

A THEORETICAL REVIEW OF POLITICAL IDENTITY DETERMINATION

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Abstract

In this article we present some approaches that determine political identity through the categories of cultural, state and national factors. The different features of the concepts of national, state, ethnic and political identity are emphasized. Analysis of the theoretical concepts of political identity allows us to note the complexity and multiplicity of the identity phenomenon, which must be taken into account when studying it.

The study of political identity should be equipped with the pluralism and variety of opinions to its definition. It is obvious that the concept of political identity is characterized by complexity, multidimensionality and diversity of functions in practice.

Concluding the foregoing, it can be argued that the definitions of the identity in general, as well as its political component, in modern conditions are subjected to radical transformations, various factors are affected by the process of forming political identity, among which national, ethnic and other regional manifestations of political identification are distinguished. It is with this that the need to discuss the essence of political identity, its significance, volume and content, which are involved in the overall concept of identity, is associated.

Keywords and phrases: Political identity, state, crisis of identity, transformations, theoretical concept

ՔԱՂԱՔԱԿԱՆ ԻՆՔՆՈՒԹՅԱՆ ԲՆՈՐՈՇՄԱՆ ՏԵՍԱԿԱՆ ԱԿՆԱՐԿ

ՏԻԳՐԱՆՈՒՀԻ ԿԱՐԱՊԵՏՅԱՆ

«Լուսնյակ» ՀԿ-ի նախագահ,
քաղաքագետ

Համառոտագիր

Այս հոդվածում ներկայացնում ենք որոշ մոտեցումներ, որոնք բնորոշում են քաղաքական ինքնությունը մշակութային, պետական եւ ազգային գործոնների կատեգորիաների միջոցով: Կարևորվում են ազգային, պետական, էթնիկական և քաղաքական ինքնության հասկացությունների տարբեր առանձնահատկությունները: Քաղաքական ինքնության տեսական հասկացությունների վերլուծությունը թույլ է տալիս նշել ինքնության երևույթի բարդությունն ու բազմակողմանի դրսևորումները, որոնք պետք է հաշվի առնել այն ուսումնասիրելիս:

Քաղաքական ինքնության ուսումնասիրությունը պետք է հազեցած լինի սահմանման նկատմամբ բազմակարծությանը եւ տեսակետների բազմազանությանը: Ակնհայտ է, որ քաղաքական ինքնության հայեցակարգը բնութագրվում է գործնականում գործառույթների բարդությամբ, բազմաչափությամբ և բազմազանությամբ:

Ընդհանուր առմամբ, ինքնության, ինչպես նաև նրա քաղաքական բաղադրիչի սահմանումները ժամանակակից պայմաններում ենթարկվում են արմատական վերափոխումների, քաղաքական ինքնության ձևավորման գործընթացի վրա ազդեցություն են թողնում տարաբնույթ գործոններ, որոնց թվում են քաղաքական նույնականացման ազգային, էթնիկ այլ տարածաշրջանային դրսևորումներ: Այդ իսկ պատճառով արդիական են դառնում քաղաքական ինքնության էության, դրա նշանակության, ծավալի և բովանդակության վերաբերյալ քննարկումները, որոնք ներառվում են ինքնության ընդհանուր հայեցակարգում:

Բանալի բառեր և բառակապակցություններ. քաղաքական ինքնություն, պետություն, ինքնության ճգնաժամ, վերափոխումներ, տեսական կոնցեպտ:

ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЙ ОБЗОР ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЯ ПОЛИТИЧЕСКОЙ ИДЕНТИЧНОСТИ

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Аннотация

В этой статье мы представляем некоторые подходы, которые определяют политическую идентичность через категории культурных, государственных и национальных факторов. Подчеркиваются различные особенности концепций национальной, государственной, этнической и политической идентичности. Анализ теоретических концепций политической идентичности позволяет нам отметить сложность и множественность явления идентичности, которые должны учитываться при ее изучении.

Изучение политической идентичности должно быть оснащено плюрализмом и разнообразием мнений в его определении. Очевидно, что концепция политической идентичности характеризуется сложностью, многомерностью и разнообразием функций на практике.

Завершая вышеизложенное, можно утверждать, что определения идентичности в целом, а также ее политической составляющей в современных условиях подвергаются радикальным преобразованиям, на процесс формирования политической идентичности влияют различные факторы, среди

которых выделяются национальные, этнические и другие региональные проявления политической идентификации. Именно с этим связана необходимость обсуждения сущности политической идентичности, ее значения, объема и содержания, которые вкладываются в общую концепцию идентичности.

Ключевые слова и словосочетания: политическая идентичность, государство, кризис идентичности, преобразования, теоретическая концепция.

Introduction

With an increase in the number of national states and the crisis of the identity of modern countries, the study of the essence of political identity acquires extreme relevance. The crisis of identity in the world is undoubtedly associated with the process of globalization and takes even larger scale in connection with the transformations of the political system and the variety of actions of political actors in attempts to establish a new political identity [2].

The origins of the formation of political identity lie in the plane of the general concept of identity as a whole, its content and various types. In a broad sense, identity is a set of how a person determines his place in society, as well as values and behavioral models, which are formed by correlating themselves with those cultural guidelines and role-playing functions, which are significant for society, with relations and various social institutions, which creates social identity [1].

In modern countries, representatives of almost all humanitarian knowledge are involved in the discussion of identity. The issues related to identical attention are in the focus of the attention of philosophers, sociologists, cultural anthropologists, political scientists, etc. Of course, each scientific discipline characterizes his vision of this phenomenon. In particular, in sociology, attention is drawn to the sociocultural features of the identity; it is proposed to study the mechanism of self-determination of social groups and the identification of individuals in communications [9]. In cultural studies, the essence is identical with the characteristics of the national culture [6]. In philosophical science, identity is interpreted as belonging to a social group, its obligation in a certain socio-culture category [1].

Identity Concepts Review

There are such concepts as political, national, ethnic and state identity. Clear differences are not drawn between the above definitions, which makes it difficult to determine the signs of the concept of political identity under consideration. In order to understand the differences between these concepts, it is necessary to take them out in turn.

Various schools of socio-political thought interpret the concept of a nation differently. But most of them agree that the nation is formed with the determining role of the state, that is, the nation manifests itself through the dual unity of the state and civil society.

The founder of this theory of the nation is the French philosopher of the 18th century Jean-Jacques Rousseau [4]. He wrote that the nation acts as a synonym for the concept of the state and the nation is mainly understood as people who have a

constitution. Based on this, we can say that national identity is a sense of belonging to a particular state. When we talk about the nation, we mean a certain large social community of people, distinguished by a linguistic, cultural, historical or religious signs. It is possible to determine the concept of national identity as an awareness of the individual's belonging to a certain united group of people, characterized by the unity of the territory, language, culture, features of the national psyche, etc.

National identity also should be distinguished from the state. In the literature, state identity is unchanged, tied to a certain role of understanding and expectations about themselves, which are based on theories collectively shared by participants in relation to themselves and the rest, and form the structure of public order [8].

In particular, from the standpoint of T.Z. Mansurov, political identity has a group nature and is in realization of its belonging to a separate group, the institute (trade union, socio-political movement, political party), outburst with any political views, ideas, positions, and also recognition of this by other factors of the political process [12].

The desire to link political identity with the process of making political decisions led to the emergence of psychological concepts of political identity. Certain authors consider political identity as a combination of the most knowledgeable political orientations that largely determine the political behavior and political attitudes of a person [14]. Similar definition is found by O. V. Popova to define political identity as the quality of the political consciousness of people along with political values and preferences, as well as political attitudes [13].

- Within the framework of the first component, Political identity is defined as a set of political principles that serve as a normative basis for the answer to the question "who are we?", That is, self-awareness of the citizens of the state.

- Within the framework of the second - as a set of representations that give the unique essence of a particular state through its correlation with the actual others in the logic of the opposition "we-they", as well as through the labeling of the borders of the state (mainly symbolic).

- Within the framework of the third - as a set of ideas about the past of the political community, about the historical events those are significant for citizens of the state and their awareness of their political community [16].

Political identity can be evaluated by the subject of positive indicators: for example, in the sense of pride for the country, or negative ones - to cause any negative feeling. As generally noted in the literature, the most important indicators in assessing the state of political identity are the stability of its models and the spread of the negative model. Negative political identity should be considered not only as a stage of socialization, but can also be a serious political problem [15]. That is why many politicians always resort to patriotic rhetoric, give preferences of the pathetic version of history, in which the main role is given to the positive image of the country, and not something that we need to apologize for [11]

Finally, political identity is considered as a structured and logical interpretation of the historical past of the country. The mood of citizens, their willingness to participate in the national development, regardless of where they live, largely determines the social climate and the future of the country [10].

The activities of political instructions are aimed at encouraging individuals towards political activation, increasing the level of their political culture and the formation of political vision in them. From the standpoint of some authors, political culture is a significant factor in political identity, based on the fact that due to differences in the political culture of different countries, there are different preferences for the formation of the political identity of citizens [7]. In relation to political identity, political culture can be understood as the presence of the ability of political factors to action, electoral choice, the ability to modernly make decisions and at the same time fulfill them.

Conclusion

Summing up the above, we can form the following conclusions:

1. Political identity is considered as a complex social, socio-cultural and multi-cultural phenomenon, which uses the experience of the past, forms political values in the present period and determine the development vectors of the state in the future. Political identity is a developed form of collective identity, closer to state identity than to national identity. The basis of all types of identity is a group cohesion, focus on the formation of large groups of people, united according to the economic, cultural, linguistic, religious and political signs.

2. Unlike national and ethnic identity, political identity is associated with the assessment of the individual of the whole variety of activities of the main subject of the political system- the state, and not only a nation or ethnic group. The political identity is manifested by evaluating a person with his political life, taking into account the past historical experience, the present state of the country's political life and the ideas about the future of the state. State identity is not synonymous, but an important composition of political identity.

3. In the framework of national states, political identity is supplemented by a new face- national identity, since the sense of belonging to the national state merges together the state and the nation. However, since the concepts of state and nation do not coincide in the modern world, we should only talk about the interpenetration of political and ethnic identity.

4. Political identity is determined by three components:

- Cognitive - knowledge about belonging to a specific co-cycle community;
- Valuable - the presence of a positive or negative opinion on the fact of belonging;
- Emotional - acceptance or non-adoption of belonging to the political community.

5. In its content, political identity can be expressed in the definition of an individual's involvement in a political party or political opposition, a different group of interests or lobbying. In any case, the individual participates actively or passively in the political life of the state, thereby identifying himself as a subject of political relations. Thus, political identity can be determined as a complex socio-psychological phenomenon, manifested in the involvement of a person to the political activity of the state by assessing the political system of the state, both using historical experience and taking into account the modern political state based on feelings, emotions, experiences, and values.

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