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STATE FUNCTIONS: THE RELATIONSHIP OF INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL FUNCTIONS OF THE STATE

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Annotation:

This article discusses the state, its functions, the state's management apparatus, as well as the interrelationship of internal and external functions of the state.

Key words: state, state mechanism, state functions, internal function of the state, external function of the state, social function of the state, political function

Public service (or public service) as a function of organs executive power is a direction of activity for the implementation of subjective rights and ensuring the legitimate interests of citizens and organizations (service recipients), which is carried out on the basis of the request of service recipients (or in the absence on their part objections) without fail in the interests of both service recipients and society.

Based on its characteristics, we separate subjects of one state function from subjects of another, as well as subjects of state functions from other state nyh or public formations. How consequently, the question arises about the status of public formations that are not part of the structure of state bodies, however, according to their own them to the goals and competences of those carrying out state functions (partnerships of public self-government, committees of soldiers' mothers, trade unions, religious organizations, etc.), and be sure to whether their existence for recognition of the function as an independent.

The purpose of this function is assistance and provision of benefits to citizens and organizations from the state. The selection by us of the specified service delivery functions from others will be carried out through character- teristics and signs of related activity.

However, this circumstance does not prevent such structures to acquire status over time subject of the state function, that is the state may eventually endow them official right to conduct public affairs within certain limits.

Defining signs, in his opinion, should be, for example, the nature of mutual Named rights and obligations of the parties (body and citizen), the method of



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implementation by the body of its powers in relation to the citizen, i.e. whether the citizen exercises his rights or fulfills its obligations, he has the opportunity to choose a variant of behavior when receiving this services or it is “imposed” by the state.[1;2]

Public service is a normatively established way of ensuring the rights and freedoms, as well as the legitimate interests of citizens and organizations through provision by executive authorities to consumers the course of their functions, directly or through their subordinate state institutions or other organizations free of charge or under regulated public authorities prices.

Subjects of state functions can be classified on various grounds: according to the principle of separation of powers into legislative, executive and judicial; by the number of higher state organizations gans; on a territorial basis into federal, regional, local; depending on the complexity of the target simple and complex; by the nature of competence into general and special; by terms of existence into permanent and temporary.

Public services is not a functional concept, but a concept delivering value to consumers. Again it is difficult to agree in connection with the multidimensionality of the term "function".

Everything stated here about the subjects of state functions allows us to conclude that that the formation and official recognition any new function of the state necessarily presupposes the presence of special, most often new state bodies specializing in the implementation of newly emerged functions, as was the case with the modern world state when creating tax inspection bodies, the Ministry of Emergency Situations, etc.

A slightly different point of view, according to which “the absolute identity of the “state function” and “state service” is recognized as unacceptable for modern world, since it implies exclusively active intervention of the state not only in social significant areas of society, but also in the developing system of market management.

The regulatory framework is an indispensable element of every state functions. It is a kind of legal "basis", material and procedural the form in which the function exists and develops. The regulatory framework is a complex phenomenon, the central element of which are social norms. But not all social norms are elements of state functions. Each function has its own social norms governing social relations within it. To them include customs, traditions, norms morality, law, politics, etc.



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This statement needs at least clarification. After all, let us pay attention, the emergence of many subjective rights and (or) then the receipt of certain benefits (opportunities) are made dependent from the fulfillment by the service recipient of a number of conditions, i.e. certain obligations.

The central link in the complex of social norms governing the implementation state functions, the norms rights. It is, first of all, the constitution, other laws, codes, government resolutions and other normative acts regulating the procedure for the formation and activities of state bodies and other interested parties to achieve the goals of public administration laid down in norms of law and the structure of state functions.

The presence of such conditions viy should not be interpreted as a negative restriction of rights that distinguishes services from "non-services"; data conditions are a necessity caused by the interests of society. Moreover, any service involves the commission by the service recipient certain actions necessary to obtain them, whether it is filling out an application or collecting the necessary documents, payment or passing qualifying exams. By doing established conditions by the interested person and on the basis of his treatment and there is a unilateral obligation of the state to provide services.

Each state function is carried out, therefore, in certain legal forms, and the regulatory framework for grammes and makes legally predictable the work of subjects in fulfilling their tasks. On the other side, the emergence of new state functions always requires the creation of a legal basis for their implementation.

A clear boundary between the function of providing public services and the function of monitoring and supervision, for which it is necessary to take into account: the direction of the relevant activity (goal); the nature of the relevant activity (which one of the parties initiates relations, the reasons and goals of the initiative of the party, the nature of mutual rights and obligations (methods legal regulation), possibly ness of bringing to responsibility); the form of legal relations; subjects of legal relations.

Customs and habits are formed due to the long-term implementation by state bodies of their activities in within a single function. But unlike other social norms are not always protected state, but are perceived as something natural, self-evident. Official management acts include volitional acts of authorized state bodies that appear in the process implementation of state functions by them. During the



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implementation of state functions disputes inevitably arise which in some cases is possible only with the involvement of the judiciary. [2;1]

The function of control and supervision is aimed at preventing violations of the rights of citizens and public formations, active surveillance and even "interference" in the activities of controlled (supervised), enforcement law.

Homogeneous nature of state activity. These are the actions and operations that make up the practical work on the implementation of state functions. It can take both legal and organizational forms. For each function, these forms are different, while within each of them they are homogeneous in character, that is, they have a single nature.

Thus, the forms of implementation of the country's defense function are: protection by specialized formations of the state border, the construction of specialized border barriers, armed protection the state border, etc. And the implementation of the economic function is characterized by such forms as the publication of relevant regulations, the implementation of the necessary tax policy.

The last element of the structure we are considering, and in terms of its status, rather, even defining, is the goal of the state function. As a general philosophical category, goal is an ideal or real object of the conscious or unconscious nogo aspirations of the subject; the final result to which the process is intentionally directed.

The nature of the activities under control and supervision indicates that the initiator of the relationship acts as a controlling (supervising) body; reasons and purposes initiatives of the controlling (supervising) body - prevention of negative phenomena or reaction to negative phenomena, declared nia; the controlling (supervising) body has the appropriate authority, while the controlled (supervised) party obeys; the supervisory authority may involve controlled (supervised) person to liability in cases established by law. [3;3]

Thus, the purpose of the state functions - this is the final, ideal result to which the activity is directed subjects of state functions. This is the one an ideal that the state would like to realize. Each function of kajdogo state has its own purpose. For external functions, this is the preservation of their territories and the establishment of ties with other states. And for internal - the achievement of the state of the common good.

In addition, each specific function has its own specific purpose. Economic - creation the most comfortable conditions for doing business and economic



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prosperity; social - reducing to a minimum the differences between the socially unprotected segments of the population and society; development culture, science and education – creation the most comfortable conditions for the development of literacy of the population and raising the level of its culture; environmental - causing the least harm to nature from activities person; fiscal - collection of money funds necessary for the full functioning of the state; law enforcement - creating a fair system protection and prevention of crime, and as well as the punishment of those responsible for their commission. These, in our opinion, are the goals of individual internal functions of the state.

For external the goals are: defense of the country - protection of the integrity of the state and its sovereignty; cooperation with other countries - the achievement of peace and cooperation in economic and other relations with other states.

In conclusion, summing up the research done, we can conclude that the structure of the function of the state is a system of elements, consisting of special objects, specially created to achieve a special goals - functions of subjects acting objectively formed homogeneous methods and means based on the regulatory framework that has developed in this environment, and functioning to achieve the goals or ruling class, or the entire population of the country.

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