

## FORM OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

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### Annotation

The article examines what public administration and form of public administration is, as well as opinions about its origin and use. The article also covers the world management system and the Indian Public administration.

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## INTRODUCTION

One of the main types of social management is public administration. It is implemented by state bodies and their officials. The content of the activities of the state management bodies is to determine the perspective, planning, financial provision, selection and placement of personnel, accounting and control. A separate branch of law, which includes norms regulating the procedure for organizing state administration and various relations that arise during the implementation of administration, is called administrative law. Almost all activities aimed at developing the state administration system, improving the work of the state apparatus, increasing the efficiency of management activities are carried out with the help of administrative law norms. That is, it is precisely the norms of administrative law that determine the rules for establishing, changing or liquidating management bodies, enterprises, institutions and organizations.

Public administration bodies are a group of citizens established in accordance with the law and authorized by the state to perform its functions and tasks, provided with the authority of the state authority for this purpose and working in the prescribed manner.

Local government bodies include governors, as well as bodies of some ministries, state committees and agencies, objects on the territory of several administrative-territorial units: industrial associations, departments. According to the order of structure, the state power, which is directly established by state administration bodies, is divided into state administration bodies, which are established by high executive and management bodies, ministries, agencies, and governors. According to the method of formation, public administration bodies are divided into established (Cabinet of Ministers) and appointed state public administration.

According to the size and legal nature, public administration bodies are divided into general, branch, inter-branch legal bodies. The first group includes the Cabinet of Ministers, governorships. The second includes ministries, departments, divisions and departments of governments. The third includes state committees. Now we will consider the state administration of India. (Hindi: bhārata [Bharat], English: India), Republic of India (Hindi: bhārat Gaṇarājya), English: Republic of India) is a country in South Asia. Its territory is 3214 km from north to south, 2933 km from west to east. It is surrounded by the

Himalayas in the north, the Arabian Sea in the west, and the Bay of Bengal in the east. India also includes the Laccadive and Amindiv islands in the Arabian Sea, and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands in Bay of Bengal. The area is 3.3 mln. km<sup>2</sup>. The population is 1 billion. 413 mln. person (2022). The capital city of New Delhi is administratively divided into 28 states and 8 union territories.

**State system.** India is a federal republic. Great Britain is part of the Commonwealth of Nations. The current constitution entered into force on January 26, 1950; benefit changes. The head of state is the president (A.P.J. Abdul Kalam since 2002). He is elected for a fixed term of 5 years by the electorate, which consists of members of the two chambers of the parliament and the legislative bodies of the states. The legislative power is exercised by the President, the parliament consisting of two chambers - assemblies (Raja sabha) and the People's Chamber (Log sabha), executive power is exercised by the government headed by the President and the prime minister.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

Let's take a look at the management system around the world. The form of governance is the external appearance of the state content, determined by the legal status of the higher bodies of state power. The nature of the form of government is determined by the legal status and situation of the head of state and is distinguished by the form of monarchical or republican government, the way in which the head of state is elected or appointed, and the way in which power is exercised.

Republics - 149

Monarchies -45

*Forms of administration:*

**A Presidential Republic** is a state in which the powers of the head of state and the head of government are unified in the hands of the president along with parliamentarism. The government is formed directly by the president, and the parliament cannot influence the dissolution of the government.

**A Parliamentary** republic is a state in which the supreme role in the organization of public life belongs to the parliament. Parliament forms the government and has the right to dissolve it at any time. In such a country, the president does not have important powers.

**A Mixed republic** is a combination of features of a presidential republic and a parliamentary republic. That is, the president is elected in national elections and has wide legal and real powers. However, the government is formed by the parliament and is politically accountable not only to the president, but also to the parliament. In this case, the president is the overall head of the government, but it is headed by the prime minister. The president has the right to dissolve the parliament in certain circumstances.

**Theocratic Republic** (Islamic Republic) is a special form of the republic ruled by Muslim priests, which combines the main features of the traditional Islamic caliphate and the features of a modern republican system.

**Monarchy** (Greek: monarchia - single rulership) is a form of government in which the head of state is a monarch with the appropriate title (king, emperor, sultan, emir, pharaoh, etc.). The monarch has an unlimited term of office, and his rights can be limited by law, constitution or parliament. According to the rule, the position of head of state in a monarchy is hereditary.

**An absolute monarchy** is a form of monarchy in which the monarch has unlimited power. In an absolute monarchy, the government or other authorities are responsible only to the monarch, who is the head of state.

**Constitutional monarchy** is a monarchy in which the power of the monarch is limited by the constitution. In a constitutional monarchy, the legislative body is the parliament, and the executive body is the government. Constitutional monarchy comes in two forms: dualistic and parliamentary monarchy.

**Dualistic monarchy** - (Latin: Dualis) - a monarchy in which the power of the monarch is limited by the constitution, but despite this, the monarch retains a wide range of powers.

**Parliamentary monarchy** - the powers of the monarch are very limited, the government and government bodies are accountable to the parliament, not the monarch.

**Theocratic monarchy** is a monarchy in which political power is vested in a church head or religious leader.

**Emirate** (Arab. اَمْرَة, amarat) is a form of government of an Islamic state headed by an Emir. Historical and modern states in the Islamic world, their distinguishing features are the smallness of the territory, the appeal to the traditions of unified governance between the people and the Sharia. A prerequisite for emirate is the implementation of Islamic laws - Sharia. Over time, the emirate has actually become a kingdom-like state.

In conclusion, there are different public administration around the world, but each country's governance system relies on its country being strong and living in peace and prosperity.

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