

The Experience of Developing Political Capital in the Experience of Foreign Countries

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ABSTRACT: The purpose of this paper is to explain how developing global leaders through global assignments (i.e. in the form of expatriation and inpatriation) may lead to their acquisition of valuable political skill and political capital. First, using the theoretical frame of political influence theory, the benefit of political skill is explained relative to the development and augmentation of global leaders' capital portfolio during global assignments. Second, a distinction between social capital and political capital, as the integral components of global leader's capital portfolio, is made. In conclusion, the value of acquiring political skill and building human, cultural, social and political capital by global leaders is discussed separately for expatriate and inpatriate assignments.

KEYWORD: political careers; political capital; elites; professionalization of politicians.

Political capital is a political term that refers to the confidence, reputation and influence of a politician in his relations with society and other political figures. Political capital refers to the ability to participate and participate in collective action. It is also the opinion of individuals, groups, society about politics, its organization, government. Political capital is a form of symbolic capital, a credit based on trust and recognition, or rather a myriad of credit transactions, by which agents give a person (or thing) the power they recognize.

American political development (often abbreviated as APD) is a subfield of political science that studies the historical development of politics in the United States.[1][2] In American political science departments, it is considered a subfield within American politics and is closely linked to historical institutionalism.

Scholarship in American political development focuses on "the causes, nature, and consequences of key transformative periods and central patterns in American political history." Karen Orren and Stephen Skowronek, co-founders of the subfield's flagship journal, define American political development as the study of "durable shifts in governing authority" in the United States. The subfield emerged within American political science in the 1980s, alongside a general renewal of work in historical institutionalism, as an "insurgent movement" that sought to refocus attention on the study of historical American politics and to use such historical study to recast the study of contemporary political phenomena.

APD shares overlaps with the research agendas of comparative politics (particularly comparative historical analysis), historical sociology, and political history. However, scholarship in APD differs from political history in that the former's "primary concerns are analytical, conceptual, and theoretical rather than

historical." Methodologically, the subfield tends to use within-case analysis and conduct causes-of-effects research (as opposed to effects-of-causes research).

Major journals in the subfield include the flagship journal *Studies in American Political Development*, founded in 1986, and *The Journal of Political History*, founded in 1989. As of 2005, the Politics and History section (founded in 1989) of the American Political Science Association was the eighth-largest in membership out of 35 total sections.

It also implies the ability of a person to represent the interests of other agents (individuals and groups), who give him the right to protect his interests. The existence of political capital means the right to speak and act on behalf of other agents (including hiding behind their name to implement their own strategies).

Political life can be described in terms of supply and demand. Politics is a field in which political products are born in the competition between powerful subjects: problems, programs, analyses, comments, concepts, events. It is the object of choice of citizens acting as a "consumer".

The political market is a category that reveals the possibility of political representation. The political market is the exchange of opportunities between subjects of power relations in the political sphere. The people transfer their power, for example, in exchange for promises made to a deputy. The political market is virtual because there is no commodity in material or monetary form. There is only a virtual exchange of opportunities. However, the peculiarity of such a market is that as a result of virtual exchange, real power, real political institutions, connections, etc. appear.

As in the past period, Vietnam favors foreign direct investment because the stock market is not developed, public sector privatization is slow, and portfolio investment does not exceed 2% of financial capital. 5,236 projects have been signed with foreign companies with a total investment capital of \$40.8 billion, of which 4,328 projects are underway with an investment of \$24.6 billion. Investment activity is shown by foreign firms to participate in the renewal and development of many sectors of the national economic complex of Vietnam. As of 2005, the leaders in terms of FDI were: Taiwan - 16%, Singapore - 10%, Japan - 12%, South Korea - 10%. The EU accounted for 11% of FDI, US investment for only 3%.

As is known, in April 2012 Russia adopted the Federal Law "On political parties" (No. 28-FZ of April 2, 2012), which is designed to ensure the growth of political competition in the country, but leads to a situation when, with an excessive number of structures being created, voters will vote for parliamentary parties well known to them or randomly way. But only a few of the existing and emerging organizations have correspond to the new conditions for the effective functioning of parties [1, p. 97].

Modern political transformations of Russian society are call for the creation of a new concept for the formation of political capital, which would take into account the regional features of this peace. When studying the process of such formation, the following tasks:

- to determine the structure of the political capital of the region;
- to identify regional features and factors of its formation.

The solution of these problems is facilitated by an institutional approach, subject to volume of which is the state of political institutions. In the scientific literature, there are various definitions of political capital. Let us dwell on the definition given by VV Radaev. Political capital means embodied (or incorporated) capacity some contractors for mobilization, and others for participation in collective actions [2, p. 28]. At the same time, the basis is action as a joint participation, political interaction that makes possible and forms activity, and management of its process, and regulation of relations (in this case, political). Based on what is the main interaction, relationships, communication in the process of joint activities.

Indeed, it seems possible to determine the structure of the political nourished as the sum of three components:

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information-political (information about the goals and methods of activity), communicative and political (participation in interaction), subjective-political (creation and perception of the political image). In political relations, various types of political capital emerge and manifest themselves. By sign their belongings can be identified as the political capitals of the state, power structures, political parties, public organizations, political movements, political leaders.

In the process of China's transition to a socialist market-oriented economy, along with rapid urbanization, a large number of farmers have migrated to cities to work or live; however, whether each peasant has equitable access to urbanization is still a critical issue that needs to be studied. Ensuring that disadvantaged farmers have the opportunity and ability to make a fair choice in migration can promote inclusive urbanization. Researchers have always believed that economic factors are the main driver of migration behavior; however, economic activities are inevitably subject to the restrictions of political actors [1]. Farmers who lack political capital are a kind of disadvantaged group, and they should be given full attention in relation to fair and inclusive urbanization.

As a transitional economy, after the urbanization rate exceeded 50% in 2011, the Chinese Government adopted a series of measures, such as household registration reform, to promote urban-rural coordination and strengthen equitable access to urbanization. At the same time, during the 18th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party in 2012, the party accelerated reforms in strengthening both public participation and administrative supervision to improve governance abilities. Changes in China's political and economic situation have affected political factors related to economic activities, making migration decisions more significant [2,3].

As a result of the close relationship between political capital and other forms of capital, such as human capital and economic capital [1], the influence of political capital on the migration behavior of peasants has become increasingly apparent in urbanization. Particularly, large political capital means more jobs in a local region [4]. Thus, in the process of equitable urbanization, political capital is now an essential factor affecting peasants' equitable access to urbanization, deciding whether they migrate and where they migrate to. This is the focus of this study.

Our study utilizes two data sources, the first is taken from the survey data of SMEs operating in the manufacturing sector in Vietnam. The SMEs surveys were implemented jointly by several organizations, namely the Central Institute for Economic Management of the Ministry of Planning and Investment, the Institute of Labor Science and Social Affairs of the Ministry of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs, the Department of Economics of the University of Copenhagen, and the United Nations University World Institute for Development Economics Research (UNU-WIDER), and the Royal Embassy of Denmark in Vietnam. The SME survey was conducted in every two years from 2009 to 2015. The SME survey covers ten provinces/cities, namely Hanoi, Hai Phong, Ho Chi Minh, Ha Tay, Phu Tho, Nghe An, Quang Nam, Khanh Hoa, Lam Dong, and Long An. Our research sample includes more than 2,000 firms from each survey and forms an unbalanced panel dataset because the number of surveyed enterprises changes from year to year. The SME surveys contain rich information about firm identification, characteristics of employees, assets, human resources, innovation, government supports and other indexes. The second data source is utilized from the Vietnam's Provincial Competitiveness Index (PCI), which is conducted by the Vietnam Chamber of Commerce and Industry (VCCI) in collaboration with the United States Agency for National Development (USAID).

The PCI is aggregated from sub-indicators, including market entry costs, land access and stability in land use, transparency, time value, informal payments, labour training and business support services. Two data sources are merged to form a panel dataset at both firm and provincial level. This dataset allows us to perform an empirical analysis of the effect of political connections on firm productivity. Definitions and measurements

of included variables are given in Table 1 and Appendix 1. It shows that about 7% of the total SMEs reported that their management board have at least a party membership in 2009, increased to about 9 % in 2011 and 2013 and then reduced to 7% in 2015. Also, the number of connections per firm, on average, slightly reduced from about 40.63 % in 2009 to about 38.13 % in 2015.

Finally, examining foreign subsidiary political capital from the perspectives of both bargaining power and resource dependence theory provides a conceptual link between the literatures on corporate government affairs activities and studies of international business-government interactions. In many respects, the two literatures have developed largely independently. Though both seek to understand the outcomes of firm-government interactions, the corporate political activities literature has concentrated on understanding the use of government affairs tactics such as PAC activity and lobbying efforts, whereas the international literature has concentrated on the impact of a firm's relative power positions with host governments. Because resource dependence theory has been important to the field of corporate political activities, we hope that this article serves as an impetus for further efforts to integrate the literatures.

International corporations are an important element of the development of the world economy and international economic relations in the last quarter of the 20th century and are direct participants in international economic relations. International corporations, on the one hand, are a product of the rapidly developing international economy, and on the other hand, they are a powerful force influencing international relations. The most important factor behind the development of industrial enterprises on a global scale is foreign economic operations - export and import of goods, services, cooperation with foreign companies.

Currently, the creation of economic associations based on the international movement of business capital remains the main factor of the world economy. Movement of capital occurs in the form of financial flows between creditors and debtors, owners and their firms. The effect seen from the international movement of capital is no different from foreign trade or labor migration. Where the return of investment projects is ensured, capital flows are embodied there.

There are different approaches in political theory to measure political capital as a way to analyze its impact on local, regional, state, national and international politics. Political capital is sometimes theorized in terms of objectifying or applying concrete forms to an otherwise abstract concept. Some theorists consider the number of votes cast, people attending meetings, marchers, money donated to political campaigns, the results of public opinion polls, and other factors as objective or tangible and measurable elements of political capital. Theorists also consider political capital in terms of instrumental and structural elements;

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