ARTICLES

Czech Study of Public Policy in the Perspective of Three Dominant Approaches

Vilém Novotný[1]
Charles University in Prague

Abstract: *The Velvet Revolution in 1989 did not represent only a fundamental change of the political regime, but also the beginnings of contemporary Czech study of public policy and policy expertise. This article aims to present its significant institutional aspects on the basis of a systematic analysis drawing on deLeon, Trent and Stein's models of (sub)discipline development. It assumes that the development of a field of study is driven by the interaction between its inner dynamics and the surrounding environment (society, state and international academic community). The article identifies three dominant approaches in the configuration of the Czech field – Prague public policy, Brno political science and Brno social policy – and it focuses on their supporting infrastructure, frames of reference and contacts with the international academic community. Finally, it outlines the study's development stages, revealing that Czech study of public has been quickly catching up with its Western counterparts.*

Keywords: *study of public policy; public policy; policy analysis; policy research; policy expertise; history of science; Czech Republic*

VILÉM NOVOTNÝ – Department of Public and Social Policy, Faculty of Social Sciences, Charles University in Prague • vnovotny@fsv.cuni.cz

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INTRODUCTION

The Czech Republic recently commemorated the 25th anniversary of the Velvet Revolution. During the past quarter century, it underwent a significant transformation of its political regime from communist dictatorship to liberal democracy while being exposed to the same outside pressure as other Western democracies (e.g., economic globalisation, European integration, security threats, global economic crisis etc.). This led to an increased demand by the political and socioeconomic elite to formulate adequate solutions to social and political issues faced by the Czech society and state. To supply the demanded public policy expertise, many different approaches to public policy were established simultaneously. On the one hand, they followed the tradition of Czechoslovak policy research and analysis, while on the other hand, they adopted "Western" approaches and focused policy analytical and advisory activities. A relatively large body of literature has been devoted to overviewing the rapid development, establishment and standardization of various aspects of these approaches (see Potůček, 2007; Hejzlarová, 2010; Novotný, 2012; Mouralová et al., 2015; Veselý, Nekola & Hejzlarová, forthcoming). Therefore, this article concentrates on what has been shaping contemporary Czech study of public policy.

The aim here is to present significant institutional features of the existing configuration of Czech study of public policy. The article argues that the configuration is mostly formed by three explicit approaches to the study that can be labelled Prague public policy, Brno political science and Brno social policy. To better understand Czech policy study, it asks what the essential features of its supporting infrastructure are. Second, the article inquires into their shared frames of reference and the ways they have been innovative compared to its foreign counterparts. Third, it studies how they interact with public policy studies abroad.

The structure of the article follows these areas of concern. At the beginning, the methodology applied in studying the Czech case is discussed. Next, the article shortly describes the configuration of Czech study of public policy and examines the formation of the supportive infrastructure of three dominant approaches in the areas of organisation, teaching, research, publication and professional association. These elements represent milestones in the de-

velopment of not only each particular approach but also Czech policy study as a whole. Subsequently, the article pays attention to the frames of reference. On the analysis of essential textbooks, it shows the shared frame of reference and originality of each of these approaches. Next, it focuses on their interaction with the international academic community, including the influence of foreign studies on the Czech field and its involvement in the international academic community. Finally, the article synthesizes the findings by outlining the development phases of Czech study of public policy.

METHODOLOGY

There are many conceptualizations of public policy and approaches to its study (cf. Hogwood & Gunn, 1984). To seize this complexity it is helpful to use some general concept. For this purpose the concept of *study of public policy* seems to be appropriate (see Novotný, 2012). It embraces all approaches to public policy study that try both to grasp their subject – public policy – in its totality, and it also embraces all of its aspects (policy studies, analysis, evaluation, research etc.). A particular study has a specific configuration depending on the significant features of the particular approaches that comprise it. To better understand the configuration of Czech policy study it seems appropriate to use the historiographic approach applied by Peter deLeon (1988) to the development of policy sciences or by John Trent and Michael Stein (Trent, 1987; Trent & Stein, 2002; Stein, 1998) to the development of political science.

The analytical framework employed here strongly relies on Trent and Stein's interactive model of discipline development (op. cit.). It approaches the study of a discipline from a holistic perspective and assumes that its configuration is based not only on the fields' inner development dynamics (infrastructure, orientations, frames of reference), but also on its interaction with the environment (society and state as well as the international academic community) (cf. Trent 1997, p. 18). Because of space limitations, the article examines only the basic pillars of the supporting infrastructure (organisational platforms, degree programmes, research units and their outputs, publication patterns, participation in professional associations), (sub)disciplinary frames of reference (shared knowledge on public policy, originality in the international context) and interaction with international academic community (study and research fellowships abroad, participation in international research projects and organisations).

The following inquiry into Czech policy study is based on document analysis. The data consists of general syntheses, textbooks, review articles, important publications, expert debates, key scholars' biographies and presentations of educational, research and professional organisations (curricula, publication outputs, activities, journals etc.). It is complemented by bibliometric analyses of essential Czech textbooks and records in the Web of Science and Scopus databases. Particular methodologies of database search and bibliometric analysis are described in the relevant sections below. All this is accompanied by the personal experience of an active participant of Czech study of public policy.

INSTITUTIONAL CONFIGURATION OF CZECH POLICY STUDY AND THE INFRASTRUCTURE OF ITS THREE DOMINANT APPROACHES

Going through Czech texts dealing with public policy, one can observe that quite a variety approaches addressing various aspects of public policy from different perspectives emerged in the Czech Republic after 1989. After a closer scrutiny one can arrange them on the following scale:

- administrative science (e.g., Hendrych, 2003);
- public economics or public finance (e.g., Strecková, Malý et al., 1998; Malý & Pavlík, 2004; Peková, 2008; Půček & Ochrana, 2014);
- public and social policy as a separate discipline (Potůček et al., 1994; Damohorský et al., 1996; Potůček et al., 2003; Potůček et al., 2005; Veselý & Nekola, 2007; Nekola, Geissler, & Mouralová, 2011);
- the phases of public policy-making process as part of social policy and social work (Winkler, 2002, 2007; Hora, Suchanec & Žižlavský 2014);
- particular policy domains such as social policy (e.g., Potůček, 2004; Saxonberg & Sirovátka, 2009), health policy (e.g., Hnilicová, Dobiášová & Tulupova, 2012; Dlouhý, 2014), education policy (e.g., Pabian, Šima & Kynčilová, 2011; Kohoutek, 2014) etc.;
- constructivist approach to public policy as governance (Colebatch, 2005);
- reception of French public policy analysis (Novotný, 2006, 2008a, 2008b; Kráľová, 2006, 2008, 2010);
- policy analysis as part of political science (Fiala, 1991, 1995; Fiala & Schubert, 2000; Schubert & Blank, 2005);
- decision-making and analysis in politics as modern political analysis (e.g., Prorok, 1996).

However, most of these approaches address public policy implicitly, as part of different disciplines (economics, law, sociology, public administration, social work etc.) or fields of study such as social policy, health policy, education policy etc. But only a few of them explicitly declare their affiliation to the study of public policy by mentioning public policy officially in the titles of their or-

ganisations, accredited degree programmes, textbooks, research activities etc. Apart from the aforementioned approaches, there is also a broad "grey zone" that, in the vein of Molière's Mr. Jourdain, does what Colebatch (2006) calls policy work and studies public policy without knowing about it.

Based on such explicit declarations of affiliation to study of public policy such as an accredited field of study, general public policy textbook and research activities, and my personal observations, I identified three major approaches and labelled them Prague public policy (official mentions in degree programmes, textbooks, and research activities), Brno political science (textbook and research activities) and Brno social policy (degree programmes and research activities). Because these three approaches each developed a significant supporting infrastructure and dominate Czech study of public policy in terms of organisation, teaching, research and publication activities, I consider them as the core of Czech study of public policy. These approaches also represent three major strategies of how to address the study of public policy – and the other approaches that have emerged in the Czech Republic can be subsumed under these major strategies. Due to limited space, the following part briefly outlines the characteristics of Prague public policy, Brno political science and Brno social policy and shortly discusses their supportive infrastructure in terms of organisational background, teaching and research.

Prague public policy

The Prague school of public policy is most likely the oldest and most elaborated approach. Treating public policy and social policy as a separate scientific discipline, this approach is close to Lasswell's concept of policy sciences (Lasswell, 1971). The Prague public policy as a scientific discipline is formulated by its main representatives such as Martin Potůček, Miroslav Purkrábek, Josef Vavroušek, Petr Háva, Pavol Frič, František Ochrana, Arnošt Veselý and Martin Nekola within the aforementioned interconnected synthetic publications (Potůček et al., 1994 etc.). The key concepts used in its study of policy include the three regulators of society's life (the market, the state and the public sector), public interest and public policy problem. A lot of attention is paid to the themes of Beveridgean welfare state, governance and methodology of policy study, especially policy analysis.

This approach is primarily anchored in the organisation of the Department of Public and Social Policy, Faculty of Social Sciences, Charles University in Prague (KVSP). The department was established from the social policy section at the Department of Sociology as part of the Institute of Sociological Studies (ISS) during the reorganisation of the Faculty of Social Sciences (FSV)

of Charles University in Prague in 1993. It was led first by Martin Potůček (1993–1994) and later by Miroslav Purkrábek (1994–1996). In 2009, a new impulse for its development came with the appointment of Arnošt Veselý who replaced Petr Háva (1997–2009) as head of the department and became also the deputy head of ISS (cf. Potůček, 2007; ISS, 2014).

Concerning teaching activities, the department has from its inception directly participated on the implementation of the Bachelors programme in Sociology and Social Policy and the Masters in Public and Social Policy (since 1993/1994). The portfolio of programmes under the umbrella programme of Sociology was gradually enlarged to include a doctoral programme in 1996/1997, a blended learning Masters programme in the 2007/2008 academic year, an English-language doctoral programme in 2008/2009, and a blended learning Masters programme in 2013/2014, all under the title Public and Social Policy. Finally, a Bachelors programme in Political Science and Public Policy under the umbrella programme of Political Science is going to be introduced in the 2015/2016 academic year (in cooperation with the Institute of Political Studies at FSV UK). (ISS, 2014)

The development of the research infrastructure of the Prague school of public policy was significantly influenced by two large consecutive research projects of the Czech Science Foundation – Analysis of the Process of Formation and Implementation of Public Policy in the Czech Republic (1994–1996) and Analysis of the Process of Decision Making, Financing and Communication in Public Policy in the Czech Republic (1997–1999) implemented at the department under Purkrábek. But after this promising start, the research activities moved from the department, also due to Purkrábek's serious health problems, to two newly established research institutions, the Center for Economic and Social Strategies (CESES) at the Faculty of Social Sciences and the Institute for Health Policy and Economics (IZPE) that incorporated most of the department's staff.[2]

Headed by Martin Potůček, CESES initially concentrated on processing strategic analyses and forecasts for the country's social democratic governments (e.g., Potůček et al., 2001; Potůček, 2002; Potůček et al., 2003; Frič et al., 2004; Potůček et al., 2004; Potůček et al. 2005b etc.) and gradually became the most significant research institution of the Prague school of public policy. After the government contracts, another significant development impulse came

2 It is possible to distinguish two basic strategies for building a research infrastructure. The first one founds research units within the same educational institution, with strong personal links to the original academic department (e.g., CESES). The second one establishes policy research institutes outside the university, usually under a particular government ministry (e.g., IZPE).

in the form of a faculty-funded research project, Development of Czech Society in the European Union: Challenges and Risks (2005–2011).

CESES was in charge of the Visions and Strategies for the Development of Czech Society in the EU subproject which consisted of several working groups, including Strategic Governance (Martin Potůček, since 2008 František Ochrana; e.g., Potůček, 2008; Potůček et al., 2009; Ochrana et al., 2010), Modernisation and Its Actors (Pavol Frič), Competitiveness of Czech Economy and Social Cohesion (Vladimír Benáček, since 2008 Martin Potůček), Visions and Strategies for the Development of Czech Society in the EU – Concept, Coordination, Communication (Miroslava Mašková, e.g., Potůček, Musil & Mašková, 2008; Potůček, Mašková et al., 2009; Frič & Veselý, 2010) and Security (Miloš Balabán, e.g., Balabán, Rašek et al., 2010). Arnošt Veselý's Methodology of the Analysis and Making of Public Policies and Strategies group was considered the most important for the theoretical development of the field (Veselý & Nekola, 2007; Veselý, 2009; Ochrana, 2010; Nekola et al., 2011). Other public policy research projects were carried out by CESES in other areas, especially security policy (Center for Security Policy) (e.g., Rašek et al., 2004; Stejskal, 2007; Balabán, Stejskal et al., 2010), the public sector and Czech elites (Frič et al., 2003; Frič et al., 2010; Angelovská, Frič & Goulli, 2010), values in Czech society (e.g., Prudký et al., 2009; Prudký et al., 2010) etc. Nevertheless, with the end of the Visions and Strategies project, the research activities of CESES subsided. (cf. CESES, 2014)

The second research centre was the Institute for Health Policy and Economics (IZPE). Based in Kostelec nad Černými Lesy and headed by Petr Háva, it was established as an analytical agency of the Czech Ministry of Health (e.g., MZV, 2004). The IZPE team included other people from the KVSP such as Miroslav Purkrábek, Bohumila Čabanová, Věra Tomandlová, Karolína Dobiášová or Olga Angelovská. It focused on issues of health policy and economics, immigrants' access to health care, violence in health and social services, funding of health care at the regional level etc. Its outputs were published in a series on "Zdravotní politika a ekonomika" (Health Policy and Economics) in 2002–2005 (e.g., IZPE, 2002, 2003 etc.).

After the IZPE was shut down in 2006, people connected with the department moved back to the KVSP and started to work under Háva within a research subproject of the ISS entitled Justice and Social Cohesion as Preconditions for the Development of Czech Society in the Reflection of Justice and Solidarity in the Field of Social and Health Services, Their Quality and Accessibility project, which was carried out under the above-mentioned faculty-funded research project (2005–2011) (e.g., Háva & Čabanová, 2008). A new impulse for a significant development of individual research activity at the department and contacts with the international academic community came with Arnošt Veselý's Policy Workers in the Czech Public Administration project (2012–2014) (e.g., Veselý, 2013a). (cf. ISS, 2014)

Brno political science

The Brno school of political science represents another explicit approach to the study of public policy. Formulated by its leading figure, Petr Fiala, in the first Czech public policy textbook (Fiala & Schubert, 2000), it currently dominates policy analysis as a sub-discipline of political science. Policy analysis is a comprehensive term which includes political scientists' analytical approach to public policy and which is based on the key concept of three political dimensions (polity, politics and policy). The mainstreaming of public policy into political science through the three dimensions concept has been so successful in the Brno school of political science that the policy dimension has completely dissolved within general political analysis. This approach focuses, for example, on foreign and security policy, Europeanisation, multi-level governance, regional and local policy etc.

The organisational development of political science in Brno is closely related to the activities of Petr Fiala. The Department of Political Science (KP) was founded in 1990 at the Faculty of Arts, Masaryk University (MU) and it was chaired by Fiala for a long time (1993–2002). In 1998 it moved to the newly established Faculty of Social Studies (FSS). A significant organisational shift happened in 2002 when the Department of International Relations and European Studies (KMES) split from the KP. The new department was headed first by Fiala (2002–2004) and after him by Markéta Pitrová (2004–2005) and Petr Suchý (2006–today). The Department of Political Science was taken over by Maxmilián Strmiska (2003–2007) and later by Stanislav Balík in 2008. With regard to the organisation of the Brno school of political science, it is also necessary to mention its close personal link to the International Institute of Political Science of MU (IIPS) and the Centre for the Study of Democracy and Culture (CDK) (cf. KP, 2014; KMVES, 2014).

From its inception, the Brno school of political science has implemented a number of degree programmes in Political Science at the Department of Political Science, namely a single- or double-major Bachelors programme, a Masters programme and a doctoral programme. Gradually the offer was broadened to include a single- or double-major Bachelors programme and a Masters programme in Security and Strategic Studies (guarantor[3] Miroslav Mareš) (since

3 The guarantor's position is very important in the Czech system of higher education. It must be held by a professor or associate professor in a given field. A guarantor is almost exclusively in

2005/2006) and a Masters programme in International Relations and European Studies (since 1999/2000). The Department of International Relations and European Studies has gradually grown to include programmes in International Relations and European Studies (Bachelors since 2003/2004, at the moment they are taught at all degree levels), a Masters programme in European Politics, International Relations and Energy Security, and double-degree programme in European Governance (with Utrecht University) and Economic Policy and International Relations (with the Faculty of Economics and Administration, MU) (cf. KP, 2014; KMVES, 2014).

The study of public policy has not been established as a separate degree programme or specialisation at the Brno school of political science. They have rather been integrated into general political analysis using the three political dimensions concept. Of a variety of courses focusing on public policies, a few that deal explicitly with the issue of public policy can be found at the Department of Political Science. Course no. POL402 on Czech Policy Analysis (Lubomír Kopeček) is a compulsory core course for the political science Masters programme, and no. POL495 on Policy Analysis (Stanislav Balík) is a compulsory course for the Masters on Czech Politics (Study Catalogue, 2014).

For a relatively long time, the policy research activities of the Brno school of political science were limited to the different academic departments' individual grants on political parties in party systems, political extremism, security policy etc. A significant system change came when the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport granted funding a research project for the years 2005 to 2011 entitled, Political Parties and the Representation of Interests in Current European Democracies, with Petr Fiala as the principal investigator. The Institute for Comparative Political Research (ISPO) was established at FSS as part of the project's infrastructure. The project's working group on Policies was headed by Jan Holzer, with the participation of Miroslav Mareš and Věra Stojnarová (ISPO, 2011). Probably the most important output of this project in the field of policy study was a book on the development of Czech public policies after 1989 (Balík, Císař, & Fiala, 2010). After the project was concluded in 2011, the research infrastructure was integrated into the International Institute of Political Science of MU.

Other areas of research specialisation at the Brno school of political science are not very distinct. The issue of Europeanisation and the related issue of multi-level governance are probably the most researched policy topics. A project on Political Actors in the Process of Europeanisation and Internationalisation of Political Space of the Czech Republic led by Fiala (2004–2009) was funded by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs under the programme entitled Modern Society and Its Changes (National Programme for Research and Development) (e.g., Fiala & Strmiska, 2005; Dančák, Fiala & Hloušek, 2005; Dočkal et al., 2006; Fiala et al., 2009). Apart from Europeanisation, another topic close to public policy study was the area of local politics on which Stanislav Balík concentrated in his post-doctoral project funded by the Czech Science Foundation and entitled, Czech Local Politics – Transition and Consolidation (2006–2007) (e.g., Balík, 2009).

charge of the curriculum of a given degree programme because there are no external standards constraining her decisions.

Brno Social Policy

While the Brno school of political science examines the issue of public policy only rather marginally, one should not overlook a much more pronounced interest in studying this field elsewhere at the same faculty, namely at the Department of Social Policy and Social Work (KSPSP). Although a policy orientation was for a long time rather implicit in its research approach, compared the two previous schools, KSPSP cannot be ignored primarily given its degree programmes devoted explicitly to public policy, given its research impact, and given its link to the international academic community. The Brno school of social policy's main representatives are Tomáš Sirovátka and Jiří Winkler, accompanied by Steven Saxonberg, Ondřej Hora, Pavel Horák, Markéta Horáková, Imrich Vašečka, and Martin Žižlavský. It specializes primarily on practical aspects of social policy, welfare state, employment, labour market, and stages of the policy process (Winkler, 2002, 2007).

The Brno school of social policy's development was in many ways similar to that of the Prague school of public policy. It split from the Department of Sociology in 1998 and was institutionalized as the Department of Social Policy and Social Work at the new Faculty of Social Sciences, MU, in the same year. The new department was subsequently headed by Tomáš Sirovátka (1998–2001), Libor Musil (2001–2010) and Jiří Winkler (since 2010). (KSPSP, 2014)

The teaching activities of the Brno school of social policy were at first implemented as part of the sociology degree programme (1991–1994). In 1995 Social Policy and Social Work became a separate degree programme at the Department of Sociology and was taught as a dual major with sociology at the Bachelors and Masters levels. A dual major with other Bachelors programmes of the Faculty of Arts was launched in 1997 and at the same time a single-major Masters programme was introduced. Since 1998 the programme has been institutionalised under KSPSP at the newly established FSS. Another shift in the

extent of teaching occurred in 1999 and 2000 when the department launched a blended-learning degree programme in personnel management, first at the Bachelor level and later at the Masters as well as doctoral levels. Most recently, the introduction of a full-time Bachelors, a full-time Masters and a blended-learning Masters degree programmes in Public Policy and Human Resources (guarantor Tomáš Sirovátka) in 2010/2011 was not only a great innovation of the KSPSP's curriculum but also, at last, a declaration of its affiliation to policy sciences. (KSPSP, 2014)

Regarding the formation of its research infrastructure, as early as 1999 the Brno school of social policy received funding for a research project on Ethnicities, Minorities and Marginalised Groups in the Czech Republic from the Czech Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports. Lasting until December 2004, this project was associated with the foundation of the Institute for Social Issues (1999–2004) headed by Tomáš Sirovátka. In 2001 the research infrastructure of Brno social policy was further strengthened by the establishment of a remote office of the Research Institute for Labour and Social Affairs, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. Directed by Sirovátka and personally linked to the KSPSP, this analytical unit closely cooperated with the FSS. In the second programming period, the department was successful again when it obtained funding for a joint project with the Department of Sociology, Reproduction and Integration of the Society (2005–2012). The Institute for Research on Social Reproduction and Integration (IVRIS) was established as part of the project. The IVRIS was headed by Petr Mareš and consisted of five thematic research teams. Sirovátka led the team on Labour Market and Unemployment (e.g., Winkler, Klimplová & Žižlavský, 2005; Sirovátka et al. 2006; Winkler, 2008; Sirovátka & Hora, 2008; Sirovátka, Winkler & Žižlavský, 2009; Winkler & Žižlavský, 2011 etc.). After the conclusion of the project, research on social policy and social work was integrated into the newly established Institute for Public Policy and Social Work under Sirovátka's leadership (e.g., Saxonberg, Hašková & Mudrák, 2012; Saxonberg, Kamplicher & Janoušková, 2013; Sirovátka et al., 2014; Saxonberg, 2014; Hora, Suchanec & Žižlavský, 2014). (cf. IVRIS, 2011; FSS, 2014).

Tomáš Sirovátka, the leading figure in the area, is a long-term successful applicant not only for funding from the Czech Science Foundation on topics such as labour market, welfare benefits, unemployment, but also from the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs in the areas of employment and social cohesion (Sirovátka, 2014). Other research projects were devoted, for example, to reforms of the labour market and immigrants on the labour market (Winkler, 2014).

Publication and dissemination

Czech policy study accomplished another milestone of infrastructure development by establishing its own peer-reviewed journal, the Central European Journal of Public Policy (CEJPP). The CEJPP, primarily a platform of the Prague school of public policy, has been published at the Faculty of Social Sciences of Charles University since 2007 and included in the Scopus database since 2012. This successful enterprise is related to a general increase in publication activities as well as self-confidence of Czech policy study. But the CEJPP is not the only publication platform for Czech policy scholars because texts on public policy are also published in other academic journals. However, there has been no bibliometric study so far that would map this issue.

Nevertheless, there is the first bibliometric study of Czech political science journals that was done between 2008 and 2009. It brought interesting information about the presence of public policy in this field, which has traditionally embraced its study. Public policy and policy analysis was the second least represented category, after methodology of science, i.e. there were 34 academic articles on the subject out of a total of 1151 articles (approx. 3%).[4] Thematically they covered policy analysis (11), minority policy (9), security policy (7), religious policy (4) and integration of immigrants (3). The timeline reveals two waves of interest. Nine articles were published during the first wave between 1997 and 2000, and in the second wave of 2002–2008, the annual number of publications gradually rose from one to seven (Holzer et al, 2009a, pp. 100, 103–104). Another part of the study concentrated on authors of texts and their institutional affiliation and it brought two interesting findings. First, none of the ten most productive authors, including five representatives of Brno political science – Fiala, Holzer, Mareš, Kopeček and Balík – published articles on public policy. Second, Brno political science concentrated more significantly on the issue of political institutions, primarily political parties (Holzer et al., 2009b, pp. 120, 129). This can help explain the "dissolution" of public policy in general political analysis and the absence of explicit policy analysis in Czech political science.

While the Brno school of political science published their research (unrelated to public policy) in political science journals, other representatives of Czech study of public policy also published in journals of other disciplines (see their biographies). For example, Tomáš Sirovátka, Pavol Frič, Arnošt Veselý, Martin Potůček, Martin Nekola etc. published their texts in the country's only

4 The articles were published in *Politologický časopis* (10), *Středoevropská politická studia* (7), *Mezinárodní vztahy* (5), *Politics in Central Europe* (5), *Politologická revue* (4) and *Rexter* (3).

indexed social science periodical, Sociologický časopis/Czech Sociological Review, articles of František Ochrana and Tomáš Sirovátka appeared in the Ekonomický časopis/Journal of Economics and in the Politická ekonomie (Political Economy), and Petr Háva published in medical journals such as Zdravotnictví v ČR (Healthcare in the Czech Republic). Apart from that there were multidisciplinary journals open to certain issues of policy study, especially social policy, such as Sociální studia (Social Studies) published at FSS MU, or Fórum sociální politiky (Social Policy Forum) of the Research Institute for Labour and Social Affairs.

The publication patterns of representatives of the dominant approaches in Czech study of public policy can be also partially observed on two public publication databases, the Web of Science (see Table 1) and Scopus (see Table 2). It is important to note that the records and citations in these databases are also considered as indicators of research excellence in the Czech Republic. The aim of the following overview is not a comprehensive analysis of the publication patterns of Czech study of public policy – that would deserve its own paper. It is rather to illustrate the scope and frequency of publication among important representatives of the dominant Czech approaches. To ensure representativeness, the sample includes the broadest possible range of prominent scholars within the three approaches – not only heads of departments and research units, guarantors of degree programmes or authors of textbooks, but also representatives of different generations. Of course, this rather arbitrary sample may be biased and may omit some scholars. The analysis used the default author search forms provided online by the two databases. The results of each author were ranked according to the number and significance of citations (also provided by the databases online). The following tables show the number of citations by type of publication complemented by journal title and year of publication to highlight the scope and frequency of outputs. It also shows the total number of citations and lists top three records with their number of citations to show which publications had the highest impact in the community.

Table 1 Significant representatives of the three dominant approaches in the Web of Science database

Name	Web of Science			
	Number of records	Number of citations without self-citations	Number of citations by type of publication; journal title, year	Three top-listed cited items (cited at least once)
Prague public policy				
Frič Pavol	2	4	Articles: 2 (European Societies (2013), Sociologický časopis/Czech Sociological Review (2008))	4× Frič (2008)
Háva Petr	1	0	Articles: 1 (Vojnosanitetski pregled (2012)	None
Nekola Martin	2	15	Articles: 2 (Ekonomický časopis (2009), Sociologický časopis/Czech Sociological Review (2006))	8× Machonin, Tuček & Nekola (2006); 7× Nekola & Ochrana (2009)
Ochrana František	12	27	Articles: 7 (Ekonomický časopis (2008, 2009, 2010, 2011); Public Management Review (2008), Politická ekonomie (2011), Transylvanian Review of Administrative Sciences (2014)) Conference proceedings papers: 5 (2006 2×, 2007, 2012, 2014)	14× Nemec, Meričková & Ochrana (2007); 9× Nemec, Ochrana & Šumpíková (2008); 7× Nekola & Ochrana (2009)
Potůček Martin	1	0	Conference proceedings papers: 1 (2006)	None
Veselý Arnošt	8	6	Articles: 8 (Policy and Society (2013, 2014 3×); Sociologický časopis/Czech Sociological Review (2008, 2012); KEDI Journal of Educational Policy (2012), International Review of Administrative Sciences (2013))	4× Veselý (2013a); 2× Veselý, Wellstead & Evans (2014); Veselý (2013b)
Brno political science				

Balík Stanislav	1	0	Conference proceedings papers: 1 (2010)	None
Fiala Petr	None	None	None	None
Holzer Jan	None	None	None	None
Kopeček Lubomír	5	16	Articles: 5 (Communist and Post-communist Studies (2008, 2009, 2010); East European Politics and Societies (2008), Europe – Asia Studies (2014))	12× Hloušek & Kopeček (2008); 3× Kopeček (2009); 1× Kopeček & Pšeja (2008)
Mareš Miroslav	12	8	Articles: 11 (East European Politics and Societies (2012, 2014), Osteuropa (2010, 2013); Communist and Post-Communist Studies (2011), Europe – Asia Studies (2011), Journal of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (2011), Listy cukrovarnické a řepařské (2011), Terrorism and Political Violence (2011), Energy Policy (2012), Policing & Society (2015)) Conference proceedings papers: 1 (2013)	3× Laryš & Mareš (2011); 2× Mareš & Laryš (2012), Mareš (2011)
Brno social policy				
Hora Ondřej	None	None	None	None
Saxonberg Steven	10	37	Articles: 10 (Social Policy and Administration (2009 2×, 2013, 2014); Ethnomusicology (2006), East European Quarterly (2007), Social Politics (2007), Slavic Review (2008), Aggression and Violent Behavior (2013), Journal of European Social Policy (2013),	23× Saxonberg & Szelewa (2007); 11× Saxonberg & Sirovátka (2009); 4× Saxonberg & Waligorska (2006)
Sirovátka Tomáš	9	22	Articles: 7 (Sociologický časopis/Czech Sociological Review (2006, 2008 2×, 2010); Social Policy and Administration (2009, 2014); Journal of European Social Policy (2013)) Conference proceedings papers: 2 (2006, 2007)	11× Saxonberg & Sirovátka (2009); 6× Sirovátka & Mareš (2006a); 3× Sirovátka & Mareš (2008)

Winkler Jiří	1	0	Conference proceedings papers: 1 (2006)	None

Source: Web of Science (February 11, 2015)

Table 2 Significant representatives of the three dominant approaches in the Scopus databa

Name	**Scopus**			
	Number of records		Number of citations by type of publication; journal title, year	Three top-listed cited items (cited at least once)
Prague public policy				
Frič Pavol	7	13	Articles: 4 (Sociologický časopis/ Czech Sociological Review (2004, 2008); Futures (1987), European Societies (2013)) Book chapters: 3 (2008, 2009, 2010)	5× Frič (2008), Gál & Frič (1987) 2× Frič & Potůček (2004)
Háva Petr	2	1	Articles: 2 (Central European Journal of Public Health (2009), Vojnosanitetski pregled (2012))	1× Dittrich & Háva (2009)
Ochrana František	7	37	Articles: 7 (Ekonomický časopis (2008, 2009, 2012; Finance a úvěr (1998), Public Management Review (2008), Central European Journal of Public Policy (2013), Transylvanian Review of Administrative Sciences (2014)	17× Nemec, Meričková & Ochrana (2007) 9× Nemec, Ochrana & Šumpíková (2008) 7× Ochrana & Maaytová (2012)

Potůček Martin	19	33	Articles: 18 (Československé zdravotnictví (1985 2×, 1986 2×, 1988 4×, 1989 3×, 1990 1×); Journal of Public Health Medicine (1991), Social Research (1997), Revue d'Etudes Comparatives Est-Ouest (1998), Voluntas (2000), Journal of European Social Policy (2004), Sociologický časopis/Czech Sociological Review (2004)) Book chapters: 1 (2013)	18× Potůček (2004) 9× Potůček (2000) 4× Potůček & Radičová (1997)
Nekola Martin	5	17	Articles: 5 (Central European Journal of Public Policy (2012, 2013); Sociologický časopis/ Czech Sociological Review (2006), Ekonomický časopis (2009), Journal of Comparative Policy Analysis (2015))	8× Machonin, Tuček & Nekola (2006) 5× Kohoutek, Nekola & Novotný (2013) 4× Nekola & Ochrana (2009)
Veselý Arnošt	11	20	Articles: 11 (Policy and Society (2013, 2014 3×); Sociologický časopis/Czech Sociological Review (2004, 2008, 2012); KEDI Journal of Educational Policy (2012), Central European Journal of Public Policy (2013), International Review of Administrative Sciences (2013), Orbis Scholae (2013)	5× Veselý (2013a) 3× Veselý (2013c), Veselý (2013b)
Brno political science				
Balík Stanislav	2	0	Articles: 2 (Religion, State and Society (2013), Sociální studia (2013))	None
Fiala Petr	None	None	None	None
Holzer Jan	3	2	Articles: 2 (World Political Science Review (2009), Representation (2013)) Book chapter: 1 (2010)	1× Holzer (2010), Hlaváček & Holzer (2009)
Kopeček Lubomír	5	13	Articles: 4 (Communist and Post-communist Studies (2008, 2009, 2010); Europe – Asia Studies (2014)) Book chapter: 1 (2010)	9× Kopeček & Pšeja (2008) 3× Kopeček (2009) 1× Kopeček (2010)

Mareš Miroslav	17	21	Articles: 16 (Kriminalistik (2013 2×, 2014); Osteuropa (2010, 2013), East European Politics and Societies (2012, 2014); Communist and Post-communist Studies (2011), Europe – Asia Studies (2011), Journal of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (2011), Listy cukrovarnické a řepařské (2011), Terrorism and Political Violence (2011), Energy Policy (2012), Journal of Slavic Military Studies (2012), Journal of Strategic Studies (2015), Policing & Society (2015)) Book chapters: 1 (2012)	6× Laryš & Mareš (2011) 3× Mareš (2012), Mareš (2011)
Brno social policy				
Hora Ondřej	2	0	Articles: 1 (Central European Journal of Public Policy (2013)) Book chapters: 1 (2012)	None
Saxonberg Steven	24	93	Articles: 15 (Social Policy & Administration (2009 2×, 2013, 2014); European Societies (2005, 2014); East European Politics and Societies (1999), Journal of Democracy (2000), Problems of Post-Communism (2000), Ethnomusicology (2006), East European Quarterly (2007), International Review of Sociology (2007), Social Politics (2007), East European Politics (2012), Journal of European Social Policy (2013) Reviews: 5 (Journal of Democracy (1999), Problems of Post-Communism (2003 2×), Marriage and Family Review (2006), Aggression and Violent Behavior (2013)) Book chapters: 4 (2005, 2010 2×, 2012)	26× Saxonberg & Szelewa (2007) 13× Saxonberg (2000) 11× Saxonberg & Sirovátka (2009)

Sirovátka Tomáš	23	60	Articles: 16 (Sociologický časopis/ Czech Sociological Review (2002, 2003, 2006, 2008 2×); Politická ekonomie (1999, 2002, 2003), Social Policy and Administration (2006, 2009, 2014); Finance a úvěr (Czech Journal of Economics and Finances) (2002, 2005); International Review of Sociology (2007), Central European Journal of Public Policy (2013), Journal of European Social Policy (2013)) Reviews: 2 (Eastern European Economics (2000), Marriage and Family Review (2006)) Editorials: 1 (Sociální studia (2010)) Book chapters: 4 (2010, 2012 2×, 2013)	11× Saxonberg & Sirovátka (2009) 7× Sirovátka & Mareš (2006b) 6× Sirovátka & Mareš (2006a)
Winkler Jiří	1	0	Editorials: 1 (Sociální studia (2010))	None

Source: Scopus (February 11, 2015)

The above mentioned results confirm that the representatives of Brno political science, with the exception of Miroslav Mareš, did not publish their policy research results in policy journals. It also reveals an uneven distribution of publications across the field, with its "leaders and laggards", an increasing number of publications and internationalisation after 2010, and the orientation of particular representatives on journals close to their fields of study.

Monographs were another important publication strategy in Czech study of public policy. All approaches used this strategy, but it was especially significant for CESES (cf. CESES, 2014; ISS, 2014; KP, 2014; KSPSP, 2014). Nevertheless, this state of affairs started to change after 2010 due to an amendment in the rules of research funding and science evaluation, and the change accelerated with a new evaluation methodology applicable to research organisations since 2013. This profound transformation of the publication patterns of Czech policy scholars was indicated not only by a shift from sociology journals to those in the fields of public administration or political science, but also by greater effort to publish in journals indexed in the Web of Science, Scopus and ERIH databases.

Professional associations

Professional association is one part of the infrastructure of Czech policy study that has not been completed. As yet, no specialised organisation devoted to the field of public policy has been established either separately, like, for example, the American *Policy Studies Organization*, or as part of another organisation, such as the *Groupe Politiques Publiques* within the French Political Science Association. Representatives of the Czech study organise themselves primarily in professional associations of more established disciplines such as sociology, economics, law or political science. The following part shortly focuses on professional associations within political science (the *Czech Political Science Association* – ČSPV) and sociology (the *Czech Sociological Association* – ČSS) because the three dominant approaches studied here are historically closely related especially to these disciplines (organizational structures, degree programmes, education background of the scholars etc.)

The ČSPV is a natural place of engagement primarily for representatives of Brno political science (Fiala, Holzer, Mareš, Kopeček, Balík etc.). Two interesting aspects have been observed. First, representatives of the Brno school of political science sat on the board of the association[5], but failed to use their position to influence in any way the field of public policy study. Second, with the exception of Martin Potůček and Vilém Novotný, the other schools did not manage to integrate in ČSPV, even though their representatives had presentations at the 2nd Congress of Czech Political Scientists in 2003 in Prague and at the 3rd Congress in 2006 in Olomouc (cf. Dvořáková & Heroutová, 2003; Němec & Šůstková, 2006; ČSPV, 2015). Similar development is also characteristic of the ČSS. This association also never witnessed any activities concerning public policy, for example, establishing a specialized section, although Martin Potůček was its vice-chairman (1994 and 1996) and chairman (1995) (Potůček, 2014; ČSS, 2015).

Representatives of Prague public policy and Brno social policy seem to be active rather in the context of other professional organisations. For example, Petr Háva is a member of the *Czech Medical Association of J. E. Purkyně* and a board member of the *Society for Public Health* (Háva, 2014). This testifies to the community's fragmentation and dependence on traditional academic disciplines as well as a certain lack of motivation of the Prague school of public policy and the Brno school of social policy to participate in activities of Czech academic associations at all. On the other hand, it is clear that whenever they wanted, the representatives of policy study were able to win recognition in es-

5 Fiala (2000–2006) and Holzer (2006–2012) were its first vice-chairmen.

tablished organisations. It thus seems that they do not feel the need to form their own professional community, as they are integrated in existing structures of academic disciplines or professional networks related to particular policy areas (e.g., education, evaluation etc.).

The frame of reference of Czech study of public policy

The above account shows the fragmented configuration of Czech policy study and of its supportive infrastructure. This leads to the question whether there is some shared frame of reference the field relies on.

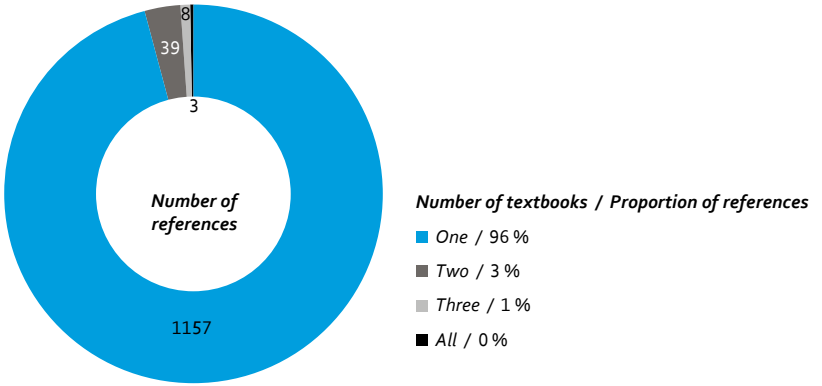
Shared basis

One of the possible ways to determine this frame of reference is to analyze the bibliographies of essential Czech policy textbooks (Fiala & Schubert, 2000; Colebatch, 2005; Potůček et al., 2005; and Veselý & Nekola, 2007). These references were merged into a corpus and compared as to whether they appear in the individual textbooks.[6] To simplify things, all editions of one book were merged and counted as one item. Publications referenced in more than a half of the textbooks, i.e. three or four times, are considered to represent the shared basis of Czech study of public policy. The following analysis indicates the level of the corpus's fragmentation or coherence.

There was a total of 1207 publications mentioned in the bibliographies of the textbooks examined (see Graph 1). The overwhelming majority of sources were mentioned in only one textbook (1157 publications). 39 publications were mentioned in two textbooks. The presumed shared basis of the discipline consists of 11 publications that were shared by three (8 publications), or four textbooks (3 publications).

6 In the case of collective publications (Potůček et al., 2005; Veselý & Nekola, 2007) bibliographies from all individual chapters were put together. When different chapters contained the same references, even different editions of the same book, then those were considered as one item.

Graph 1 Which works constitute the shared basis of the discipline?



Source: Author.

The fundamental shared basis of Czech study of public policy consists of three works listed in Table 3, for which the total number of citations, including those in individual book chapters, is also indicated to illustrate the overall situation.

Table 3 The fundamental shared basis of Czech study of public policy

Number of citations (including chapters)	Text(s) referenced
6	Pressman, J.; Wildavsky, A. Implementation
4	Kingdon, J. Agendas, alternatives, and public policy Sabatier, P. Top-down and bottom-up approaches to implementation

Source: Author.

The broader shared basis of Czech public policy study is represented by works that were referenced by three textbooks; to illustrate the overall situation, the total number of citations, including those in individual book chapters, is also indicated (see Table 4).

Table 4 The broader shared basis of Czech study of public policy

Number of citations (including chapters)	Text(s) referenced
10	Dunn, W. Public policy analysis
5	Hogwood, B. & Gunn, L. Policy analysis for the real world
4	John, P. Analysing public policy Parsons, W. Public policy
3	Brewer, G. & deLeon, P. The Foundations of policy analysis Dye, T. Policy analysis Dye, T. Understanding public policy Majone, G. Evidence, argument and persuasion in the policy process

Source: Author.

The findings above show a strong fragmentation of Czech study of public policy, which is understandable for the simple reason that the textbooks observed present a rather broad range of approaches to studying public policy. The measure of fragmentation was certainly also inflated by including all chapters of the collective monographs (Potůček et al., 2005; Veselý & Nekola, 2007), which were written by a large number of co-authors. This choice, on the other hand, helped us register most Czech policy scholars, at least within the Prague school of public policy. Another significant finding is that the presumed shared basis of Czech study of public policy consists of standard Anglophone texts.

Originality

Another factor that indicates a (sub)discipline's development level is its originality, i.e. not only its autonomy from foreign imports, but also the ways it enriches international scholarship (see Trent, 1987). On the basis of the studied literature and considering the difficulty of the task given my obviously subjective, distorted view, I have decided to make an arbitrary selection of what from the three approaches has enriched Czech study of public policy or formed its typical features and what constitutes a significant configuration to the field.

The concept of three political dimensions is probably the most widespread concept of the Czech study and the most successful German import into Czech political science. It was Petr Fiala who brought it to the Czech Republic from German political science (Fiala, 1991, pp. 24–25; Fiala, 1995, pp. 131–133) and elaborated it in detail with Klaus Schubert (Fiala & Schubert, 2000, pp. 17–19). The concept's successful "domestication" within Czech study of public policy is testified to by its acceptance by the Prague school of public policy (e.g., Veselý, 2007, pp. 31–32).

The leading figure of the Prague school, Martin Potůček, created several considerable innovations that have been significantly forming Prague public policy. First, he connected the fields of public and social policy in an attempt to integrate the concept of public policy from American policy studies and the broad concept of social policy or *Sozialpolitik* from continental European tradition (e.g., Potůček, 2007, p. 111). Second, he elaborated the concept of three societal regulators, namely the market, the state and the civic sector (e.g., Potůček, 1997, etc.). In one of his profile concepts, Potůček draws on Lindblom's notion of the relation between the market and the state from his *Politics and Markets* (1977) and on Brack Brown, who once worked at the FSV (see Potůček, 2005, p. 118). Nevertheless, Peter Flora and Jens Alber discussed the issue in a similar way at the beginning of the 1980s (see Flora & Alber, 1981, p. 39). In his latest innovation, the concept of strategic governance, Potůček has tried to combine the approach of Czech public policy with the "fashion" of governance (e.g., Potůček et al., 2009).

The contribution of another person from among the "founding fathers", Miroslav Purkrábek, consist of a detailed treatment of the relation between public policy and public interest, which is one of the fundamental features of the Prague school of public policy, again significantly inspired by foreign texts (see Purkrábek, 1996). This brought a strong normative element to the Prague school, because public policy was made almost identical with public interest: "Public policy is thus closely related to public interest. It is a tool for its identification, for its assessment, for determining the preferences for choosing it as an object of public policy, the methods for addressing it and fulfilling it etc." (Purkrábek, 1996, p. 25).

Arnošt Veselý, as the leading figure of the "second" generation of Prague public policy, made several contributions to the development of Czech policy study. As a remarkable innovation, he mapped the relationship between some of the field's basic concepts: public policy consists of policy studies, policy analysis and policy evaluation (Veselý, 2007, pp. 19–24). Again, though, Veselý seems to have elaborated on other authors' work, for instance Hogwood and Gunn's (1984, p. 29) demarcation of public policy areas or Sabatier's (1992, p. 51) categorization of policy scholars. Another of his contributions is the delimitation of what counts as a policy problem (Veselý, 2009).

The above-mentioned examples, though selected arbitrarily, point to an interesting feature of Czech study of public policy. It does not abound in originality in creating its own original concepts, and to a great extent it is dependent on theory imports from the West, especially the US and Germany. Nevertheless, it has a remarkable innovation potential, capable of adapting and "upgrading" the imports, as attested by the concepts of three political dimensions, three societal regulators, policy problem delimitation etc.

INTERACTION WITH INTERNATIONAL ACADEMIC COMMUNITY

Another important dimension of the Czech study is its interaction with the international academic community. Here the article is going to concentrate primarily on the effect foreign studies of public policy have had on the Czech field and on the involvement of Czech policy scholars in international collaborations.

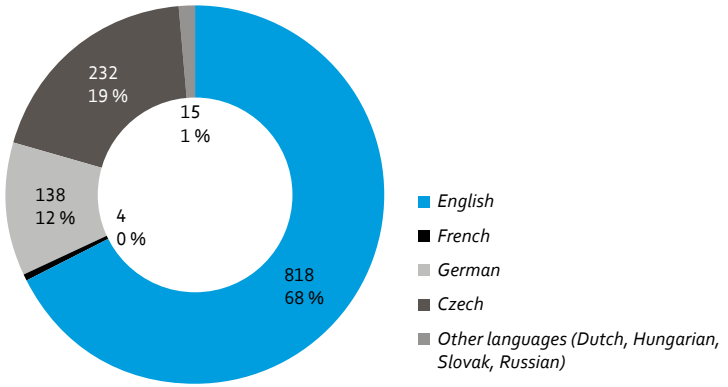
Influence of foreign policy studies

One of the possible indicators of foreign influence on Czech policy study comes from the analysis of citations in the above-mentioned textbooks, which can tell us how the field reflects scholarship in different languages. I have inquired about the language of bibliographic sources, as well as in-text citations.

The language of bibliographic sources

In analyzing the bibliographies I wanted to know what influence scholarship in different languages had on the frame of reference of the field was. I used the same data as employed for the indication of its shared basis (see above) to examine the languages in which individual sources were written. Of the total corpus (N = 1207), most sources (818 items or 68%) were written in English, 232 (19%) in Czech, 138 (12%) in German, 15 (1%) in other languages (Dutch, Hungarian, Slovak, Russian) and 4 (0%) in French (see Graph 2).

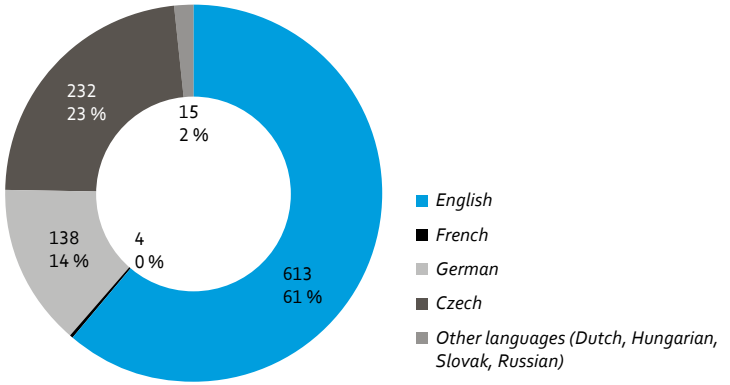
Graph 2 The language composition of bibliographic sources



Source: Author.

It is evident that the analysis is somewhat distorted by the inclusion in the sample of Colebatch (2005), as the only item that originated completely outside the Czech environment. If I remove Colebatch's sources, the corpus will consist of 1002 sources (N = 1002), of which 613 (61%) were written in English, 232 (23%) in Czech, 138 (14%) in German, 15 (2%) in other languages (Dutch, Hungarian, Slovak, Russian) and 4 (0%) in French (see Graph 3).

Graph 3 The language composition of bibliographic sources without those of Colebatch (2005)



Source: Author.

The adjustment did not change the situation dramatically, only the number of English publications fell and the share of sources in other languages rose. This can lead us to the conclusion that English is the dominant language of scholarship Czech policy study draw on. The local language ranks second and German is also present significantly. It is interesting to note that the Czech textbooks generally did not reflect Francophone literature, a contrast to sociology that is closely related to two of the three dominant approaches. Predictable was also the fact that no other language had any significant presence. The findings can be interpreted to mean that apart from the extremely Anglophone work of Colebatch, a strong Anglophone influence is present also in *Potůček et al.* (2005) – an adapted translation of an earlier English publication (Potůček et al., 2003). Furthermore, the presence of German is primarily due to the fact that *Fiala & Schubert* (2005) wrote their textbook on the basis of Petr Fiala's work on German political science (Fiala, 1995) and Klaus Schubert's work on *Politikfeldanalyse* and policy networks (Schubert, 1991, 1995).

Analysis of in-text citations

The dependence or autonomy of Czech policy study can be also assessed using in-text citations. Again, I based the study on the collection of four basic textbooks and I was interested in individual approaches to policy study. For this reason I included in the sample only those chapters of *Veřejná politika* and *Analýza a tvorba veřejných politik* which are explicitly related to the delimitation of public policy.[7] It is also significant that among the authors or co-authors of these chapters are the leading figures of the two generations of Prague public policy – Martin Potůček and Arnošt Veselý.

In the analysis I searched for references to works and authors mentioned in the text. Because all the textbooks used Harvard referencing style (author, year of publication etc.), I took into account only the references in brackets and ignored other in-text references to authors and works, which were sometimes difficult to classify. I focused the analysis on answering two elementary questions. First, I wanted to know the most frequently cited works in order to characterize the textbooks' conceptual framework. Second, I inquired about the most frequently referenced authors. In this procedure, sole authors and co-authors were treated equally. The dataset was cleared of self-citations, i.e. authors citing their own texts, to lower the possible distortion that would surely be apparent in the case of some authors. The results of the analysis are presented in terms of three most frequently cited sources (see Tables 5 and 6).

7 These include Chapter 1 (Potůček & LeLoup, 2005) and Chapter 2 (Potůček, Vass & Kotlas, 2005) in *Potůček et al.* (2005) and Chapters 1 (Veselý, 2007), 2 (Veselý, Drhová, & Nachtmannová, 2007) and 3 (Veselý, Paterová, & Nekola, 2007) in *Veselý & Nekola* (2007).

Table 5 The top three works most frequently referenced in each essential Czech policy textbook

Textbook	Number of in-text citations	Texts referenced
Fiala & Schubert, 2000	9	Windhoff-Héritier, A. (1987). *Policy-Analyse*
	7	Peters, B. G., Doughtie J., & McCulloch, M. (1977). Types of Democratic Systems and Types of Policy: An Empirical Examination. *Comparative Politics*, *9*
	4	Alemann, U. von. (1994). *Grundlagen der Politikwissenschaft* Beyme, K. von. (1988). *Der Vergleich in der Politikwissenschaft* Scharpf, F. (1991). Die Handlungsfähigkeit des Staates am Ende zwanzigsten Jahrhunderts. *Politische Vierteljahresschrift*, *32*(4) Schmidt, M. (1995). Policy-Analyse. In A. Mohr (Ed.). *Grundzüge der Politikwissenschaft*
Colebatch, 2005	10	Bridgman, P., & Davis, G. (2000). *The Australian policy handbook*
	9	Hughes, O. (1994). *Public management and administration*
	6	Howlett, M., & Ramesh, M. (1995). *Studying public policy*
Potůček et al., 2005, chapters 1 and 2	5	Fiala, P., & Schubert, K. (2000). *Moderní analýza politiky (Modern policy analysis)*
	4	Hayek, F. (1991). *Právo, zákonodárství a svoboda* (*Law, legislation and liberty*)
	3	Lane, J.-E. (1993). *The Public sector* Popper, K. (1994). *Otevřená společnost a její nepřátelé (The Open society and its enemies)* Popper, K. (1995). *Věčné hledání (Unended quest)*
Veselý & Nekola, 2007, chapters 1, 2 and 3	12	Weimer, D., & Vining, A. (2005). *Policy analysis*
	10	Fiala, P., & Schubert, K. (2000). *Moderní analýza politiky (Modern policy analysis)*
	8	Patton, C., & Sawicki, D. (1993). *Basic methods of policy analysis and planning*

Source: Author.

Table 6 The top three most frequently referenced authors in essential Czech policy textbooks

Textbook	Number of in-text citations	Authors referenced
Fiala & Schubert, 2000	10	Jann, W.; Mayntz, R.; Schmidt, M.; Windhoff-Héritier, A.
	7	Jordan, A.; Scharpf, F.
	6	Beyme, K. von; Dye, T.; Peters, B. G.
Colebatch, 2005	10	Bridgman, P.; Davis, G.
	9	Hughes, O.; Wildavsky, A.
	7	Pressman, J.
Potůček et al., 2005, chapters 1 and 2	7	Schubert, K.
	6	Popper, K.
	5	Fiala, P.
Veselý & Nekola, 2007, chapters 1, 2 and 3	12	Weimer, D.; Vining, A.
	10	Fiala, P.; Schubert, K.
	9	Potůček, M.; Sabatier, P.

Source: Author.

The analysis shows that the different approaches and their frames of reference rely on scholarship in different languages. The Brno school of political science works mainly with a German frame of reference, while Prague public policy is oriented at the American and Czech environments. There is a difference between generations, too, as the "first" generation (Potůček, Purkrábek, Háva, Vavroušek, Rašek, Kalous, Petrášek, Frič, Čabanová, Munoková, Kotlas et al.) focuses more on Czech literature or translations, compared to the "second" generation (Veselý, Nekola, Kotrusová, Dobiášová, Angelovská et al.). It is also important that the Prague school reflects the scholarship of the Brno school of political science.

Integration in international academic community

Another way to indicate interaction with international academic community is to measure contacts with other countries in the form of study and research visits or participation in international research projects and organisations. On the basis of available biographies of the leading representatives of Czech policy study (see ISS, 2014; KP, 2014, KSPSP, 2014 etc.) one can argue that the Prague

school of public policy is oriented more at the Anglophone community, primarily the U.S. and the Benelux. For example, Martin Potůček completed the Masters programme in *European Social Policy* at the *London School of Economics and Political Science* (1990/1991) and in autumn 1992 he became acquainted with important institutions of American public policy as an *Eisenhower Exchange Fellow.* He further expanded these important initiation steps during his stays at universities in Oxford (1993 and 1994), Konstanz (1997–2000 and 2002–2008), at the Institute for Human Sciences in Vienna (1998) and at the Central European University in Budapest (1998–2000). He was also active on the board of the *Network of Institutes and Schools of Public Administration in Central and Eastern Europe* (NISPAcee), also as its president between 1997 and 2002. His abundant personal contacts cover a whole range of U.S. universities (University of Georgia in Athens, George Mason University in Fairfax, University of California in Berkeley) and European social policy research organisations in Oxford, Berlin and Dublin. At the moment his involvement in the newly established network of social policy schools around the world is very important. Apart from that, it was through his person that the Prague school of public policy got involved in the 6th EU Framework Programme project on *Civil Society and New Forms of Governance in Europe* (CINEFOGO; 2005–2009). (see Potůček, 2007, pp. 110–111; Potůček, 2014)

Arnošt Veselý as the leading representative of the "second" generation gathered his foreign experience in the countries of Benelux (Leuven (1996), Tilburg (1998) and Twente (2007)) and mainly during his one-year postdoctoral fellowship at the University of California in Berkeley (2003–2004). Since 2011 he has been a member of the *International Political Science Association* (IPSA) and he has been connected with policy work scholars (Howlett, Evans, Wellstead). He also actively participated in the organisation of the first *International Conference on Public Policy*. (Veselý, 2014)

On the other hand, the representatives of the Brno school of political science are more linked, in terms of their foreign experience, to the German and Central European academic environment. Petr Fiala established a good relationship with Klaus Schubert during his stay in Bochum (1991) and Schubert also influenced other representatives of Brno political science, including Miroslav Mareš (Bochum, 1993), Jan Holzer (Münster, 2001) and Stanislav Balík (Münster, 2001/2002). It is primarily Jan Holzer and Lubomír Kopeček who represent a stronger link to the Central European region[8]. Holzer is also a member of several international organisations (the European Political Science Network, EPSNet, since 2001; E.MA Directors, European Inter-University Centre

8 Holzer was on the board of the *Central European Political Science Association* (2003–2006).

for Human Rights and Democratisation (EIUC, Venice) since 2005; and the IPSA since 2006). Miroslav Mareš deflected from the dominant orientation of the Brno school of political science by his stay at the Institute on Global Conflict and Cooperation, University of California in San Diego (2007). Through Ondřej Císař, the Brno school of political science also participated on the 7th EU Framework Programme, namely on the project entitled *Processes Influencing Democratic Ownership and Participation* (PIDOP; 2009–2012). (cf. Balík, 2014; Císař, 2014; Fiala, 2014; Holzer, 2014; Kopeček, 2014; KP, 2014; Mareš, 2014)

The Brno school social policy has a similar orientation as the Prague school of public policy. Tomáš Sirovátka spent short periods in Scandinavia (Copenhagen (1991, 1993); Lund (1995 a 1996); Roskilde (1998)) and Benelux (Driebergen (1991); Leuven (1997); and Tilburg (1999)) and is a member of the *International Sociological Association* (Sirovátka, 2014). Jiří Winkler spent time in Diemen, The Netherlands (1991) and in Plymouth, UK (1993) (Winkler, 2014). Probably the best contacts to the international scientific environment are those of Steven Saxonberg, who has a Ph.D. from Uppsala University (Ph.D.) stayed, for example, in Leipzig and Krakow (1999–2001) and Oxford (2011), and pursued academic activities in Sweden (Uppsala, Dalarna, Södertorn). He has been active in Brno social policy and has been gradually moving to Prague. (Saxonberg, 2014).

Of the three schools, Brno social policy has the best record of participation in European research projects. Sirovátka's department participated on the 6th and 7th Framework Programmes through projects including not only the aforementioned CINEFOGO, but also *Growing Inequality and Social Innovation* (KATARSIS; 2006–2009), *Reconciling Work and Welfare in Europe* (RECWOWE; 2006–2011), *Meeting the Challenges of Economic Uncertainty and Sustainability through Employment, Industrial Relations, Social and Environmental Policies in European Countries* (GUSTO**;** 2009–2012), *Employment 2025* (NEUJOBS; 2011–2015) and *Combating Inequalities Through Innovative Social Practices of and for Young People in Cities across Europe* (CITISPYCE; 2013–2015). Steven Saxonberg participated also on the *Impact of Local Welfare Systems on Female Labour Force Participation and Social Cohesion* project (FLOWS; 2011–2014). (KSPSP, 2014)

CONCLUSION

Based on the previous analysis and other findings (e.g., Novotný, 2012) I argue that Czech study has not been developing in a singular way, but rather quickly catching up with its more developed Western counterparts. The findings can be synthesised to outline its development stages according to Trent and Stein (cf. Trent, 1987, p. 20; Stein, 1998, p. 170).

Czech study of public policy underwent a relatively quick first phase of "legitimisation" in the 1990s (1991–1999), which included a struggle for legitimacy and reaching a certain level of institutionalisation. Elementary organisational platforms were established by the "founding fathers" for the Brno political science (1991), Prague public policy (1993) and Brno social policy (1998). This was closely connected with the accreditation of an elementary core of degree programmes, albeit under the umbrella disciplines of political science and sociology, which brought about the recognition of the study in the Czech academia. As the first case studies were conducted by the departments, the nuclei of policy research started to appear. As a result, the core of academic staff was established and started to integrate in professional associations in political science, sociology and other disciplines.

The publication of the field's first textbook (Fiala & Schubert, 2000) can be considered to mark the start of the "full institutionalisation" phase (2000–2011). Organisational support infrastructure developed not only at academic departments, but also in research institutions, as the first specialised public policy research institutes were established within the faculties (e.g., CESES, ISI) or outside (e.g., IZPE). This led to a core of established in teaching and research professionals with growing autonomy, self-confidence and publication activities, although in the shadow of the stronger fields of sociology and political science. The policy study textbooks covering the other two basic approaches (Colebatch, 2005; Potůček et al., 2005) marked a milestone in teaching the discipline. In research the milestone was the launch of a Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport research programme that provided significant funding for the development of policy research in existing academic institutions and led to the establishment of research institutes where there were not any (e.g., ISPO, IVRIS). Academic maturity was confirmed when the *Central European Journal of Public Policy* was founded by the Prague school of public policy in 2007. This current phase has seen a gradual growth of the range of teaching activities (degree programmes), but also the beginning of a generational shift as the representatives of the "second" generation habilitated and arrived at management positions (heads of departments, guarantors of degree programmes). Moreover, greater attention has been paid to questions of methodology (Veselý & Nekola, 2007; Nekola et al., 2011), as well as a reflection on the development of the field (Potůček, 2007; Hejzlarová, 2010; Novotný, 2012). Gradually, representatives of Czech studies also started to participate more in activities of the international academic community.

In general, the study is able to fulfil three basic tasks, i.e. description, theory and analysis, as attested by the publications of all three schools. This is usually done under considerable influence of models imported from foreign

policy studies, mostly Anglophone in the cases of Prague public policy and Brno public policy and in German in the case of Brno political science. The innovative potential of these transfers is remarkable (for example, the concepts of three political dimensions, three societal regulators etc.)

At the moment, Czech study of public policy is at the point of transition between the "institutionalisation" phase and the phase of "real political application". The individual approaches, though in the shadow of traditional disciplines, are relatively successful and sufficiently developed, with a compact supportive infrastructure. They have been standardising and internationalising their work by participation in international projects (e.g., Veselý et al., forthcoming) and by opening English-language degree programmes, and the trend has been supported by a changes in the patterns of both research evaluation and teaching subsidies. Nevertheless, there are still only hints of real political application, for example through the engagement of Petr Fiala (head of the Civic Democratic Party) and Martin Potůček (head of the Expert Committee on Pension Reform).

What has not been completed yet is the formation of a professional association integrating the different approaches to public policy into one academic community. In Czech policy study the individual approaches do not communicate with one another to a great extent, except some individuals at the top, and they focus on cooperation with other fields, for example with law (Brno political science) or sociology (Prague public policy and Brno social policy). This can be due to their disciplinary roots, as well as due to the difference in specialisation between policy scholars and political scientists (see Sabatier, 1992). The dominant approaches do not share any area of interest or specific object of study, i.e. there is a certain division of areas of interest among them. A possible connection according to Sabatier, namely the study of the policy process, is on the periphery of interest for all three approaches. The last, but probably the most important factor is the relative success of the main Czech approaches in their field, which does not motivate them to re-evaluate their positions or to search for more successful alternatives and thus to communicate with others. In effect, each of the approaches so far manages on its own.

To sum up, this article provides a foreign reader with the first systematic, even though limited, overall insight into Czech study of public policy. It confirms the idea, as described by deLeon or Trent and Stein, that interaction between a field of study and its environment is productive for the study in terms of conceptualisation. It should continue adding its individual aspects to the concepts in order to create both a more complex picture of the development of the Czech study, and a comparison with other countries. It would also be interesting to replicate Beryl Radin's (2000) diachronic comparison of generational

and regime differences between the analysts' work under communism and in democracy. A qualitative research of the study's development in the form of interviews with its main representatives similar to comparative political science (Munck & Snyder, 2007) could proceed in the same direction.

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CORRIGENDUM

Corrigendum

This article corrects: Czech Study of Public Policy in the Perspective of Three Dominant Approaches. Central European Journal of Public Policy, 9(1), 8-48.

A previously published version of the article provided a table regarding the number of articles published by Czech policy scholars in WoS (Table 1 Significant representatives of the three dominant approaches in the Web of Science database). The methodology of counting proved to be partially imprecise, as in some cases several publications were omitted due to WoS inability to include records before 2006. Thus, the author, in agreement with the Editorial Board, decided to change the table title to "Table 1 Significant representatives of the three dominant approaches in the Web of Science database 2006–2015, February 15". The rest of the article is unchanged and this corrigendum did not lead to any changes in the findings and conclusions. The findings are supported by a revised dataset prepared by the author which is available at his Research Gate profile. Also, the author and the Editorial Board would like to thank Steven Saxonberg for bringing their attention to this issue.