

The role of political ideas in the formation of political thinking

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ABSTRACT

The article "The role of political ideas in the formation of political thinking" discusses the essence, purpose, meaning of political ideas and the essential impact that ideas have had on political reality. Political ideas are analyzed from a comparative point of view as one of the means of knowing the political world. The method of comparison is characterized as one of the most effective and time-tested means of understanding what political ideas are and how they are used in the political space. Studying political ideas from this point of view allows us to understand more deeply the meaning of political ideas and their further application in their own or other political systems.

The comparative method sheds light on the similarities and differences between the political systems of two or more countries, allowing for a thorough discussion of ideas, individual interests, political issues, and institutions.

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Ideas make thinking. The ability to understand, analyze and estimate is based exclusively on ideas. Political ideas are the most important among different types of idiom. Political ideas are great power and have direct influence on daily life. Often people do not understand how they are under political influence. Discussion depends on the understanding of political ideas and their effective use.

But why are ideas so important? Его основой языку мышление людей. Thoughtful thinking is one of the qualities that distinguish a person from other living beings. The French philosopher of the 17th century, René Descartes, correctly justified the main part of his philosophical system with the following sentences - "I think I exist".

Обсуждение Ideas are forms and categories that allow people to understand the world around them. When people use ideas for thinking and understanding the world, they are conceptualized with their experience and ideas (Branson, Shekhter, Vonts, T. (2008), research on political ideas, Tbilisi, p. 108).

Since we use ideas for the organization of the physical world, we must use political ideas for the perception of the political world. With political ideas, we choose how and why we organize our organization, so we need to treat political ideas with a relative attitude. The comparative method is a method of studying politics and ideas. The comparative method is one of the most effective and timely ways to find out what a political idea is and how it is used in the political sphere. As for political ideas in relative terms, their meaning is easy to understand and easy to apply in your own or another political system. The relationship allows you to distinguish similar and different ideas in the system, in the political world, with individuals, in other institutions.

The comparative method is an effective method. It performs identification, comparative analysis and distinction between two objects. The method of comparative analysis must determine the general and particular characteristics of objects in order to identify the main trends in the development of the political process (Mamukelashvili E., Ahmomulishvili T., (2010), *Politology*, Tbilisi University, p. 35). The comparative method is widely used in various disciplines of polyphonic biology. According to the philosopher of the nineteenth century, John Stuart Mill, the principle compared to this method is the analysis and comparison of two or more concrete cases. The comparative method is used in further thinking to move from general ideas and principles to concrete thinking, as a result of studying general discussions and results. The relative method is used in politics in different ways, but two of them stand out. The first is known as "national comparisons". This method is used to study various aspects, and the other is known as «intercountry comparison». Comparisons can be used to identify similarities and differences between two or three countries.

"Comparative politics" is a field of political science that compares countries with other fields of political science. Comparative methods, comparative law, political philosophy and international relations are used here.

The study of intersectionality in politics covers five key aspects of political science: ideas, interests, problems, personalities and institutions. In different countries of the world, they work differently. In the field of political science, the policy of norming is aimed at preserving culture. Comparative politics in the field of political science is aimed at identifying identities, differences between classical and political systems in different periods of time, their classification and definition (Bersoni M., Shekhteri S., Vontsi T., (2008), *Political Issl Researching Ideas*, Tbilisi, p. 119).

The comparative method is a necessary part of political research. One of the main directions is the comparison, as well as the identification of differences between political systems. Therefore, the researcher can take two main sides: classification and similarity. For purposes of comparison, the method of exploitation consists in determining the difference between two or more political entities. Based on this field of comparison, the researcher will take two existing properties of political knowledge: uniqueness and variation.

The third field is the point of view on the change of the political object. This will allow us to be more prosperous than the prospect of exploration.

Summary of the use of the comparative method. This is a general process.

The comparative method is widely used in public practice. For example, it is inappropriate to make decisions about foreign policy that we cannot complete. For example, it will not be entirely reasonable if we make decisions about foreign policy that we cannot replenish, what kind of reaction can there be in other countries. If politics involves a relationship with a particular country, or if it is trying to compare a particular issue, it is important to see domestic politics in a global era. For a comparative assessment, for example a question. If there are several alternatives to clean up the city, they should compare each other to choose the best option and reach the best alternatives. The final option is to solve the problem correctly in the best situation (Macharashvili (2006), *political analysis*, Tbilisi, p. 77)). If economists compare economies to each other, and sociologists compare societies, then politicians compare each other to "state entrepreneurs." Comparative studies in political science discuss the similarities and differences between two or more public entrepreneurs. Comparative people will often use this term with other terms: "political system", "country", "state", etc. Sh. The term "state" eventually fell into disuse, the term "state" and public education became synonymous. Today, the scandalous definition of states stems from international law. The state is an organizational institution of political power, which has special control and power, represents society, manages it and ensures its integration.

Conclusions - The state should have various basic functions: permanent residence, a well-defined territory, government, ensuring control over the territory and population, organizing and managing the overall society. Sovereignty is a necessary condition for the existence of a state (Davitashvili 2003, *Globalization and Nationalism*, Tbilisi, Nauka, p. 21). The government is an integral part of society, has a regulatory and political nature, it has the right to create and protect laws, which is necessary both for freedom and for society as a whole. The state theoretically expresses the interests of society: the general universal will, and the government as an integral part of politics, because the state is a part of the state, "the sympathy of those who are currently in the country" (Heywood, 2008, *politics*, Tbilisi, University of Georgia, p. . 16). All this

emphasizes the authority of governance, the law of power, the definition of human rights, which primarily depends on the constitutional level (Burios G., 2011, Democracy and Citizenship, Tbilisi, p. 46) to resolve the issue between people and the state. The corporation faces a dilemma. They must correctly decide what to compare with each other. They should take into account three important elements: 1. Research topic or question, 2. Analytical and observation units, 3. Countries whose examples provide the best material for the research topic. Analysis of the unit of analysis is a relatively essential aspect of the study. The researcher must be sure that he is comparing similar units. In political studies, the unit of analysis is compared to this form of national government. Comparative personnel often formulate their curious problems to look at some kind of relationship between two institutions, between an institution and an idea, or other relationships between large parts of the political world.

Aristotle's work on politics is perhaps the oldest example of comparative research. He was one of the first to pose and answer many questions that are still relevant to political scientists. According to this work, Aristotle has two questions related to government: who is in charge? And who uses this rule? It features 6 types of control. In the case of each administration, the rulers can govern the entire state or only for their own purposes. The form of management is still a form of study in comparative management.

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