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Miralisher XASANOV,
Independent Researcher, National University of Uzbekistan
E-mail: miralisherkhasanov@gmail.com

O'zMU dotsenti, PhD R. Omonov taqrizi asosida

ОСНОВЫ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО УПРАВЛЕНИЯ И ЕГО ФУНКЦИОНАЛЬНАЯ СТРУКТУРА

Аннотация

В основе данного научного исследования лежат такие научные направления, как государственное управление и его функциональная структура, значение политических институтов для жизни общества и развития страны, полное выражение интересов всех классов и социальных групп государственной властью, формирование широкого аппарата управления, регулирующего различные сферы жизни, а также научно-теоретические исследования комплекса норм и правил, регулирующих политические отношения между государственными организациями и людьми в системе управления.

Ключевые слова: Государственная власть, государство и общество, управление, функции управления, управление обществом, органы управления, государственное управление.

DAVLAT BOSHQARUVINING ASOSLARI HAMDA UNING FUNKSIONAL TUZILISHI

Аннотация

Mazkur ilmiy tadqiqot ishida davlat boshqaruvi va uning funksional tuzilishi, siyosiy institutlarning jamiyat hayoti hamda mamlakatning taraqqiy etishi uchun ahamiyat kasb etishi, davlat hokimiyatining barcha tabaqalar va ijtimoiy guruhlar manfaatlarini to'la ifodalashi, hayotning turli sohalarini tartibga soluvchi keng boshqaruv apparatini shakllantirishi kabi tadqiqot yo'nalishlari, boshqaruv tizimida davlatning tashkilotlar va insonlar o'rtasidagi siyosiy munosabatlarni tartibga soluvchi me'yorlar va qoidalar majmui bilan ilmiy-nazariy tadqiqotlar borasidagi izlanishlar asoslab beriladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Davlat hokimiyati davlat va jamiyat, boshqaruv, boshqaruv funksiyalari, jamiyat boshqaruvi, boshqaruv organlari, hokimiyat.

FUNCTIONAL FOUNDATIONS OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Annotation

This article is based on research on such areas as state administration and its functional structure, foundations, political institutions and their significance for the development of the country, the full expression of the interests of all classes and social groups by state power, the formation of a broad administrative apparatus regulating various spheres of life, and scientific and theoretical studies on the set of norms and rules regulating political relations between state organizations and people in the management system.

Keywords: State and society, state power, management, management functions, functions, public management, management bodies, power.

Introduction. The desire to understand any modern socio-political process, in particular, such a systemic phenomenon as public administration, prompts us to turn to the nature and essence of this issue. Many socio-political processes occurring in society are inextricably linked precisely with the issue of administration. In fact, the Latin term "administratio" means "service" and "administration" means leadership (over someone, something)[1].-

Literature review. While it is one of our main goals to analyze the great creative work being carried out in our country, the important milestones being achieved, to interpret new ideas in the field of state and society building, the established good goals and tasks, the emerging democratic institutions and socio-political values, and to make them part of our legal thinking and culture, the Republic of Uzbekistan, which has set as its main goal the establishment of a just, humane, democratic state, a free and prosperous life, is also implementing solid reforms aimed at implementing modern methods aimed at achieving concrete results in state administration, in particular, to fully implement the grand idea that "The people should serve the state bodies, not the state bodies." In this regard, "We are

striving to build a civil society," emphasizes the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, I.A. Karimov. This means that as our statehood develops, various governance functions will be transferred directly to the people, that is, the further development of self-government bodies"[2].

Research Methodology. A function is an activity arising from the scope of authority. Because "function" is derived from Latin and means "performance", "activity", "duty" [3]. It changes proportionally depending on the scope of application. The functions of public administration reflect its essence and social orientation, goals and objectives. It should be noted that the function cannot be implemented within a state organization, they are implemented simultaneously with social relations in society.

When we say the functions of public administration, we mean the impact of the state on social processes in its objectively conditioned form (authority, goal-oriented, organizing and controlling). In public administration, the set of functions is influenced by 2 main aspects:

1. The state, structure, self-management of social processes, that is, the set of managed objects;

2. The role and place of the state in relation to society[4].

Based on the above aspects, we consider it advisable to characterize the general characteristics of the functions that reflect the activities of public administration as follows.

1. Planning function. In this case, in planning the successful implementation of large-scale reforms at the modern stage of public administration, the goal is formed by answering questions such as what, how, where, when;

2. Organizational function. In achieving the desired results, it is the development of effective outsourcing, contracting out and social partnership in the functional activities of all systems of management entities;

3. Regulatory function. It is the clarification and coordination of mechanisms for the implementation of tasks (functions, powers) and areas of responsibility between state political institutions;

4. The function of managing civil servants and working with civil servants. Managing human resources and their effective distribution, as well as the selection and placement of managerial personnel;

5. Control function. Evaluating results and concluding on work efficiency based on specific indicators.

The state and society are interrelated concepts. Because the social life of people has a large amount of freedom and self-government. The boundaries of this social freedom are determined by political institutions and the state. That is, the state, by adopting laws, establishes moral and legal norms in all aspects of people's lives and ensures strict control over them. This situation is considered to be the "spread of state administration to society". As a result, the general interpretation of state administration is a hierarchical-hierarchical organization covering the entire population of a particular state, and in this the population constitutes a substantial element of the state.

Therefore, the organization of state administration is a holistic system, which has a number of characteristic features:

1. State administration is a holistic hierarchical (hierarchical) system of state bodies and institutions. The integrity of state administration is ensured by the commonality and commonality of the principles of its organization and activity, goals and objectives;

2. The primary structural elements of public administration are state bodies and state institutions, and employees with special education - civil servants work in them. State bodies are interconnected by relations of subordination;

3. Public administration is provided with the political resources necessary to fulfill the tasks assigned to it;

4. Public administration directly exercises state power, ensures the fulfillment of the tasks and functions of the state.

In our opinion, when the state administration system is scientifically studied, the linear and functional features of its structures are separately noted. Management bodies are organized on the same principle, where linear relations mean that the head of the department coordinates the work of the entire organization, its structures and tasks, and functional relations and functional management bodies mean the implementation of specific tasks.

Among researchers studying the state and social administration system, there is a view that in the process of transition to structuring the system of state administration bodies, priority should be given to the linear systematization method. After all, the "linear system" facilitates the provision of responsibility for the state of the management object. Because this system is characterized not by executive activity in management, but by the implementation of the coordination function. The functional system is a system that determines the

quality of implementation of each individual task, tends to pluralism.

Both of the above systems justify themselves from the point of view of the need to meet the needs of the management object. However, the formation of an organizational structure of management is effective when the following are taken into account: the exact correspondence of the goals and objectives of management; the optimality of creative autonomy and division of labor; the clear definition of the powers and responsibilities of the management body and each employee; the existence of a balance between tasks and obligations and powers and responsibilities.

It is also appropriate to define the organizational structure of management with such qualities as: providing management units with qualified managerial personnel, not by the size of the staff; avoiding hierarchy (levels) of management; supporting a system of public control in management; and applying the mandatory nature of social partnership between management systems.

In Germany, special attention is paid to the "linear-functional approach" in the study of administrative state management, and the research of the German sociologist Niklas Luhmann is recognized as its scientific justification. In his scientific and theoretical views, he proposes a continuous study of the specific functions of the management structure and explains that the administrative state management structure itself should not be assessed as a comprehensive and completed process[5].

Public administration is a form of activity of the implementation of the sole state power, which has an executive nature. Such management is primarily aimed at implementing the main laws, presidential decrees and resolutions. In addition, it determines that state bodies have the powers of state power and implement instructions that must be executed on behalf of state power to ensure the implementation of these legal documents.

Because public administration has the ability to influence through the following means:

-the top-down and bottom-up action of the administrative-executive system (vertical system);

-the implementation of the legal powers of state administration subjects in an administrative manner;

-the possibility of introducing institutional acts that allow management subjects to independently establish legal norms.

Conclusions. In conclusion, the main management tasks of the state are to lead, coordinate, organize, control, maintain order and make decisions for the comprehensive development of the state, regulate its structure and activities, ensure the security of citizens, and create favorable conditions for their comprehensive activity.

The analysis of various schools and directions in the field of public administration has shown that, despite their antagonistic nature, they complement each other. The study of the informal aspects of the public administration process, employee motivation, indicators for measuring the effectiveness of public administration, global management capabilities, and social forecasting are priority areas for future research on public administration.

Uzbek scientist, Doctor of Philosophy R. Samarav, in his scientific article "Theoretical and Practical Aspects of Ensuring Social Development", refers to the concept of "management" and defines it as "management is the process of the subject's influence on the object in various forms and levels, aimed at institutionally regulating, establishing, improving, reducing or changing the structure of an object in accordance

with a specific defined goal, in order to achieve one or another result”[6].

In our opinion, management theory can be classified based on various objective and subjective aspects, but based on the practice of management, it is appropriate to divide it into two levels, taking into account its content:

- the first level of management, management theory, consisting of a set of philosophical, political, economic and sociological concepts capable of clearly explaining the mechanism of activity of institutions in various stages of state development;

- the second level of management, as a set of various objects of management, a unity of practical knowledge and skills, as a practical science that encompasses fundamental scientific theories (mathematics, logic, psychology, acmeology) in order to ensure the development of society.

Therefore, summarizing the results of scientific research on the concept of public administration, its socio-political essence, we will give the following definition of the concept of public administration: “Public administration is a set of methods of legal organization of state power, the practical, organizational and regulatory influence of the state on the activities of people in social life” [7].

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