



SJMS 2022

THE EFFECT OF CULTURE AND POLITICAL STRUCTURE

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Abstract: *Political culture as the set of attitudes, opinions and feelings that give order and meaning to a political process and which offer the basic assumptions and rules that govern behavior in the political system. It includes both the political ideals and functioning norms of a polity. Political culture is the appearance of the psychological and subjective proportions of politics. A political culture is the creation of both the history of a political system and the histories of the followers. Therefore, it is rooted equally in public events and private involvement.*

Keywords: *Culture, Political System, Political Participation, Political Orientations, Development*

INTRODUCTION

Political culture explain why people do or do not contribute in political processes. It has also been observed that the political culture of one nation differs from other nations. There is no nation in the world to-day which can boast of single uniform political culture. Where the people have no understanding of 'he national political system, do not possess any propensity to contribute in the input processes and have no awareness of the output processes, such a type of political culture is called parochial political culture. In case of Subject political Culture is found in the subject countries and monarchies. There the people are conscious of the governmental system whether they like it or not. They also know the part of the government regarding law making, enforcement of laws and tax collection etc. In this type of culture people are not taught to participate in the input purposes. Similarly, in Political

Sub-culture, It is not essential that all the groups in habiting a specific country may be similarly advanced. Some may be more advanced, while others may be less advanced. So, those groups who are more advanced, progress a participatory culture while others may still hold subject or parochial-culture. This is due to the cause that in many nations of the world there are different ethnic groups. Differences in political culture amongst them grow due to the difference in education, political training, economic and social background.

INFLUENCE OF POLITICAL CULTURE IN POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

Different sections of the society may have different political orientations. Therefore, when a specific section of the society is clearly different from others in the same political system, then we find that it has developed a separate political sub-culture of its own. Additionally, there is continuously a fundamental difference between the political culture of the rulers and the ruled. The ruled usually vote for a particular party at the time of general election. When the creation of a government, they do not workout any control over it. They only read somewhat about the working of the government in the newspapers. The rulers grow a particular attitude or superiority complex to the governed. In this way, we find the change between the elite and mass political culture. Wherever the rulers, whatever they pretend, belong to elite culture; the ruled belong to mass culture. Political Culture is an significant technique to judge the growth and upgrading of a nation. It has focused our consideration on the study of political community of society as different from the individual and therefore on the total political system.

CONCLUSION

The approach of political culture to the political system is insufficient. The concept is simply a new label for an ancient knowledge. Many political writers have given it a meaning of their specific. So, this concept takes contradictory ideas. It is difficult to distinguish those essentials, which donate to political culture from the elements, which is usually found in the political culture. It is not clear whether political institutions and practices are portions of the political culture or are its products.

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