

The concept of state administration, institutional structure of state authority bodies

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Received: 03 January 2025; **Accepted:** 05 February 2025; **Published:** 07 March 2025

Abstract: This article deals with scientific and theoretical research on the set of norms and rules regulating political relations between organizations and people in the state administration, management system as the "Institutionalized Authority".

Keywords: State and society, state authority, management, political institution, authority, institutionalized authority.

Introduction: As it is known that management is a universal and necessary feature of the world around us. Management is a necessity, without management it is impossible to direct the activities of people towards the goal, to develop relevant areas. Where there is no management, chaos and confusion arise. In this regard, when studying state administration from the perspective of its essence, it is necessary to find reasonable answers to such questions as: to whom does power belong in the state, who is its subject, which stratum, group, class of society does the state primarily represent and protect its interests, its main components, internal structure, the main methods of exercising state power, that is, how is power organized in a particular state? Which state bodies are responsible for governance? What are the procedures for organizing and the powers of these bodies? [1]. In the history of political and legal doctrines, concepts such as "state", "society", "administration" have been approached differently, and the reason for this can be seen, firstly, in the socio-political situation prevailing in each era, and secondly, in the fact that different criteria are used as a basis.

If we look at it from the perspective of the teachings of Eastern and Western thinkers, or, in particular, from Plato's views on social inequality in society and building a just ideal state, it can be noted that management is a process of activity related to the consciousness and behavior of people, a set of preferential measures

aimed at regulating certain tasks. Thus, public administration is carried out within the framework of subjective factors and represents the managerial influence of civil servants on others in the material, social, spiritual spheres, and on people engaged in production. Also, the development of the country's political, economic and social spheres requires the implementation of modernization processes in all systems of management in order to achieve high results in these areas. Of course, the implementation of these ambitious goals is determined primarily by how well the management personnel meet the requirements of the current era. In general, the effectiveness of all sectoral mechanisms in society is also measured by how well the personnel of the management system are prepared for the current conditions. For example, the implementation of tasks in areas of leadership, including management, planning, organization, decision-making, and the provision of public services, directly depends on the methods of implementing technologies for implementing the innovative target strategy of managerial personnel policy.

Literature review

In particular, in the Middle Ages, ideas about the state, society, and justice were widely promoted, especially by Central Asian scholars. The great scholar Abu Nasr al-Farabi, for the first time in Eastern philosophy, emphasized the need to introduce just governance in

the country in order to build a virtuous society. His works, such as "The City of Virtuous People", "The Book of Laws", "A Treatise on the Ways to Achieve Happiness", "Managing the City", "Virtuous Behaviors", describe the level of social life, its function, the origin, composition and types of public associations, and talk about the forms of human society. In his time, the scientist clarified such concepts as the city-state; the characteristics and essence of the state association; the functions of the state and its forms of governance; the tasks and ultimate goal of the state association; the ways and methods of achieving universal unification. Farabi considers the emergence of the state and its activities to be the result of the natural desire of people to unite. He believes that the ultimate goal of every person is to achieve happiness. Al-Farabi emphasizes that the normal existence of the state largely depends on how it is governed, therefore he attaches great importance to the personality of the ruler. The ruler, according to Al-Farabi, must have certain intellectual and moral qualities; know the general laws of governance and be able to lead the people of his country to follow him, directing them to achieve general well-being. Al-Farabi, reflecting on the forms of governance, lists the internal and external functions of the state. The effectiveness of these functions (internal - ensuring the happiness of citizens; external - protecting the city) depends on the rational organization of governance. Al-Farabi includes autocracy, governance of the country by a small group, and the power of a ruler elected by the people. "Only rational politics strengthens the rights and responsibilities of a person in society," the thinker believes [2].

Indeed, the essence of the state is characterized, first of all, by the implementation of such functions as regulating and improving the private, collective and social life of people in their relations with society. After all, the social function of the state is the form of its legal relationship with society. One of the forms of determining the foundations of statehood is precisely the "social state", which implements its goals and principles in this regard on the basis of legal statehood. At the same time, the traditions of the "virtuous city", "virtuous society", put forward in the views of Farabi in forming the foundations of civil society, expanding human rights and freedoms, and filling legal norms with the content of justice, are reflected in the goals and tasks inherent in the "social-legal state".

The development of the social and legal state accelerated in 1960-1975 in connection with the introduction of minimum social standards by the "European Social Charter" and the International Covenants on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. By

this time, the social state began to be defined as a model of state power organization based on the social security of the individual. The principle of "civil society" was established as the basis of such a state. From this period, the social and legal state began to be recognized as a political institution that creates stable legal, economic and social conditions for civil society [3].

Nizam al-Mulk, who left an indelible mark on the history and culture of the East with his work "Politics (or Siyar al-Muluk)", connects the basis of society with social progress and moral values. In his teachings, he calls "a happy society" a country whose ruler is just and fair, wise and kind, pure and honest, where the country's prosperity, the well-being of its citizens, and peace and harmony are ensured, and where it is rationally governed on the basis of strict rules.

Indeed, the main feature of a society is its organic integrity, systemicity, and the extent to which people are able to unite on a necessary basis for the common goals of their existence. The main characteristics of any society include: a historically formed people; a common territory; certain ways of life; the regulation of economic, social, and political relations; the commonality of language, spiritual culture, and traditions; the organization of power and administration.

The nature of "administration" in this sense is creativity, inventiveness, practical cooperation and is aimed at the development of society and the implementation of the tasks facing the country. Therefore, in order to correctly understand public administration, it is necessary to take into account the characteristics of the interaction of the parties involved. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan stipulates: "The Republic of Uzbekistan determines its national state and administrative-territorial structure, the system of state power and management bodies, implements domestic and foreign policy..." [4]. Public administration in this sense can be viewed as a "subject of administration" ("system of administration"), that is, the interconnectedness of the "subject of administration" is manifested in the social system (managed spheres of life). This requires, before exerting influence, knowledge of the object of operation, organization and conditions, laws of the managed object. In such a system, the subject of governance, that is, the state, through the state apparatus, determines the tasks of the state to exert influence and determines its legal forms. Society, on the other hand, forms the content of interaction and integrates the relationship between laws, interests and needs (the governed object) and the capabilities (resources) of the subject of governance.

DISCUSSION

When we make a comparative analysis of the evolution of the state, society and the phenomenon of governance, we can generalize them into such scientific theoretical directions as: 1) patriarchal (R. Filler); 2) theocratic; 3) coercive (E. Dühring, L. Gumplowicz); 4) social contract (G. Grotius, J. J. Rousseau, J. Locke); 5) organic dependence (D. J. Fortescue, A. Scheffl, R. Worms); 6) psychological (J. Burdeau); 7) political anthropological [5]. Such approaches have their own meaning and content, and from the point of view of the political approach - the general nature of the state and society - they are considered as a means of solving certain economic, social, political goals and tasks. In this case, the state regulates the relationship between the government and the people, the ruler and the ruled. After all, in the current era, when the "individual-society-state" balance is consistently developing, the state is defined as "a political organization that relies on a special administrative apparatus of the government at the level of the whole country, issues laws for everyone and has its own sovereignty" [6]. It is precisely in reflecting and improving the functional essence of state administration and determining its main directions and goals that the activity of modern scientific schools today needs to be analyzed separately. In studying the system of public administration, scientific and practical concepts formed in schools from Western countries such as France, Germany, Great Britain and the USA are of particular importance. In particular, A. Fayol is recognized as a classic representative of the theory of administrative-public administration in France. His views and analyses on management were set out in his book "General and Industrial Management", published in 1916. A. Fayol gave a classic definition of scientific management: "Management means foresight (forecasting function), organization, command, coordination and control". Fayol, indicating the important functions of management, believes that foresight is the development of a program of action taking into account the future; organization is the organization of the material and social organism of the organization; command is the encouragement of employees to approach functional labor activities; coordination is the coordination of management activities; control is the provision of management activities using established and defined norms [7].

Also, according to Fayol, the management of any organization consists of the following functions: technical, commercial, financial, insurance, accounting and administrative methods. Among these functions, Fayol recognizes the "administrative function" as the main function, noting that none of the other functions

perform tasks such as drawing up a general program of the organization's work, assembling workers, distributing forces. All this is part of one function, that is, the "administrative function". That is why this function is considered a leading function.

The issue of introducing administrative reforms in public administration is characterized by the fact that representatives of the French school rely on specific features and signs that distinguish them from other schools. One of the initial stages of the evolution of the theory of administrative public administration, which developed in France, is the "theory of institutions". Maurice Duverger, a professor at the University of Paris, expanded the scope of research on the theory of institutions and tried to reveal its directions and features. "From that day on," writes M. Duverger, "not only legally established institutions are studied, but also similar and subordinate institutions of governance" [8]. In the early 1970s, M. Duverger developed a new concept of institutions. It arose under the influence of the theory of political structuralism and differs from the traditional concept of an institution in both its nature and scope. According to M. Duverger, "institutions are a popular model of human relations. They differ from relations that arise outside the framework of institutional models, which are contingent and unstable" [9]. Therefore, M. Duverger proposes an "institutional" approach to administrative state management, and through this theory, an "institutional concept of governance" is formed in France. This concept replaced the interpretation of the state as a legal entity developed within the framework of the norm of constitutional law. As a result, scientific and theoretical studies of the state as an "institutionalized authority" in the system of governance began to take shape.

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 governance to society". As a result, the general interpretation of state governance is a hierarchical and hierarchical organization that covers the entire population of a particular state, and in this case, the population constitutes a substantial element of the state.

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

1. Public administration is a holistic hierarchical (hierarchical) system of state bodies and institutions. The integrity of public 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. Public bodies are interconnected by relations of subordination;
3. Public administration is provided with the political resources necessary to fulfill the tasks set for it;
4. Public administration directly exercises state power, ensures the fulfillment of the tasks and functions of the state.

CONCLUSION

Thus, 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," touches on the concept of "management" and defines it as "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" [10].

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