



THEORETICAL BASIS OF STUDYING POLITICAL CULTURE AND NATIONAL VALUES

Qutliyev Shahbos Abbasovich

Teacher of Tashkent State Technical University after named Islam Karimov
phone: +998(95)9115311, e-mail : shahboz6617@gmail.com

Abstract

In the process of democratization and liberalization of the political sphere in our country, the political activity and political culture of citizens are of great importance. The political activity of the broad masses of the people accelerates the pace of reforms, ensures their viability and accelerates the development of society. Therefore, in the process of building a democratic state and civil society in our republic, creating the necessary conditions for further increasing the political consciousness and culture, political activity of all citizens is the most urgent task.

Keywords: political culture, national value, communicative function, regulatory function, social environment, social goals, spiritual activity, self-realization.

Anontatsiya

Mamlakatimizda siyosiy sohani demokratlashtirish va erkinlashtirish jarayonida fuqarolarning siyosiy faolligi va siyosiy madaniyati muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Keng xalq ommasining siyosiy faolligi amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlar sur'atini jadallashtiradi, uni hayotiyiligini ta'minlaydi va jamiyat taraqqiyotini tezlashtiradi. Shuning uchun ham respublikamizda demokratik davlat va fuqarolik jamiyatini qurish jarayonida barcha fuqarolarning siyosiy ongi va madaniyati, siyosiy faolligini yanada oshirish uchun zarur shart-sharoitlarni yaratish eng dolzarb vazifalaridir.

Kalit so'zlar : siyosiy madaniyat, milliy qadriyat, Kommunikativ funksiya, Regulyativ funksiya, ijtimoiy muhit, umumijtimoiy maqsadlar, ma'naviy tadbirlar, o'z-o'zini anglash.

Introduction

Political culture is considered as a contradictory system, and its past, present and future perspectives are expressed in dynamic relations. In this sense, it is possible to talk about diversity in the political culture of any nation, regardless of its historical origin. Political culture is the only meaningful scheme, and in the initial conditions it gives one result or another. Thus, politics and culture are considered as a kind of





dynamic model, and this growth and change from the lowest level to the highest level of the whole system is related and interacts with all its constituent elements and levels. The main functions of political culture guarantee the generalization of values, the evolutionary path of history in development. Political culture is a mechanism to support the purpose of the entire political system. The more complex and multifaceted the political culture, the more resources the political system has.

The function of integration helps to understand people in society as a people, to remember their history, to remember their place in the world, to leave the value of political experiences from generation to generation. There are many examples from history that political culture helped the entire nation to live and preserve its pride even in the most difficult times.

The regulatory function includes various interactions, conflicting interests do not lead to destruction, a necessary rule recognized by all political forces. It provides the regulatory (management) function of developing rules and monitoring their implementation. Therefore, an important task of political culture is the formation and stability of the constitutional structure.

Later, the socialization of the individual continues in preschool and educational institutions. This period passes by learning the general rules of society with the rapid acquisition of new political knowledge. A person is required to constantly compare the knowledge obtained in classes, from books, from real life, from the media, so a critical approach to evaluating the value of words appears.

Eastern thinkers put forward the idea that the state is a means of protecting the interests of the people, and the leaders of the state are responsible for the implementation of the goals and tasks of the people. That is why Abu Nasr Farabi Fazil made specific demands for the candidate for governorship: According to him, a candidate for a fair governor should have 1) health, 2) perception, 3) strong memory, 4) intelligence, 5) eloquence, 6) enlightenment, 7) contentment, 8) honesty, 9) one must have special qualities. 10) greed (neglect of property), 11) honesty, 12) bravery. 1) wisdom, 2) strength and memory (strong memory and thinking), 3) creativity and inventiveness, 4) foresight, 5) eloquence, 6) sufficient physical strength and military rank, for example, good horsemanship are emotions means that it should be.

But it is difficult to embody these feelings in one person. That is why it is necessary to organize the rule of the majority. These thoughts of the thinker are important in the formation of civil society today. According to Farabi's worldview, the art of management consists of theoretical and practical parts. The theoretical part is to know the main methods and laws of management, and the practical part is public administration. Both are achieved through political practice, experience and





observation. There is also a certain connection between the process of formation of personal political culture and the domestic foundations of the social environment. The domestic side of the social environment means the conditions created for a person's living, the level of providing his family and lifestyle with household appliances, and the opportunities created to solve household problems. Although these factors seem far from political issues, they are not. For example, if a person has the opportunity to raise his standard of living, regularly improve his living conditions, successfully solve household problems, he will be deeply satisfied with his social position. This determines his attitude to the social system, the state and state bodies.

The strength of the household foundations of the social environment goes back to the real income of the population. The regular increase in the income of the population creates the basis for improving the living conditions of households. Therefore, attention to the issue of increasing the real income of citizens in our country is increasing year by year. In particular, in order to increase the welfare of the population in 2018, the amount of wages, pensions, scholarships and social allowances was significantly increased compared to previous years. In particular, for the first time in the last 10 years, the salary of pedagogues was increased by 50%. As a result of the implemented measures, the total real income of the population increased by 12% compared to 2017. These measures serve to strengthen the foundations of the social environment.

In recent years, it is worth highlighting the measures implemented to provide the population with modern housing and improve their living conditions. Because in 2017, more than 3.5 million square meters of model housing and apartment buildings were built in our cities and villages, and in 2018, 3 trillion soums will be spent on the implementation of the "Obod qishloq" and "Obod mahalla" programs caused a change in the attitude of people to the social system, state bodies, and the policy of the head of state, which means that the character of their political culture took a new form. So, the change of various objective conditions in the society, the economic, political and household foundations of the social environment creates the basis for the change of the political culture of the individual. The nature of changes in personal political culture is proportional to the nature of changes in the social environment.

The third law of personal political culture formation is its development under the influence of subjective factors. These factors, first of all, consist of educational and ideological work subordinated to one goal. Their category includes educational and educational activities carried out by educational institutions, public and state organizations, labor unions, civil society institutions. It should be noted that these factors are formed under the influence of objective conditions.





The importance of subjective factors in the formation of personal political culture has been incomparable in all eras. But by our time, the complexity of global spiritual and ideological processes, the tightening of ideological relations, and the intensification of ideological struggle have increased the importance of these factors. Today, without relying on the potential possibilities of subjective factors, it is absolutely impossible to form a humanistic political culture in a person, to save him from inhuman political positions.

There are many subjective factors that greatly influence the process of forming a person's political culture. Political campaigning also plays a crucial role in mobilizing people towards certain common social goals. By the new century, the content and character of political campaigning has changed radically. Today, it "serves as a means of exporting the political system, legal norms, principles of international political relations and views on democracy specific to various geopolitical blocs." The current situation requires special attention to be paid to the social importance of political campaigning, to the formation of structural structures that implement it, and to the continuous improvement of this structure.

Spiritual and educational activities organized in the society are also of great importance in determining the political culture of a person based on the principles of humanitarianism. A set of long-term spiritual activities carried out on the basis of a specific plan allows to expand the scope of political knowledge of a person, to increase the level of his political consciousness, to change the nature of his political values, to coordinate his political position, to coordinate his political activities. combines interests with the political interests of society and increases its political activity. and can direct to common social goals. Therefore, special attention is paid to the organization of spiritual and educational events in different countries, especially in our country.

The fourth law of formation of personal political culture is its development in harmony and harmony with other forms of personal spiritual culture. Spiritual culture is an important component of spirituality. "Spirituality, along with human qualities, is the "meaning" of worldly science, philosophy, ethics, law, literature and art, public education, mass media, customs, traditions, and religion and religious practice. "spiritual culture" - prayer, piety, religious ceremonies, etc., religious literature, religious art, etc., and many other historical and modern values.¹ As any component of spirituality has subjective and objective aspects, spiritual culture also has objective and subjective aspects. His objectified system is "the achieved level of awareness of



the nation's identity, its spirit, will and consciousness, social practice, opportunities and means of raising the cultural level of society.

Political culture is a holistic manifestation of a person through the diversity of his creative intentions and forms of their implementation. The change of political culture is strongly influenced by the elimination of the inertia of thinking. The diversity of political culture is determined by two factors: historical conditions and social factors. The change of political culture is related to the nature of the creative activity of the thinking subject. This feature is reflected in the structural structure of categories and the creative process itself. At the same time, political culture is significantly dependent on the object, directions and conditions of state ideology. The nature of the thinking of politicians of different countries is determined by this factor. All spiritual and material values are of great social importance, and they are formed both by the activities of certain individuals and by the general behavior of each generation. Therefore, each national and universal value is characterized by the fact that it contains an eternal, unchanging element and, above all, relative values that gain importance in a specific historical situation, in a specific time and space.

References

1. Mirziyoyev Sh. Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the Oliy Majlis.// Халқимизнинг розилиги бизнинг фаолиятимизга берилган энг олий баҳодир. Том 2.- Т.: Ўзбекистон, 2018.- Б.77.
2. Mirziyoyev Sh. Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the Oliy Majlis.// Халқ сўзи, 2018, December 29.
3. Rustamov R.R. Attributive changes, problems and solutions in the system of moral promotion in the conditions of geopolitical competition: Philosophy, dr, autoref – Samarkand, 2019.-P13
4. Mirziyoyev Sh.M. Milliy tiklanishdan milliy yuksalish sari. 4-jild, -Toshkent, O'zbekiston, 2021. - 488 b.;
5. Mirziyoyev Sh.M. Buyuk kelajagimizni mard va olijanob xalqimiz bilan birga quramiz. - Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 2017. - 488 p.
6. Nishanova N.R. // Social and political activity of women of Uzbekistan // Contribution of women scientists of Central Asian countries to the field of science (Part 2) Proceedings of the international scientific and practical conference. Tashkent: NUU., 2020. p. 206-209.
7. Nishanova N.R. // Modern female leader (based on practical analysis) // Current issues of the history of the peoples of Central Asia International scientific and practical conference 2020. p.357-360.





8. Nishanova N.R. // Equal rights for women and men - a guarantee of opportunities // Global cooperation - a condition and guarantee of sustainable development International scientific and practical conference. Uzbekistan. 2020. p.157-163.
9. Nishanova N.R. // Socialization of women and girls and their activation (social-philosophical analysis) // Renewing the science of Uzbekistan: problems, researches and solutions Republican scientific-practical conference. 2021 year. p.84-88.
10. Nishanova N.R. // Women's activation at the new stage of Uzbekistan's development // The role of women in the development of intellectual potential in Uzbekistan. 2021. p.23-29.
11. Nishanova N.R. Feminism and gender equality in Uzbekistan: reflections and proposals. // NUU news. Tashkent, 2021. #1/2/1. p. 131-136.
12. Nishanova N.R. // Descriptions of the category as logical concepts // International scientific and technical conference on "Innovative solutions to technical, engineering and technological problems of production" at Jizzakh Polytechnic Institute 2021. p.164-167.
13. Nishanova Nodirakhan // Ethical culture and values.// International scientific and technical conference on "Innovative solutions to technical, engineering and technological problems of production" at Jizzakh Polytechnic Institute 2021. p.171-174.
14. Nishanova N.R. // Freedom and social control in scientific research. // Analysis and solutions of the problems of the textile industry in Uzbekistan. Collection of the Republican scientific and practical conference. 2021. p.5-7.
15. Nishanova Nodirakhan // Scientific research - the foundation of the future. // Analysis and solutions of textile industry problems in Uzbekistan. Republican scientific-practical conference collection. 2021. p.61-64.
16. Nishanova N.R. // Innovation in scientific research - the innovative character and role of the concepts of discovery, invention//. "Actual problems of the power supply system" TSTU International Scientific and Technical Conference. 2021. p.324-328.

