
IMPROVING THE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM OF LOCAL BUDGETS

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Abstract

The article emphasizes the indispensable role of an administrative apparatus, highlighting the need for a robust state civil service system within the state administration. It discusses how reforms within the state administrative apparatus prioritize the effective organization and implementation of the state civil service. A transparent, legally fortified, and modernized state civil service aligns with contemporary societal needs and fosters positive perceptions among the populace. The evaluation of individuals representing the state is attributed to either the state or the state administration apparatus. Consequently, understanding the formation of the state civil service, including its organizational and legal underpinnings, emerges as crucial.

Keywords: Administrative Apparatus, State Civil Service, Reforms, Organizational Structure, Transparency, Legal Framework, Public Perception, Evaluation, State Administration, Law on State Civil Service, Contemporary Needs, Societal Challenges, Modernization, Information Technologies, Budget Optimization.

Introduction

The functioning of any state relies fundamentally on its administrative apparatus, which serves as the backbone of governance. Within this apparatus, the establishment of an efficient and accountable state civil service system is paramount. This system plays a crucial role in the execution of governmental functions, ensuring the delivery of public services, and implementing policies effectively. Reforms within the state administrative structure are therefore aimed at enhancing the organization and operation of the state civil service. By bolstering transparency, fortifying legal frameworks, and modernizing operations, governments seek to cultivate trust and confidence among citizens in the integrity and effectiveness of their civil service. This paper explores the foundational aspects of the state civil service, including its organizational structure and legal foundations, and examines its significance in contemporary governance. Drawing upon insights from various regions, including CIS countries, Singapore, Japan, South Korea, and Europe, it underscores the pivotal role of legislation, such as the "Law on State Civil Service," in shaping state administration. Furthermore, it argues for the imperative of developing innovative approaches, particularly leveraging modern information technologies, to optimize resources and address evolving societal challenges. Through these endeavours, governments aim to establish resilient and responsive public administration systems capable of meeting the needs of an ever-changing world [1-3].

Foreign experience shows that deep reforms, especially at the initial stage, always aggravate problems in society and conflicts in the economy. This is natural. This is directly related to the effectiveness of the public administration system. A lot of work has been done in this regard over the last four years and it is paying off. The organizational structure of the government was fundamentally revised. In its ranks, our compatriots who have seen the world graduate from the most prestigious foreign universities, have international experience and are broad-minded people are increasing. As a result, the image of our government has changed, and its international competitiveness has increased. In our country, economic reforms and, first of all, changes aimed at ensuring a completely new approach to the implementation of the economic policy of the state are continuing rapidly. To ensure transparency in public administration and broad participation of the population, a special web portal "My Opinion" was established. The creation of the "Openbudget" information portal to ensure openness of the formation and implementation of the country's budget is one of the important indicators of the modernization of the management system. In addition, a single electronic system of E-DECISION was developed and implemented to establish public control over the decisions and orders adopted by the Councils of People's Deputies and government, agreement and registration. The changes implemented in our country are highly appreciated in the world and have raised high hopes in our society. Despite the existing problems, this policy is supported by our compatriots. People are realizing their rights in a new way, their sense of belonging is growing, political consciousness and social activity of the population are increasing. This is the guarantee of the development of the society [4].

The Main Part

It should be noted that in the course of the first changes, the primary, superficial layer of the state management system reform was implemented. Now it's time to solve more complex tasks that require high skills, deep knowledge, and a new worldview. Over-centralization of decision-making in the activities of Ministries and agencies and further expansion of the authority of local bodies were shown as one of the biggest problems waiting to be solved. Improving the efficiency of the management system is a serious issue facing every country. The fourth industrial revolution is gaining momentum on earth. It is based on digital technologies, the Internet, nanotechnology production tools, artificial intelligence, self-learning and interoperable equipment. New means of production require new social relations. Management today is much more complicated than in the past. Not only external but also intra-community competition is intensifying. Authority is seen not only as a system of state management but also as a centre of service to the population and business.

In developed countries, a flexible, "flexible" method of management is being implemented. The main criterion of the development of society is to expand the capabilities of people, to fully satisfy their spiritual and material needs. The level of development is determined, first of all, by the extent to which each citizen participates in solving the issues facing society. Therefore, the political activity of the population, from the national level to the local level, increasing its influence in solving issues of social development at all levels is one of the main factors of development.

In any country, the central government is expected to perform national tasks effectively. This includes such things as ensuring internal and external security, legality and law and order, currency system, stability of macroeconomic development, uniform measurement standards, etc. The resolution of specific issues of socio-economic development of regions, cities and communities should be entrusted to local authorities. Improving the efficiency of local government bodies depends to a large extent on measures to reform the public service system itself. In this case, the main goal is to ensure intensive, not extensive, development of the management system. In other words, due to the development and implementation of new forms, tools and methods of administrative management, the management system should be able to perform more tasks with fewer employees. Therefore, it is necessary to emphasize the need to implement measures to optimize the number of employees and work processes due to the widespread introduction of digital technologies.

It is necessary to take concrete measures to reduce redundant bureaucratic obstacles and offices that duplicate each other in management. Achieving these tasks requires the improvement of legal documents regulating the activities of local authorities. Legal documents related to the field should reflect a clear political will to transfer the functions of state administration from top to bottom, and to expand the powers and capabilities of local bodies. Laws and administrative regulations should clearly define the obligations and rights of authorities, and their jurisdiction, and help to increase the efficiency of social services. The reform of the civil service system requires a fundamental change in the approach to evaluating the performance of state bodies. The standard of human life, the provision of high-quality "social services" to the population and business, and the creation of a favourable environment necessary for economic activity should be the main indicators of the effectiveness of state bodies. However, local governments and councils are working based on the Law adopted 29 years ago, which does not meet today's requirements at all. The goals facing our state and society cannot be achieved within the framework of the functioning of administrative bodies as a "closed system" as before. Evaluating the effectiveness of state bodies at all levels is not the "internal work" of government institutions. Openness, transparency, social expertise and control are necessary at all stages and levels, from the drafting of a decision on this or that issue to the monitoring of its implementation. Improvement of the system of state administration is largely related to increasing the role of local representative bodies in regional development.

It is necessary for executive authorities to strictly comply with the requirements of legal documents, to exercise parliamentary control over the implementation of socio-economic development programs, and to form the basis of the activities of the Councils. The local Council of People's Deputies is a representative body, trusted representatives of the people. Today, 218 local councils are operating in our republic, and the number of deputies in them is 6,567. It should be noted that significant activation of city councils of people's deputies is noted. The consciousness of deputies, their political activity and civil position are changing in every way and taking on a new character. At the same time, the analysis showed that there are problems and underutilized opportunities in the activity of the Council. When the decisions made by the councils were studied, it was found that they did not raise systemic problems, did not give an appropriate assessment of the activities of government agencies

and officials who made mistakes and did not specify specific measures to eliminate the problems. First of all, it concerns the activities related to the reform of the economy and, the elimination of barriers to small business, ensuring the implementation of laws related to the protection of private property and entrepreneurship. Today, local Councils face two main tasks, the first is to achieve the transformation of local Councils into a real control body. the second is to ensure that deputies work systematically with real problems on the ground.

Any state cannot be imagined without an administrative apparatus, and the apparatus of state administration needs a state civil service system. Therefore, the reforms carried out in the state administration apparatus require, first of all, the proper organization and effective implementation of the state civil service. Legally strengthened, transparent and organized state civil service following the needs of the times creates positive perceptions of it among the country's population. Depending on the employee acting on behalf of the state, the assessment is given to the state or the state administration apparatus. Therefore, how the state civil service is formed in each country, that is, the organizational and legal basis, is very important.

Conclusions

In conclusion, the experience of CIS countries, Singapore, Japan, South Korea and Europe shows that the Law "On State Civil Service" as a whole is one of the main documents of state administration, which reflects the basic principles of the state apparatus, mechanisms of its formation and operation. "Today, the need to effectively solve existing problems in the life of society, to consistently continue large-scale reforms, requires the creation of a completely new system in the field of public administration. Therefore, we must first establish systematic work in the optimization of the costs of public administration bodies, in which the human factor is used widely using modern information technologies. we can achieve optimization of local budget expenses in the case of interdependence due to the reduction and optimization of the number of employees of the management body with overlapping features.

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