

THE STRUCTURE OF POLITICAL PROCESSES, POLITICAL ANALYSIS, THE ROLE OF POLITICAL SYSTEMS IN POLITICAL PROCESSES

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Abstract: *This article reflects the structure of the political process, the most unique model of the analysis of the political process, and the role of political systems in the political process. Each concept is approached from its own methodological point of view. The article takes into account the political process, its analysis, and the specific features of the political systems necessary for the field of political science, and point out that it is a fundamental field necessary for the political modernization changes implemented in recent years information is provided by relevant facts. Effectiveness in the political sphere increases the quality, precision, and effectiveness of this direction. Also, clarifying the essence of the field of interest in political science will increase interest in this field. After all, the development of this field ensures the stability and development of the systematic activity of political processes. Modern standards of systematic solutions to certain problems in political processes allow updating.*

Keywords: *Political process, political analysis, political system, political problems, phenomenon, political development, political regime, political models, political science, sub-political systems, political concepts, systematic analysis of political process.*

In the systematic analysis of any political process, one should not forget the 3 important levels of similarity inherent in it. These are environment, historical development, and experience. Oxford University professor Freeman proposed the above ideal type in the theory of similarity of political phenomenon between different systems. The political process is a phenomenon that is studied by dividing it into parts and directions in the field of political science. In order to be a political process, it is necessary to have a subject, goal(system), result of the political process. The dictionary meaning of the word process is “forward movement”, and in political science, it is said that a situation, or went is systematically changed based on a certain law. The peculiarity of the political process is that it is not based on the instructions of any politician or leader, but represents a combination of activities, behavior and interests of political subjects. Therefore, the political process reveals its subjects and functions through various forms. In order for the process to give a clear result, it is necessary to find the point of intersection of the team, role, standard, and value. According to his interpretation of the political process:

- a) Seizing political power;
- b) Implementation of political interests;
- c) Expressing the behavior of policy subjects;
- d) It is expressed in the context of the implementation of political decisions.

In our opinion, the political process is the effect of organizational regulation and practical activity of political subjects on the way to their goal. On the issue of typology of political processes, well-known scientists Gabriel Almond and Powell have developed and classified as follows:

- 1) Articulation of interests;
- 2) Aggregation of interests;
- 3) Choosing a strategy;
- 4) Implementation of the decision;
- 5) Controlling.

This typology is inextricably linked to the state of the political regime. The political regime expresses the nature of the political process, and it exists in the mode of existence, the mode of standing, the mode of development, and the mode of decline. Political analysis as a distinct research process embraces a logically related coherence, and any political analysis emerges from an order or cognitive interest. American political scientists Mannheim and Carl Rich divide the most unique stages of political analysis into the following types:

- a) Problem conceptualization
- b) Problem modeling
- c) Making a program
- d) Choice of analysis method

Problem conceptualization. So, when political analysis is carried out, it is first understood to create a theoretical model that explains is phenomenon. As a result, the creation of a theoretical model will make clear the directions of the problem's impact on the event. The organizational and structural level of the problem is important for the object being analyzed. Among other things, it appears depending on its level, i.e, international, internal, political, oppositional, positional forms.

Problem a modeling. Modeling a program means simplifying it by schematizing, formalizing, dividing it into components. The quality related to the problem refers to quantitative indicators that are observable by the eye of abstract objects. The value of the objective variables is studied during the time intervals of the indicators, the causes and consequences are determined. There are 3 basic levels of measurement of problem variables, including nominal measurement, ordinal measurement, and interval measurement.

Making a program. Program development, which is the 3rd stage of policy analysis, is its essential core. Any political program in political studies consists of the following sections:

- a) **Theoretical section:** The explanation of the concepts of the goal, subject, task, object, problem is reflected.
- b) **Methodological section:** The rationale for data processing and analysis method is presented.
- c) **Organizational section:** It contains a detailed description of the research necessary to description of the research necessary to achieve the result, as well as its quantitative and

qualitative indicators. The central problem in the program is to determine the topic of research.

Choice of analysis method. The 4th stage of political analysis is the selection and use of an appropriate method for this analysis.

Invent analysis is a practical analysis method in political science, which is mainly used in the analysis of political processes and situations. The main goal of the Invent analysis is to the organize the political events taking place, to observe the objective trends between them and to make predictions through it. Invent analysis scheme:

1. Identifying the participants of the political process and the person behind each participant or influencing the entire process.

2. Assessment of the resources of each participant of the incident and the forces that support them.

3. Clarify the strategic goal, tactical task and interests.

Invent analysis:

1. Form the formation of the scenario of the development of events;

2. Form developing an alternative course of action;

3. Form assessing the level of probability;

4. It is a method of political analysis that consists in forming a comprehensive strategy.

So, the phenomenon of political system is studied in political science as a phenomenon of the system of political institutions, as a phenomenon of the political system of a country, as a phenomenon of international political systems. The phenomenon of political system has its own categorization process. This process enables him to systematically analyze a political event. The classification of the political system is the basis for the existence of its components and elements. Well-known political scientist Samuel Huntington evaluated the classification of political systems and emphasized that any political system has instrumental and ideological processes.

Instrumental political system is a natural process related to the natural formation and completion of political development.

Ideological political system serves as a political process, organized on the basis of a model considered acceptable.

Political systems consist of the following sub-systems according to their composition. If a systematic analysis of a political phenomenon is carried out, it is done while relying on a small political system within the political system.

1. Institutional sub-political system. It is the analytical that serves as the skeleton of the political system. It includes institutions such as the State, political party, social movement, mass media, and Interest groups. Determining the influence and relationship between the above is called institutional system analysis.

2. Normative sub-political system is an order based on laws and norms aimed at ensuring the stability and appropriateness of political institutions in the political system. It is also necessary to take into account national, historical, traditions customs, political rituals, rulings,

moral rules and prohibitions in the society when conducting systematic analysis through this sub system.

3. Communicative sub-political system is the unity of all political institutions, social relations, and needs that make up political system.

4. Ideological sub-political system is a movement sign of political consciousness and political culture specific to this political system. Also, the influence of ideological sub-political system on political processes with imagination, values, emotions, behavior of political subjects is the basis for forming a comprehensive strategy.

5. A functional sub-political system is a set of roles and functions performed by political institutions.

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