

Eurasian Journal of History,
Geography and Economics



Harmony Of Political And Economic Culture In Society Development

Gulnoza Nasrullaeva,

A teacher at the University of Journalism and Mass Communications of Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

The method of conducting business based on the market economy, the legal democratic state, the formation of the foundations of civil society, requires the further improvement of the political and economic culture of citizens.

If we take a deeper approach to the issues of economic and political culture, their mutual relations have a complex content and form, and they acquire a dialectical essence. If we look at the stages of development of the state and society, we can see that the economy has always been the foundation of politics. Such a dialectical harmony indicates that the issue was only viewed from one side. This situation is particularly aggravated during the former Shura period. Because, during this period, the economy was turned into a tool of politics based on a single administration.

It is a historical fact that cultural issues, in particular, humanistic requirements and norms, must be taken into account in relations related to the economic development of society. This shows that culture is inextricably linked with production and economic development. Otherwise, human moral relations in society will deteriorate, and alienation between people will increase. This, in turn, can lead to socio-economic decline. Some people claim that in the conditions of a free market economy, culture and spirituality will become secondary, and spiritual poverty will increase. Such a contrast between a free market economy and culture is absolutely inappropriate; on the contrary, they complement each other, because only a highly culturally healthy, strong society will be ready for economic reforms.

Keywords:

Political culture, economic culture, civil society, modernization, thinking, strong society, economic potential, analytical skills, economic consciousness, economic life, economic knowledge, property forms, property ownership, market economy.

Introduction

The modernization processes underway in Uzbekistan, socio-economic reforms, in particular, the principle of the primacy of the economy over politics, remain one of the most important issues in state-building and economic reform in independent Uzbekistan. Today, our state is entering the 21st century with high economic and scientific and technical potential. The economic potential of our country has increased, and market relations have improved. In such conditions,

the attitude of our citizens to political and economic culture has also risen to a new qualitative level. Currently, the concept of "economic culture" has not been sufficiently studied and analytically described in scientific literature. Also, insufficient attention has been paid to the issues of the integral connection of political and economic cultures.

Political culture, as an element of a single holistic system, is closely interconnected with other parts of general culture. In other words, political culture is considered the system-

forming core of general culture and influences all types of culture. Because, in order to master the culture of society, first of all, a high political culture is necessary.

Political culture is interconnected with legal culture as a normative system. These two types of culture are the criteria that determine the norms of behavior of a person in society and his attitude to society. Such processes are associated with economic culture.

Economic culture is a type of culture that forms the economic knowledge of citizens, economic analysis skills, economic consciousness, thinking and specific social feelings (for example, a sense of ownership) and reveals the level of their realization in practical activities. Economic culture is a generalization of the achievements of citizens in the field of economic life and the acquired economic experience. The economic culture of a citizen is also his acquired economic knowledge and skills, as well as his active work in implementing norms and traditions in practice. Thus, the economic culture of a citizen is manifested in his activities aimed at self-improvement.

Due to independence, improving the economic culture of citizens has become one of the priority issues of state importance. Socially oriented market relations form the culture of a market economy. Freedom in economic management, which is one of the main factors in the development of economic culture, has been ensured. In particular, the Constitution of our Republic legally establishes that the economy of Uzbekistan is oriented towards the development of market relations, that all forms of property are equal and protected, and that private property of citizens is protected. Attention is also paid to expanding the level of economic knowledge and skills of citizens, their ability to think economically, and to strengthening their economic knowledge and skills, creative approach to labor, and entrepreneurial activities, and the necessary conditions have been created.

Our peaceful and peaceful life today, our strong faith in the future, our increasing influence in the international arena are based on the legal and legal foundations established

by the Basic Law and the Constitution, and their consistent application to social-political life and economic relations.

During the years of independence, a reliable legislative base in the field of market economy was formed in our country. Recognizing all this, there is a need to revise many of these laws, some of them, based on the practice of their application and the current new realities of the development of market relations in our republic. Such processes are taking place in connection with the reforms being implemented in our country.

The activity of economic and political culture is manifested in the movement from knowledge to belief and actions aimed at applying this knowledge in practice. Political culture requires a political approach to any social activity, while economic culture requires a view of social life from the point of view of market norms and legal rules. In other words, political culture is in harmony with economic culture. The social scientist A.A. Zelenov unites them (along with philosophical, legal, moral, and aesthetic culture) under the general concept of "culture of understanding the world." [1.]

However, the spheres of action of political and economic culture differ from each other. Political culture also includes spheres related to international politics, national and cultural politics, and other political processes that are outside the scope of economic policy. Economic culture, on the other hand, includes spheres that do not belong to political culture. According to political scientists Kh. T. Odilkariev and Sh. G. Goyibnazarov, "Political culture is a large sphere of the general culture of humanity directly related to politics. It is expressed in the achieved level, quality, and direction of human political life and the political life of society, and therefore, in the nature of the system of relations of political processes, political activity of people, the activity and development of political institutions and systems, leading political values and behavioral patterns, theories and ideologies, political socialization of citizens, and modernization of social relations." [2].

It should also be recognized that a person's political culture is primarily embodied around his political interests, desires and aspirations and is strengthened on the basis of personal experience. Generally recognized political cultural values, norms of behavior and traditions unite people into a single political system, distinguish one society from another. On the basis of political culture, people understand that they are citizens of a single state. That is, the political culture formed in citizens is also a force that unites members of society and determines the feeling of patriotism.

Citizens are the creators of economic culture and are themselves shaped by its influence. That is, they have become subjects and objects of economic culture. Thus, economic culture is an integral part of civic culture. A citizen without economic knowledge, despite his education and other aspects of development, cannot be considered fully cultured.

High economic culture is necessary for citizens not only to achieve success in production and labor, but also to become conscious participants in today's democratic development. Therefore, the sphere of action of economic culture covers the entire social activity and lifestyle of a citizen.

Economic culture is a set of indicators of: 1) mass creative participation of members of society in the economic life; 2) their economic knowledge; 3) their skills and qualifications in economic management; 4) their economic thoughts and thinking. [3.] Thus, economic culture, as noted above, does not appear separately. Rather, the interaction of the above-mentioned phenomena serves to express the economic culture of a person. From this point of view, the concept of "economic culture" can be defined as the highest level of mastery of theoretical and practical economic knowledge by a person.

The priority of the economic and political reforms being implemented in Uzbekistan is, first of all, aimed at creating a decent lifestyle for citizens and democratizing socio-economic life, such as the proper organization of labor activities, entrepreneurship, freedom of choice, and the achievement of important

rights such as property. Successful reforms embody the most important tasks of introducing the principles of free development into socio-political life, based on the laws of a market economy.

To sum up, political and economic culture complement each other and enrich each other. Principles and norms of political culture influence the development of economic culture. That is, economic culture cannot be achieved without political culture and strict adherence to its principles.

Because today, the transformation of a citizen into a subject of economic culture, its creator and creator, is one of the most important features of modern economic culture. In this identity, one can understand the deep internal connection and unity of political and economic cultures. Thus, as long as there are political relations in society, economic culture will inevitably have a political character.

The economic growth of a society is a process that is inextricably linked to the human factor. That is, investments in people do not go unnoticed. They always bear fruit. A well-fed, healthy population, highly educated and qualified specialists are at the same time one of the main factors of economic development of a society and production.

References:

1. Zelenev L.A. All-round development of the individual as a social goal:- Gorky, 1981, p - 178 .
2. Odilkariev Kh.T., Goyibnazarov Sh.G. Political culture: theoretical and comparative research. – T.: Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2004. p. 73.
3. A brief dictionary of economics. Edited by Sh. Shodmonov. Authors: A. Khasanov, S. Mirzakhodzhaev. T.: Teacher, 1998, p. 47