



THE ROLE OF POLITICAL MANAGEMENT IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: October 20 th 2022 Accepted: November 20 th 2022 Published: December 30 th 2022	In this article the opinions of the philosophers of the East and the West about the state administration, comparative analysis of the collected experiences and particular features of the administrative traditions in the history of the Uzbek national statehood are reported. Moreover, the important significance of the political management in providing the stability of the society today is shown by the example of Uzbekistan and the neighboring countries.

Keywords: democracy, government, state administration, political management, political technology, political elite, political order, election, polis, social stability

Political management is a system of ways and means ordering the life of the society, arranging and directing its various processes appropriately. Although the word "management" was used in the meaning of economical management during the free market relationships mainly at the end of the XX century and used in harmony with the word "market", the political management, in a simple word, the issue of political control dates back to the long past, to the practice of governing the city countries, the "polises" in the ancient Greek where the first introduction of democracy appeared. This enables to talk specially about the history and evolution of political governance or political management too. We don't focus on the history of the problem here. Only it should be noted that the issue of governing the city or the state was of great significance in the East too. We would just prefer to mention different valuable opinions and doctrines of the great philosophers such as Leo Tzi and Confucius, Abu Nasr Farobiy, Nizomulmulk, Yusuf Khos Hojib, Amir Temir and Boburids about it. Abu Nasr Farobiy's doctrine (teaching) about governing the city, principles and various criteria of governing is of special significance. Especially, Amir Temur's "Code of Laws" include model and exemplary ideas for the present state administration. On this concern in scientific literature exemplary works were carried out by historians, lawyers, sociologists and philosophers, during the years of independence, in establishing the legal fundament of our national statehood.

Today's Uzbek statehood is constantly applying national, benevolent democratic governing principles into life taking the governing traditions of our national statehood together with the world experience. The first priority direction of the "Strategy of actions" is fully devoted to this issue,

that is, the issue of improving the state administration. The governing policy of today, which is directed to solve the concrete practical problems by dividing the society and the territories into sectors, confirms it. The system of political management is improving in harmony with the life.

The problem of political management has been worked out more deeply and in detail in the West. Until T.Gobbs, J.Lock, Sharl Lui de Montesquieu, G.Grotsiy, who worked out the principles of government division, the great Italian philosopher, writer and politician Nikola Machiavelli (1469-1527) from Florence created his masterpiece "Ruler" ¹ concerning state administration, that is, the art of political management. This book was written to Lorenzo del Medichi the same as "Temur's code of laws" as advice and counsel, he, as a supporter of a powerful government, emphasized that all the means, even cheating, deception and brutality should be used in governing the state. The behavior of the society of the middle ages could stand such policy. N. Machiavelli's doctrine mainly corresponds to authoritarian, dictatorial, monarchial political orders. Charismatic leaders often addressed to this style. Today for many state leaders too N. Machiavelli, in scientific utterance "Machiavellism" is convenient for some "geniuses" to hold the political system by different ways. Many periods of time proved it practically in the history. Today the situation is different, the time is different – the new page that the President Sh.Mirziyaev opened in the history of our nation is distinct by that it has been aimed at establishing fair democracy, ruling the people, society on the basis of high aesthetic principles, preventing any kind of violence, state violence, abuse of power.

¹ Machiavelli N. State. – M.: Enemy, 2013. – p. 544.



Different international observer organizations, political experts are writing about it too, they are also mentioning that our country is harmonizing more deeply with the processes of common-world democracy, establishing human rights and freedom not in words but in practice on the basis of equal rights.

But it is not a secret that there are still old-fashioned governing styles living in the political life of the society. Although the fair policy in the state administration is finishing its thick body and bushes and "roots", the different applications, complaints coming to the public receptions and governments and their dynamics show that its small "roots", bushes are still remaining. Today mass media is reporting the problems freely and openly. But as sociology, the subject analyzing the life of the society, people, social idea, "pulse" of social organism, emphasizes that there is the tendency of anti-innovation against the innovation². Because old ways have always prevent the new ways. It can be seen in any kind of changing process³. Political changes, processes of reforms are not beyond this. The period of old political education, duplicity of the state policy, fakeness, insincerity has left not only its shades but also its dreadful traces in politics.

The election for the state organs of representatives held in 2019, December 22, the position of the political elite in it, the direct communications, social surveys proved it too. It was observed that our nation's political mind had awakened, social activeness had increased, indifference, unconcernedness to state administration had been decreasing day by day in citizens' minds and activities. It is happening in harmony with the policy of achieving political stability and strengthening it that the President Sh.Mirziyayev intended, the reputation of the country before the people is rising; the people's belief is strengthening. Especially, the freedom in finance, innovational changes are opening ways to people's creativity, every citizen is appreciating the policy of renovations and social rising.

But it is required to be aware of not seeing the changes happening in surroundings, in neighboring countries, in the country and in the world as well, not seeing the competitive processes in the economical, scientific, technical and cultural fields for a particular rise and leadership, and in the consequence introducing the technologies that stayed behind, out of

use by other countries, by "following up economy", "following up science" and old-fashioned to the country as "innovation".

It is known that all the former Soviet Union countries gained their independence almost at the same time in 1991, there remained the same inheritance and there appeared the same problems. But today someone is going actively ahead, prosperity of the society is rising again, the level of the lifestyle of the population is relatively high. One of the political problems is that Uzbek people are going to the neighboring countries as black workers, migrants and contributing to the rise of other countries for nothing. It is a great pity that the capable labour resources are flowing to abroad, encouraging it will weaken the social power of the country. Such painful problems require working out the state administration, political management in the example of Uzbek society and forming the new generation of the political elite. Russia has such experience. As we have mentioned above, the outstanding university – Moscow state university named after M.V.Lomonosov has had a faculty training political managers for a long time, trains contemporary young personnel for the local, regional and central administrative system, and time by time the competitions of young leaders in the sphere of districts, provinces and regions are held. The most important is that healthy young political leaders will be formed. We rely on the practice of "choosing". Politics is a delicate, responsible branch as surgery. Any medical staff cannot be involved in any kind of operation. The surgeon must have special resuscitation knowledge and be skillful. In our opinion, today in our country professional, "competent" specialists are rare. We can figure it out by the quality of the political comments, predictions and reviews in the state governing system. There is no educational establishment training politicians. Politics is like a chess game. In order to get advantages in politics it is required to be aware of different political methods, combinations and their history. At least, there is a need for special political knowledge in order to realize the political threatens (political extremism) inside the country in time and take measures against them and create clear technologies. Political consulting institution is helpful in this issue. Political consultant is not a political adviser. State policy and social policy are not the same either; together with certain similarities there are some differences between them too. In order to know such similarities and differences (law of dialectical similarity and difference – N.D) one needs information about political management and nature of scientific knowledge.

² Sodikova Sh. Sociology of changes. – T.: Akademia, 2019. – p. 94-95.

³ Kodirov A. Traditional society and strategy of modernizing it. – T.: TSJI, 2006. – p. 214.



If we approach to the problem from philosophical and methodological aspect, the knowledge about management is divided into two basic blocks. Theoretical and practical. They exist in mutual relations and units. The first block includes the knowledge about governing, developing forms, character and features of controlling process. The second block includes the knowledge concerning deciding concrete, practical tasks and is distinct with its practical, technological features. For example, in election companies any social class, political group or party uses the methods of concrete sciences such as psychology, logics and sociology in order to change the community's opinion, in other words, in manipulating.

It is a pity to note that today in our practice of election scientific methodology, especially, practical politology, concrete sociology and especially social psychology are not addressed. Because there is still a consideration that the nation, people, public is a whole mixture, "mass" with one nature. There is no political management aimed for a concrete person and its social role. Today the situation has changed. The electors, his/her mind and culture have changed too by the demands of the time. But conservative psychology – the thoughts and conclusions such as "what does election give me, it is just the "game" of the state officials, the result is "clear" in advance" decrease the social activeness towards the election. Changing such psychology is warranty of holding real elections. But such psychology will not change immediately; its historical roots exist in citizens' minds. These roots are connected with the administrative bossiness, governmental nomenclature. Life itself proves that historical memory is connected with not only with positive but negative events too.

Today any political management is not possible without addressing to behavioristic formula, "stimul-reaction" or the methods of motivation. In Uzbek it means motivating the person to any political event and developing his feeling of participation. Indifference, unconcernedness, not being interested in political events is opposite to the political management and even is a harmful psychology.

In our opinion, political management is not possible without object and subject. Approaching practically, that is from political technological aspect one should not only address to the triad of "aim-means-result", but also have the ability of using it.

It should be emphasized that by the effective use of practical and theoretical methods of political management not only social stability, but also social instability can be formed. It was historically proven by

the instability and civil wars such as "Arabian spring" happened in the Near East at the beginning of our century (Lebanon, Tunis, Algeria, Egypt), "Colourful revolutions" (Kyrgyzstan, Georgia) and finally the social situations happened in the Ukraine. Undoubtedly, it is known that the process of political management and different political technologies were used here.

The situation in neighbor Afganistan is because of the weakness and poorness of the political management in this country. For governing the state, society masterly, scientifically saying, for using "political management" the governors, rulers are required political knowledge and qualification about it.

In order to take the country out of different difficult and confusing situations and lead towards the stable development, the political leaders are required to be aware of the psychology and mentality of the people, the available opportunities and social potentials, use them by taking the situation into account. Nikola Machiavelli told about it in the middle ages, in the XIX-XX centuries Napaleon, Bismark, lenin, Mao Tse Doon, Winston Churchill, general de Goll could use it effectively and they succeeded in not only politically ruling the public, but also they could even lead them after themselves. Whereas, political management is just a method, the purpose can be in different nature – good or evil. The purpose that our nation has historically chosen is naturally good, there is a need for scientific political management in order to gain it.

In conclusion, the broad reforms being carried out in Uzbekistan will not effect without improving the institute of political management, without formation of government system personnel of a new type and character. Because, the main subject of all changes is human, leaders and managers.

Political management like economical management is connected with the management subjects – the personnel who carry out it and can use its methods. Any decree, decision, instruction or law will stay just as an instruction, call or a means-way if they are not realized by the subjects performing their significance and value in order to change the political content and real life. Management, training specialists and skillful personnel for the state administration is the factor raising the potential of the political elite of the country.

Political management requires harmonizing the state administrative system with non-state, non-trade organizations, the activities of self-governing authorities of citizens with the strategic aims and tasks of the state and society, and directing them towards



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one point. In this case political management reaches "lens" effect and has the ability of deciding any social task. It is not an easy process. Achieving its effectiveness requires creating the laws "About social partnership", "About community control", "Struggle against corruption" together with other laws such as "About the voluntary actions", "About the state service" and others which are appropriate and necessary to the civil society, and as a result it demands to develop national management system for modern legal state and civil society.

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