CONCEPT «STATE POLICY» AND «PUBLIC POLICY»: CONFORMITY OR DIFFERENCE

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Studying the theoretical aspect of public policy through the prism of the science of administrative law, one cannot ignore the phenomenon of publicity, which is becoming more popular in the delineated area, as evidenced by the emergence and use of relatively new concepts in the theory of administrative law, such as: «public administration», «public order», «public security» or «public services». Similarly, the sign of publicity was extended to the sphere of public policy, however, unlike the indicated categories, the category of publicity did not receive widespread use.

At the same time, the correlation of the concepts of «state policy» and «public policy» has already become the subject of scientific papers by representatives of the theory of administrative law, who have proposed their own vision of the relationship between the concepts of «state policy» and «public policy». For example, A. Pukhkal and A. Gomolyako, defining the general and distinctive features of public and state policy, say that they can be identified as well as be different concepts depending on the mechanism of their development. State policy ceases to be state as such and acquires signs of publicity in the sense that the state is recognized as an actor, it acts and builds its policy by administering in the public sphere. In our opinion, public policy is a broader concept, since it covers not only public policy, but also the policy that non-governmental organizations, associations of state and public bodies or even private agencies carry out (or may implement) [[1], с. 111].

A. Demyanchuk comes to the conclusion that «public policy» is a broader concept, since it covers not only public policy, but also the policy that non-governmental organizations, associations of state and public bodies or even private structures carry out (or can implement) agencies. In contrast to the totalitarian regime, in a democratic society, the non-governmental sector of public life plays a significant role in initiating, developing and implementing policies in the interests of certain groups of the population, regions or the whole nation as a whole, that is, «publicity» (this is precisely what the definition above reflects term «policy» from a university textbook). Therefore, the use of the term «public policy» instead of the term «public policy» is more general [[2], c. 31-32].

In our opinion, when distinguishing between state and public policies, one should proceed from the etymology of the word public as a characteristic feature of complex state processes of a political nature. Public means a certain phenomenon,
an object that occurs in the presence of the public, people [[3]. с. 1187]. Taking into account the essence of state policy, in our opinion, talking about it as public will be erroneous. State policy is formed and implemented not by the public (people, people), but by authorized officials of state authorities. Most likely, this confusion arises due to the fact that officials of government bodies that are directly related to public policy are chosen by citizens of the country by voting. The people in this case only delegate their authority, but do not choose the direction and ways of implementing public policy in various fields. Another case is a referendum, where the will of the majority is taken into account when making strategic political and economic decisions. All of the above can be counted in favor of the fact that the policy implemented by public authorities cannot be considered public policy, since the public remains outside these processes turning into passive observers, sometimes turning into subjects of evaluation.

References:

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GENDER STEREOTYPES IN THE UKRAINIAN SOCIETY

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At the present stage of development in Ukraine, the topic of the state gender policy strategy has not yet formed, which is caused by its contradiction, versatility and dynamism. In addition, this issue has not received a proper study within the framework of science of state theory and law in Ukraine. Gender equality is one of the fundamental principles of the development of civil society and the constitutional state. The formulation and implementation of gender policy is main mechanism of rule of law support.

Issues related to gender inequality are very relevant in relation to the problem of biased attitudes towards the social, cultural roles of women and men. Traditional understanding of this issue in modern society is perceived in most ways as archaic, as no longer true. However, gender stereotypes that exist in the unconscious affect the creation of such serious problems as domestic violence, unequal conditions in the labor market, degrading honor and dignity. Gender inequality is one of the main causes of human rights abuses in Ukraine, despite Ukraine’s commitment to