



SOCIAL FUNCTIONS OF PUBLIC SERVICE INSTITUTIONS AND THEIR PHILOSOPHICAL AND LEGAL CHARACTERISTICS

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses that the institutionalization and systematic praxiological analysis of public services as objects of governance also requires the disclosure of the social functions of these institutions. Then a complete picture of the object, that is, the institutions of public services, will appear, its goals and place in society will be shown.

KEY WORDS: *public service, social functions, legal characteristics, economy, state governance*

It is necessary to study the social functions of the object in relation to the processes of transformation in society, the purpose for which management seeks, the characteristics of the types of work and the fundamental aspects related to development. Because a social institution, as an object, is a space that combines the life of society and the activities of people, a unit that reflects the relationships in the macroenvironment. This unit operates in accordance with the fundamental aspects and requirements of a market economy in a democracy.

The formation of public service institutions is based on a market economy or market democracy. The fundamental aspect of a market economy is the organization of labor, the broad involvement of people in socio-economic processes. A lot of research has been done on this and monographs, works have been published [1,2,3,4]. Analyzing them is not our job. We consider the problem from the fundamental point of view of the market economy and connect it with the organization and management of the labor market. Social functions are also defined in connection with this fundamental aspect. "Labor is a source of wealth. It is the first and necessary condition of human activity. The history of human and social development shows that labor is crucial in every process. As people change the nature around them, they also change their nature under the influence of their changing needs, enriching their knowledge, developing their abilities, and developing new skills. Labor becomes more and more complex in the process of its structural development: man began to perform more and more complex and diverse operations, using increasingly organized means of labor, striving to set and achieve much higher goals" [5; 10]. No institution of society is free from the influence of this labor process, but each of them, based on its functions, contributes to the formation and development of the labor market. Institutions of public services, on the other hand, seek to ensure the active participation of the labor market in social relations, depending on the different needs of the population. The



provision of services does not consist only in obtaining this or that information, data, it essentially prepares a person for the labor market, to turn him into an active subject of social labor processes. According to experts, in the current situation, “labor” is characterized by the following features:

- the intellectual potential of the labor process increases, which is reflected in the strengthening of the role of mental labor, the increase in the employee's conscious and responsible attitude to the results of their activities;
- the share of the material part of labor costs increases. The increase in the share of packaged labor associated with the means of labor (machines, tools, mechanisms, etc.) is associated with advances in science and technology, and serves as a decisive factor in increasing labor productivity and efficiency in the face of limited physical capacity;
- the importance of the social aspect of the labor process increases. At present, the factors of labor productivity growth are not only related to improving the skills of the employee or the level of mechanization of his work, but also the state of human health, satisfaction with services, family, community and society in general [5; 11].

Public service institutions should not only take into account the information and references of people, but also the needs of the labor market. The impact on the labor process should be aimed at increasing one's intellectual potential, saving one's time and energy, and helping one to leave more time and energy in the labor process. The share gained in the labor process is also the result of the influence of institutions that provide benefits and effective services. There is a dialectical connection between labor productivity and the provision of services, the former leads to the diversification of the type of services, the expansion of differentiated needs, and the latter leads to satisfaction of one's own labor and its productivity. The provision of services is a model system of organizing the labor process and involving people in social relations, depending on which system can determine the attitude to labor, order, human activity in society, in management institutions.

For public service institutions, the human labor process and its attitude to the process are not insignificant. They, ie public service institutions, have to study and monitor who and what public services are provided, the impact of these services on a person's activities, the labor process, in general, the satisfaction of the information and services received, how it is reflected in labor activity. Ideally, the activities of public service institutions are not limited to efficiency and performance of their day-to-day tasks, it is important to keep in mind the important methodological rule that their services are determined by human integration into the labor market and market economy, its modernization. True, not all types of services serve this purpose. For example, the acquisition of information about a person's birth or parents does not affect his participation in the labor market, it is also difficult to determine. However, the practical assistance provided by public service institutions in the protection of the rights of entrepreneurs and business people has a direct impact on their work process, effective, creative work.



Therefore, one of the fundamental aspects of the activities of public service institutions is to prepare people for the labor market, creative participation in increasingly complex socio-economic relations.

A study of the existing scientific literature and empirical research, systematic praxiological analysis allows us to classify the social functions of our object, from a philosophical point of view, as follows:

- preparing a person for the labor market;
- increasing the social and legal literacy of society;
- raising people's financial literacy;
- to create a rational relationship between the citizen and the state, the employee and the management system;
- improving the quality of services and gaining people's consent;
- educational propaganda and dissemination of information;
- spiritual, cultural and moral education.

These features are, naturally, analyzed through the facility's services. Hence, the provision of services is the primary purpose and primary function of the facility. All other functions express its direction, define its functions.

Today, Uzbekistan is witnessing the positive results of the reforms implemented in accordance with the Action Strategy, and has now begun to implement the tasks set out in the Development Strategy. PSI is also trying to make democratic governance a reality, to please the people with its services.

The analysis of the systemic praxeological aspects and social functions of PSI shows that they provide not only information services to the population, but also different skills, access to and active participation in the labor market, independent analysis of differentiated labor processes, separation of important, financial and legal also shapes literacy practices. These praxiological aspects are in line with the President's instruction that state institutions should serve the people and the principle of democratic governance. PSI also provides practical assistance through the organization of training courses, trainings, refresher courses, meetings, briefings and online contacts to study foreign experience. Public services are not provided only by the State Agency for State Property Management, each public institution, public administration organization can provide services in accordance with its direction. For example, public medical institutions provide treatment and treatment, clinics, and the banking and financial system through its own collections, training courses, project finance skills exercises, and public educational institutions through additional classes, tutoring, computer training, university preparation, and foreign language teaching. shows. Many services are also provided by non-governmental organizations, but their activities and functions must comply with the law and not contradict the standards of public services established by law. Democratic governance supports the initiatives and services of non-governmental organizations. However, their social



functions and services to the population must be in line with the humanistic goals of our society and the noble spiritual and moral values. Uzbekistan has declared the building of a democratic state governed by the rule of law and a humane society as its strategic goal, and the ongoing reforms and innovative changes are based on this goal and are aimed at achieving it. Therefore, the essence of the services of non-governmental organizations is in line with this goal. At present, competition between government and non-government institutions is almost non-existent, but in fact the principle of creative competition, who provides good services, whose services are of high quality, fully meets the tastes and needs of consumers. The services market is now taking shape, but that is why the creative competition between government services and non-government services is weak. However, there are certain buds of this competition, and with the development of the services market, they will take a clear place in real life.

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