

Political Culture of Citizens

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ABSTRACT: This article analyzes the political culture of citizens. In this article the concept, essence, structure of political culture, its role as a factor of spiritual development of east society (on the example of Uzbekistan), and also its value in the course of political socialization of the personality are opened.

Key words: political culture, citizens, structure, political institutions, Uzbekistan

Political culture is a value-normative system, which adheres to society, one of the important elements of politics. This system exists in the form of basic political values and ideals widespread and generally accepted by the majority of the population. It is often in politics that individual individuals and entire social groups strive to realize their social significant interests. But this is not a direct process - it is expressed in

attitude to power, political institutions, elites, leaders, etc., by many meanings and meanings that are put into these concepts. As a rule, these meanings and the meanings are not extraordinary or innovative, but are prescribed the dominant political culture in society, that system of values and norms behavior that the majority of the population adheres to.

Several elements can be distinguished in the structure of political culture: cognitive - political knowledge, political education, political consciousness, ways of political thinking; moral-evaluative – political feelings, traditions, values, ideals, beliefs; behavioral – political attitudes, types, forms, styles, samples of social and political activity, political behavior; value relations - general cultural orientations, attitude to power, political phenomena.

These elements are due to socio-economic, national cultural, socio-historical and other long-term factors. They are characterized by relative stability and constancy. Informative element assumes knowledge and understanding by citizens of political interests (personal, collective, state, public), the Constitution and laws country, programmatic provisions of the main political parties and other socio-political forces established in the country of political relations, ongoing political events and phenomena. Political knowledge includes knowledge of the essence and structure of the main state, party and social political bodies and organizations, basic political norms and procedures; forms and ways of citizens' participation in social and political life, in management society and state; the main political processes of international life.

Political culture is inextricably linked with national culture, socio-cultural, national-historical, religious, national psychological traditions, customs, stereotypes, myths, attitudes. An integral part of political culture are elements of political consciousness, primarily dominant in a given society or most common among members of a given social group.

To them, first of all, it is necessary to attribute the ingrained ideas about different aspects of political life of society: about the political system, its individual institutions; about political regime, etc. Stable political views, forming part of political culture, are able to play a very significant role in social practice, largely determining the state of political consciousness. The moral and evaluative element of political culture includes values, ideals, beliefs. Political culture has historically manifested itself, first of all, in the understanding and search for a social ideal by a Russian person. The most vivid reflection of the social ideal was found in the political mentality, under which also understands the national way of seeing the world and acting in certain circumstances. The most stable are traditions in

political culture. In a sense, traditions act as an objective, not a phenomenon that depends on the will of people. Traditions deposit those elements previous political experience that objectively meet the interests and the goals of society. Political traditions represent a mode of transmission models of political consciousness and behavior, formed under the influence social factors.

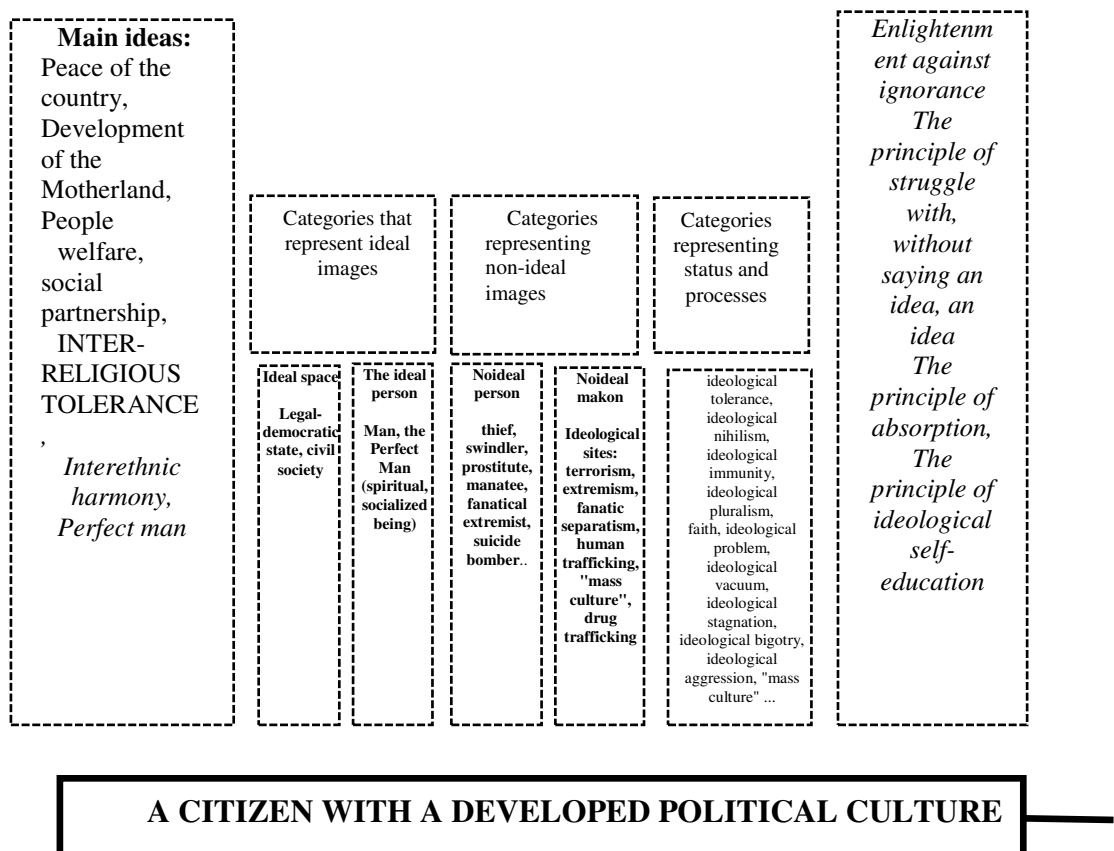
The structure of political culture is not limited to moral assessments. The behavioral element involves the conscious participation of citizens in the discussion drafts of state and party documents, in the elections of subjects. There are numerous classifications of political culture. A particular the classification of G. Almond and S. Verba gained fame [1].

Authors analyzed the forms of political systems and identified three "pure" types political culture: patriarchal - characterized by the lack of interest of citizens in political life, knowledge about politics, expectations from political life. Citizens focused on local values: nature, community, etc .; subject - strong orientation towards political institutions, low level of activity citizens. state power; in the work of various state and public political bodies; in other specific types, campaigns, events social and political activities, as well as membership in political parties, social and political organizations and movements.

The person connects his expectations with the political system, but fears sanctions on its part; activist - characterized by the participation of citizens in political life, their involvement in public affairs: participation in elections, in the work of parties, citizens articulate their interests and influence the system, they law abiding. However, in real political life, the most mass optimal is a culture of citizenship that combines active forms of human participation in politics, law abidance, respect. This culture is typical for democratic political system. The "ideal" citizen must provide pressure on the government and at the same time maintain loyalty to it, be active, but not be active constantly. It is precisely the citizenship of political culture is the solid foundation of democratic political regimes. Given the special role of the state in the reproduction of traditions, the formation thinking of citizens, distinguish between the official (supported by the state) and real political culture. You can also talk about market political culture (where politics is perceived as a kind of business) and statist (differs in the main role of the state in the life of society).

As characteristic features of the political culture of modern Uzbekistan researchers highlight the following: values of communitarianism are a priority group justice before the principles of individual freedom; indifference to political participation; personalized perception of power; predisposition to conformism; gravitation towards executive functions with limited individual liability; loyalty to the authorities; critical perception of foreign experience, denial his questionable designs; predisposition to methods of conflict resolution, perception of consensus technologies.

NATIONAL IDEOLOGY



Its purpose as a tool for consolidating society and its restructuring, political culture can only carry out overcoming the confrontational nature of various directions in it, the interaction of their on the basis of a common unifying idea, the

search for which is actively today undertaken by all political forces. Due to objective circumstances, Uzbekistan will always experience the need for a strong, effective state, which cannot but affect political culture. In a democratic state, power is limited citizens defending a private or group interest and acting within civil society.

Therefore, antitatism in political culture should be is aimed not at destroying the state, but at limiting its expansionist trends, overcoming paternalistic expectations and developing the ability to self-organization. Political socialization is "a developmental process in which children and adolescents perceive ideas, political attitudes and behaviors typical of the given community ". In other words, political socialization is reduced to the assimilation of political values and norms necessary for adaptation to the existing political system and the implementation of various types of political activities [2].

Political socialization is one of the areas of general the process of socialization of individuals. The main agents of political socialization social institutions such as education, media information, family and others. An important role in the process of political socialization in modern society is performed by political scientists and political science, as a scientific and educational discipline.

The nature and level of socialization remains unchanged throughout life and allocate its primary and secondary periods. Primary political socialization - assimilation of political experience, perception of political categories, the formation of a personal attitude to the phenomena of political life. Secondary political socialization - characterized by the fact that a person who has mastered the norms culture, able to withstand group pressure, revise ideological positions, maintain their views and approaches to life) (including social activity and tolerance).

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