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POLITICAL ELITE AS A SCIENTIFIC PROBLEM

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ABSTRACT

The article deals with the problems like capability and experience of development of political elite theory, the notion of political elite specialized in ruling a country and other problems in this sphere. The author of the article throws light on the activity of political elite members, groups of people who are occupied at ruling the government, state, political parties and other political institutions. Main factors which indicate tendencies and mechanisms of state development are also discussed in the article. The author of the article suggests that political elite is a ruling layer of a society and functions in the sphere of state administration. The author of the article approaches theoretically to the notions of political elite, which in most cases, consists of professional politicians, who had professional training on working out program and strategies of state administration.

Key words: state administration, strategy, program, politician, political institution, analysis of problems, activity of groups.

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СИЁСИЙ ЭЛИТА – ИЛМИЙ МУАММО СИФАТИДА

АННОТАЦИЯ

Мақолада сиёсий элита назариясининг ривожланиш имкониятлари ва тажрибаси, мамлакатни бошқаришга ихтисослашган сиёсий элита тушунчаси ва бошқа соҳадаги йўналиши каби муаммолар кўриб чиқилган. Мақола муаллифи сиёсий элита аъзолари, ҳукумат, давлат, сиёсий партиялар ва бошқа сиёсий институтларни бошқаришда иштирок этган инсонлар гуруҳлари фаолиятини ёритиб беради. Мақолада давлат ривожланиш тенденциялари ва механизмларини кўрсатувчи асосий омиллар ҳам кўриб чиқилган. Мақола муаллифи сиёсий элита жамиятнинг ҳукмрон қатлами ва давлат бошқаруви соҳасида фаолият юритади деб тахмин қилади. Мақола муаллифи аксарият ҳолларда давлат бошқаруви дастурлари ва стратегиясини ишлаб чиқишда профессионал тайёргарликдан ўтган сиёсатчилардан иборат сиёсий элита тушунчаларига назарий жиҳатдан ёндашади.

Калит сўзлар: давлат бошқаруви, стратегия, дастур, сиёсатчи, сиёсий институт, муаммоларни таҳлил этиш, гуруҳ фаолияти.

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ПОЛИТИЧЕСКАЯ ЭЛИТА – КАК НАУЧНАЯ ПРОБЛЕМА

АННОТАЦИЯ

В статье рассматриваются такие проблемы, как возможности и опыт развития теории политической элиты, понятие политической элиты, специализирующейся на управлении страной, и другие проблемы в этой сфере. Автор статьи освещает деятельность членов политической элиты, групп людей, занимающихся управлением правительством, государством, политическими партиями и другими политическими институтами. В статье также рассматриваются основные факторы, указывающие на тенденции и механизмы развития государства. Автор статьи предполагает, что политическая элита является правящим слоем общества и функционирует в сфере государственного управления. Автор статьи теоретически подходит к понятиям политической элиты, которая в большинстве случаев состоит из профессиональных политиков, прошедших профессиональную подготовку по разработке программ и стратегий государственного управления.

Ключевые слова: государственное управление, стратегия, программа, политик, политический институт, анализ проблем, деятельность групп.

INTRODUCTION AND RELEVANCE.

Based on the potential of the elitist theories and the experience of development, it can be stated that the political elite is, first of all, a social group, specializing in the management of society and the state. People who are part of the political elite are professionally engaged in government, parties, and other political institutions. In this respect, the political elite predetermines the trends and mechanisms of state development.

Therefore, the political elite is a part of the government, that has the power to govern and which manages the society. The political elite is mainly comprised of highly professional politicians. They are civil servants trained in the system of development and implementation of community development programs and strategies. In order to emphasize the importance of the political elite, sometimes they use terms such as “political leadership”, “system administrators”, “decision-making centers”, and “centralized political system”.

In terms of its structure, the political elite is composed of people elected by the population and appointed administrators. Monarchs, presidents, prime ministers, ministers, legislators, and executive heads, members of the Supreme Court, local authorities, and the supreme diplomatic corpus form the political elite of modern states.

Scientists have pointed out, that the political elites are individually grouped as a specific group. It is said, that they are united in one aim oriented direction. This feature of political elite is expressed by J.Mizel with the formula “three C”: group consciousness, coherence, conspirancy[1]. Participation in this layer is determined by an attempt to gain a certain position, material and spiritual privileges. So, the elite is interested in preserving its privileged position. The majority of political elite members try to occupy a high position that gives them great privileges, but none of them want to voluntarily release their position. Therefore, it is inevitable, that there will be transparent or secret competition between the political elite members and the people outside this group to become a part of political elite. This implies a special emphasis on the study of mechanisms of formation of the political elite, the choice of its systems. The effective solution of this issue would have served the system of selecting desirable and wise people as managers, and to improve the system of selection of managers.

RESEARCH METHODS.

Before starting to discuss this problem, it is appropriate to refer to the authors of the classical elitist theory. According to G.Moska, the so-called political class, the elite tend to change regularly.

It can be followed in two ways: aristocratic and democratic. The first direction is expressed by the fact that the political power is inherited. The superiority of the aristocratic direction leads to the fact that this layer is “closed” for others, its deterioration, and ultimately social stagnation. This, in turn, activates the struggle of the new social forces, which seeks to gain a dominant position in a society.

Secondly, the democratic direction is reflected in the renewal of the political class through selecting eligible and active people. This renewal will not allow the elite to weaken, and it will lead to its effective management. According to G.Mosca, the introduction of new members into the political elite is the key to the well-being of society. However, he considers that it is necessary to ensure the success of the elite activity and to renew elite by the best representatives of the public[2]. We can say, that G.Mosca was for the renewal of political elite members, not a replacement. It should be noted that, the equilibrium of aristocratic and democratic trends is extremely beneficial to society. This factor, on the one hand, ensures sustainability and stability in the country’s governance and, on the other, leads to a qualitative renewal of the political elite.

RESEARCH RESULTS.

Another scientist, V.Pareto, proposes the theory of “circulation of political elite” to explain social changes. According to him, the social system strives to balance, and even it can lose balance from time to time, it will return to balance again. The process of instability and equilibrium of the system constitutes a social behavior. The length of the process depends on the nature of the circulation of political elite. V.Pareto understands historical progress in a simple way and portrays the political elites as a process of permanent circulation. According to him, “the political elites arise in the lower layers of the society and rise to the upper classes during a struggle, where they prosper and can change to worse, and eventually be destroyed”. This turning circle of political elites is a universal law of history[3]. V.Pareto believes, that history is the history of the privileged minority, in which they struggle for power, achieve it, resort to power, fall into degradation, and are substituted by other privileged minorities.

As it was mentioned above, V.Pareto’s idea that society’s development would come about as a result of the occurrence of two main types of elites – “foxes” and “lions” - from time to time. According to the scientist, although each type of political elite has certain advantages, over time, they will not respond to the needs of society’s management. In order to maintain balance in the society, political elite is replaced by another one. For example, when the “foxes” are dominant in specific stages of history, they are ineffective when they require decisive action and force. Their incapacity will increase public dissatisfaction. At that time in the society, counterparts (“lions”) intensified and mobilized the power of the people to overthrow the ruling political elite and establish their sovereignty. According to V.Pareto, the members of political elite is to be changed in order the social equilibrium mechanism would normally operate. Because the elite’s closeness to new, talented people will inevitably lead to degradation of society.

If we compare the views of G.Mosca and V.Pareto, Pareto emphasizes the exchange of political elite with another type of elite, while Mosca suggests that the best representatives of a society are gradually included in the political elite.

According to German sociologist K.Mannheim, political elites should be open to highly qualified people. According to him, “the formation of political elite on a democratic basis reduces the distance between the political elite and the people and ensures a dialogue between them”[4]. The scientist believed that, it is necessary to have humanistic, deeply aware of responsibilities political elites in a society.

Another German scientist, M.Weber, also has the idea of forming political elite. Normally, when the issue of a particular candidate’s nomination is raised, the scientist believes that the political elites are based on four principles. “First of all, they try to choose people within their circle, and they try to increase the control of the group. Secondly, their emotions, their liking or dislike strongly impacts on the contest. Thirdly, they pay attention whether a candidate fits the requirements and traditions of political elite. Fourthly, they look from business point of view and see how the candidate can fulfill his/her duties”[5].

It should be noted that the formation of the political elite has a number of factors. The formation of political elite in democratic countries is reinforced by the constitution and law of the country. The legitimacy of political power is ensured, and in a stable country political elites are formed in accordance with legal norms. But life is so diverse that it cannot be fully covered by constitution and law. Therefore, when the political situation in the country changes dramatically, the peculiarities of the transitional period will not affect the formation of the political elite. Factors such as the established political order, the education system, the nature of the public service have a strong impact on this process.

There are a number of factors in the selection of political elites. The majority of them are the width of the social base, the scope of the selection process, the criteria of political elite selection and procedures. Naturally, these factors are unique in each country. Most factors come from the political order set out in a specific country. The aforementioned factors and the peculiarities of the political order can create two ways in the formation of the political elite. The first aspect is the closeness of the process of forming political elite. At the same time, the social base of political elite formation is very narrow, usually filled with the representatives of the ruling political elite of the community and the scope of the elite selection is usually limited.

This route is characteristic of the countries with authoritarian and totalitarian political order. An important aspect of the matter is that this trend will lead to stagnation, a more challenging situation. The more closed political elite is, the more it loses its ability to effectively manage the society, and thus, will not be able to maintain its dominant position.

The second direction in the formation of political elite contradicts the first one. It should be noted that this direction is characteristic for countries with a democratic political order. Hence, in these countries the majority of the political elite is shaped by electoral choices, not elections. This route is characterized by the following aspects:

- “The scope of the search will be wide (all voters will participate);
- selection process is open;
- representatives of any social group will be given the opportunity to occupy a political elite;
- the competition will be competitive;
- high requirements to the personal qualities and capabilities of applicants for executive positions”[6].

Thanks to this system, people with talented, persistent, high professional skills will be included in the political elite.

The formation of a political elite has a serious impact on the electoral system. There are two main systems for electing political elites: the guild system and the entrepreneur system. If the entrepreneur system prevails in democratic countries, the guild system is unique to totalitarian states. However, some elements of the guild system are found in the UK, Japan, and other countries. The process of giving a privilege depends on a number of factors. The place and the role of the party system in a society, political traditions, the level of culture’s integrity, the level of social inequality and so on are of these type of factors. The guild system has the following characteristics:

- “Closeness, the candidates from the lower layers are given a privilege in a elections that will gradually rise, for example, a staggering staircase, requiring a shift in many service stages.
- High level of screening process, availability of formal requirements, availability of many inner cleaning processes. These may include the type of a party, age, employment, education, description of managing people, and so on.
- Very few, relatively closed coverage area of electorate[7]. Generally, it involves only senior managers or individual leaders - government, head of a company, and so on.
- The selection and appointments of the staff in the public sphere, the lack of open competition.
- The principle of the elite that is moving towards reproduction. In essence, this characteristic comes from the fact, that there are many formal requirements, the senior management’s commitment, and the long-term commitment of the applicant to those areas of the organization”[8].

When selecting candidates in the guild system, their political dignity is emphasized, and the extent to which they follow the rules and standards set out in the group or organization (party,

movement). As a result, it will be possible to predict political changes, to ensure the political will, to lessen the likelihood of political tensions. Due to the high number of formal requirements, candidates will be carefully selected for appointment. Candidates' adherence to the same political values ensures high level of solidarity in the elite. Due to the fact that the spinning process is carried out by a limited number of minorities, competition between the candidates is virtually impossible. At the same time, the guild system is dominated by administrative-command, old-fashioned methods of work, and the selector is prone to arbitrariness and strives to "circumvent" the official standards of the contest. In the process of this system, it is becoming more difficult for the initiatives that come down to the political elites to collapse, and eventually, the political elite become a privileged layer of society alienated from the society.

In the nomenclature of this type, the level of the group solidarity and mobility of the political elite is high. This system is one of the historical features of the guild system and has been widely painted in the former USSR. The bureaucracy is the only method of managing leaders by the ruling party. The raising of the claimant from the ranks of the candidate will depend on the political and ideological diligence of the candidate, his/her commitment to the doctrine, his/her passion for fondness towards senior officials, and legislative activity. The political elite selection criteria are mostly in the bureaucracy and are highly motivated and politicized. As a result, the political elite were supplemented mainly by non-leadership, inefficient staff.

The entrepreneur system of political elite selection is contradictory to the guild system and is characterized by the following:

- "openness, wide opportunities for leadership of any social group;
- low requirements for formal requirements, regular cleaners (filters);
- the width of the area of the map, which includes all the country's electorate;
- high competitiveness of the selection, the strength of the competition to take the lead;
- the political elite nature of the content, the individual qualities, the individual activity, the ability to reach a wide audience, its appeal to attractive ideas and programs"[9].

CONCLUSION.

The entrepreneur system will be open to young staff and updates. Such a selection will focus on the candidate's creative potential, his/her ability to convince others, and the ability to attract the voters. The entrepreneur system enables various social groups of the society to take part in the process ruling the society. The selection process itself reflects the strong competition among the candidates. The democratic nature and efficiency of this system is that political elite members are elected from those people, who are talented, capable, worthy, and meets the requirements of the present time.

However, this system is also not free of defects. Due to the changes in the ruling political elite, the political course may change frequently, the ability to anticipate the political processes is weakened, and frequent conflicts within the members of the political elite. At the same time, there is a high risk in this system, and when the selection is made, it is likely, that people who have not yet been tested in the political elite will have a chance to enter politics. However, the experience of a number of developed countries shows that the entrepreneur system is more adaptive to life changes and modern requirements.

In practice, the guild system and the entrepreneur system do not occur in a pure form. Usually, a system flaws are compensated by the benefits of other systems. Therefore, it is often possible to achieve a certain level of compatibility between the two systems.

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