

LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER OF LEGAL COMPETENCE AND POLITICAL CULTURE ITS SIGNIFICANCE IN PERFORMING THE DUTY

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ABSTRACT

the article analyzes the reasons for the increasing need to improve the political culture of citizens, in particular employees of internal affairs agencies, in the context of the intensification of globalization processes in the world. This is due to the fact that the socio-cultural and geopolitical changes taking place in the world, the improvement of technology and technology, this is the need for each citizen to acquire certain political knowledge.

KEYWORDS: Globalization in the world, geopolitical changes, political culture, military, ideology, ethnic groups, religions, national values.

INTRODUCTION

Today, the intensification of globalization processes in the world has increased the interest of citizens in political culture and its problems in all societies. This is due to the socio-cultural and geopolitical changes taking place in the world, the expansion of international relations, as well as the improvement of technology and technology. The increase in interest in the problems of political culture is also influenced by the intensification of military conflicts, ideologies, conflicts between ethnic groups, religions, and others. Thus, these influences can be classified as follows: socio-cultural changes, geopolitical changes, the expansion of international relations, the improvement of technology and technology, military ideological conflicts, ethnic groups, religions, national values, and the expansion of relations.

The study of political culture among members of society has become a factor in more intensively identifying the causes of the lack of coordination of the political system, investigating the causes of unsuccessful reforms and other social changes, better understanding the reasons for the political actions of citizens and the adoption of political and social decisions by the state and various categories of leaders, and searching for and explaining the causes of numerous and diverse political conflicts that cannot be explained by struggle alone. [1]

The indicator of the essence of political culture in society is the real position of society in the production system, the level of civic consciousness and social activity, their inclusion in socio-political and spiritual life. The level and conditions of freedom for the all-round development of humanity, the democratic nature of society determine the true content of the cultural development of society. Accordingly, political culture can be classified as democratic, authoritarian and totalitarian.[2]

Political culture should also have an element of behavior. After all, it implies the conscious participation of citizens in the performance of their professional competences and in their activity in the life of society, that is, in elections and referendums, membership in political parties and movements. A person's political behavior is influenced not only by personal views and beliefs, political sympathies and antipathies, but also by subconscious stereotypes and habits that often develop under the influence of the social environment and pass from generation to generation.[3] The typology of political culture is also of great importance in studying the development of political culture in determining the maturity of the individual. Foreign researchers G. Almond and S. Verba created the most developed classification of types of political culture in their work "Civic Culture".[4] They compared the political systems of the USA, Germany, Italy, Mexico and Great Britain, after which they identified the main types of political culture: patriarchal, subjective and participatory political culture.

On the basis of the above-mentioned points, it can be noted that political culture is an integral part of the general culture, a harmonious indicator of political experience, the level of political knowledge and emotions, the behavior and form of activity of political subjects, and an integral characteristic of the political lifestyle of a country, class, nation, social group of individuals.

The peculiarity of the political culture of a specialist working in the state civil service is that he is not a politician or a political process, but rather, by being aware of them, understanding, comprehending and participating in them, he is able to make a worthy contribution to the development and stability of the state and society, determining his position in the life of the state and society. In the political sphere, not only the consistent reforms and innovations of the state are often important, but also how they are assessed and perceived, in what context they are presented. Also, as we noted above, creating conditions for the formation of political culture in each person is also of great importance.

Many researchers of political culture, especially in the field of political development and modernization, have attempted to identify the cultural conditions of democracy. In other words, they have sought to identify the political cultural models of a nation that are "compatible" or "consistent" with democracy.[5]

Based on the analysis of research, we can conclude that since ancient times, scientists have been trying to identify hypotheses, generalize and systematize political culture. True, political culture, as a very important category for society and state governance, has been the subject of many debates. It can also be seen that it is studied within the framework of political interests. In some sources, political culture is interpreted not as an alternative rule to rational economic behavior, but as a kind of "cultural rationality". What interests us is that research on the political culture of civil servants or law enforcement officers has paid great attention to its application in the politics and governance of Western countries. Different societies have valued culture as a reflection of stable cultural relations (or political views) that leads to important economic and political consequences. That is why special attention has been paid to its separate study and formation.

Unlike Western scholars, Uzbek scholars have also conducted certain studies on increasing the political culture of members of society, and in general, on the impact of political culture on society. Professor S. Otamurodov is one of the scholars who has deeply analyzed political culture.

According to him, political culture is an integral part of culture in a broad sense, and at the same time, it is distinguished by the impact it has on the life of society and the country.

Among the scientists who conducted scientific research on this topic, it is worth noting the research of Professor I. Saifnazarov. According to the scientist's analysis, political culture is a factor in the political maturity of a person, especially young people. The philosopher, linking political culture with democracy, indicates a number of its characteristics and components. For example, fairness, determination, awareness, perfection, steadfastness, patriotism, and honesty are considered to be factors that form political culture in a person, while legal culture, intellectuality and intelligence, family upbringing, and morality are important factors that affect the level of development of the state in which a person grows.[6]

In our opinion, it is appropriate to include such components of political culture as historical heritage, literature and art, folklore, socio-political processes, historical and political knowledge. Scientists are also studying political culture from the perspective of globalization. In their opinion, the globalization process has become a factor in the implementation of political goals. This in itself leads to the use of political culture. Here, the idea is about the desire to achieve political dominance. At the same time, this indicates the insufficient development of political awareness and political culture in countries that are under the influence of developed countries. This is due to the fact that they are initially aware that various material and non-material "aid" introduced by external forces is necessary for development, but they are unable to understand what consequences it may have for the lives of that country and the people living in it. The connection between globalization and political culture is also reflected in the internal life of countries. This is manifested in the lack of political culture in the use of various techniques, technology, mass media, communications and other means that are entering the countries as a result of the rise of globalization.[7]

Political scientist, professor M. Kirgizbayev is also a deep expert in the field of political culture and, in his opinion, is the only scientist who has extensively analyzed the scientific essence of this category. In his work, he notes that there are more than 40 definitions of political culture in the West. Another literature defines political culture as "an important type of general culture, the ability of members of society, nations, social groups and strata, and each citizen to understand the internal and foreign policy of the state, the level of their ability to analyze it, and the culture of independently determining their actions and implementing them, depending on the political situation." [8]

According to the scientist, "Evaluative judgments, which express the personal attitude of citizens towards political and governmental events, are an important spiritual phenomenon in increasing their activity. The existence of such personal-content relations indicates that a person can act as a political subject who understands his civic duty. The legal foundations of society are inextricably linked with democracy." [9]

In short, the formation of the political culture of members of society naturally enhances their sense of belonging to the development of society and the state. In this regard, it is clear that improving the legal competencies of internal affairs officers, improving their political culture, and effectively organizing teaching processes will not only affect the development of the professional

activities of system employees, but also provide them with a strong motivation to serve sincerely and faithfully, with a deep understanding of their duties to the state and society.

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