

Leadership Issues in Public Administration and Application of the Concept of "Public Administration" in the Field of Administrative Law

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Annotation:

This article analyzes the issues of public administration and leadership, reveals the relationship between these two concepts, and also examines the approaches presented in various sources regarding the importance of leadership in the process of public administration, the study of public administration in the modern era. The author's personal opinion about its characteristics is presented. The final conclusions are based on the opinions of the sources.

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Modern public administration and leadership are defined as multi-faceted, multi-valued phenomena in many disciplines. Both of these concepts are very complex in nature and defy unambiguous interpretation. Many studies focus on leadership and its many aspects in the study of the political system.

The concept of leadership itself is one of the universal, basic and central concepts in political science and state administration. This concept has many different aspects and is related to the concept of leadership in one way or another. Attempts to understand the phenomenon of "leadership" in the organization of society and its meaning and stable features have been made since the time of the great philosophers in Ancient Greece. This topic is still in the center of political studies. How is the formation and distribution of power? Also, which persons are capable of leadership? What qualities should a real leader have? - all these questions have been in the focus of attention of different scientists at different times.

Scientists say that the concept of leadership (not only in the political sphere) has a highly emotional nature. This is a worrying, attractive, but at the same time responsible job. Many permanent problems of public administration and political knowledge are concentrated in the framework of leadership: the problem of ethics, pragmatics, the understanding of values, the ability to lead in human society, and others are among them. Since the time of Socrates and Plato, there have been at least two views, on the one hand, the political leader and his idea of power is focused on achieving and exercising this power for his own interests; on the other hand, theoretical approaches are reported to reveal the essence of leadership through the approach of who acts for the public good. In one way or another, the pursuit of leadership

represents the struggle for power of political leaders. The desire for leadership cannot be expressed by a reluctance to passivity and a reluctance to dominate. Machiavelli, M. Weber and G. Morgenthau wrote about it. According to scientists, political leadership is, first of all, an effort aimed at combining the methods of achieving, distributing and using one's own power. The unlimited desire to participate in the management processes expressed in the struggle is the initial stage of the action system of any leader. A leader can have different characteristics of power. As mentioned in many studies, the fact that power is political is a factor that enriches leadership with new content. Influence, use of power, persuasion, and result-oriented leadership qualities in everyday life. A leader has the ability to influence people, which allows him to work with the power and authority of the team. Any (political) leader relies on resources: both material and non-material. In order to achieve power, the leader ensures the concentration of resources for himself. What could be its sources? It is tradition, heritage, wealth, charisma and violence. It is important to find answers to the questions of what qualities a modern leader should have under effective state management and what were the characteristics of politics a hundred or two hundred years ago.

According to R. Klein, one of the famous scientists of the West, modern leaders rely on a completely different power base than their predecessors.

As a result of certain processes, changing the source of power, the means of power, the components and dimensions of power, the power and influence in the world arena (globalization; the growth of interdependence; the information revolution - on an unprecedentedly large scale) information dissemination; the role of demographic shifts; the emergence of new non-state actors in world politics) - all of these require new behaviors and new types of leadership influence. determines the formation model, because the previous models can no longer fully meet the requirements of public administration. Even N. Machiavelli distinguished the types of leadership according to management styles. According to N. Machiavelli, these are the "lions" of leaders who lead the implementation of power; others he called "foxes" and described them as leaders looking for more convenient and cost-effective ways to achieve strong results.

The paradox of the legitimacy of leaders and their working methods (not always democratic) is still debated today. For example, M. Duverger put forward a hypothesis about the legitimacy of any regime and any type of leadership supported by the people. That is, according to this theory, both authoritarian and totalitarian regimes with their charismatic leaders are not violent against the will of the people, because the legitimacy of the regime and its leader has nothing to do with the nature of this regime, the ideology of the leader. M. Weber believed that a leader can and should use any opportunity to implement his will within the framework of these social relations, despite resistance and regardless of what this opportunity is based on. That is, the political leader is considered as a direct manager of power, whose actions are aimed at the controlled subjects.

It can be seen that in modern conditions, there is an increasing need for a new type of leader who can lead with a high level of professionalism, with the unique competencies of a leader, and, most importantly, with a new quality of thinking and a set of new knowledge that has an impact in the public administration system. is increasing. With a high level of responsibility in front of the country for the results of its activities, and the manifestation of its skills and abilities, it shows that it depends in many ways on the level of commitment of the team and its members to the process.

Management is a powerful immanent "attribute" of human life and its organization. The essence of management is determined by two main interrelated qualities of a person and a social community. One

of its unique features is activity and goal setting. The transfer of management to activity means any rational (conscious) action of a person and his team. Setting a goal, however, indicates that this activity is aimed at obtaining a certain intended result. There are many definitions of the concept of management. We present two of our personal approaches that are most suitable for our research work.

Management is "the conscious influence of a person, social groups, specially created bodies on various things and processes happening in our social life around us, people and relationships between people, objects coming to a certain state, the necessary way to the processes" reporting is a social activity that is carried out to achieve desired, required, planned results. According to the second definition, "management is actually directly (in forms of self-management) and through specially created structures (the state), organizing the influence of people on their own, social, collective and group life. It is the activity of public associations, parties, firms, cooperatives, enterprises, associations, associations, etc., which organize and regulate. is appropriate. According to many research scientists, the concept of management is a separate system consisting of three elements (subsystems), combining individual elements. These elements can be divided into the following main elemental groups:

- management entity,
- management object and
- the control mechanism of the subject necessary to control the control object. It follows that management as a social process is a purposeful, planned and systematic influence of the subject of management on the object of management. Thus, the following are examples of combinations of three sub-system elements within the above system:
- state administration as a management system consists of the following;
- as a management subject - state bodies and those performing their duties are understood;
- as an object of management - society, spheres of public life, social groups and certain individuals, as well as the mechanism of state management
- the process of organizing the influence of the subject of management on the object of management is understood.

The development of management processes is caused by the interaction of people and management subjects. Because state administration is the state power to ensure the territorial integrity of the state, the well-being of its inhabitants (citizens) on the basis of the civilized norms of the country's socio-economic development and its structure, as well as the legalization of the power functions of the state authorities and is a targeted optimization activity.

It is worth noting that there is no general, systematic vision and approach to understanding state management, its goals and functions within the framework of modern socio-political sciences. Taking into account the specific mentality of the people in different countries, there are different paradigms of the concept of management and separate concepts are presented. There is a concept of state management, developed taking into account the historical characteristics of the development of Uzbekistan, which has two main points of support.

These are :

- universal human values and tendencies
- trends related to the historically developing management that has risen to the level of national value.

This management concept takes its historical foundations from the works of our great scholars, Abu Nasr Farabi's "City of Virtuous People", Amir Temur's "Temur Tuzuklar", Husayn Vaiz Koshifi's "Futuvati Sultani" and other similar works.

In the modern conditions of historical development, its simultaneously growing contradictory processes: multipolarity and globalization, require systematic reform of the state of the management system in our country on the basis of liberal ideas in a democratic spirit.

So, for successful socio-economic development, following the basic rules and conditions that need to be understood and implemented in modern state administration in our country, learning about the specific aspects of modern processes is one of the main factors that lead to sustainable development in our social life.

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