

# Implications of Political Culture in Understanding the Politics and Governing

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## ABSTRACT

Political culture is a contentious and confusing concept in political science and a well-liked and alluring concept in the annals of politics and administration. Assumptions regarding the realm of politics comprise political culture. Political beliefs highlight particular aspects of behaviour, institutions, and events. They also establish the parameters of possibility, point out relevant issues, and specify individuals' choices when making decisions. There is a connection between "political culture" and "politics and governing" that from prehistoric times one cannot run without the response of another. Every country in the world has its own political culture. What is the relationship between political culture and politics and the implications of political culture has been analysed in this research. This research has been conducted using secondary sources following content analysis and a sophisticated literature review. In this study, the role or relationship of different types of internal and external factors with political culture has been shown to understand politics and governing. At the end of this study, it has been concluded that political culture can never be separated from politics, and at the same time, there is no chance of ignoring one from the other. Both have equal and important roles in the decision-making process.

## 1. Introduction

Political culture is both a popular and enticing notion in political science and a disputed and perplexing event in the history of politics and administration. Political culture is made up of assumptions about the realm of politics. Political beliefs focus on certain features of events, institutions, and behaviour, define the sphere of possibility, identify pertinent problems, and define the range of options from which people make decisions (Thompson, 1992). As a result, political culture is a shorthand term for a "mindset" that focuses on a subset of all logically feasible acts, issues, and solutions. Because it demonstrates a "predisposition" in favour of one set of alternatives, another group receives little or no consideration within a given context. As a result, most people in any community will assume a specific course of action or consider a few possibilities. Because they rarely encounter people who take for granted entirely different characteristics, the reality that they can only choose from a limited set of options will remain hidden from most of them. The unconscious beliefs that survive within a culture may be minimal, highly consistent, and firmly related, much as they are in a traditional, somewhat isolated tribe. In association democracies, culture

encompasses contradictory and interconnected competing perspectives (Elkins et al., 2013). According to Lucian Pye, an American political scientist, political culture is the collection of fundamental beliefs, attitudes, and knowledge that underpin the political process. As a result, the roots of political culture are individuals' beliefs, views, and emotions toward their type of government (Kavanagh, 1972). It is necessary to understand how societies decide, organize, and accomplish shared objectives. A society's common beliefs, values, attitudes, and behavioural patterns that affect institutional frameworks, political behaviour, and governance outcomes are collectively referred to as its political culture (Pye, 1991). A crucial lens for examining and interpreting political phenomena is political culture. It offers perceptions of voting habits, activism, and interactions with political institutions among individuals and organizations involved in politics. The composition and operation of political organizations, as shaped by cultural expectations of power, responsibility, and representation. social values and priorities that influence public policy execution, decision-making procedures, and agendas for policies. The efficiency of government includes stability, adaptability to the demands of the populace, and resource management. Because it is difficult to think about politics as a whole without considering specific aspects or characteristics, political culture is a word that can be difficult to distinguish from individual conduct.

Although existing literature on political culture offer significant perspectives on how collective values, beliefs, and norms influence political actions and governance, notable deficiencies persist in comprehending its dynamic interaction with new global challenges. In particular, the impact of digital media, global movements, and changing identity politics on political culture remains insufficiently studied. This research addresses these deficiencies by exploring how political culture adjusts to swift societal transformations and influences governance across various contexts as it aims to shed light on the underlying cultural dynamics that influence political systems and governance practices, as well as how common ideas, values, and norms within a society determine its political processes, institutions, and outcomes including policy preferences. This approach enhances our comprehension of politics and governance, providing essential insights into promoting resilient and inclusive political frameworks.

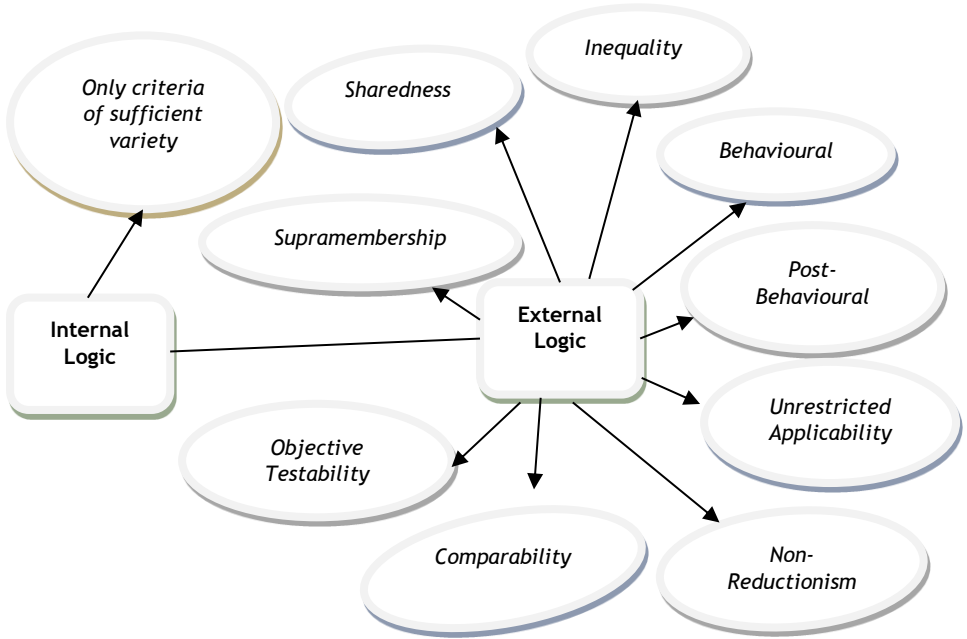
## 2. Conceptual Framework

### 2.1. Political Culture

Political culture encompasses all political views, values, attitudes, and the psychological aspects of political institutions (Welzel, 2007). Political culture can only be adequately understood when viewed as a part of a more incredible culture (LEHMAN, 2014). Political culture is described by political scientists as a group of people's normative beliefs and common attitudes about their political system. The existence of the central government is only dimly known to the people in the local political culture. People who live in subject political cultures perceive themselves as objects of control rather than active participants in politics. People who live in a participatory political culture think they can affect and improve the system. (Winkler, 2020). Every political system is predicated on a specific course of political conduct (Pye

& Verba, 2015). Thus, rather than attitudes toward specific actors such as a president or prime minister, political culture refers to how people see the political system and their belief in its legitimacy.

Figure 1: Nine Criteria for Political Culture Conceptions



Source: (Chilton, 2014).

## 2.2. Politics

Politics is the study of the procedures, policies, and practices that go into running a nation or other entity. It focuses mostly on the discussion and disagreement between those in positions of authority or those vying for it. In politics, one must exert power and authority to decide on matters that impact the well-being of a community, society, or country as a whole. It includes both cooperative and conflictual situations, in which disparate interests vie for power and resources and agreements are obtained via compromise and negotiation. Institutions like legislatures, political parties, and bureaucracy, as well as procedures like elections, lobbying, and the creation of public policy, constitute the framework of politics and influence the way choices are made and carried out (Thompson, 1992). Political actors' objectives, positions, and policies are influenced by political ideologies and principles, including liberalism, conservatism, socialism, and others.

How people engage in politics is influenced by their political culture. Voter participation and election results are influenced by cultural perceptions of voting, including its value and effectiveness. Cultures that place high importance on civic participation and protest may also be more activist and mobilized. Political cultures differ in how they embrace and uphold democratic values—like accountability, transparency, and the rule of law—as opposed to authoritarian norms that prioritize obedience and stability. Political institutions' layout and operation are influenced by cultural values. Authoritarian cultures may value centralization and control, while democratic cultures may favour decentralized power and robust checks and balances (Hahn, 2009). Social choices on matters like foreign policy, social welfare, economic regulation, and environmental preservation are influenced by political culture. Developing policies that align with public opinion and foster consensus and execution is made easier with an understanding of cultural values. Polarization and political impasse can result from political cultures marked by profound divisions, while cohesive political cultures provide stability and consensus. Evolutionary political systems and governance practices are influenced by changes in political culture, which over time mirrors societal changes (Kalaycıoğlu, 2012). Political system resilience and efficacy are influenced by a variety of elements, which can be understood through comparative studies of political cultures in other civilizations (Almond, 2000). By influencing a nation's diplomatic tactics, allies, and responses to foreign issues, political culture has an impact on international relations. Understanding political culture is essential for understanding the intricacies of politics, as it offers valuable perspectives on how cultural norms and values influence political conduct, institutional dynamics, policy preferences, and international relations. Gaining an understanding of political culture improves our capacity to assess, forecast, and impact political outcomes and processes in a variety of societies.

### **2.3. Governing**

In a political institution, like a government or organization, "governing" refers to the process of making decisions and putting laws and policies into effect with the intention of accomplishing group objectives and resolving social issues (Suphattanakul, 2018). To govern, one must create and implement policies that deal with matters like healthcare, education, economic growth, and environmental preservation (Janse, 2023). It involves ensuring that policies are implemented through different administrative entities and producing the desired results. Understanding governing—the procedures and systems by which policies are created, carried out, and assessed within a political system—requires an understanding of political culture. Political culture shapes the agenda-setting process for policy by influencing society's values and priorities (Katsamunskaya, 2016). Cultures that place a high value on individual liberty, for instance, would support laws safeguarding civil rights, whereas cultures that place a high value on social welfare might favour laws meant to lessen inequality. Political cultures with similar values help stakeholders and officials reach consensus, which makes the creation and execution of policies easier. On the other hand, divergent political cultures can cause policy impasse and implementation difficulties. Public faith in governmental institutions is influenced by political culture. While low

trust can threaten the legitimacy and efficacy of government, high trust encourages collaboration and policy compliance (Almond, 2000). Within governing institutions, decision-making is influenced by cultural norms. Legislators can better respond to the demands and desires of the people by understanding cultural values. This helps make governmental institutions more responsive. Policies meant to preserve social cohesiveness and security may be given priority in political cultures that place a strong emphasis on stability and order. On the other hand, societies characterized by social or political polarization may face instability and difficulties with governance. Over time, social changes are reflected in changes in political culture, which can affect how resilient and adaptive governing institutions are to new demands and problems (Fagen, 1969). A comparative study of political cultures in various civilizations sheds light on the variables affecting institutional performance, policy results, and the efficacy of governance. A nation's political culture shapes its role and relationships in the international community and determines its foreign policy priorities, diplomatic approaches, and reactions to global crises. Political culture offers a fundamental framework for comprehending how norms, values, and beliefs affect the efficiency, results, and procedures of governance (Pye & Verba, 2015). Policymakers and scholars can learn how to improve governance processes, increase the efficacy of policies, and cultivate public trust and engagement in political institutions by researching political cultures.

There is a connection between and mutual influence between politics and governing. Politics determines the objectives and priorities of governance, while political legitimacy and support are influenced by the efficiency of governing. The political processes that define governing institutions and policy agendas include elections, party competition, and public opinion. Public opinions of political parties and players are influenced by governing results. Handling intricate issues, conflicting agendas, and balancing policy objectives with societal ideals are all part of being in politics and running a government (Welch, 1993). While governing is concerned with the day-to-day operations of policy-making and implementation, politics is primarily concerned with the contestation and exercise of power. When combined, they serve as the fundamental framework for how societies are structured, disputes are settled, and common issues are dealt with. It is essential to comprehend these ideas to analyse political systems, assess the efficacy of policies, and advance democratic governance (Inglehart, 2002).

### 3. Theoretical Framework

To develop a theoretical framework for our research, a variety of fields are studied, and in the end, two theories are matched with the research, which facilitates the completion of our study.

**Table 1:** Theoretical Framework on Political Culture

<b>Cultural Theory</b>	<b>Constructivism</b>
<p>The focus of cultural theory is on how norms, shared values, and beliefs influence political behaviour, institutions, and results (Swedlow, 2011). It looks at the interactions between cultural elements and political systems, as well as how they affect policy agendas and decision-making procedures (Geva-May, 2002).</p>	<p>The main focus is on how political behaviour and institutions in the evolution of political cultures over time are shaped by ideas, identities, and norms (Neubert, 2009). International relations and governance practices are influenced by the way political cultures propagate norms and values beyond country boundaries, as studied by constructivism (Burton, 2010).</p>

Note: Table created by the author

#### 4. Methodology of the Study

Since every research has a research methodology, this research follows a specific methodology. I have conducted this research based on content analysis and a sophisticated literature review. Indeed, a pure qualitative research methodology has been followed. How political culture indicates and instigates politics and governing has been analysed. The research has also considered how vital political culture is for understanding politics and governing and the challenge of distinguishing one from the other. Therefore, the study is based on secondary sources and the data has been collected from various books, journals, articles, research reports, periodicals, websites, etc. Firstly, the study focuses on the concepts and meaning of political culture, politics, and governing, and secondly, on the implications of political culture in the understanding of politics and governing, which is the main objective of the research.

#### 5. Findings and Discussion

##### 5.1. The Legacy of Culture, Public Administration, and Politics

The current wave of democratization offers a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to examine issues such as identity development, political culture formation, the establishment of an initial voting calculus, and the dynamic processes that link political norms and conduct (Voinea, 2020). Public administration is viewed as a management activity within public organizations, but it is more commonly regarded by citizens as another component of government, albeit one that is generally undervalued. Public administration is primarily necessary for citizens because of its services rather than as a place to test administrative abilities. Therefore, it's vital to ask yourself, "How does content affect you with your life overall?" Would you say you're extremely satisfied, somewhat dissatisfied, or completely dissatisfied? (Inglehart, 1988).

This combination of culture, policy, and politics highlights the ways that cultural legacy, customs, and values influence political decision-making and administrative procedures, resulting in long-lasting effects on governance frameworks and public policy (Tucker, 1973). The ethical norms, accountability procedures, and expectations

for transparency in administrative activities are determined by cultural values. Cultures that place a high value on hierarchy, for example, might have centralized administrative systems, whereas egalitarian cultures might favour decentralized decision-making. The behaviour and relationships of bureaucrats are shaped by cultural norms, which impact their decision-making discretion, procedural adherence, and responsiveness to citizens. While cultural diversity in bureaucracies might broaden horizons, it can also make establishing uniformity and justice more difficult. Cultural legacies shape the public service ethos, directing civil servants' commitments and motives toward the good of society. Cultural norms and expectations are frequently the foundation of values like professionalism, meritocracy, and impartiality. Political identities are shaped by cultural heritage, which also inspires group action and has an impact on voting patterns, party affiliations, and policy advocacy. Political ideologies and partisan divides are frequently supported by cultural narratives and historical legacies (Somers, 1995). Social priorities are established by cultural values, which also have an impact on how policies related to social welfare, healthcare, and education are developed and carried out. Political leaders frequently use cultural norms and symbols to legitimize and win support for proposed policies. While cultural diversity can promote inclusivity and democratic discourse, it can also make it more difficult to reach agreements and settle social disputes. To provide responsive governance, encourage social cohesiveness, and encourage civic involvement, it is imperative to comprehend cultural dynamics. Administrative procedures and political structures are modified by societies to take into account changes in global influences, technology, and cultural norms. Accepting cultural diversity in the process of drafting policies improves representation and attends to the concerns of many populations (Hill, 1981). International relations are shaped by cultural legacies, which impact diplomatic tactics, alliances, and global governance endeavours. The cultural legacies in public administration and politics highlight the persistent impact of social values, customs, and conventions on governing structures and policy results. In an increasingly interconnected globe, tackling current issues and advancing democratic values all depend on an understanding of and ability to navigate these cultural processes (Verba, 1965). Understanding and utilizing cultural legacies can improve political participation, improve public administration practices, and advance agendas for inclusive and sustainable development as societies continue to change.

## **5.2. Political Culture among Different Societies**

The political culture paradigm's most basic assumption is that the prevalent orientations, beliefs, and values among people are a critical determinant of the type of political system governed by that community (Fuchs, 2009). Aristotle (approx. 350 BC/1984) developed this hypothesis in Book IV of *The Politics* more than 2300 years ago. Aristotle stated in this work that democracies are often found in middle-class-dominated nations where citizens share an egalitarian worldview (Welzel, 2007). In government and all large-scale organizations, a culture will have a core set of evaluations of bureaucratic systems. Similarly, communities that like bureaucratic administration for one type of business will prefer bureaucratic management for all companies (Riley, 1983). The standardized, bureaucratic style of administration is the

polar opposite of this entrepreneurial approach, and bureaucracy is a dominating type of social organization in both the public and commercial sectors. It's difficult to avoid the prevailing impression that most residents despise bureaucracy, yet there's little data to back that up. However, a growing corpus of knowledge exists concerning how citizens evaluate their public institutions, particularly in industrialized economies (Peters, 2001). The attitudes, convictions, values, and practices that influence how people and groups view politics and governance in a community are referred to as political culture. Because of historical, cultural, social, economic, and political aspects, it can differ greatly amongst societies. The experiences and events of history have a significant influence on political culture. Societies with stable democratic histories may have different political cultures from those that have undergone colonialism, revolution, or protracted periods of authoritarian control. Other values, that impact political attitudes and behaviours, such as individualism against collectivism, liberty versus authority, and equality versus hierarchy, may be prioritized differently in different societies (Jackman & Miller, 1996). These ideals are frequently derived from intellectual, theological, or cultural traditions. Political institutions, such as party systems, election procedures, and the judiciary's function, can impact political culture through their structure and management. Societies with strong democratic institutions can foster an environment that promotes civic participation and engagement. Political culture can be influenced by socioeconomic factors including income, inequality, and development. Different expectations about the role of government in controlling the economy and delivering welfare may result from economic inequality. By their very existence and strength, social movements, interest groups, and civil society organizations have the power to influence political culture by influencing public opinion, promoting particular policies, and encouraging civic participation. Globalization's increasing interconnectedness can have an impact on political culture by introducing societies to new concepts, norms, and political structures from around the globe (Gibbins, 1989). Political cultures may evolve in both directions as a result of this. Public knowledge, attitudes, and views of political issues and institutions are shaped by the media and education systems in a country, which are crucial in forming political culture. When newer generations form their political attitudes and behaviours based on their own experiences and social context, political culture can alter over time due to generational shifts (Pateman, 1971). A multitude of variables cause political culture to differ among societies, making it a complicated and diverse notion. To analyse political behaviour, the efficacy of government, and societal dynamics in various situations, it is imperative to comprehend these variances.

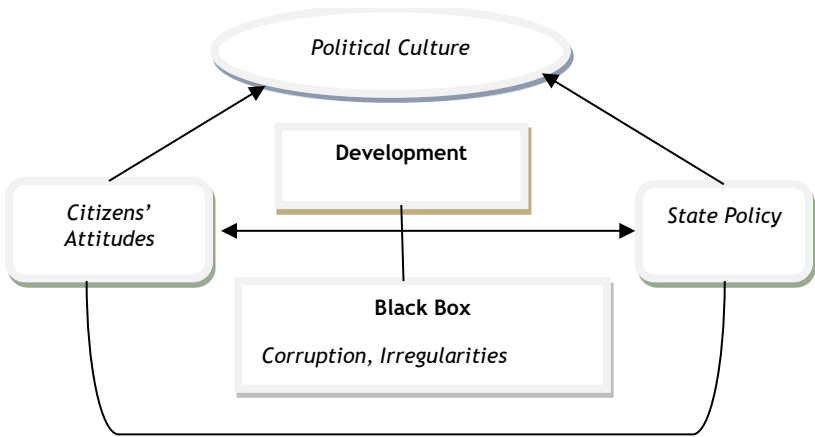
### **5.3. Political Culture for Understanding Politics and Governing**

Most administrative systems have a hierarchical structure of employees and authority. Cultural norms of power and the impersonality of rules are vital in determining the appropriateness of hierarchical managerial practicality in government. The bureaucracy is frequently the one who must set the bounds of both sorts of liberty and how much force is appropriate in implementing the decisions (Inglehart, 2002). There is limited affiliation with people beyond the family in many developing civilizations and even some industrialized societies. Individual commitment to the national political



system is weakened by loyalty to language, religion, caste, or ethnic group, even when the family is not essential. It creates the possibility of political upheaval and instability. Political trust has gained a lot of traction as an explanation for the relative success of various political systems, particularly in creating political democracy (Peters, 2001). It's also a problematic concept to deny or dismiss as irrelevant to understanding politics and governance. Culture is rarely direct and rarely works alone as an explanation. Instead, it is permissive and almost always works in tandem with other variables. As it supplies the repertoire or range of possibilities available, political culture is an integral aspect of individual action.

**Figure 2: The Eyes on Political Culture**



Note: Figure created by the author

Several features of political culture make measuring and describing it particularly difficult. At first, structural and psychological elements are frequently difficult to separate. Second, it is a notion rather than a physical object. It can't be seen, heard, or touched directly; thus, other indications must be used to infer it. Third, culture is unconscious, inexplicit, and taken for granted by most of society's members; as a result, we can't readily ask them about it. Fourth, while individuals engage in culture, we do not simply sum up all the individuals to describe culture as a collective property of society (Mishler & Pollack, 1999).

**5.4. Governmental Output: Civic Culture and Political Beliefs**

The term "governmental output," especially when discussing civic culture within a political culture, refers to the concrete acts, regulations, and services that the government provides and which influence the attitudes, convictions, and behaviours of its constituents towards political involvement and participation (Pateman, 1971). Governments that actively uphold democratic principles, like the freedom of assembly, speech, and association, foster a vibrant civic culture. Encouraging an atmosphere that

is favourable to civic involvement requires policies that uphold human rights and civil liberties (Street, 1994). Through influencing people’s attitudes, actions, and participation in democratic processes, government output significantly contributes to the formation of civic culture within political culture. To cultivate a dynamic civic culture that supports democratic societies, effective government must place a high priority on accountability, transparency, citizen engagement, and the advancement of democratic values. Political culture, according to scholars in the civic culture tradition, is the distribution of all the individual characteristics within a population (Chilton, 2014). It's impossible to account for people's wide variety of expectations for government production when dealing with political culture on a large scale. The scope of government activities is nearly endless, and opinions on what these activities should be are just as diverse. People in a political system might be better off focusing on whether or not they expect their government to do anything. It is vital to insist on public participation in the decision-making process for four theoretical reasons.

**Table 2:** Reasons for People's Participation in Making a Decision

First	Second	Third	Fourth
It eliminates ad hoc provisions of which social aggregates are cultures.	By definition, all performers in the culture work within shared and acted-upon methods of relating. Therefore, the public restriction allows cultures to be studied and classified.	The concentration on transparency distinguishes acquiescence from acceptance and acknowledges that cultural norms can vary from people's preferred modes of communication.	The concentration on openness distinguishes acquiescence from acceptance, admitting that societal prospects can differ from people's preferred modes of communication.

Source: (Anton, 1969; Suphattanakul, 2018)

The last general facet of political views to be considered is beliefs about how the government makes decisions or should make decisions. People know nothing about how decisions are made and are unconcerned about it; all they worry about is whether the government's output is beneficial or not. Therefore, most people must be viewed as government subjects rather than participants in how the government operates (Voinea, 2020).

**Table 3:** Three Essential Political Culture Areas

Attitude Measurement	Democracy	State (Polity)
Distress and emotions, morals and ideologies, knowledge and perception, and deliberate action.	Conceptually and operationally, the reciprocal relationship between citizens and political regimes—democracy and autocracy—is defined and operationalized.	Operationalization of the state dynamics.

Source: (Voinea, 2020).

The political ideas of elites and politicians influence how government policies are formulated (Putnam, 2014). These ideas include political philosophies (liberalism,

conservatism, socialism) and particular stances on matters of international relations, economic regulation, social welfare, and civil rights. A government led by liberal principles would place more emphasis on social justice, equality, and progressive policies, while a government led by conservative principles could prioritize minimal government intervention in the economy and traditional social values (Formisano, 2001). A government's legitimacy is influenced by its political views and philosophies. When policies reflect the political views of the general public, public trust is enhanced and the legitimacy of the government is reinforced. Conversely, policies that defy popular political opinion may spark unrest, riots, or questions about the administration's legitimacy (Storey, 2021). Political views in political culture and governance have dynamic and complex relationships that influence public trust, policy choices, foreign relations, and a country's overall governance structure. Comprehending these associations is essential for examining political dynamics, policy consequences, and the adaptability of democratic establishments.

**5.5. Sense of Belonging to One's Fellow Citizens**

The degree to which a group's members possess a distinct sense of national identity is indicative of its political culture (Erikson, 1987). People's identification with one another may be the reason they belong to the same system. The degree to which members of a political system have faith and confidence in one another is a crucial aspect of the horizontal integration of that political culture. It's most likely tied to one's opinion of human nature; some societies have significantly more favourable views about their fellow people than others.

**Table 4:** Identification of One's Fellow Citizens

Vertical Form	Horizontal Form
Individuals' feelings of attachment to some higher-level political unit.	Individuals' sense of belonging among the people who make up the political system.

Source: (Elkins et al., 2013).

**5.6. Political Myth of Political Culture**

The effectiveness of a political myth in practical argument rests on its acceptance as accurate; it is accepted as valid if it explains the experiences of those to whom it is directed and supports their goals. If a myth gains widespread acceptance, it can serve a variety of beneficial functions in a political system, including linking the hero to a community, legitimizing power, establishing moral consensus, and limiting meaningful alternatives for action, all of which provide society with a level of predictability (Dittmer, 2011). In political culture, the term "political myth" refers to tales, metaphors, or symbols that civilizations create to defend, legitimize, or explain their political institutions, practices, and ideals. These myths frequently play significant roles in fostering social cohesion, supporting legitimacy, and forming collective identity. Foundational tales or narratives that explain the beginnings of the political system, the country, or important institutions are frequently included in political mythologies.

Heroic characters, significant occasions (such as revolutions or independence movements), and the tenets of the political system may all be emphasized in these narratives (Ceglarska, 2018).

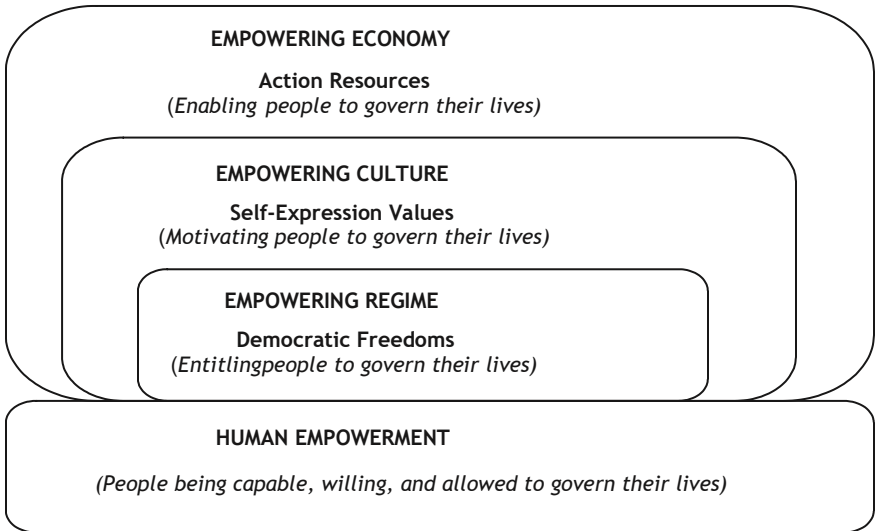
### **5.7. National Identity and Political Culture**

The set of historical events that produced a nation may be one of the most important predictors of a political system's members' feelings of national identity (Muniyappa, 2022). The process of establishing a nation's legal and physical boundaries is critical. The cultural counterpart to drawing a nation's borders is forming a national identity among its citizens. And, just as governments may have ambiguous or unsettled boundaries, so may the members of that system's sense of identity be vague or unsettled (VERBA, 2016). Horizontal links between the participants in a political system are unlikely to be strong in a nation where group struggle has shaped political history. The comprehensive idea of culture was one component of the anthropologist's response (Welch, 1993). This fact suggests that putting aside the argument over definitions, the concept of culture has traditionally been used in anthropology to characterize the breadth or depth of social divisions. as the term "culture" is often used to refer to civilizations themselves rather than just one aspect of them. Since politics has generally evolved within national contexts, "national identity" and "national traditions" are frequently equated in the framework of political culture (Janse, 2023). Political sentiments within a country can also be influenced by national identity. The key components of identity must be taken into account when assessing how national identity affects political culture inside the country (Henderson, 2007). Political culture highlights the crucial role it plays as a catalyst for change and growth and is regarded as a major factor in determining national identity. Similar to culture, national identity is a manufactured concept that is used to arrange and structure cultural resources by prevailing social and political demands (Molchanov, 2002). The emphasis on national identity highlights the idea that the agency representing which the authority acts should be the source of political power (Moltchanova, 2007).

### **5.8. The Decisional Process and Human Empowerment in Political History**

Demands from new groups to be included in the decision-making process are associated with the most catastrophic political crises in terms of belief systems. Such crises are common in societies, and they have shaped a significant portion of the political histories of the states we live in today. The history of democracy includes the aspirations of the working and middle classes to participate in politics and the expansion of voting rights (Welch, 1993).

**Figure 3:** The Human Empowerment Framework



Source: (Welzel, 2007).

### 5.9. Performance of Government and Political Culture

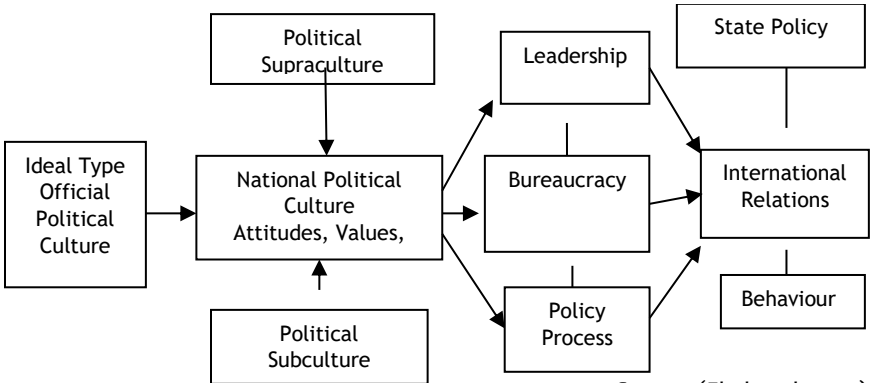
Resolving participation problems impacts the values connected with government performance. Opportunities to engage impact the output's scope, nature, and attainability. However, resolving two other crises linked to governmental work affects public perceptions of that output. One issue is the penetration crisis, while the other is the distribution crisis. The former refers to how the government's bureaucratic arms infiltrate society. Liberalism needed to redouble its resolve and strengthen its psychological roots in such a world (Cuordileone, 2005). How well a government performs affects how stable and in agreement a political culture is. Effective and widely embraced policies help to foster a sense of cohesion and common goals among the populace. Successful policies over time can help bolster political institutions, fostering continuity and stability in the executive branch. The ability to reform and adapt to new problems or situations is strengthened by effective government performance (PYE, 1972). Resilient and capable governments that can adapt policies, innovate, and act before crises arise can instill confidence in the political culture by showing that it is possible to deal with change and uncertainty.

### 5.10. Foreign Policy and Political Culture

Since foreign policy is inextricably linked to a policy, the relationship of political culture with a country's foreign policy is more complex and dynamic than any other policy. There may be several factors associated with the decision-making process of international relations. In addition to the political factor of a country, political attitudes, and values play a very important role in foreign policy making and it is very

difficult to decide without one (Burton, 2010). So political culture and foreign policy are too interlinked to ignore one another and a definite conclusion cannot be reached by ignoring a single one.

**Figure 4:** A Process Paradigm of Political Culture and International Relations

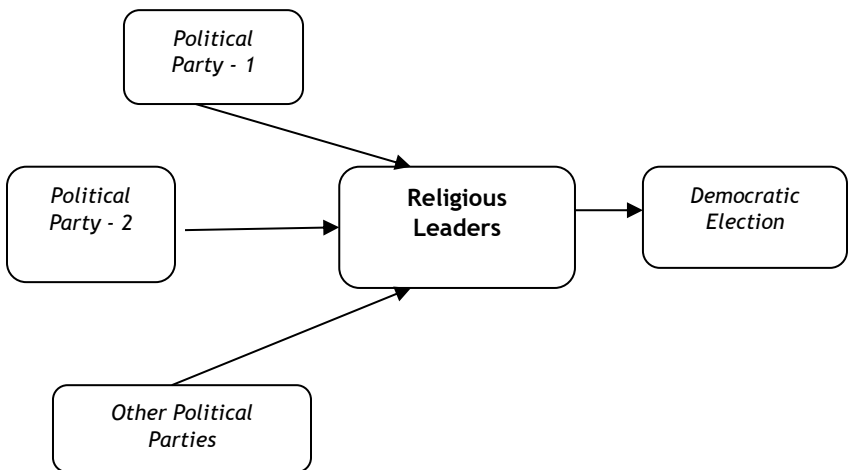


Source: (Ebel et al., 1991).

**5.11. Political Culture and Religious Aspects in Governing**

Religion is indistinguishably linked with political culture. In a scenario, especially in a democracy, when there is an election, every political party goes to the religious leader to get their vote, and it is often seen that just before the election, top leaders of every political party continue to flatter important religious leaders so that they can win the upcoming elections. The culture of relations between political leaders and religious personalities has existed in the subcontinent since prehistoric times.

**Figure 5:** The relationship between political culture and religious facts



Note: Figure created by the author

Because its essential concepts and precepts are documented in the Quran, Sunna, and Sharia, Islam is an easily recognized civilization, increasing the possibility that a measure of Islamic culture will be reliable. Finally, in Islam, religion and politics are doctrinally and historically linked. As a result, there is every reason to expect that Islamic culture will impact political institutions and public policies (Price, 1999).

The study of political culture provides a fundamental framework for understanding and analysing the intricacies of politics and governance. It includes the common values, attitudes, beliefs, and customs that influence how people and cultures engage with political systems and organizations. Gaining an understanding of political culture allows one to gain insight into popular preferences on economic regulation, healthcare, and education (Laitin, 2013). Policy agendas, mechanisms for reaching consensus, and the execution of laws that represent the goals and objectives of society are all influenced by cultural values. Comparative study of political cultures in other civilizations improves our comprehension of differences in governance styles, political systems, and policy results. It draws attention to how cultural elements influence how politics, international relations, and responses to global issues are shaped. Political culture offers a thorough prism through which to examine the complex dynamics of governance and politics. Understanding its ramifications can help academics and decision-makers overcome obstacles to governing, strengthen democratic resilience, and advance inclusive political processes that represent and preserve social goals and values.

## 6. Conclusion

Political culture and politics are linked so that government output has an abstractive relationship to political culture, just as every causal relationship has cause and effect. They appear to be playing distinct roles, but they all work towards the same goal. People cannot be divorced from the notion of government. Politics is unavoidable for adopting policies that promote people's participation and involvement in modern social and economic processes on a big scale; hence political culture cannot be separated from governance conditions. Socialization in modern culture refers to the individual's direct experience with the political system and its infiltration of important social groups (Fagen, 1969). As an illustration, political parties in England have functioned as "competing, pragmatic, and bargaining parties" since the mid-17th century (ROSE, 1963). Political culture should rarely be viewed as a competitor but rather complement other characteristics. A nation's political culture cannot exist without its political communication culture (Pfetsch, 2009). The interrelationships of culture, personality, and social status will focus on if we are interested in individual attitudes. If we're interested in public policy, we'll focus on which groups from whose cultural backgrounds have the most significant influence on political culture. People's behaviour is defined by culture, and political culture is determined by how the public acts when making policies to benefit the people. The aspects of political culture, such as norms, values, habits, and willingness, are not measured in a unit. However, these are the most important aspects of political culture in making decisions and ensuring government. As a result, political culture is a phenomenon that is difficult to differentiate or ignore while discussing politics and governing.

## 7. Limitations and Future Research Direction

This study, while offering insights into the interplay of political culture and governance, is limited by its focus on specific cultural contexts, which may not fully capture the diversity of political cultures globally. Additionally, the reliance on qualitative data limits the generalizability of findings. Future research should explore quantitative approaches to measure the impact of political culture on governance outcomes across a broader range of societies. Investigating the role of emerging technologies, such as artificial intelligence and social media algorithms, in shaping political culture could further illuminate their influence on political behaviour and policy-making, providing a more comprehensive understanding of governance in the digital age.

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