

## THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL APPROACHES TO INCREASE THE POLITICAL CULTURE OF CITIZENS

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**Abstract.** In this article, the opinion of local experts is revealed by increasing the activity of civil society institutions in increasing the political culture and activity of citizens.

**Key words:** political culture, human interests, democratization of public life, free elections, self-governing bodies, youth political culture, political ideology, public consciousness, public opinion, political consciousness, state-society, people- power, state-people, society-power.

### Introduction

The democratic type of state power, that is, the processes of democratization of public life, are complex and pass through the state-society, people-power, state-people, and society-power systems. The democratic type of state power does not decide by itself. It is known from the historical experience of the world, in particular, from the historical experience of the Uzbek people, that it is created and improved as a result of continuous and hard struggle. It took almost a century and a half for the Uzbek people to establish a democratic type of state power.

As we know, the democratization of public life is activated based on the reforms, which consist of different stages, existing characteristics and experiences in the society. The democratization of public life requires a number of specific conditions, which include:

- existence of a supreme representative body elected by the people;
- availability of free elections and elections;
- the existence of a political system consisting of several parties with alternative candidates;
- availability of elections in self-governing bodies;
- freedom of mass media, diversity of opinions. In particular, about the need for citizens to be active in changing the life of society, Farobi writes about the origin of society ("human community") in his treatise "Maslag of the inhabitants of the Fazil city": He needs many things in order to live and reach the highest level of maturity, which he cannot acquire alone, and to acquire them, a community of people is needed. The activities of the members of such a community as a whole provide each of them with what is necessary for living and reaching adulthood.[1] In reality, satisfying the wishes and needs of citizens in society depends on their activity. The common interests of the members of the society are the reason for the change in the life of the society.

Today, Uzbekistan is developing rapidly. Following the wise traditions of our ancestors, we are carrying out strict reforms, and we are on the way to form a new image of our country.

### Literature analysis and methodology

Political activity is increasing in our society, deep reforms are being implemented in all spheres. Their goal is to build a democratic state and a just society, where the implementation of the simple

and clear principle "Human interests are above all else" is of primary importance.[2]

What should be the role of political culture during the period of political reforms in state administration? What is political culture itself? How to form it? We are constantly faced with problematic questions that require such in-depth analysis. Today, finding a relevant and logical answer to such questions is becoming one of the most important and urgent tasks facing researchers working in this field..[3] First of all, it is appropriate to dwell on the concept of political culture.

Political culture is an important integral component of the general culture, in the course of the political development of society, it is manifested in the acquisition of relevant political knowledge and experience by citizens, in expressing their attitudes and evaluations of political events, and in other similar cases. Being able to understand the domestic and foreign policy of the state, to be able to analyze it and to determine one's own behavior depending on the political situation, to be able to foresee political events, to control them and to determine practical directions are the qualities of a citizen's political criteria that define culture.[4]

### **Discussion**

It is not an easy task to answer what is the nature of youth political culture after the establishment. The point is that the quality of its subject lies in the fact that the young generation of Russian citizens is given to the processes of political and socialization. It is necessary to pay attention to the fact that the political views of young people should change with the characteristics of youth. N. Kradin and N.Y.Zamyatina's interest in studying power and political culture with traditional political methods is undoubtedly of interest.[5] N. Kradik, based on the research of the post-establishment political culture through an anthropological approach, notes that under the clamor for democratic changes, in some cases, a process of returning to hidden traditional power mechanisms is observed. L. Harutyunyan and Y. Shevchenkova had the opportunity to get acquainted with the newest theories of political culture.

According to research on youth political culture, there is no definition of it based on today's political reality. On the other hand, there is currently no unified approach to youth political culture and it is not defined on the basis of today's political reality. It is shown that the issue of consciousness raising is not given due attention. The content, forms and methods of political propaganda among young people and the lack of regulation of political prevention from the point of view of protecting the political rights and freedoms of young people, first of all, the need to reflect the provisions strengthened in international political documents regarding youth in national laws, determines the relevance of this topic.[6]

In the research of the problem, the first case is the succession of political values and their genesis, and the second case focuses on the strengthening of the main institutionalization. At one point, Y. Shevchenko said that political institutions are not only a source of independent preservation of political traditions, but also change.[7] Among the authors, the works of T.S. Melnikova, T.Zhukovsky, A.Kartseva, S.Bikova are interesting in that they penetrate into the deeply valuable layers of Russian political culture, although they are not visible from above, like an iceberg under water, but they are part of the government and society. defines specific directions.[8] T.S.Melnikova, providing the discourse of modern liberalization as the object of her research, concludes that modern liberals, living in a vertical political space, do not understand citizens almost as much as in the treatise.[9]

Although the roots of the historical development of political culture have been formed for a long time, it was introduced to the science by the German scientist I. Gerder in the 18th century. Political culture in this century is the sum of valuable ideas about the interaction of a person with the state.[10]

Since political culture embodies the unity of traditions, values, and political behavior within the framework of political knowledge, its existence means that it can and will serve as a basis for the development of the state and society. But this process is complex and diverse. Because political systems and traditions are of special importance for every people and nation. In the case of countries and societies that have introduced public administration, the role of political culture in finding a solution to problems such as the different functioning of exactly the same political institutions, the fact that innovations in the same political field cannot be easily implemented in some countries and not at all in others, big Because these innovations are characteristic of a group of people, and they are not an automatic mechanism. He is a creature of gradual adaptability, as well as a nature that performs the tasks assigned to him at once. The source of realization of these situations is the set of values and traditions of a person in a certain area of society, that is, culture. In other words, political culture is manifested as a set of knowledge about political systems and the state.[11] According to the conclusions of scientific research, it is desirable to implement the process of formation of political culture in several stages. First of all, he should go through the process of socialization.

Political culture is not a sum of knowledge and views of people within political systems, but also an institution of social control that regulates their behavior within this system. For example, the political culture of the population of a specific country can be used to resolve specific conflicts in various forms. The political culture of the population of a certain country is a natural barometer that shows the effectiveness of the political system in which they participate: political culture can create an opportunity for the stability of the political system through its "invisible hands". in turn, it is natural that it leads to the erosion of this system, that is, to its gradual decay.

The fact that more than 300 research studies have been carried out within the framework of the CIS within political science, philosophy, sociology, psychology, and pedagogic sciences shows how relevant the topic is. Most of the research in this direction was carried out in the Russian Federation. Based on our scientific research, it was determined that the number of dissertations on the improvement of political culture is more than 250. [12] For example, in the research of J. Stimson, the stability and sequence of political instructions were studied in differential relationship with the cognitive capabilities of the individual. [13] The main focus in this connection is on the level of people's knowledge of political information and the indicator of information. It is clear that the characteristic of a person's cognitive ability is developed in the high level of stability and consistency of his political views. Many scientific studies have tried to solve this problem. If a person's awareness of politics is not very high, then how will he form his attitude to the questions. What is the mechanism for understanding political decisions at the individual level? [14]

The concept of "political culture" is interpreted differently. Some foreign researchers describe political culture as a set of specific political goals related to the political system. Some scholars approach political culture as a unique aggregate expression of the political's psychological and subjective intentions. Another group of scholars believe that culture is a specific stable way of life that includes the thinking and behavior patterns of society, and that political culture includes its elements related to governance and politics. they advance.[15] Because of this, two different interpretations of the concept of "political culture" are especially common in Western political science. In the first interpretation, political culture is limited to the subjective goals of the political system. In the second interpretation, political culture is considered as an element of political behavior. "Political culture" includes not only political consciousness, but also political behavior.

In the literature published in recent years, it is noted that with the help of the concept of "political culture", how people engage in politics, why they participate in political events and socio-political

conflicts, their attitude towards democracy and the ruling system, the political leader and try to describe the personal qualities of citizens, the type and nature of political system activity, the characteristics of the activity of power institutions, management style, etc. [16]

Political culture (in the narrow sense) in domestic published literature is understood as a set of generally recognized rules of political behavior defined by values and goals associated with various aspects of political life. Today, the formation of political culture in our country is one of the urgent issues. Because the oriental political culture has a special color, and inculcating it in the mind and thinking of our people solves a number of tasks. Well, here the question arises: what is the oriental or national political culture? How is the concept of "political culture" defined in the works of today's mature Uzbek scientists?

The results of our research show that Uzbek scientists used different approaches to explain political culture, some of them associate it with democracy, while others believe that it develops in the minds of people in harmony with spirituality. For example, N. Jorayev, in his coverage of the political culture of democracy, said, "The social, political and economic stability, continuous process of production in our country is the result of strictness, demandingness and strict discipline in the interest of the whole nation and the whole state. Usually, the mood of the community, its spiritual image is formed from the mental experiences, behavior and character of individual individuals. This becomes important at a time when independence is entering our lives more and more deeply, and a new spiritual and political environment is being formed. In Uzbekistan, the natural deepening of democratic processes through the mind and worldview, heart and spiritual world of the population determines its political culture in the literal sense, healthy and beautiful spiritual image. This is a unique value that is slowly becoming our way of life, a supreme truth that is settling into our consciousness." [17] puts forward the opinion. Philosopher and scientist I. Saifnazarov says that "political culture is a product of democracy and freedom, the concept of "political culture" is interrelated with the concept of "spiritual maturity", and this connection is both theoretical and practical. It is important to understand the essence of political culture without knowing the signs and symptoms of spirituality. ", puts forward the opinion. He stated that "Spirituality is the formation of a good will in a person, and political culture ensures that this will is manifested in an alternative way, in accordance with the needs of life and development."

Political culture, political intuition is the ability of a person to fully evaluate his own capabilities, to be able to distinguish which of the surrounding processes are important and which are unimportant, what should be given priority and what should be ignored, personal interest and the interest of the country, personal It is very useful to be able to determine what the harmony between interest and the interest of the Motherland is manifested in." [18] I. Saifnazarov defines political culture as follows: "Political culture is a quality formed in the process of social activity and social improvement of a person. Its meaning is determined by the priority relationships in the society, priority laws and regulations. In other words, political culture is the degree of obedience of a certain person to the priority relations, traditions and values recognized by the society, as well as the laws and regulations, based on them, his own activity skills, character traits, in short, a unique human is able to form an image. That is, political culture, according to its essence, requires a democratic environment. Therefore, political culture in the literal sense can exist only in the conditions of a democratic system". [19] I. Saifnazarov stated that the rise or fall of political culture naturally depends on the state's political and social institutions, society, political processes taking place in society, the role and position of political parties in changing social consciousness, the state of social thinking, "political consciousness", "political ideology", "spirituality" and other concepts are closely related. [20]

The monograph "Political culture" co-authored by scientists T. Odilqoriyev and Sh. Goyibnazarov describes the main theoretical principles of political culture and political consciousness, the genesis of political culture, theories and practices related to political culture are discussed in detail. In particular, "Who first introduced the concept of "political culture" to the science, which Western scientists studied this topic in detail and detailed the specific features of the political culture of developed countries. In our opinion, the rise of political culture is related to the process of forming the political consciousness of young people.[21]

The concept of political culture has been and is being given different definitions by different experts. In the encyclopedic dictionary of philosophy, it is defined as follows: "Political culture represents the unity of political consciousness and political activity and reflects the internal and external attitude of the individual and social group and the entire society to the social system, power, and the state. It is a complete system that includes many components. Political culture consists of three aspects, such as knowledge, evaluation, behavior and manifestation in activities. Each of them consists of several components. The aspect of knowledge includes components such as political knowledge, political thinking, political awareness, political awareness, and the aspect of evaluation consists of political considerations, political moods, political values, and political norms. Behavioral aspect of activity based on socio-political programs covers such components as patriotism, nationalism, and internationalism. Political belief is the basis of political culture. Political culture manifests itself in different forms and levels. After all, political culture at the level of society (studying the conditions that create the ground for increasing the political culture of citizens), at the level of a social group, by analyzing the participation of this group in the political life of society, at the level of an individual, by examining the process of his political development and the formation of his political qualities. can be released".[22]

Political knowledge and political culture are necessary for everyone, regardless of their profession. Because when a person lives in society, he inevitably interacts with other people and the state. Without political knowledge and political culture, he can become a puppet in the political game. Mass political literacy is necessary for citizens, because it does not allow violence and arbitrariness. A certain degree of depoliticization can be allowed in countries where democratic values and traditions are deeply rooted in the minds of citizens, but in countries that have recently experienced a totalitarian regime, the exclusion of the masses from politics can have negative consequences. A democratic system cannot be effective and take deep roots without a certain level of political culture of the population.

Democracy implies turning a person into a source of power, a person who decides the fate of his country. True, even in a democratic state, not every person can have a real influence on the adoption of political decisions. But the consideration of people's interests, the knowledge and responsibility of the elites in the state policy directly depends on the conscious choice of the individual and his political activity. In this respect, it is a conscious formation of political culture—it is a concern of modern society, a condition for its well-being.

Of course, political culture is not formed spontaneously. Political culture is formed during regular acquisition of necessary knowledge and experience. In developed democratic countries, there are also special institutions dealing with political education. Mass media can also replace such institutions to some extent. The main focus is on the promotion of humanitarian values. Democratic political education—freedom, privacy of the individual, his natural rights, his relation to the social system, his role and role in it, his rights and duties. Its main purpose:

- that a person can find the right way in a complex and conflicting world;
- that he can protect his interests;



- make it a habit to respect the democratic order;
- acceptance of political tolerance and pluralism;
- to be emotionally depressed;
- achieving immunity to radical ideologies, forming a democratic mentality.[23]

Thus, political culture is one of the important elements of the political system of society. The level of development of political culture shows the quality of this system. Political culture expresses not only the political and legal knowledge of state and public figures, but also citizens, their political character. After all, in order for a person to be politically active, he must have a certain culture. In this case, political culture can be compared to the technology of political activity.

Political culture has a strong influence on the formation and operation of political institutions, gives meaning to political processes, and determines the nature of relations between the state and citizens. Political culture can only be understood as a constantly changing phenomenon that effectively responds to all changes in the world around it.

The nature of political culture affects the development of the political process in a particular country, it can increase or decrease the probability of reconciliation of different group interests, their predictability, and stability.

Owners of political culture are subjects of political attitude. Individuals, social groups, nations, society and government are institutional subjects. The political culture of the society is mainly the political culture of the dominant social groups. It mainly expresses the interests, social status and specific features of the historical development of this group. At the same time, political culture is influenced by historical traditions, national, geographical, cultural, and religious factors.

Along with changes in social development, priority of certain interests, certain changes also occur in political culture. However, they do not happen quickly and automatically, as this involves clashing with deep-rooted stereotypes. A person adopts the stereotypes of political thinking, inclinations, ways of behavior typical for the social environment that surrounds him. At the same time, the political culture of each person has individual characteristics, which reflect personal experience, level of knowledge, and psychological characteristics. The political culture of a person is manifested in the level of political knowledge, commitment to certain values, the level of civic activity, and the way of character.

In the current scientific literature, various points of view have been put forward regarding the meaning of the concept of "political consciousness". The term "political consciousness" is often used by our scientists. In the tradition of Western Europe and the USA, the division of social consciousness into forms is not accepted. This situation is determined by a number of methodological and linguistic reasons. The term "political consciousness" is expressed in the sum of several similar categories abroad, such as: "political mind", "political ideology", "public consciousness", "public opinion". [24] In this case, "political goals" and "political beliefs" (political attitudes and political beliefs) are distinguished as basic elements in the structure of "political mind". [25]

In scientific literature, the concept of "political consciousness" usually includes conscious and unconscious elements. In this, political consciousness is introduced as a set of emotional, rational, empirical and theoretical, conscious and unconscious images or imaginations used to regulate the attitude of the subjects of political relations to various aspects of political reality. [26] As a rule, two levels are distinguished in the structure of political consciousness: political ideology and public political consciousness. But there is also a different point of view, according to which political consciousness contains only conscious elements in terms of content, which is in accordance with the semantic nature of the phenomenon being described. In this case, political consciousness is

considered as a system of rational perceptions of political reality, which includes both special theoretical knowledge and ordinary knowledge.

Political consciousness is also divided into "social-political consciousness" and "everyday-political consciousness" level and form. "Socio-political consciousness is a consciousness that is developed in official policy, grounded, implemented, and regulated in political relations"; its carriers are state and political institutions. These institutions regulate political relations by drafting, adopting, and implementing amendments to various laws, programs, decisions, the constitution and their articles. The most important sign of this level of consciousness is the desire to express the common interests of various political forces. At this level, existing political parties and principles of management are consistently and persistently protected, and public opinion is adapted to the policy pursued by state institutions. [27]

Everyday political consciousness is a set of first, simple ideas about political life that appear directly in the daily life of social strata or groups of people. It is similar in content to empirical consciousness in many respects. But everyday-political consciousness is different from empirical consciousness. It has certain ideological and theoretical elements.

Everyday political consciousness is characterized by obvious socio-spiritual signs: conflict, variability, lack of system, emotions, moods, passions. This gives it a unique dynamism (quick change) and a clear sense of the changing political situation. [28]

The ordinary level of political consciousness is distinguished by the interdependence of rationality and emotionality, living experience and traditions, momentary mood and stable stereotypes. That is why it is unstable, doomed to fluctuations due to changes in emotions and direct experience.

It is known that political culture is formed in a person on the basis of certain socio-political, economic, spiritual and educational conditions, historical experience, national values, customs and traditions aimed at understanding political life. As long as such conditions do not exist, political consciousness is not formed in a person. It remains an object of politics. The formation of political culture is a socio-political condition—depends on the existence of a democratic political order. If such relations do not exist in society, if they cannot be strengthened, a person will not develop a democratic, high political consciousness. The authoritarian, administrative-command political system that exists in the society does not allow the formation of human political consciousness. On the contrary, this system condemns a person to slavery, alienates him from power, gives rise to indifference, and alienates the government apparatus from the people.

## **Result**

The existence of a democratic political system in society and its strengthening—it is considered a decisive condition for the formation of political culture in a person. Such a political system creates ample opportunities for the development of human political consciousness and activity, and encourages it. The more democratic a society's political system is, the more actively a person participates in political life.[29]

The formation of political culture is not determined only by the existence of a democratic political system in society. It largely depends on the level of development of the society's economy and the material well-being of the people.

The high level of development of the society's economy serves as a necessary basis for the formation of a corps of knowledgeable, qualified, professionally trained management personnel of the civil society. A high level of general education and professional training necessary for effective governance can be achieved on the basis of democracy. Viewing public service as a means of satisfying personal interests in order to get rich quickly in political activity has serious consequences for the management system.

Also, the formation of political consciousness is largely dependent on the spiritual and educational development of society. A society that has not developed spiritually and educationally can never form a person as a political subject. Such a society and its citizens are politically manipulated—remains an object of fraud. A person who is spiritually poor and illiterate is outside of the politics understood by the society. He remains not the subject, but the object of political actions. Historical experience shows that the higher the level of education of a person in the spiritual and educational sphere of society, the more politically educated he is. Most of all, the democratic way, instructions, tend to act.[30] In particular, excellent education broadens a person's political outlook, helps to be patient, compassionate, avoids attachment to extremist ideas, increases his ability to choose a fair and reasonable path during election campaigns.

### **Conclusion**

Raising the political culture of the members of our society, increasing their political and social activity has become the main criterion of our democratic development today. At this point, the basis of the performed tasks is about understanding the ideas of the legal state and civil society in the minds of the population, literally. In this, the factor of political culture serves as a decisive tool. [31]Because political culture, as mentioned above, is a culture of political thinking and political activity.[32] Political culture is a factor that determines how enlightened the relationship between the country's political institutions and its population is.[33]

In today's democratization of society life, based on the analysis of the above sources, it is known that, that is, to increase the activity of civil society institutions in increasing the political culture and activity of citizens, first of all, to strengthen their financial resources, through Internet social networks, citizens are active in various political processes. ensuring participation, developing criteria for determining the levels of political activity of citizens, tasks such as increasing the political and cultural activity of citizens by increasing the role of civil society institutions in finding solutions to the existing needs and problems of citizens are urgent.[34]

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