



INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF GOVERNMENT BODIES IN THE PROCESS OF POLITICAL MODERNIZATION: FOREIGN AND NATIONAL EXPERIENCE

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Abstract

This scientific article analyzes the issues of reforming public administration and bodies. In order to improve the efficiency of public administration organizations, foreign experience in this regard has been studied. Based on the study, scientifically based conclusions were drawn.

Keywords: public administration, Uzbekistan, efficiency, foreign experience, values, political reforms.

Introduction

In developed countries of the world, the practice of actively using effective methods and innovative technologies in the activities of government bodies is growing. As the main direction of reforms, much attention is paid to revising the functions of government bodies, distributing and coordinating competencies in accordance with market principles, and sharply reducing direct interference in the activities of business entities. These reforms include increasing issues of improving the system for studying public opinion, legal regulation, compatibility of the content of duties and responsibilities, and developing measures for self-improvement in order to increase the efficiency of all levels of government.

An effective government body in practice determines the standard of living of citizens living in a particular region. This can be seen in countries where the population has a relatively high standard of living, despite limited material wealth. It is shown that the high quality of life in these countries is due, first of all, to effective methods used in the public administration system. In particular, it should be noted that the Republic of Uzbekistan has all the necessary opportunities for the further development of practical reforms related to public administration. One of these opportunities is, first of all, the presence of historical, political, legal, economic, and scientific sources on management theories[1]. Today, national development requires a comprehensive study of the political experience of democratizing management, in particular, the introduction of effective management methods and strategic development programs based on a comparative study of modern concepts of regional management in the Eastern and Western traditions. This has both practical and theoretical significance. In the context of globalization, as competition intensifies, it is always important to adapt public administration to the requirements of the time, effectively organize its activities, and ensure its compliance with the needs of society. "Currently, countries compete not on the wealth of natural resources or the abundance of labor, but on the efficiency of government"[2].

At the new stage of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the need to reform public administration and introduce modern management methods into their activities has become a pressing issue. It is no coincidence that the main priority of the reform strategy is the creation of a people's state



through the further development of a free civil society. It is virtually impossible to reform other areas without reforming public administration. Improving public administration requires an in-depth analysis of the experience of many think tanks, developed countries and the practice of Uzbekistan. It is obvious that today, even in Uzbekistan, public administration requires systemic reforms. In particular, according to the President, “Today life itself requires us to form an effective, efficient and effective public service system, to develop an effective system that opens the way for innovative, enterprising and loyal people. At the same time, in order to improve the practice of Uzbekistan, it is necessary to take measures to widely introduce methods used by developed countries in the effective organization of public administration”[3].

Here we need to pay attention to the experience of developed democratic countries of the world. As mentioned above, in all countries, governance reforms can be carried out in the following areas:

- introduction of the features of a market economy into public administration;
- constant application of advanced management methods in public administration;
- be based on the effectiveness of stimulating the activities of civil servants;
- achieving high efficiency at low costs;
- outsourcing of secondary functions, determining priorities of government bodies;
- further development of the service of government bodies in the interests of citizens;
- focus on strengthening the trust of the population and the private sector in government agencies and the widespread use of crowdsourcing in the implementation of projects in this area;
- decentralization, that is, leaving decision-making, strategy definition in the highest echelons of the public sector, and its implementation - to subordinate agencies and other sectors.

In most countries, public administration reforms are driven from the top. Typically, there is an independent body responsible for public administration reform. In this case, first of all, the legislative framework for reforms will be developed. The principles of budget formation and distribution and government programs are subject to special examination. At the same time, government programs found to be ineffective will be terminated, and annual reports on their implementation will be required. That is, the funds allocated for the activities of public organizations are determined in proportion to the effectiveness of their work.

When studying the German experience, it is clear that administrative reforms are aimed at introducing bureaucratic and cost-effective forms of management in public administration. Attempts were made to provide guaranteed services instead of expensive government services so that there would be competition between the two. In large German cities with a population of many millions, such as Berlin, Munich, Cologne, and Hamburg, public consultations have been organized to facilitate communication between citizens and government agencies. Employees of the civil consultation help to find the right organization and distribute various (various useful) information among the population. Most consultation points provide “direct telephone” (or online) communication between the population and the city administration, which increases the efficiency of the provision of public services by public authorities[4].



Also, the Japanese “economic miracle” differs from the Western one in the fundamental specificity of the organization of labor and production processes as a consequence of the efficiency of government authorities; the Japanese model was subsequently studied and applied in almost all countries of East Asia. Of course, Japan, South Korea, Singapore and other Asian “dragons” and “tigers” formed similar structures and institutions in the West, but over time they began to operate according to different principles. If in the West the rational expediency of government action prevails, then it is clear that in Japan the expediency of values prevails.

The Innovative Development Strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2019-2021, the Innovative Development Goals of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030 have also been approved, according to which the country is currently in the sphere of state construction. The World Bank's Governance Performance Index, which measures government effectiveness at 16.1 percent in 2015, is projected to reach 70.0 percent by 2030, providing further evidence of the national importance of these goals.

It is also necessary to argue for the need to take into account the following most important factors in the implementation of modern methods in public administration, namely: the choice of effective methods and technologies; selection of the best organizational forms; creating an organizational climate conducive to innovation and employee motivation; selection of the best successful projects; determination of the economically justified amount of costs and reserves; is to solve technology delivery problems.

The modern learning process in the system can be considered as the development of new types of services, the use of new technologies, changes in organizational structures, as well as the introduction of new management methods to meet the needs and requirements of citizens, business and society. According to the dissertation, most innovations in public administration have an ICT component. Information and communication are interrelated in many management practices, as information and communication contain the necessary resources for the provision of public services, the implementation of public policies and the implementation of projects and programs[5].

The task is to create a relatively effective, accessible and convenient management model through the active involvement of modern methods and innovative technologies on the basis of public-private partnership to increase the efficiency of lower levels of government and fully meet the needs of society. This approach, in turn, is based on increasing the efficiency of public administration. In this regard, it is obvious that the priority of public administration is to organize its activities based on a systematic study of the needs of the population (crowdsourcing).

It can be concluded that the effectiveness of public administration is the ability to rationally use the available resources and capabilities of the individual, society and the state to satisfy the interests of the people, further develop the nation, and ensure its stability. The development of modern information and communication technologies requires constant improvement of public administration. At the same time, it is important that government bodies base their activities on a systematic study of the needs of the population.



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