is either the historical method, the method of comparison, or the method of observation. Participation or field survey method. And that the political behavior that the legislator adopts must always emanate from a specific social intellectual structure to achieve the near and long-term goals of the social system in the concerned society, which the legislator naturally represents and defends it against all challenges, and if the legislator wants to change his natural societal path without consulting The society's opinion, the effect of that is negative, and as long as the legislator expresses his political behavior the best expression of the society's opinion, the legislator will play the leading and decisive role in the process of democratic change and will receive great public support that leads to its success, stability and effectiveness in influencing the course of events and immediate circumstances. The crisis of concepts has left tremendous repercussions on the individual's political behavior and politicians, and negative effects that left a crisis of conscience in all corners of society and its administrative and political institutions. Which made those effects left in the room of the Iraqi personality. It has produced behaviors affecting the new institutions in light of change and the transition towards democracy and pluralism in the political color. The deviant political behavior penetrated to these institutions, which created a great spread in the corruption of financial and administrative institutions, as these crises left a gap of confidence between the individual and his legitimate government, which made the personal dimension above the collective dimension, that is, the preference for the private interest over the public interest[19,20].

Political behavior has become subject to the requirements of opportunism in obtaining personal gain and the acquisition of the common right without regard to the interest of the people. Correct human and moral values protect a person from the psychological conflicts and contradictions that lead to spontaneity in political behavior in all aspects of life. Otherwise, the individual's political behavior turns into a dualistic behavior that adopts distorted values in which conflicting interests lead to a behavioral value crisis.

The psychological foundations are broken when a person is exposed to conflicts and contradictions of value, which are reflected in his political and social behavior and the patterns of his interactions in the social relations that bind him with some individuals, groups and the homeland. This crisis affects the political behavior of parties, political leaders and groups that pressure public opinion and the foundations of public administration. This crisis and value contradictions are reflected in the behavior of all collective levels in society, which makes everyone revolve in a cycle of psychological and social conflicts that destroy the entity of society and its political and humanitarian behavior and delay the wheel of its political, cultural, economic and social progress. Political behavior is the product of a set of ethical and cultural human values that are inherent in society and accumulated from the people's experience throughout history. The higher the political, cultural and social awareness, the more moral values accumulated in the society. Thus, these products create patterns and behavioral phenomena that are governed by those moral laws that ensure proper political behavior. Political leaderships and parties should participate in power when they move towards a democratic system, which requires them to correct the course of their political and humanitarian behavior and build common political positions through which the masses' confidence in political forces is enhanced. And the conflicting political blocs must abandon their fragmented sectarian project and unify their political discourse in order to establish a democratic civil society[21,22].

Theories of political behavior, as an aspect of political science, attempt to measure and explain the influences that limit a person's political opinions, ideology, and levels of political participation. Among the scholars who have contributed in this field are Karl Dach and Theodor Adorno.

The third requirement: Effects:
Long-term effects on political orientation
There are three primary sources of influences that shape political direction that generate long-term effects. The primary influencer generally originates from the family. As he clearly stated, children often embrace the ideological values that their parents believe in. Some theorists say that the family is the most powerful and influential force throughout life, and there is an article attributing the majority of student activity in the 1930s to parents. Second, teachers and other symbols of the educational authority have a great influence on the political orientation of students. From the age of four to eighteen, children spend roughly 25% of their time engaged in the educational process. The secondary education greatly raises the influence of political awareness and political orientation, and peers also influence the political orientation. Friends are often, but not necessarily, single-generation, so that they all develop a unique set of social problems[23].

Short-term effects on political orientation

Short-term factors also influence voting behavior, among them the media and the influence of individual electoral issues. These factors differ from long-term factors in that they often last for a short period. But it is so important that the political orientation changes. The tip of the interpretation of these two sources lies in the individual's specific political ideology, which has been shaped by long-term factors. Most political scholars agree on the massive influence of the media on voting behavior. One writer asserts that "a few may refute the notion that media institutions are important to contemporary politics .... in the transition to liberal democratic politics in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe the mass media played a major role in this battle." Attention must be paid to the media, and schools must be made the first media to cultivate political behavior and create a new generation that breaks old customs and traditions, and for this, bold decisions must be taken to advance students' political reality.

Psychology researchers believe that it is not possible to talk about political participation of youth except in the context of a modern civil society and a modern national state that does not appear to its citizens from the inside except as a state of right and law, neither a party state, nor an elite state, nor an ethnic group state, otherwise we only have A path of negative political participation is reflected in negative support, or total acceptance, and negative opposition or total rejection, not positive and creative political participation of both sexes. This requires government institutions to work to educate young people about the importance and value of political participation, and to educate these youth about areas of participation and not limit it to the voting process in elections, while working to form a political culture for them"In order for our society to reach the desired political reform process, it is necessary to work according to an integrative system that is aware of the political and social reality of the state, as well as the psychological structure of individuals, and the phenomenon of political participation is not seen in isolation from the psychological and social conditions of all groups targeted for that phenomenon, and the environment must be created." The appropriate political environment, and individuals who are able to live with that environment and influence political decisions, while working to give youth the most attention[24].

This integrative system that we are talking about must include political parties that are able to formulate decisions and influence them, while giving these parties the opportunity to young people by choosing young people in their committees and bodies, and this system can also include both the school and the university, as they are two basic stages for instilling values And the political beliefs and concepts of the community members ,This system should also include civil society institutions and what these institutions can offer through awareness programs and the dissemination of political culture among individuals, and finally media (audio, visual, printed), as they play a great role in activating the political participation of youth by spreading media messages and presenting Programs that will spread awareness and political culture among individuals while working to change the negative attitudes of individuals and dismiss the fears that prevent them from the process of political participation.

Studies indicate that politics has no foundations other than human nature, and therefore in order to understand politics, our understanding of psychology is inevitable, and political psychology represents here the link between them, given that political theories are based on assumptions related to the nature of the individual and the dynamics of the group, the leader and the group, The citizen and the state. Activating the role of youth and enhancing their participation in society is not an academic issue, but rather a national responsibility, based on the fact that these youth are the main wealth that we possess, and they are candidates to contribute effectively in addressing the challenges that still face our societiesThis makes it imperative to pay attention to youth problems, develop solutions to them, and establish communication channels with them, leading to a healthy youth personality who can interact positively with society and assume the responsibilities entrusted to it. Otherwise, they turn to negative political participation, which is reflected in negative support, negative opposition and total rejection, rather than positive and creative political participation[25].

The researchers affirm that young people represent a tremendous human wealth capable of facing challenges in the present and future of the homeland. They are capable of change, development and modernization. They have rights and duties. They have the right to enjoy a safe life, in addition to the right to receive all health, cultural, educational, social and work services. They also have rights guaranteed by the constitution, such as the right to vote, free choice, and political participation, and on the other hand they have duties that require them to participate in social, economic and political development, and to confront all kinds of corruption, exploitation and negative practices in public life.

The importance of political participation of young people in public affairs is growing, as it is one of the most important pillars of citizenship and democracy of participation in contemporary societies. Participation, especially on the part of youth, is the real entrance to mobilizing the energies of the emerging generations and renewing blood in the arteries of the political and social system of the homeland in the movement of sustainable and continuous development, and if youth issues The issue of youth political participation has become the topic of the day more than ever, whether in the field of scientific research or in the field of youth-oriented policies, and it is of great

importance, because it relates to a broader and more comprehensive framework, which is the project of modernity and democratic construction.

The observer notices that the successive governments have suppressed everyone who contradicts them or opposes their policies, especially the youth group. The effect has exaggerated the reluctance of some to engage in political participation, in word and deed.

This led to a lack of democracy, which became mere slogans praised by governments, but with the emergence of concepts of globalization and the new world order and the development of social networks, interest in political participation began and a new generation of young people appeared capable of breaking the barrier of fear, and a new awareness was formed that ended the rule of some totalitarian regimes. Repressive, hence there is an urgent need to research and study everything related to the process of political participation and to identify the psychological dimensions of it.

He believes that the practice of youth in the process of political participation depends on the availability of capacity, motivation and real opportunities offered by society and the prevailing political and ideological traditions in society, despite the importance of political participation of youth in the field of youth development and in achieving the goals of social, economic and political development at the level of society as a whole. Supporting democracy, however, the levels of youth political participation have not yet reached the desired levels.

We stress here that the political participation of youth is, in its various forms, one of the most important indicators of the extent of democracy of political systems, which starts correctly from the middle school stage, and the most important measure of the extent of their legitimacy, and an indicator that reflects the prevailing political culture with its positive, supportive, negative and discouraging values, in addition to being an essential element. Regarding the issue of the comprehensive development of societies on the basis that the goal of development is to provide a wider space of freedoms for all citizens in all fields, and in this context the issue of political participation of youth is given increasing priority, in light of the fact that more than one sixth of the world's population is young, and in light of the growing interest from Various international organizations, the most important of which is the United Nations, with youth issues.

The issue of activating the role of youth and enhancing their participation in society is not only an academic issue, but a national responsibility that needs great attention, based on the fact that these young people are the main wealth that we possess, and they are candidates to contribute effectively in addressing the challenges that still face our society. This is what needs to pay attention to youth problems, develop solutions to them, and establish communication channels with them, leading to a healthy youth personality who can interact positively with society and assume the responsibilities entrusted to it. Since young people are an important segment in society, they suffer from its general problems and also face their own problems at all levels of national, political, social and democratic, to the point where it becomes difficult to imagine the desired change without liberating and unleashing the energies and creativity of young people that are cuffed by political, economic and social restrictions.

And that in order to enable young people to play this pioneering and advanced role, there is a need for a new national policy in which young people are dealt with, by making use of past experiences, and here it is necessary to point out the major responsibility that falls on the shoulders of political parties, as we notice a retreat It is tangible and a large percentage of young people are distancing or abetting to a large extent from political and partisan activity, and this undoubtedly has its reasons related to the nature of some parties and their programs aimed at youth, which either do not give the required attention to youth, or their political discourse does not constitute a factor that attracts them, and does not keep pace with the requirements Modern youth and their current needs.

Today, we find that many parties deal with youth in an employable manner that is subject to the narrow partisan and factional interests that restrict their movement and close in front of them opportunities for initiative, creativity and real participation, and on the other hand we do not overlook that there are those who approach them from sincere national development perspectives based on the conviction of the importance of the role of youth and the need to involve them and benefit from Their energies and potentials.

In light of the above, the youth have the task of extracting their rights, and the youth forces must reorganize their ranks according to democratic foundations to work on the basis that they are an active partner in decision-making within society, and the trend towards the generalization of democracy and elections and the generalization of the experience of proportional representation in all youth and student institutions and unions to ensure the status of An end to the phenomenon of uniqueness and factional dominance, and it guarantees the orientation towards activating the demanding struggle and activating the student and youth movement's link with societal issues. And

the necessity for youth to participate in national institutions and political parties, to take a clear role related to issues of national and social liberation up to a free and democratic society by providing them with the opportunity to influence decision-making[26].

3. Conclusion

Any political behavior that a politician adopts in all his work is based on the concepts of political sociology of the society he represents, which the legislator has no choice but to adopt as a means, goal and social goal in legislating his correct decisions, which is definitely adopted without any hesitation and doubt about following scientific methods and broad and realistic public goals In summary, it is a political and institutional law that reflects the reality of the social system and the reality of its society and seeks institutional and organizational science in planning and managing the life and development of society and aims to move the whole society to an advanced civilized stage And the dynamism which is the cornerstone of the cohesion of the majority of society with the legislator, at the very least, is a fateful cohesion. He is determined to realize this reality and deepen it in the community in order to benefit from it and the society to develop through it in various fields of life, Therefore, the organic interaction between the legislator and society that aims to achieve the public good, spread truth, freedom, democracy, social and human justice, and economic development is one of the constant central foundations of the democratic nature that characterizes the advanced social system and as long as such interaction exists between the legislator and society and expresses itself in its behavior in various fields of life. We can say that society, with its social system and the legislated with its political behavior, are moving together on the right path, the path of progress, advancement and prosperity. Interdisciplinary studies in sociology and political science aim to define common factors between political behavior and social aspects; For example, the link between sociology and political orientation, and also aims to study other factors such as partnership and voting behavior. This field of study is sometimes called the name of social and political science, although this term has other meanings, and these political trends are known and understood by middle school students from a social and political point of view. Schools and among these trends: -

1- Voting in the elections, which must be preceded by registration in the electoral lists
2- Participation in electoral campaigns, whether by advertising or with money.
3- Paying attention to political matters.
4- Attending political seminars and conferences
5- Political discussions and expressing opinions about them, whether by opposition or approval
6- Engaging in membership of parties and civil society institutions.
7- Holding or being nominated for an important political or administrative position
8- Join interest groups or civil society organizations.

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