

# Development of Modern Civil Service: Unity of Theory and Practice

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## **Abstract:**

It is important for the development of modern public service, improving the efficiency of public authorities and providing quality services to the population. This article discusses the theoretical foundations and practical implementation of the modern civil service system. The importance of using innovative processes, technologies in the public service, as well as educating professional employees will be considered. At the same time, special attention is paid to strengthening the institutional forms of state bodies, the regulatory framework and executive discipline. The results of the study will identify important areas and practical measures for the development of the public service.

**Keywords:** modern civil service, innovative processes, executive discipline, state bodies, professional employees, theoretical foundations.

The public service is a system of manufacturers, which is specially organized and managed for the purposes of the state and managed by state bodies. The modern state service is developing rapidly in response to changes in economic, political, social and other areas. Currently, the role of the civil service is not only limited to the implementation of the administrative functions of the state, but also became one of the main indicators of developing state policy, social justice and development of modern revisions in the country.

The development of the modern public service system requires the harmony of theory and practice. Both modern theoretical approaches and practical events are important factors in developing the system of state service effectively and conveniently. One of the important areas of development of e-government, the fight against corruption and training of personnel is one important directions. Modern government service should be a transparent, fair, fair, and effective system for people.

Today, the issue of training of personnel and civil society in modern society is literally and civilians and civil servants play even more important than ever. In addition, it is becoming increasingly

important, creating a resolution of the problem of preventing "leaking of thinking" today, through this very competitive world.

The development of modern public services is widely seen in the views of past century, clarified a number of principles, and has prepared the groundwork for their implementation in public service. The formation of complex bureaucratic structures for increasing professionalism and special knowledge among these principles, the formation of complex bureaucratic structures for managing growing state functions is widely used in practice.

The public service is more emphasized in the development of efficiency and transparency in modern philosophical approaches, and the implementation of the private sector through state-private partnerships, raising international cooperation and training in the public service priorities. Each of these trends reflects its unique philosophical ideological and political advantages that affect the development of the civil service in different countries and historical times.

In modern trends, you can also see conceptual approaches in a series of narrow circles. For example, in the context of the "care odswing", especially in the field of public service, especially in the fields of social and health, emphasizes the importance of democratic control and participation of citizens to ensure the responsibility of civil responsibility. Global Advertisers discuss the responsibility of global justice and government officials in the context of global issues such as climate change and human rights.

Policy Political Moral Moralism serves as a basis for the adoption of moral issues aimed at serving society, strengthening democratic institutions and ensuring justice. These principles will serve civil servants to maintain trust and promote sustainable development of society to government institutions for the interests of citizens.

It should be noted that political views as above actually developed in philosophical studies and teachings. They vary depending on ideological and historical conditions, these views reflect the state's role, civil serviceman, and diverse approaches.

1. Liberal view. Liberalism emphasizes the importance of civilian life and the importance of the state's limited intervention[1]. Liberal views in the context of the civil service are drawn:

Transparency and responsibility: civil servants must act with transparent and accountability to prevent government abuse of office and corruption.

Modernism and efficiency: supports the results-based principles, which is focused on the fact that government agencies are focused on know-how approaches and efficiency of government agencies.

Reducing government bureaucracy: simplification of administrative processes and reducing bureaucracy to increase efficiency.

Competition and privatization: to privatize and implement some government functions in the provision of public services to improve the quality of public services and reduce costs.

2. Conservative views. Conservatives usually emphasizes the importance of order, tradition and national interests[2]. In the context of the civil service, this is characterized as follows:

Saving Sustainability and Traditions: Support for the stability and preservation of traditional public services institutions.

Service and solo service: Strong attention to the state of state service and patriotism among civil servants.

Strong management: Support for strong government structures to ensure order and security.

Discipline and professional: to focus on high standards of professionalism and discipline in the public service.

3. Socialist and socially democratic views. The Socialists emphasize that the Social Democrats support social justice, equality and weak groups [3]. According to the civil service, this is characterized as follows:

Equality and Inclusion: Equality and Inclusion in the use of public services and the provision of public services.

Extensive Social Programs: Development and support of wide social programs and services aimed at improving the well-being of all citizens.

Social responsibility: The social responsibility of civil servants and the state of state as a guarantee of social protection.

Collection and solidarity: supporting collective interests and solidarity in the civil service.

4. Radical and revolutionary views. Radical and revolutionary political movements often criticize existing government institutions and offer radical changes[4]. Their views on public service are reflected in:

to radically reform the civil service in favor of new forms of social organization or even cancel it; emphasizing the provision of self-centralization and local communities; Invaling horizontal, more democratic governance structures instead of hierarchical structures.

The development of modern public service in this article includes scientific research, views, and various approaches to the combination of theory and practice, from understanding it as an ideal philosophy, from understanding the security and order ensuring a mechanism to a symbol, and the security and order support mechanism, from the mechanism of security and order.

Second, Central Asian philosophers, Ibn Sina, who have made Central Asian philosophers, made a significant contribution to the state administration of the ideas of the state, made a significant contribution to the development of ideas of the state, second, and Beruni, emphasizing the importance of goodness, wisdom, justice and science. Their cases are relevant and important to understand political philosophy and public administration.

Third, the intensification of conceptual approach helps public administration philosophical questions, not only the essence and purpose of human society, and the moral foundations of the authorities better understand the state's lives and the moral foundations of power.

Fourth, public administration is a comprehensive process to achieve common goals and effective cooperation for the solvency of current social problems. He requires philosophical approaches to the principles of participation, openness, cooperation and responsibility.

Fifth, the political significance of public administration is a role in strengthening its democratic processes, ensuring the participation of citizens in the administration, openness and responsibility of public authorities, as well as the development of civil society and social partnership.

Sixth, the nature of public administration, the place of the authorities in the political process, the moral foundations of the management covers the deep questions about justice in society. It helps to understand the basic principles and ideals that are built in effective and fair public administration.

Seventh, the question is that as the fair distribution of resources, rights and obligations in the society, the questions are the old distribution of resources, rights and obligations in the society as a seventh public administration, and the question is in the center of the philosophical debate.

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