

The Priority Role of Political and Legal Analytics in State Building Under Modern Conditions

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Abstract: The article is devoted to the role and significance of analytics, the need for its more frequent use in state and interstate construction.

Keywords: Analytics, political analytics, legal analytics, types of analysis, state building, prognostics.

Introduction: In modern conditions, the necessity of making scientifically grounded decisions is indisputable.

One of the key instruments ensuring this is political and legal analytics.

The relevance of this research is determined by the increasing need of actively transforming states for deep and comprehensive analysis of political and legal processes to reduce threats and develop optimal development strategies.

The problem lies in the underestimation of analytics and its results in the decision-making process, as well as in the shortage of qualified personnel capable of conducting political and legal analysis under conditions of digitization and information chaos.

The purpose of this article is to provide a brief overview of the essence, content, and priority role of political and legal analytics.

To achieve the stated goal, the following tasks are proposed: reveal key concepts and methodological foundations of political and legal analytics; analyze its main types and instruments, including modern digital technologies; identify the specifics of applying political and legal analysis in state building; outline the role of analytics under conditions of global challenges and propose ways to enhance its effectiveness.

The novelty of the approach lies in an attempt at comprehensive understanding of the role of political and legal analytics not only as a theoretical discipline, but also as an urgent practical activity critically

important for sustainable state development in the 21st century, with special emphasis on integrating modern digital instruments and the necessity of developing analytical culture.

1. Theoretical and Methodological Foundations of Political and Legal Analytics

1.1. Essence and Significance of Political Analysis

Political and legal analytics as a complex discipline relies on the methodology of both political and legal analysis. Understanding its role is impossible without referring to fundamental terms. Thus, POLITICAL ANALYSIS (from Greek Analysis – decomposition, dissection) is traditionally understood as a method of researching political processes, facts, phenomena, situations through their dissection into component parts in order to study their root causes, sources of development, structure, acting forces, identifying main factors determining the logic of their actions. [1]

This type of analysis is one of the most complex types of professional activity for politicians, statesmen and civil servants, requiring current and verified information, special knowledge, rich experience, intuition and the ability to see phenomena in their real dynamics and cause-and-effect relationships. It is important to emphasize that under modern conditions, the presence of political intuition or experience is no longer sufficient; a systematic approach is required, supported by modern methodologies of information collection and processing. In the era of digitization and Big Data, the requirements for analytical skills and tools have significantly increased. This is not simply

quantitative growth of information, but a qualitative change requiring the analyst to be able to work with unstructured data, verify sources, and use specialized software.

Political analysis serves as the foundation for political foresight and forecasting, for scientific synthesis, i.e., creating a sufficiently complete, holistic, concrete understanding of the studied object. The ultimate goal of such analysis is the preparation and adoption of optimal political decisions, and on this basis, the implementation of successful actions, bringing to life, conducting political lines, strategies and tactics. [1]

1.2. Legal Analytics: Concept and Modern Trends

Parallel to political analysis, legal situation analysis plays a key role. It includes information collection, problem identification (or detection), its analysis and proposing possible options and ways of resolution. [2] The results of legal analysis are documented in writing. [3]

Today, in our view, legal and other analytics are predominantly needed for the activities of state and other organizations.

Traditionally, legal analytics is directed toward developing, coordinating and ensuring the entry into force of agreements, contracts, normative acts and other documents related to the emergence, change or termination of rights and obligations in various branches of law. However, today its functions are significantly broader. Modern legal analytics also actively uses digital instruments, including Legal Tech systems, to enhance the efficiency and accuracy of analysis. Legal Tech is a set of technologies and digital tools aimed at automating, optimizing and simplifying legal processes. These include platforms for analyzing and drafting legal documents, case management systems, databases of legislative acts and judicial decisions, as well as tools for processing large volumes of information, such as artificial intelligence and machine learning. The value of Legal Tech lies in the fact that these technologies significantly accelerate the performance of routine tasks, reduce the risk of errors and allow lawyers to focus on more complex and strategically important aspects of their work. In legal analytics, Legal Tech technologies have become indispensable for processing, systematizing and analyzing legal information.

Within the framework of legal analytics, tasks are performed for collecting, analyzing, systematizing and exchanging legal information, as well as participating in working groups and meetings. [4] Therefore, legal analytics has become a mandatory component of legal consulting, as well as an important element in the system of public administration and lawmaking.

1.3. Key Types and Methods of Analytical Activity

For comprehensive research of complex political and legal phenomena, analysts resort to diverse methods and approaches. Among them, the following can be distinguished:

Problem Conceptualization:

This initial stage includes examining the situation from the perspective of its influence on the activities of public administration bodies, their interaction with international partners. It presupposes thorough collection and study of information, determining key aspects of the problem and its structural elements. Without clear conceptualization, any subsequent analysis risks being superficial or directed at secondary aspects.

Political Analysis Programs:

Depending on temporal orientation and goals, prognostic (directed at researching future hypothetical situations), current (related to analyzing the current situation) and retrospective (oriented toward finding new approaches to interpreting already occurred events) programs are distinguished.

The choice of program determines the methodological toolkit and the nature of expected results. For example, prognostic analysis requires different methods than retrospective analysis.

Methodological Choice:

The choice of research means and techniques is determined by the nature of the problem itself, the preparedness of analysts, and the conditions under which the analysis is conducted. Such choice necessarily requires combining qualitative and quantitative, theoretical and empirical approaches.

The application of machine learning and artificial intelligence methods for processing large volumes of textual and statistical information in political analysis becomes relevant.

Applied methods may also differ in their form.

It is important to understand that there is no universal method; effectiveness is determined by the adequacy of the chosen toolkit to the specific research task.

Historical Analysis:

Comparing current events with the past and analyzing historical causes of political processes helps to understand their foundation more deeply and predict possible changes in the future. Knowledge of historical experience, causes of achievements and failures, is important in forming a holistic understanding of political processes. Ignoring historical context often leads to repeating mistakes in public administration.

Systematic and Comparative Analysis:

Analysis of social life requires a systematic approach due to its complexity and diversity. Comparative analysis reveals common features and specifics of political life in different countries, peoples, epochs, allowing lessons to be extracted and successful experience to be adapted.

Sociocultural Analysis:

The activity of each state is carried out within the framework of its values, myths, ideologies and culture, formed by historical and social conditions, as well as the physical environment.

The sociocultural approach studies how people interact, establish connections and form relationships based on values, traditions and stereotypes. Underestimating sociocultural factors can nullify the most well-thought-out political and legal reforms.

Empirical Methods:

Empirical methods, such as statistical data analysis, public opinion polls, studying the positions of political actors (parties, factions, interest groups), allow identifying characteristic features of the political landscape and dynamics of public sentiment. They help to study in detail the stages of making governmental decisions, formulate practical recommendations and short-term forecasts, which contributes to increasing the effectiveness of public administration and political activity in general.

Accurate and reasoned assessment of the sentiments of socially active population segments (analysis of the balance of forces) is an integral part of every public figure's work.

Tabular methodology (graphs, diagrams, tables, sector circles) reveals the positions of social strata regarding a political event or government action. It has limited possibilities: staticness.

Dynamic methodology analyzes the positions of political actors in relation to a specific political event. The methodology is based on dividing political forces into those supporting the event and those opposing it.

Content Analysis:

In social and political activity, one has to deal with various documents and information sources. Analysis of data from social networks and online media, requiring specialized tools and approaches to verification, acquires special significance. These data demonstrate the general development and dynamics of political activity. Therefore, content analysis becomes one of the most important auxiliary methods for preparing and implementing political decisions and forecasts.

Advantages: possibility of reducing the overall volume of researched material, relative cheapness, limitation of subjective influences when working with available information, accessibility of materials for analysis. Modern software tools for content analysis significantly expand its possibilities, allowing the processing of large text arrays and revealing hidden patterns. The result of content analysis is an analytical note containing conclusions and recommendations for making an informed important decision.

Use of Computer Technologies:

Today, many computer tools have been created that help collect information, analyze and predict the development of political events, as well as control the implementation of adopted decisions. Their number and functional capabilities continue to grow, including modern platforms based on artificial intelligence and cloud analytical solutions. Their use allows automating research, computerizing analytical activities, developing variants of political decisions, modeling their probable consequences, choosing the most preferable decision and formalizing it as a document. [5]

It is important to note that the application of legal analytics also has its peculiarities: "Legal analytics ensures not only mechanical accumulation of knowledge about various legal phenomena and processes, but also analyzes stable, recurring connections between them, reveals patterns and trends in the emergence, functioning and development of various legal phenomena and individual legal institutions. Research of patterns and priorities in the development of legal phenomena of modernity and global political, economic and legal processes (such as, for example, globalization and digital transformation) allows predicting further development of both individual means of legal regulation and law as a whole. Legal research allows seeing the real state of affairs and prospects for developing one's own legal system and legal systems of other countries. Objective analysis of foreign legal practice also helps eliminate ideological biases in legal theories and doctrines." [6]

2. The Analyst as a Key Subject of Political and Legal Analysis: Requirements and Challenges of Modernity

The success of political and legal analytics directly depends on the qualifications and personal qualities of the specialists conducting it. Let us examine who an analyst is in the modern understanding. ANALYST – a person who can professionally (logically) construct reasoning and draw correct conclusions. The role of professional analytics has especially increased in the information age. The profession of analyst is currently extremely in demand. This idea remains relevant today,

especially regarding experts who are capable of working with large volumes of data and complex analytical methods. Such experts must possess not only deep knowledge in their subject area, but also critical thinking skills, information handling skills, and mastery of modern analytical tools.

It is important to distinguish genuine analytics from simplified approaches. For example, sociological surveys, while being a valuable source of data, are not analytics in themselves; they require deep and qualified interpretation in a broader context to become the basis for analytical conclusions.

A professional analyst must identify trends earlier than they are voiced in the media or receive other (negative) forms of manifestation. [7]

An analyst is a professional who processes data and creates forecasts, analytical reports, graphs and plans based on them. Their main task is information collection, its analysis and correct interpretation. At the same time, the qualifications and experience of specialists engaged in legal analysis play an important role. [8]

2.1. Shortage of Qualified Analysts and Ways to Overcome It

Modern literature indicates an existing shortage of specialists possessing deep knowledge and significant experience in the field of legal analytics. [9] Demand for such specialists continues to grow due to the complexity of legal regulation and the need to analyze large volumes of legal information (for example, in the field of AI regulation, data protection, cybersecurity). This shortage is caused by several factors: first, the rapid development of technologies themselves (AI, Big Data), requiring new competencies; second, the interdisciplinary nature of analyst work, who must combine legal knowledge with skills in IT, statistics, and sometimes behavioral economics; third, not always sufficient attention from educational systems to training such specialists. To overcome this shortage, targeted efforts are needed to update educational programs, create professional development courses, and popularize the analyst profession.

2.2. Ethical and Professional Standards in Analyst Work
Analysts must adhere to strict "neutrality" and maintain complete impartiality in their activities to correctly predict those events regarding which consumers or clients have approached them.

This means that the analyst must strive for objectivity, avoiding the influence of personal preferences, political sympathies or pressure from the client. Only such an approach allows correctly identifying and predicting the development of events regarding which

information consumers or clients have approached them. The difficulties of political analysis are often connected with pressure from certain political forces or interest groups, however, recognizing this fact should not lead to abandoning objectivity, but on the contrary, requires even greater principled approach and professionalism from the analyst.

The essence of analytics is also to look anew at the object (or situation) itself, at the problem connected with it, and at how this problem can be solved. At the same time, it is necessary to consider not only possible, but sometimes even hypothetical scenarios of event development, which allows proposing non-standard paths for its resolution. [10]

This requires creativity from the analyst and the ability to go beyond template thinking.

Quality legal analytics can only be carried out by a highly qualified lawyer-expert capable of systematic and comprehensive analysis of normative legal acts, generalizing information obtained as a result of legal research and preparing, taking into account the conducted legal analysis, proposals in the form of legal conclusions, document drafts and other forms necessary for the client.

3. Political and Legal Analytics in State Building of the Republic of Uzbekistan: Challenges and Prospects

Considering the role of political and legal analytics in state building, the author finds an unexpectedly accurate metaphor in the definition of analysis from the financial sphere: "Critical analysis by a specialist of a firm's balance sheet to determine its creditworthiness." [11] If we transfer this image to the state, then its "creditworthiness" in the broad sense is not only economic viability, but also political and legal stability, investment attractiveness, trust of citizens and international partners. It is precisely for assessing and enhancing such state "creditworthiness" that deep political and legal analytics is necessary.

The continuing large-scale transformations and reforms in modern Uzbekistan need regular analysis of these processes in their development (dynamics). Today, when the country is solving ambitious tasks of modernizing all spheres of life, quality legal and political analytics becomes especially in demand for state and other organizations.

Because: 1) conducting political and legal analytical research; 2) forecasting processes; 3) developing prospective development programs (complementing state (or alternative) programs) 4) and most importantly, using them in their activities (or implementing them in reality) would contribute to achieving such a level of (economic "creditworthiness"

and) political and legal favorability at which conditions would be created for attracting foreign investments, which would lead to creating new jobs and dynamic development of the national economy.

The creditworthiness of any country (including political and legal stability) is a kind of reliability indicator that reflects the borrower's (economic) capabilities to obtain credit and (legislative guarantees) to repay it on time. If a state's rating falls, the investment attractiveness of its market automatically decreases.

Therefore, Uzbekistan's leadership has been taking real state steps to attract investments since the beginning of reforms. Such steps include liberalization of the currency market, tax reforms, improvement of visa regime, measures to protect investor rights and improvement of the legislative base, which was reflected in the improvement of the country's positions in some international ratings, for example, Doing Business (before its discontinuation). However, despite the achieved progress, experts note persisting challenges, such as the need for further strengthening of the judicial system and fighting corruption. These challenges require not only political will, but also deep analytical understanding to develop effective solutions.

Decisive and non-standard measures to attract local investments and use internal resources are also necessary. First and foremost, this concerns labor migrants who are "raising" the economies of other countries. Issues of regulating labor migration, protecting migrants' rights and creating conditions for the return and reintegration of qualified personnel remain relevant for Uzbekistan. Programs to support compatriots abroad are being developed. Another problem: why do graduates of foreign universities and specialists working abroad not hurry to return? This "brain drain" problem is characteristic of many developing countries. To solve it, Uzbekistan is taking steps to improve working conditions, increase wages in individual sectors and create a more attractive scientific and innovative environment, however, competition for talent at the global level is high. In other words, there are sufficient reasons and grounds for conducting analytical research in the context of Uzbekistan's development. [12]

4. The Significance of Analytics in the Context of Global Challenges and the Dialectics of Base and Superstructure

Some may think that the role and significance of analytics in state building is somewhat exaggerated, and therefore I anticipate some objections, such as: "Being determines consciousness," that economics is primary, especially since in Soviet times we were taught in the course of "Political Economy" according to Marx

(referring to the generation that caught the Soviet Union) that "The totality of these production relations constitutes the economic structure of society, the real foundation, on which arises a legal and political superstructure and to which correspond definite forms of social consciousness." [13] Yes, this is true, but it is also known that "The connection between base and superstructure is dialectical in nature. Once arising on a certain base, the superstructure exerts reverse and moreover powerful influence on the base and the development of society as a whole." [14] It is precisely political and legal analytics, as part of this "superstructure," that is capable of identifying points of effort application for such effective reverse influence, directing the development of the base in the right direction and adapting superstructural institutions to changing economic realities.

Humanity and the institutions of coexistence it has created are living through not the best (anxious) times and most likely are approaching another stage of serious global challenges and transformations. Tension in the world is rapidly growing, the behavior of world leaders and actions of other countries are becoming unpredictable, and there is widespread decline in morality and ethics. These trends have received further development against the backdrop of events such as the COVID-19 pandemic, escalation of geopolitical conflicts, growth of economic inequality and intensification of information wars. People are becoming increasingly aggressive and indifferent to each other. Violence, terrorism and mass deaths have become frequent phenomena in the news space. Uncertainty, confusion, chaos in international relations have become the norm; non-fulfillment of undertaken obligations and violations of generally accepted norms of international law have become common. Double standards or the absence of any standards whatsoever. In such a situation, it is necessary to pay increasing attention to professional forecasting and future modeling. Scenario planning and risk analysis under conditions of high volatility acquire special importance.

4.1. The Need for New Type Analytical Centers

In every modern state, there appears a need to create analytical, expert centers consisting of the most authoritative and adequate members of society. Many countries actively develop networks of state and independent "think tanks," however their real influence on decision-making can vary greatly depending on the political system, the level of independence of these centers and the demand for their product from decision-makers.

Conclusion

The conducted analysis allows concluding that political

and legal analytics is not simply one of the tools of public administration, but its integral, priority component, especially under modern conditions of global instability and large-scale internal transformations characteristic of countries such as Uzbekistan.

First, it was shown that deep understanding of political and legal processes, based on modern methods of collecting, processing and interpreting information, including digital technologies and AI, is critically important for making informed and effective management decisions.

Second, an acute need was identified for highly qualified analysts possessing interdisciplinary knowledge and adhering to strict ethical standards of neutrality and impartiality; the existing shortage of such personnel is a serious challenge.

Third, using the example of Uzbekistan, it was demonstrated how political and legal analytics can and should contribute to successful reform implementation, increasing the country's "creditworthiness" and solving pressing socio-economic problems, such as attracting investments and managing migration processes.

Fourth, the increasing role of analytical forecasting and modeling under conditions of international challenges requiring proactive positions from states and the ability to adapt to rapidly changing environments was emphasized.

In light of the above, it appears that existing national analytical centers should play an increasingly important role in society's development. However, the global nature of many modern problems dictates the necessity for a qualitatively new level of coordination and cooperation. The ideal option would be creating an international, supranational Center for Analytics and Forecasting. The difference of such a Center from existing international organizations, such as the UN, could consist in the fact that its experts, not being bound by defending narrow national interests, could focus on developing objective assessments and forecasts in the interests of all humanity, a unified Planet facing existential threats. The world and civilization have gone too long toward the current threshold of tension, often ignoring warnings. It is not necessary to wait for even greater catastrophes; preemptive analytics and compromise decisions based on it are the path to a safer future. The names of such structures may be different, but their content should meet the demands of the times and contribute to harmonizing international relations and sustainable development of all countries.

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