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Public Policy

Abstract

State policy is a complex of decisions and activities adopted by the state to ensure the solution of social problems, increase the well-being of citizens and maintain the general social order. In the modern world, state policy plays an important role in each of the social, economic, political and cultural spheres and directly affects the development of society. This article will examine the concept of state policy, its main types, stages and the difficulties it faces.

The state, as the main institution of public power in society, performs its functions through the purposeful regulation of social relations in various spheres of life, the provision and protection of national interests, as well as the implementation of socially significant development programs (social, socio-economic) by executive authorities - economic, scientific-technical, spiritual-cultural, etc.) at the expense of allocated budget funds and attracted national, regional and local resources. A necessary tool for such regulation (management), as well as a strategy expressing national or regional goals and a program of measures to achieve them, is state policy.

Keywords: *public policy, constitutional law, legal education of citizens, state and municipal bodies, human rights and freedoms, integration of science and education, innovation, economic development*

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Dövlət siyasəti

Xülasə

Dövlət siyasəti, dövlətin ictimai problemlərin həllini təmin etmək, vətəndaşların rifahını artırmaq və ümumi sosial nizamı qorumaq üçün qəbul etdiyi qərar və fəaliyyətlərin kompleksidir. Müasir dünyada dövlət siyasəti sosial, iqtisadi, siyasi və mədəni sahələrin hər birində mühüm rol oynayır və cəmiyyətin inkişafına birbaşa təsir göstərir. Bu məqalədə dövlət siyasətinin anlayışı, əsas növləri, mərhələləri və qarşılaşdığı çətinliklər araşdırılacaq.

Dövlət cəmiyyətdə ictimai hakimiyyətin əsas institutu kimi öz funksiyalarını həyatın müxtəlif sahələrində sosial münasibətlərin məqsədyönlü tənzimlənməsi, milli maraqların təmin edilməsi və qorunması, habelə icra hakimiyyəti orqanları tərəfindən sosial əhəmiyyətli inkişaf proqramlarının (sosial, sosial-iqtisadi) inkişafı proqramlarının həyata keçirilməsi ilə -iqtisadi, elmi-texniki, mənəvi-mədəni və s.) ayrılmış büdcə vəsaitləri və cəlb edilmiş milli, regional və yerli resurslar hesabına həyata keçirilir. Belə tənzimləmə (idarəetmə) üçün zəruri alət, habelə milli və ya regional məqsədləri ifadə edən strategiya və onlara nail olmaq üçün tədbirlər proqramı dövlət siyasətidir.

Açar sözlər: dövlət siyasəti, konstitusiya hüququ, vətəndaşların, dövlət və bələdiyyə orqan-larının hüquqi maarifləndirilməsi, insan hüquq və azadlıqları, elm və təhsilin inteqrasiyası, inno-vasiya, iqtisadi inkişaf

Introduction

Public policy, along with the formation of the state, is a management tool, a means of combining financial, material, labor, information and other resources for solving urgent social problems (domestic policy), relations with other states and peoples (foreign policy), the organization of armed forces and actions (military policy), as well as a management strategy that expresses long-term and most important goals that cannot be achieved in the current conditions, combined with a program of measures for their implementation.

Moreover, the term "politics" (politike) itself, as is known, was introduced into circulation by Aristotle only in the 4th century BC (Nissim, 2012). Nevertheless, the phenomenon of politics, although not conceptually expressed, was associated with power relations, state-building, wars and territorial conquests, diplomatic practice, but was an integral part of the reality of ancient civilizations. American political scientist and professor at Yale University Robert Alan Dahl (1915-2014) wrote: "Politics is an ancient and universal practice; the art and science of political analysis have developed in different regions of the world for several millennia" (Kara-Murza, 2014).

Research

The term "state policy" entered scientific circulation much later than the concept of "politics", only at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries. Since the existence of politics did not manifest itself in other forms than state policy, and was actually identified with state policy, there was no need for this. Only with the development of civil society and democracy in the conditions of capitalism and bourgeois society, the phenomenon of state policy arose along with state policy. The need to distinguish independent types of "state" and "public" policy from the general category of "politics" became urgent.

The prominent German statesman Georg Jellinek (1851-1911) characterized state policy as "the doctrine of achieving certain state goals", "the doctrine of the art of state activity", aimed at the practical problems of "preserving or changing the existing order" (Kozhevnikov, 2009).

Public policy, according to Professor James Anderson, PhD, is "a formal, relatively stable, and sustained course of action by government officials and authorities in areas and industries that affect the interests and needs of the majority of people, with a specific purpose (Kaliyev & Nefedova, 2016).

It is "a system of measures, regulatory measures, laws, and financial priorities in one direction or another, announced by a government body or its representatives" (Sytin, 2010).

The concept of "public policy", traditional for Azerbaijani science, emphasizes the purposeful activity of state bodies in solving public and international problems, developing society, and ensuring security.

State policy has a number of characteristic features:

• it reflects a pre-planned vector of development of a specific public sphere, a sphere of relations managed by certain departments, and in this sense state policy is "zoned" accordingly;

• when solving complex problems that go beyond the powers of one department, its complex, interdisciplinary nature is revealed, due to which state policy is implemented in an "integrated" form;

• there are secret (secret) and public (open) ways of existence and implementation of state policy;

• its legal form (documentation), thereby placing responsibility for its implementation on individual executive bodies and officials; These are normative legal acts, as well as declarations, appeals, appeals and other official documents" (Vorontsov, 2011).

• "normative legal act of the state" and "state policy" are not the same, since not every act of this kind, especially in the form of "declarations, appeals, appeals", carries political content in the policy implemented by the state;

• taking into account the diversity of forms of governance in modern countries, it uses various development mechanisms: authoritarian, elite-group, democratic-collegial.

Another approach to understanding "state policy" is aimed at involving civil society, various social groups and sectors of society in the development and implementation of state policy: "State policy is an activity characterized by the systematic interaction of the state, the private sector. This includes civil society institutions, diversity - the will of people or certain strata of the population, various social, professional groups and strata, public associations, territories, related to the implementation of personal and public interests, the production, distribution and use of public resources and goods" (Jackson, 2013).

It is necessary to distinguish between the concepts of "state policy" and "state administration". The latter has a broader meaning, encompassing the system of state bodies, their functional powers, the mechanism and process of implementing regulatory activities in the field of established powers. State policy is one of the elements of state administration. Within the framework of state policy, "the most important public interests in a specific area of public relations, which act as the subject-object sphere of state policy," are selected, ranked, protected and defended, implemented and ensured (Newman, Jacquetta, & Linda, 2012).

The state policy of modern countries does not exist in a single, undivided form, but is distinguished by its wide range of levels, areas, areas of regulation and is divided into many specific components. That is, state policy should be considered in gender-specific relations and relationships, where gender is the entire class of phenomena included in the scope of the concept of "state policy", and types are subclasses subordinate to it (specific spheres and areas of state goal-setting, regulation, and in connection with them, these are the directions of activity of executive bodies).

Since state policy serves man, is based on human interests and is realized on human interests, it embodies the philosophy of man. From the perspective of the state, man is thought of as an object, and from the perspective of man, the state and society are thought of. These two sides form a composition and create a unified philosophical subject.

If history created the state, then the state has also shaped history by creating within its processes. It also continues to create history with its activities.

The state adopts legal norms through its policy, ensures the interests of people with legal norms, and determines the socio-physical and socio-moral statuses of people. With legal norms and administrative apparatuses, the state completes its citizens and foreigners, stateless persons with its composition and entirety. The subject and norms (means, rules of action, ways of action) of the state in unity form the concept of the state. Here, norms (laws, referendum acts, regulations, international norms and other decisions) and apparatuses, executive apparatuses (administrative and political apparatuses) participate as binding means. Policy acts and their content (level of service and level of response to demand) reveal the philosophical essence of the state. The state reveals its philosophical essence in the territory, borders, attributes, state symbols, national and ethnic culture of the people, and political system. The philosophical meaning of the state arises from the image of the result of its activity in thoughts. The state is understood, its composition is perceived, the goals of its activity are determined. As a result, the state and its entire essence are formed in thoughts. State law (domestic and in international relations) acts as a factor that determines its functions, duties and obligations. The fact that the state is a subject of action determines its philosophical existence. The subjectivity of the state's action is created by its management apparatuses. In this aspect, the existence of the state is transformed into a philosophical content by its policy. That is, politics is a conditioning activity. Its philosophical content is revealing. The state subject also forms the philosophy of politics. That is, the aggregate essence of the state structure forms the directions of politics. States, in order to influence the resources in a certain space and to appropriate the resources, as if divide the space and give rights to people with legal norms. More precisely, they establish, confirm and ensure their rights in spaces. In this aspect, the state presents the legal space to people and parties. States determine rights for people within the space in order for them to use the resources. They create conditions. They separate spaces and determine universal and specific

rights. The state protects and ensures its existence in the internal space and the international world through its policy. The international policy of the state, complemented by its internal policy and also arising from its activity and existence as a subject in the international world, forms the philosophy of world politics. The philosophy of world politics takes on a diverse composition by concentrating the philosophy of international relations in itself. The content of the world is revealed. The philosophy of world politics, starting from the hierarchical structures of states, also arises against the background of the relations between them. Existence and activity in unity form a philosophical whole. The philosophy of world politics encompasses the global, regional, and local relations of states, the universal and specific-concrete form, and the content based on the foundations of the services of states to humanity in general. The philosophy of the state is also formed from the combination of two conditional parts that form the structure of the state (this structure can be expanding and limited) and its content. Therefore, the state, in fact, constitutes the object of philosophical thought with its form and content.

Social problems are identified and addressed through the creation of new public policies or the reform of existing public policies (Kaliyev & Nefedova, 2016). Public problems arise in a variety of forms and require different responses (e.g., regulations, subsidies, quotas, and laws) at the local, national, or international level (Sytin, 2010).

Public policy development is a continuous process with feedback mechanisms. Testing and evaluation are essential for the functioning of this system (Vorontsov, 2011). The public problems that influence public policy formation can be economic, social, or political in nature (Jackson, 2013) Each system is affected by different public issues and therefore requires different public policies (Vorontsov, 2011).

In public policy formation, numerous individuals and interest groups compete and cooperate to influence policymakers to act in a particular way (Newman, Jacquetta, Linda, 2012) The public policy process involves a variety of actors, such as politicians, government officials, lobbyists, subject matter experts, and industry representatives. They use a variety of tactics and tools to achieve their goals, including publicly advocating for their positions, trying to influence their supporters and opponents, and mobilizing allies on a particular issue (Sytin, 2010). Many actors can play an important role in the public policy process, but the final say lies with government officials. At the same time, public officials are expected to adhere to ethical standards accepted in the public sector and to take into account the needs of all stakeholders (Vorontsov, 2011).

Government (state) policy is considered strong when it solves problems efficiently and effectively, serves justice, supports state institutions and their activities, and stimulates active citizenship (10)

Changes in society in recent decades have led to changes in the formation of public policy. Today, public policy is increasingly targeted, focused on measurable results and goals, and focuses on decisions that need to be made immediately (Vorontsov, 2011). In addition, mass communications and technological changes have led to the fact that the public policy system is increasingly complex and interconnected (Vorontsov, 2011). All of these changes pose new challenges to existing government policies and put pressure on them to evolve and remain effective and efficient.

When analyzing public policy from the perspective of protecting women's rights, scholars tend to consider issues such as the welfare state, labor practices, wages, employment, and unemployment (Sytin, 2010).

Conclusion

Public policy is the actions taken by the state through its legislative, executive, and judicial branches to influence various aspects of public life. This policy is the main mechanism for meeting the needs of society and ensuring sustainable development. The main points of importance are:
1. Solving social problems.
2. Ensuring social justice and equality.
3. Promoting sustainable economic development.

Thus, state policy is a complex and dynamically developing socio-political phenomenon with a thousand-year history, but not yet sufficiently understood from a conceptual point of view.

Specific types of state policy of the Republic of Azerbaijan are not sufficiently interconnected with each other and do not always take into account the goals and objectives implemented in related areas. Therefore, in order to give the types of state policy a systematic character, their theoretical and practical complementarity should be ensured.

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