

Experience in modernization of Great Britain Government

Rafikova Gulnoza Valizhonovna

Namangan State University

Basic doctoral student at the Department of Social Sciences

E-mail: gulnoza_rafikova@umail.uz

ABSTRACT

In the process of modernizing government bodies in Uzbekistan, it is necessary to rely on the experience of the leading countries of the world. This scientific article describes the experience of modernizing public administration in the Great Britain

Key words: : *reform, administrative reform, taxpayers, management modernization, government customers, agriculture, health care, trade, defense.*

Introduction

The current bipartisan system in Britain dates back to the late 17th century with the formation of the Tories and Whig parties. Since the outbreak of World War I, the Conservative and Labor parties have taken turns ruling the country, gaining the trust of voters. According to the form of government, the United Kingdom is a parliamentary republic. This form of government has existed since the ninth century. In the English doctrine of state law, the monarch occupies the first place in the system of state bodies and is the source of sovereign power. In Great Britain, the Castilian system of succession to the throne operates, that is, the inheritance of the throne to the eldest son or daughter of the monarch. Since 1952, Elizabeth II has been on the throne.

The monarch, the general house and the house of Lords are members of parliament. The lower house - the general chamber - is the national representative body and is elected for 5 years. The lower chamber is headed by the speaker, who is the head of the chamber. The Speaker is elected by the House before the expiration of his or her term of office and he or she must not belong to any party. Bills are considered by the lower house and submitted to the upper house.

The House of Lords is headed by the Lord Chancellor. At the same time, parliament oversees the activities of ministers. Both chambers may jointly form joint committees to consider tasks related to the work of each chamber. Deputies enjoy the right to immunity.

The judiciary of the English Parliament is exercised by the House of Lords.

The British government has a somewhat unique system. The composition of the cabinet of ministers and the official government are incompatible. The cabinet exists only due to constitutional customs (there is no law on the legal status of the government or cabinet of ministers). Ministers are appointed by members of the cabinet. The government is headed by the prime minister and consists of 20-22 ministers. These include the Lord Chancellor, the Minister of Finance, the Minister of the Interior and Defense, and other ministers. The composition of the cabinet is as diverse as the composition of the government. Members of the close and trusted cabinet of the Prime Minister (3-5

people) are included in the "inner cabinet". The decisions they make (cabinet meetings are rarely called in full) are then formalized on behalf of the entire cabinet. If necessary, the number and composition of the "internal cabinet" can be changed by the prime minister.

Materials and methods

The government is usually formed from deputies from the ruling party (about 100) by the prime minister. It consists of four groups of ministers. The first is the heads of individual ministries. Some of them, that is, those in leadership positions, are included in the cabinet. The remaining ministers are appointed on the basis of decisions made by the cabinet on the basis of the activities of the ministry they lead (if they were not proposed by the cabinet on this issue). The second group consists of ministers and government officials without portfolios, occupying various traditional positions. This is, for example, the owner of the council, the lord of the press, and so on. In each particular government, the prime minister assigns certain responsibilities to them. The third group of ministers is called government ministers - these are deputy ministers of major ministries. The fourth group is the junior ministers, who are parliamentary secretaries who are responsible for liaising ministers with parliament. Changes in relations with parliament, the complication of the governing function of the government and the opposition of views with a large armed army (army) made it necessary to strengthen the last two groups of ministers. In 1986, the number of government ministers was three, and the number of parliamentary secretaries was one and a half times greater than the number of cabinet ministers.

One of the main areas of government activity is the management of a complex state apparatus. He plays a critical role not only in promotions, but also in career changes and layoffs. The government through ministries, departments, headquarters and other bodies fulfills the will of the state.

Since the government is the executive body, it is obliged to comply with laws passed by parliament. Law enforcement encourages government to develop personal norms. The supervision of the legislative activity of the parliament has become one of the main directions of the government's activity.

The local governments of the state include Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland and especially England itself. Part of the country differs in ethnic composition, language and level of socio-economic development. The Offshore Islands and the Isle of Man are part of the United Kingdom. They also have their own legislatures. Their laws take effect after the Queen's sanction. The case of protection, stability in international relations is carried out by the British government.

The Local Government Act 1972 established a two-tier local government system. The territory of England and Wales is divided into counties (39 in England, 8 in Wales). Counties are divided into counties (339, of which 296 are in England, 37 in Wales and 26 in Northern Ireland). 6 large cities have received the status of capital districts. In 1975, 9 regions with 53 counties were formed in Scotland.

A decentralized system of local government has been formed in the UK. The lowest level of local government is the parishes (communities in Wales). Their number has reached 11 thousand. If there are less than 150 voters in a parish, decisions are made by a general meeting of the entire population. Councils are formed by direct elections for a period of 4 years and consist of a chairman and advisers. The chairman is re-elected annually by the councilors, and one third of the councilors are re-elected annually. These bodies deal with police management, firefighting, road service, museum work, social services, sponsorship of the elderly.

Since the 1980s, Britain's experience in modernizing government has served as a model for other

countries. In the UK, civil society culture and representation of local interests in representative bodies have come to the fore. In the area of administrative management, two models have emerged: “partnership” and “agency”. The partnership model gives local governments greater independence in defining and implementing their own policies. Although they are under parliamentary control, they have acquired "equal" status with other central bodies. In the “Agency” model, local governments, which gained significant independence, were empowered to implement national policies. The transfer of powers of the central government to lower levels (devolution) has become one of the main events in the British political system.

In the second half of the twentieth century, local government autonomy became more limited, their accountability to the central government increased, and the agency model took over the partnership model, along with increased control by the central government. Therefore, the researchers compared the results of reforms in this area in the UK with those in European countries, noting that its administrative system was relatively centralized. The British government has significantly limited the autonomy of local territories at a time when other European countries are deepening the decentralization of government. Within the framework of such principles, it is necessary to significantly increase the efficiency and social significance of the administrative system. According to researchers, at the end of the twentieth century, a model was formed that was typical of British local government of the present period and was embodied in new forms. Political scientist M. Laughlin describes it as follows:¹

1) multifunctionality as responsibility for a wide range of services, which is important for the general welfare of the state;

2) bringing together many management participants to create a wide range of team capabilities for effective problem solving - the experience of individual management organizations working on the basis of a wide network connection.

By the beginning of the 21st century, the efficiency of the local government system had increased. It can be characterized by the following characteristics: 1) formation of the ability of local authorities to coordinate many managerial functions, as well as the ability to choose a strategy for the welfare and development of local territories; 2) local government bodies have become the only body representing the interests of local territorial structures at the national level.

Main part

At the beginning of the XXI century, Great Britain has undergone radical changes in the field of modernization of state power. This country, long considered a conservative state in the area of public administration reform, has undergone dramatic changes. This period of radical change can be divided into three stages:

- neoconservative reforms (M. Thatcher 1979 - 1990, Dj. Major 1990 - 1997);
- Labor reforms (T. Blair 1997 - 2007, J. Brown 2007 - 2010);
- The second wave of neoconservative reforms (D. Cameron, 2010 - 2016).

During the rule of Margaret Thatcher, who headed the public administration as prime minister in the first phase, the principles of a market economy were introduced into the public administration

¹ Bellamy C. Administering central-local relations, 1871-1919: the local government board in its fiscal and cultural context. Manchester: Manchester University Press ND, 1988.–P.2.

² Stoker G. Comparative local governance // The Oxford handbook of political institutions/ R.A.W. Rhodes, S.A. Binder, B.A. Rockman (eds.). Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2006.–P.498.

system in the early 1980s, which competed with private sector governance. In this new approach, priority was given primarily to the reduction of the bureaucratic apparatus while simultaneously developing the entrepreneurial tendencies of the bureaucracy and the ability to control social development.

Initially, state property was privatized and transferred to private individuals. In 1992, the Department of Energy was abolished and the nationalized energy companies were sold to private individuals. However, as a result of these reforms, the results of a monopoly approach to public administration in public administration did not bring the expected benefits to consumers of public services.²

The government has valued the public services sector of the state on the basis of certain values and held tenders to transfer it to the private sector. Central and local authorities have provided for the implementation of various services from such commercial tenders - a number of services, such as security, improvement and improvement of office buildings, cleaning the streets of cities and villages from garbage. As a result, there have been changes in the activities of government bodies: in the structure of most departments, firms have been created that directly serve the population, which began to work on a contractual basis with departments. In addition, market relations have been introduced into the system of state institutions. As a result, civil servants are able to independently use the state budget and allocate resources.

Another new market-based approach to government has been the use of transfers and vouchers. As a result of the inclusion of the voucher in the education system, local education departments have been denied the right to determine which school a child goes to. This way, students and their parents can decide for themselves which university or school to spend their vouchers on. In order to improve the efficiency of public administration, the program "Testing of efficiency" was developed. This program has led to a dramatic shift in the implementation of departmental cost audits. The method of verification, called "Reiner's questionnaire", pursued several goals: to eliminate duplication of work of departments, to increase the efficiency of management services and reduce its costs; loss of each unit - to identify missed opportunities, develop recommendations for reforming the civil service. The overall audit report, noting the current situation, will include opportunities for improvement and recommendations for change.³

The survey of civil servants covered a wide range of activities, from social benefits to security vigilance. Researchers estimate that this verification method has fully paid off in practice with a budget

³ Pattern [ingl. pattern pattern, mold, system] - a regular pattern that occurs in nature and in human unity, as well as a recurring pattern and pattern.

⁴ Loughlin M. Legality and locality: the role of law in central-local government relations. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1996.-C.80.

⁵ Chandler J. Local government in liberal democracies: an introductory survey/Ed. N. Y.; L.: Routledge,1993.-C.1-2.

⁶ Karang: Lawton A., Rose E. Organization and management in public institutions. - M., 1993. -S. 172.

⁷ Tender [visual, tender <tender service] - a bidding event in the privatization of state property.

⁸ Department [fr. department] - the main administrative-territorial units in France and a number of other countries.

⁹ Transfer, transfer [fr. transfer <lot. transfer] - this implies the transfer of the right to dispose of securities issued in his name or its transfer to another person.

¹⁰ Vaucher [ingl. voucher guarantee, receipt] - this is a financial document confirming the right to receive certain types of goods or services (government security, money certificate, check, certificate, warranty, confirmation document).

¹¹ Lord Derek Reiner is the director of the Marks and Spencer chain of stores, where he originally developed the concept of surveys.

of \$ 2 billion. pound sterling.

Another important public administration reform was the introduction of MINIS (Ministerial Management Information System). This program was aimed at identifying many management problems, namely: what happened ?, Who is responsible for it ?, What were the goals ?, Was this work supervised? etc. Continuing reforms - the Financial Management Initiative (FMI) - seeks to bring about radical change throughout central government. Its main goal is to know in detail the task set by a manager of any level through the formation of new systems in each ministry, and how to evaluate and foresee the results of his work; his personal responsibility for the efficient use of resources; Has he received the necessary information, advice and the necessary training to effectively carry out his duties?

The main goal of the program was to decentralize public administration: transferring responsibility for the correct use of budget funds to subordinate bodies, creating special centers where managers will receive reports on budget expenditures. As a result of the activities of these centers, the traditional methods of managing the centralized bureaucracy began to be abolished. In 1987, at the initiative of Prime Minister Thatcher, a new reform program was developed - "Next Steps". The title of this reform is taken from the report of the Department of Efficiency of the Ministry of Finance "Improving Governance: Next Steps" Important findings from this report relate to future reforms, some of which are as follows:⁴

- the majority of civil servants are concerned with public services;
- the majority of high-ranking government officials have the knowledge and skills to exercise political governance at the state level, and they do not have effective experience in providing management services to the population;
- It is difficult to implement effective governance in general due to the huge volume of public services, which differ in their composition.

As a result of the report, new tasks were set - a completely new way of managing the civil service. First of all, it was planned to create special executive bodies independent of the central administration to provide specific services to the population. The same agencies were supposed to take over three quarters of the civil service. At the same time, the political powers of the ministerial advisers and the duties of officials were separated.

The agency was headed by an executive director who was directly subordinate to the minister, from whom he was entrusted with planning tasks for servicing the population. But at the same time he was given the managerial and financial freedom to do his job effectively.

"Next Steps" reforms are widespread in the country. Within its framework, the network of various executive agencies has expanded: their number has reached 100, 400 thousand people work in these agencies. In Australia, for example, the amount specified in government contracts with such private agencies that have adopted this experience has come to account for a quarter of the money spent on the entire government apparatus.

The Civil Charter program, adopted by the government in 1991, radically changed the relationship between government agencies and the population. The main objective of these policy reforms was to improve the efficiency of governance among the population through the provision of communal and other social services to the population. The main principles of the Charter were:

¹² Қараң: Jackson P. Palmer B. First Steps in Measuring Performance in the Public Sector: A Management Guide. -L.,1989. -P.25.

¹³ See: Loton A., Rose E. Organization and management in government agencies. St., 1993. -C.153.

- ⁵ 1) setting standards - clearly and clearly establishing, monitoring and publishing certain service standards that users of public services expect;
- 2) public disclosure of practical indicators obtained in comparison with standards;
- 3) Transparency - providing the public with complete and accurate information quickly and easily. At the same time, the work of communal and social services, their prices, the heads of these services should be easily accessible to everyone;
- 4) counseling - regular and regular study of the needs of consumers of social services. The opinion of the population about the service must be taken into account when making additions to the standards;
- 5) politeness - the requirement to be polite to the population. Services must be provided in the same way and equally to all eligible persons; services should be provided in a way that is convenient for the consumer. Civil servants must wear badges with their names on their chests;
- 6) complaints - in the event of a misconduct in the service, immediately apologize to the consumer, report the incident, quickly find effective means to correct the shortcomings;
- 7) productivity - the desire to find effective and inexpensive ways to serve the population; Confirmation of differences between the services provided by the standards and their honest verification.

The UK market testing program in 1992 has played an important role in government reform. The government adopted the document "Quality Competition", which identifies the following key areas of reform:

- expanding the range of services provided to individuals on a competitive basis;
- determination of promising areas of services under such a contract (for example, office work, information services, etc.);
- Elimination of factors holding back the initiative of counterparties in relation to VAT (value added tax);
- Remuneration based on the results of refund and justification of service quality indicators.

⁶ Public administration had to be tested by the market, which was associated with the transfer of administrative powers to private contractors on a competitive basis. He focused on the following: no - in any case, testing in the market will cover the costs incurred.

The researchers found that the success of public administration reform in the UK is due to the introduction of innovations in the public administration system, which significantly increased the control of the state apparatus, as well as over it. From 1992 to 1993, the audit service was completely reformed, the inspection, audit and other control services were expanded by adopting the regular publication of their audit activities and results. In general, the reforms of the neoconservatives have significantly changed the image of the British government system.

With the coming to power of Labor (headed by Tony Blair), reforms began in the legislative and judicial structures of government. Initially, the parliament was reformed by abolishing the principle of transmission from generation to generation (membership in the House of Lords was passed from

¹⁴ Jones B. M., Robins L. Two Decades in British Politics. Manchester, 1992. - P. 175-176.

¹⁵ Peregudov S. P. Civil service reform in Great Britain (80-90-ies) // Power. - 1998. - S. 35.

¹⁶ Jones B. M., Robins L. Two Decades in British Politics. Manchester, 1992. - P. 175-176.

¹⁷ Peregudov S. P. Civil service reform in Great Britain (80-90s) // Power, 1998. - p. 36.

generation to generation). The reform was not completed in March 2007 when the House of Lords voted against the Prime Minister's proposal.

In 2003, a constitutional reform was carried out. According to him, the office of Lord Chancellor of the United Kingdom has been terminated. After that, the judicial system, which ruled for 800 years, was deeply reformed. The Lord Chancellor was at one time the head of the judiciary (he appointed all courts), the speaker of the upper house of parliament and a member of the cabinet. In the new state structure, instead of the post of Lord Chancellor, 4 institutions were created at once:

- 1) the Supreme Court of Great Britain as the Supreme Court;
- 2) the right to appoint courts has been transferred to a special and independent commission for the appointment of courts;
- 3) the upper house of parliament has the right to elect its chairman;
- 4) a new Minister for Constitutional Affairs has been appointed in the government.

In short, the British transition from monarchy to democratic state has come to an end.

Under Prime Minister Gordon Brown, a proposal was made to adopt a formal constitution for the United Kingdom. Work in this direction began in 2007, but so far there are no results. But he managed to create a new authority - the National Security Council. This state body is aimed at solving the country's security problems in a crisis.

7

At the initiative of David Cameron, who came to power in 2010, a new wave of modernization of government bodies began. During this period, the government cut spending, increased taxes, and implemented major reforms in welfare, health care, public education, and the police service in the post-World War II era. In essence, these reforms were seen as a reconstruction of the welfare state. The reforms were focused on the distribution of material wealth based on the principles of social justice, leveling the standard of living of various social groups.

Conclusion

In short, Great Britain, which developed in the twentieth century with more conservative views, at the beginning of the new century carried out the core of the modernization of state power - modern administrative reforms. Its results have now grown to a level that can serve as a model for any country in the world. This also manifests itself in an increase in its economic potential.

References

1. Karang: Lawton A., Rose E. Organization and management in public institutions. - M., 1993. - S. 172.
2. Tender [visual, tender <tender service] - a bidding event in the privatization of state property.
3. Department [fr. department] - the main administrative-territorial units in France and a number of other countries.
4. Transfer, transfer [fr. transfer <lot. transfer] - this implies the transfer of the right to dispose of securities issued in his name or its transfer to another person.

¹⁸ Comparative analysis of administrative reforms in foreign countries / <https://studme.org>.

5. Vaucher [ingl. voucher guarantee, receipt] - this is a financial document confirming the right to receive certain types of goods or services (government security, money certificate, check, certificate, warranty, confirmation document).
6. Lord Derek Reiner is the director of the Marks and Spencer chain of stores, where he originally developed the concept of surveys.