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RELEVANCE AND FEATURES OF PUBLIC SERVICE

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ABSTRACT

This article introduces a brief overview of the definitions of civil service and civil servant by scientists, as well as the laws on civil service and civil servant in Uzbekistan and many foreign countries, as well as their rights, obligations, how to hire, their principles. There is also a recent law on civil servants in Uzbekistan.

KEYWORDS

Civil servant, civil service, state apparatus, public body, non-governmental, political law, political loyalty, procedure, principle, competitive. Legitimacy, e-government.

INTRODUCTION

In the twentieth century, attitudes toward public administration have changed. The state became an expression of the people's power. Ensuring human rights and freedoms has become the main task of the

state. Now the state has made serving its citizens a priority. The government's recognition of individual liberty in this way has created a relationship with the civil service. In developed countries, the civil service

has a separate organizational and legal framework. In recent years, Uzbekistan has also focused on organizational and legal reforms in the civil service. A separate Civil Service Development Agency has been established. A meritocratic system of employment in public administration has been created. Serious steps have been taken to adopt the Civil Service Law. Therefore, today it is necessary for everyone to know the civil service and its relations.

"Civil service" is a labor activity aimed at the implementation of the functions and tasks facing the state in government agencies within the powers. So far, many definitions have been given to the concept of "public service". For example, Professor B.M Lazarev defines the concept of "Civil Service" as "Civil service is a service to the state, that is, activities carried out in public bodies, aimed at the implementation of functions and responsibilities of the state, instructions, guidelines and salaries paid by the state." . Or, according to the lawyer Yu.M. Buravlev: "The civil service is the organizational and structural structure of the state apparatus based on current legislation and the activities of this apparatus to fulfill the functions of public administration in order to meet the needs of society, individual rights and legitimate interests of employees (civil servants)" . Another lawyer, V.M.Manoxin, said that the civil service is part of the state activity on the organization and legal regulation of government agencies and other organizations. The activities of government agencies and organizations are focused on the implementation of the tasks and functions of the state.

The functioning of the state, the state apparatus and the state of the civil service give the population of the country an impression of it. An employee acting on

behalf of the state or the state apparatus is evaluated. Therefore, it is important how the civil service is formed in each state. divided into several groups:

- Production of goods, material goods, provision of certain services;
- Creation of intangible (spiritual) wealth (for example, writing books, articles, creating movies and videos, writing scripts);
- Management of socio-cultural spheres (education, health, culture, labor and social protection);
- Public service, activity in all spheres of society;
- Social and cultural activities (education, health, etc.);
- Management of the economy (industry, agriculture and water management, construction, transport, communications, services);
- Management of administrative and political spheres (defense, state security, justice, internal affairs, foreign affairs);
- Services provided by non-governmental, public, religious, international, foreign organizations;
- To engage in social activities in order to meet the specific needs of society in various fields, etc.¹

MAIN PART

Everyone is equally interested in how the concept of "public service" is interpreted in other countries. The concept of public service is interpreted almost the same in foreign countries. In each state, the concept of public service must be clearly defined in the law. In many countries, many laws have been enacted to

¹ Xojiev E. T. Public service: textbook / E. T. Xojiev, G. S. Ismailova, M. A. Raximova. - Tashkent: 2015. – P:172 .

regulate civil service relations. For example, Article 2 of the Law of the Russian Federation “On the Fundamentals of Civil Service in the Russian Federation” of July 5, 1995 defines the civil service as a professional activity to ensure the powers of public authorities. From the above definition of public service comes several features²:

- Civil service is a professional activity, ie an activity aimed at the implementation of the tasks and functions of a civil servant before the state;
- In the process of carrying out this activity, the powers of government agencies are exercised;
- This activity is aimed at ensuring the functioning of government agencies;
- Such activity ensures the fulfillment of career obligations.

It should be noted that in this law, the system of civil service consists of the civil service, military service and law enforcement.

According to Article 2 of the Law of the Republic of Belarus "On Civil Service in the Republic of Belarus" of June 14, 2003, public service is a professional activity aimed at directly exercising the powers of public authorities and ensuring the performance of public functions.

The concept of "public service" is used in almost all constitutions of the European Union. However, the United Kingdom and Ireland are excluded. The UK, however, does not have a “written” constitution, and

many regulations have been developed and the principles of public service have been established. It also has a constitutional basis. In organizing the civil service, the British Government Commission relied on the experience of the United States and France.

French civil servants have more political rights and freedoms than civil servants in the UK, Germany and the US. In other words, the administrative law of these countries regulates not only the professional activities of officials but also their political allegiance. In France, the opposite is true. In France, a foreign national cannot be a civil servant. In Germany, the vocational training required for formal service is determined by the level of service. In the United States, public service is divided into competitive and exclusive. More than 90% of all civil servants pass competitive exams. In the UK, unlike other countries, the modern civil service institution was recently developed in the 70s of the post-reform century. The main requirement of civil servants is loyalty. Recruitment is the responsibility of the Civil Service Commission. General written exams have been introduced as a prerequisite for public service.³

The French civil service organization combines the recruitment system with the closed civil service and career system. Therefore, civil servants are divided into two main groups:

1. Services for non-officials working in government agencies for hiring. This includes those who work by the hour and on a contract basis, interns.
2. Officials permanently working in the civil service system and its supporting components.

² Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 942-12 on Courts, adopted on September 2, 1993, as amended by Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 162-2, adopted on December 14, 2000

³ Xojiev E. T. Public service: textbook / E. T. Xojiev, G. S. Ismailova, M. A. Raximova. - Tashkent: 2015. – P:172.

In Poland in the 1990s, administrative reforms were carried out to comprehensively restructure administrative activity. Public administration has identified various areas covering key sectors. Ministers are responsible for policies and strategies in specific areas, not for the current government. Complex administrative procedures at the levels of public administration have been eliminated. The main principle of public service in Poland is the transparency of public administration. Civil servants are divided into civil servants working on a contract basis and civil servants employed by civil servants.

Since the creation of this service by Austrian civil servants in order to serve the state in the eighteenth century, the civil service has been strictly regulated. The newly admitted service is formally subordinated to the administration and is held by a handover ceremony to avoid disclosure of official information. Civil servants may not be members of unions and associations or engage in activities that are considered incompatible with their liquidation.

The Constitution of Japan has strengthened the principles of equal access of citizens to public service. The Public Service Act, passed in Japan in 1947, refers to competitive examinations by persons recognized for their public service, professional training, and business qualities. The purpose of the entrance examination is to examine whether people can and cannot perform the functions of the civil service at that time. Exams can be written or oral. The practice of competition is organized according to the principle of "open doors": their time and place are announced through the media. The content of the selection checks is the same for some government agencies. The organization of inspections is assigned to the staff council. On December 11, at a meeting of the Committee on Democratic Institutions, Non-

Governmental Organizations and Citizens' Self-Government Bodies of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis, the draft law "On Civil Service" was first discussed.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The purpose of the bill is to regulate the activities of public authorities in relation to the implementation of public policy of the civil service.

It provides for the introduction of uniform rules for entry into the civil service, its transition and termination. Also, for the first time in the project, the institute of the status of civil servants is being introduced.

It is noted that the norms of the draft document apply only to civil servants working in positions included in the state register of civil service positions.

Deputies considered in detail the provisions of the bill relating to the legal and social protection of civil servants - a single salary system, the order of incentives and penalties, social security, legal guarantees of compliance with labor legislation.

Discussions also focused on the introduction of a system of declaration of income and property of employees of the bill, the prevention of conflicts of interest in the civil service, compliance with the rules of ethics by civil servants.

In the end, it was decided to submit the bill for consideration in the first reading at the forthcoming session of the lower house.

The bill was first announced for public discussion in May 2020. At the time, the document stated that civil servants were required to file an annual income tax

return and report conflicts of interest. It was also envisaged that civil servants would be paid on the basis of a single system.

CONCLUSION

To sum up, public service is a continuous and uninterrupted process. Today, the state is the largest administrative institution. Its main goal is to create decent conditions for citizens. There are a number of legal relationships in the civil service itself. Such a relationship involves a complex process from employment to termination of employment contract. Issues of status, rights, freedoms, guarantees of civil servants are determined by law.

The functioning of the state, the state apparatus and the state of the civil service create an impression on the population of the country. Depending on the employee acting on behalf of the state, an assessment is made of the state or the state apparatus. Therefore, how public service is formed in each state is very important. Proper organization of the civil service also depends on the legislation adopted in the state. The degree to which the civil service relationship is legally regulated determines its development trends. The existing legislation in the country reflects the content and current status of the civil service.

In the civil service system, it is important to know how well the legislation is developed and the mechanism for its implementation. Emphasizing the urgency of the issue of training civil servants, the first President Islam Karimov said: "We all know that we have the principle that the state is the main reformer. Today, if we use this phrase in a new way, in a new context, the main

reformer should be a public servant. We all need to understand that the fate of reforms today is decided, first of all, by people in positions of responsibility in state and government agencies, and therefore they are directly responsible for this issue"⁴

Therefore, the rational use of professional qualities, abilities, abilities and personal capabilities of civil servants is one of the ways to ensure a high level of efficiency of public authorities, each branch of government and each employee.

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