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SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC FOUNDATIONS OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

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ABSTRACT

This article describes the social democratic foundations of public administration, their relevance to the provision of public services and their interpretation and description in terms of social philosophy.

KEYWORDS. *Democracy, harmony, ambition, chaos, anarchism, management technology. ESS (Electronic State Services).*

Thinking about democracy and its character and nationalism has been going on since ancient times. Everyone who thought or wrote about human and social existence, the owner of the mind, did not stop talking about democracy. Therefore, "democracy" is considered as a fascinating tool and concept that serves to expand the range of intelligence and improve social and political life [1. 46 P]. It is an axiom that democracy is a social reality, it is not only a mechanism of subordination and centralized control, it is a reality that applies to almost all aspects of human and social life. Especially today it has become a universal reality. Not a single sphere of human and social life is developing without democracy, from this point of view, democracy is an objective and necessary social reality. Even countries built on totalitarian and autocratic rule try to prove that they are supporters of democracy and that they are based on the principles of populism in their daily activities. According to Doctor of Philosophy, Professor A.D.Nudenko, today there are more than 50 common interpretations and definitions of "democracy", which include individualism, pluralism, and parliamentarianism with a social cratological essence [1. 23-48 P]. Therefore, it is difficult to give a strict definition of democracy, it can be interpreted and understood in different, sometimes conflicting ways, as an attribute of social life in constant change and movement, any social reality. Epistemological interests lead to interpret it sometimes as an expression of individual desires and inclinations, and sometimes as an expression of social necessity, a requirement of an objective existence, but it is impossible to interpret democracy as a reality contrary to the harmony of the interests of citizens and the state, individuals and society. Plato called the state an example of "whole" and saw human perfection in this whole [2. 232-236]. When we think about democracy, it is appropriate that we proceed not from the desires of a person prone to leadership and egoism, but from the desires, aspirations and actions that strive for perfection, wholeness, and harmony.

So, what are the social democratic foundations of public administration? What do they have to do with public services? How can they be interpreted and described from the point of view of social philosophy?

First of all, we should say that the ESS is one of the main functions and tasks of state administration, in this sense it is an attribute of state administration. It performs its functions and tasks through public administration services, expresses the essence of management technology (democratic or non-democratic, autocratic or anti-autocratic, monarchist or non-monarchist). Modern democratic systems and political doctrines consider ESS as an indicator of constructive and permanent relations between the state and the people. However, this does not make public administration concrete for the provision of services, they are different realities and mechanisms. It is a tool, a mechanism of ESS management.

The democratic foundations of state management are determined by the purpose of management activities. Management activity is rationally organized, from a socio-philosophical point of view, aimed at harmonizing goals, directing the wishes and actions of parties to a common goal. Management is divided into management of things, financial resources, techniques and management of people, their behavior and activities. ESS uses both of them. In it, the main goal is to satisfy the legal requirements of the consumer or object.

In social philosophy, it is shown that there are individual, group, national, national and universal levels of purpose. Management technology must be in accordance with these goals, then management activities will be effective. Analyzing aspects of democracy related to management methods, S.N.Parkinson writes that even cities have their own purpose and sometimes serve the bureaucracy. He writes, among other things, as follows: "What kind of problems are faced by an individual, such problems can be put before the whole society. At times, there were cities and principalities that served certain purposes. They aim to defend their ideals or beliefs. For example, Greek cities were built to honor the Greek way of life. Roman cities had the goal of expressing intelligence and order in a way characteristic of the Romans" [3. 396 P]. However, according to S. N. Prakinson, modern cities have an obvious goal, which is "to make money in

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the center of congestion and spend it on amenities on the outskirts of the city" [3. 396 P]. Spending money on convenience and urbanization is a common phenomenon in democratic countries, people who work and spend money in large centers accept democratic values in the way of spending money on their desires and wishes. Most of the population has made spending money on sightseeing, recreation, and tourism their hobby.

In developed countries, the value of a person is also measured by the position he finds or occupies in the society and social environment. According to S.N.Parkinson, not even earning money, but social status is the goal of people living in modern cities [3. 397 P]. The purpose of the city is to support this desire in people, to turn them into consumers, to teach them to live by enjoying the services of civilization and urbanization. The city is not a space that develops by itself, but there are mechanisms that encourage it to live in accordance with the requirements of the market economy and democracy. For example, a citizen of the city should spend his money on various cultural and household services, in areas that require public services. The market economy and democracy itself require this, and the city dweller cannot deviate from this requirement. At first sight, a person has the right to live freely, according to his wishes and desires. However, the market economy and democracy have the power to control these inclinations and desires. The state administration cannot act contrary to this law of market economy and democracy, its effective implementation consists in organizing the satisfaction of the demands and needs of the city people for various services in accordance with the market economy and democracy. The purpose of the city is to support civilization and urbanization, free people from hard manual labor, and create an opportunity to spend more time on themselves, on their own development.

Democracy can absolutize the desires and inclinations of the individual, sometimes it can even lead to egoanarchistic behavior in the individual that rejects the state institution and any kind of control. Anarchism is one such movement. That is why, in our opinion, democracy should be social, that is, it should be combined with social goals. This is the characteristic and difference of social democracy.

The history of social and political development, cratological studies show that the state administration is sometimes carried out by individuals who do not forget their own interests. The Italian philosopher and political scientist N.Machiavelli was right when he said that the throne is surrounded by people who are busy with their own desires [4. 86 P]. It is because of such persons that the humanistic essence of state management is destroyed, "monarchy turns into tyranny, aristocracy sometimes turns into oligarchy, people's rule easily turns into absolute leadership" [4. 134 P]. No state is completely protected from the influence of such persons, therefore, the principle of step-by-step promotion and step-by-step growth has been established in the state administration. The presence of random people in public administration can lead to negative results, that is, such people either damage the management system with their incompetence, incompetence, or put their ambitions, interests and egoistic desires above the common good, derailing rational management. The provision of public services is an area for testing the qualities and potential of personnel and employees. This area, which has a democratic character, allows the staff and the employee to show their potential and knowledge, and teaches them to work with people and the people. As a result, there is a direct relationship and dialogue between the personnel, the employee and the consumer, the citizen, reminiscent of democratic values.

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