



Political culture and political consciousness

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ABSTRACT

Structural and functional features of politics and political space are determined by value and normatively oriented dimensions. Political interests and goals are reflected in certain values and orientations that create a functional model of political life. Such a model of political life is called a political system, which is a space of its own institutional and value orientation. Structural and functional features of politics and political space are determined by value and normatively oriented dimensions

Keywords:

Politics, state, power, society, culture, consciousness. Policy direction.

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foreground, have led to an increase in the functional autonomy of the phenomenon of political culture and its individual structural components. The term "political culture" was first introduced into science in the XVIII century by the German thinker I. Herder. Culture in this period was not used as a conceptual concept and as a phenomenon with an autonomous status. The term "political culture" first appeared in modern Western political science by the American theorist X. In the work of Fire and in the subsequent period of development of the theory of political culture, a great contribution was made by: G. Almonds, with. Verba, L.; Passim, with. Lipsett, m. Duverge, r. Rose et al.

These scientists have a very different view. "Political culture is the essence of the interaction of the individual and political power. Its main goal is to involve people in the political system and political activities. This is due to its essential features: dedication, the performance of state functions in society, regulatory action across the entire spectrum of social relations. [Chania V. Osnovy politologii, Tbilisi, ed. Bediah,

p. 179]. In political culture, special attention is paid to the level of political experience in society, the level of assimilation of a tradition by a person, the implementation of which ensures the legacy of political life. In this sense, political culture itself is aware of the contradictory relationships of the past, present and future.

Political culture is a very specific type of spiritual culture of society. The political culture includes, expresses the formation of a mechanism for purposeful political activity, the regulation of political relations.

Human political activity is associated with certain political needs and is carried out to meet it. These needs arise as a result of the interaction of the subject and the conditions of his existence, and interests are the most important factors in human activity along with needs. They perform this function in the sphere of political relations. An important component of political culture is values. It refers to knowledge and attitudes that are regarded by political education as inseparable from its existence. The American political scientist E. Heywood notes that "political culture" plays a vital role in the life of society: a person's beliefs and values determine both his attitude to political processes and his views on the regime in which he lives. - That is, whether this regime considers legitimate, whether it recognizes legitimacy. Therefore, legitimacy is considered the main condition.

Political stability, the source of existence and strength of the regime" [Heywood E., Politics, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 273].

Political dedication and effectiveness largely depend on such a component of political culture as the awareness of its carriers. This makes the political culture more dynamic and open. Political norms are an important element of political culture. A type of specific norm inherent in politics is political symbolism. A special place among the symbols is occupied by the flag, anthem, coat of arms, which are officially the face of the national state. Terms and symbols of the "language of politics" play a special role in the political and cultural space. The language of political culture refers to a set of linguistic concepts and words that are recognized and disseminated in the political

vocabulary of a given nation. Iliia Chavchavadze noted that "the unity of the language will lead to unity in culture." [Abesadze G., Political Culture, 2015, Tbilisi, ed. Wagon, p. 43]. Political culture influences how we act and what priorities we value. "Political culture cannot fully explain politics. Constitutions have the same meaning as institutions. It is important to understand a nation's political culture or how its citizens see politics and their role in their political system. If we do not take into account their values, ideas and expectations, we will not be able to understand the tendencies of the nation's behavior, its present and future" [Branson M., Schechter S., Wonts, Study of Political Ideas, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 35]. The stability of political democracy depends on political activity and rational political thinking of the individual and society. Political consciousness is the result of purposeful theoretical and empirical creativity of man. It reflects the realities characteristic of the outside world. Consciousness is connected to the human process and is the result of its spiritual creation. Consciousness is the result of a single system of cognition, thinking, knowledge, attitudes, assessments and spiritual activity of a person as a whole. Its content is determined by social spiritual processes, the subjects of which are: individuals, society, nation, institutions, organizations, movements, etc.

"Consciousness is the basis of the possibility of human social existence. It creates a common field of understanding, which is the basis of mutual understanding and coexistence. "Consciousness allows you to know yourself, to distinguish yourself from others, to understand others, and to be understood by others." [Brachuli I. et al., (2015), Introduction to Philosophy, Tbilisi, Meridian, p. 99] Political cognition occupies a special and independent place in the structure of cognition. It is an active and creative element in the formation of the political structure of individuals; Through it, the inner spiritual world of a person is politicized and transformed, a certain political and cultural space is formed.

The definition of political knowledge in the scientific and political literature is diverse. One sees in a blunt reflection of political

relations, forms of political life, and the other connects the ego with political power. In fact, it is defined as a set of political ideas, views, positions and orientations that reflect the main interests. In political science, political knowledge is seen as an integral part of political systems. Political consciousness is a certain theoretical system of intellectual political creativity of the individual and society. It is a key tool for understanding and assimilating political values and assessments of society.

"Politics, political relations, political life of society are part of social existence. Thus, the reflection of political reality in the spiritual world of human beings is political consciousness." [Mamukelashvili El, Akhalmosulishvili, T. (2010) Political Science, Tbilisi, "Universal", p. 285]

Political consciousness acts as a necessary factor in political relations. Possessing these qualities, it has different levels, forms of manifestation, numerous characteristic signs and performs certain functions in socio-political life. It contains ideas, ideas, by which groups of people learn their political interests and aspirations. Political consciousness is a spiritual and value structural form of functioning of the political system. It's not just an internal human thought process. In the political system, general forms, directions and signs of political consciousness are formed. Continue

Political culture is an integral part of the general culture of society, namely a special type of spiritual culture.

Culture is a social event. It changes and evolves as society evolves. The essence of this development is the full disclosure and realization of the capabilities of the individual. Therefore, most scientists share the opinion that culture implies the manifestation of the basic forces of man.

The relationship between politics and culture is multifaceted and conditioned by specific historical contexts. Political culture is influenced by both the political system of society and the level of cultural development, expressed in the forms of material and spiritual values. Political culture is the essence of the interaction of the individual and political power.

Its main goal is to involve people in the political system and political activities. Political culture pays special attention to political experience in society, the level of mastery of traditions by people, the implementation of which ensures the heritage of political life. In this sense, political culture will tend to have a contradictory relationship between the past, present, and future.

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