

The public policy analysis in system of political analytics

The public policy analysis in the system of political analytics is explored in the article. Levels of public policy analysis are distinguished and analyzed. Correlation between policy analysis and public policy analysis is considered. The tasks which is solving by public policy analysis are determined.

Keywords: *political analytics, public policy analysis, levels of public policy analysis, political analysis.*

Problems of state (public) policy increasingly come to the attention of civil society, they investigated its institutions, special research and policy centers, the purpose of which is to analyze and influence the processes of developing and implementing public policy. With the development of modern technologies civil society cannot simply demand that the government do something, but can offer specific (properly designed) solutions to pressing problems. Under these conditions, the authorities and the society should have basic knowledge of expert analysis and be able to build a strategy for cooperation in the public sphere.

All this led to the formation of the problem of state (public) policy as a separate object of scientific inquiry and practice. Institutional capacity of individual sciences is not sufficient for the implementation of comprehensive research policy issues in terms of transformational change. Use of policy analysis that contribute to interdisciplinary connections, makes it possible to eliminate the restrictions inherent in highly specialized fields of scientific knowledge. This allows you to harmonize their achievements in total synthesis, which will contribute to more efficient use of the principles of scientific knowledge to accelerate the process of state building, optimizing transformations course of the Reformation at the lowest cost to society.

Political scientists, as well as other scientists are developing a large number of concepts, models which help to understand and describe the political life of our society, but the problem is the scientific development of social policy development and implementation of a mechanism of public-policy development, monitoring, evaluation and improvement effectiveness.

In the post-Soviet space science there are gaps in analyzing public policy. Waged many discussions about terminology, social purpose, object, object, place among the social sciences and analytical work in the system. In addition, given the differences in the signs scientific traditions of Western and domestic opinion and the gap between theoretical developments and their practical implementation in the field in Ukraine.

Most Western scholars consider the analysis of public policy strictly separate and independent view of analytical work, regardless of political analysts. For them it is a discipline that studies society. Given the national tradition, it seems proper consideration of public policy analysis in the system is political analysts. We do not question his independence in the study of social problems, but stress the organic connection with political analysis, its principles, methodology and technique. Therefore, in this study we will rely mainly on the works of Russian and Ukrainian scholars, including: A. Ahremenka, V. Lobanov, K. Simonov, S. Turonka, O. Valevskoho, T. Bruce, A. Demyanchuk, Y. Kalnysha, A. Kilyevycha, Rebkala V., V. Romanov, V. Rubanova, Alexander Rudik, Yu. Surmina, S. and V. Teleshuna Tertychka.

The purpose of this paper is to study the analysis of public policy in the political analysts, that determine specific that is the subject of research of this type adjacent analytical activities. In accordance with this goal it is necessary to clarify the nature of political analysts and its components, consideration ratio analysis of public policy and political analysis, determination of objectives and policy analysis.

Determining where analysis of public policy in the Policy Analysis should also consider the role and image of modern analytics policy. As noted by B. Reydin, image analytics policy changes with time. The image of the analyst as an academic scientist whose product is a set of written documents inferior image analyst who contributes to the process through meetings and the use of other forms of more informal interaction. In some cases, a formal approach to the analysis of public policy has been replaced by group interaction in which a single analyst is one of the panellists. This situation also caused, according to the researcher, blurring the boundaries between policy analysis and management [11, P. 16-17].

Of policy and political analysis as we could refer to this trend analysts as a political analyst - theoretical and applied scientific knowledge industry realities related to the functioning of the political system of society. Of course some might disagree with this statement, but no one can deny the existence of many points of contact for Policy Analysis and Public Policy Analysis. Be right and he will say that most of the problems which are designed to solve the state (public) policy is not political in content, but they somehow require the use of political methods for their solution.

Ukrainian scientist Vladimir Rubanov defines political analyst as existing in the process of differentiation and integration of multidisciplinary scientific knowledge expert system methods and analytical procedures cycle, a closed formulation process and analyze the problems of political forecasting, policy advice, adoption and implementation of policy decisions [5, c. 40].

The political analyst - a system of knowledge and methods by which you can get the best available, most accurate and most complete understanding of the nature of social and political phenomena and processes. It is based on the socio-political laws and laws, significant relations that permeate these phenomena and processes that take into account the interests, needs and policy incentives entities. The purpose of political analysts - to get the best available, most accurate and most complete understanding of the essence of phenomena and processes taking place in politics for the adoption of effective solutions. The analyst needs to know why, how and how there was an event in this case affected this result, how it will manifest itself in the future and what factors will determine its development. An important theoretical challenge political analysts favor identify, understand patterns of generalization and conceptualisation of politics.

Thus, we can say that the political analyst serves as a theoretical and applied, political and knowledge management system, part of which is political analysis, political forecasting, analysis of state (public) policy, political

consulting, Theory of Political and administrative decisions, political and design modeling.

Depending on understanding the concept of "policy" can distinguish three main features, which will be directed at policy analysis: 1) the content of policy (polity) - a political organization of a society is a system of principles and norms, institutions and mechanisms, unite people in the political community; 2) political process (politics) - is the political system of society, the activities of its subjects, the relationship of different social groups and individuals about the use of public power institutions in order to realize their interests, political culture, public opinion, values and goals of political life; 3) the product of the political system (policy) - is the specific regulatory and distribution decisions and actions that create state policy (the rate, direction and action plan) making mechanisms and technologies of managerial decisions, evaluating their performance and forecast social consequences [10, s.16-17; 1, c.17].

Thus, on the basis of the above, we can distinguish three classes of problems, whose solution can be directed at policy analysis: 1) cognitive problems, which are formed due to the mismatch between the available level of knowledge about political phenomena and processes, their relationships with other phenomena and processes in society and the required level of knowledge for their understanding; 2) specific to subject political system (mainly the core of these problems is the power relations), the essence of which is to maximize the benefits of a particular actor in a specific political situation; 3) problems of social life (core - an effective public policy and policy) without affecting relations on the power, but need to be resolved politically.

The level of analysis in the policy that solves the problems of the first round, the researchers defined as the theoretical level. Analysis theoretical level involves a high degree of generality obtained knowledge, his ability to cover a large set of political phenomena and processes. The goal - finding and learning patterns of political life. A characteristic feature of these findings and patterns is their long-term relevance. In addressing cognitive problems political analysis focused on the interests of society as a whole and not to vuzkohrupovi interests or goals specific subject of the political system.

Decision making second and third set of problems forms the application layer analysis in politics. For this type of intelligence is marked utility, the utility of knowledge to solve specific problems of a particular political actor. The object of analysis applied in politics are the problems clearly localized in space and time. Applied knowledge aims direct impact on political processes and their correction according to the purpose [2, c. 9-11].

The object of policy analysis stands third class of problems that it is aimed at solving social problems through the effective state policy, and the second - a sphere of political analysis, where we have a client and its goals.

The general approach to policy analysis, policy analysis carried out at three levels - the theoretical, methodological and practical. At a theoretical level policy analysis focuses on the relationship determinants (causes) and content (objective, intentions, defining the problem and its solution means) public policy, that it aims to explain the nature of public policy, its properties and content. Application level policy analysis focuses on the relationship between state policy and its consequences. It directly relates to ascertain the adequacy, effectiveness and efficiency of the use of an alternative public policy. This level policy analysis requires a certain context, considering the specific events and phenomena of social life, that is generally directed to a specific public policies in specific circumstances. He has a clear spatial and temporal orientation. Unlike the theoretical level, practical, has great transformative potential.

These two levels of policy analysis and different institutional and usually pursue different goals. Entities engaged in theoretical analysis of public policy often universities and independent think tanks, and practical analysis conducted by experts from Government Policy analysts, which can be both civil servants and work in private consultancy firms directly for government and stakeholders groups. Theoretical level policy analysis provides information theory and models used for the practical development of public policy. In turn, applied policy analysis provides important material for theoretical generalizations.

In support of the determination of levels of public policy analysis give an opinion V.Lobanova Russian scientist who distinguishes two levels of policy as follows: 1) macro - examines the overall system of public policy and its results and consequences; 2) micro - focus is given to the formation of alternative policy options in a given area and assessing the effect of its implementation [3, c.33].

Regarding the methodological level, it should be noted that the methodology - a system of principles of scientific research, a set of research procedures for collecting, primary processing and analysis. The methodological level policy analysis "responsible" for that set of operations to convert the information in theoretical and applied knowledge of policies carried out correctly. This means, first, matching the general principles of constructing new knowledge. The most important among these are the principles of logic and empirical validity, test for truth / falsity, explicitness. I applied and theoretical analysis of policy scientific methods of knowledge: there is nothing taken for granted without proper evidence, justification and evaluation procedures. Secondly, proper transform initial information into new knowledge must be specific subject-matter of public policy analysis.

The most important methodological problems poorly understood policy analysis are three key issues:

- □ first problem is to identify the role of policy analysis in society, its functions;
- □ third problem stands algorithmic problem of policy analysis, develop its technological schemes that provide technology should allow solving problems that arise in practice management [8, c.155-156].

Ukrainian scientist Vladimir Rubanov, try making a distinction Policy Analysis and Policy Analysis notes that "the main criterion that allows to distinguish between substantive nature of policy analysis and policy analysis as a political-administrative, theoretical and applied scientific disciplines is the nature of the methods used, as a manifestation dialectical unity of general and special analytical in the preparation, adoption and implementation of public policy decisions and programs "[6].

Joint author's opinion is that both rational and expert methods used in the analytical process of political analysts and political experts apply to any and all phases of the cyclic process. That is the very complexity and diversity of public policy issues necessitates an integrated expert analysis and expert system of rational methods and procedures. But despite this, policy analysis is an independent political and managerial discipline that has not only its performers - policy experts, but also their own methodological framework: expert methods and procedures in the analytical process. Procedural functionality policy analysis is to achieve political experts using expert system techniques and procedures for the synthesis of analytical information prepared by political analysts by traditional rational methods. The scientist said that

the analysis by political analysts (the phase of initiation of goal and policy) and political experts carried out a preliminary analysis based synthesis (phase to develop optimal forecasting and policy options) [6].

Thus, the author stresses the inseparable unity of policy analysis and policy analysis. It defines the primacy of political analysis that is the basis for policy analysis. But going into this perspective realize that these two types of analytical activities (discipline, field of science) is not much different research methods as the subject area in which they are called to investigate. Their unity is evidence that they have the same basis - political analyst (general analysis, including expert analysis activity is a kind of activity), which determines the relationship between them.

Thus, policy analysis and policy analysis - the concept is not entirely identical. Policy analysis process is self-contained and yet indispensable semantic component of policy analysis. The result of the analysis of policy advice, the result of political analysis - the weather. In a broad sense of political analysis is primarily for politics.

Generalizing the definition of political analysis turn to political encyclopedia. There's political analysis is defined as the process of collecting and compiling information about the political system as a whole and its individual components, identifying relationships, interdependencies and mechanisms of interaction of the political process, its laws, analogues and determinants to predict trends and future results, the effects of political actions and their impact on society [4, c.26]. This understanding provides description of political institutions, processes and styles or patterns of political behavior and the use of research results in the interpretation of the political process within the political system [9, c.67].

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