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SEPARATE ASPECTS OF FORMATION THE ELECTRONIC GOVERNMENT AND INFORMATION SOCIETY (in the Republic of Uzbekistan example)

Abstract: In article results of research, theoretical, methodological and practical recommendations about creation electronic government and to formation of an information society in Uzbekistan on the basis of the system analysis are presented.

Key words: an information society, information technology, electronic government, identification system, electronic services, a database.

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Introduction

The concept «an information society» has been used for the first time in conversations between Pussycat Kurokavo Tadao Umeseo [1]. Further, the concept practically is simultaneously used in the USA and Japan in F. Mahlupa's works (1962 year) and T. Umeseo (1963 year.) [2,3]. Theory bases of "an information society" have been developed in M. Porata's works, Masudy, T. Stounera, R. Katz and others [4,5,6,7]. From the separate researchers studying developments technological or техноотронного (technetronic) of a society, actively using achievement of information technology in which the role of knowledge, ведены concepts "the knowledgeable society", "knowledge society" or "knowledge-value society" increases [8].

By the end of the XX-th century of concept «the information society» and "information" have strongly taken the place in political, social, economic, scientifically-educational and many other spheres of ability to live of a society. In most cases on the basis of perfection of information technology and institutes of a civil society transition to a new stage of development, occurrence in the XXI-st century as an information society arose. On March, 27th, 2006 the General assembly of the United Nations has accepted

the resolution on celebrating annually on May, 17th «the International day of an information society».

Materials and Methods

In the Republic of Uzbekistan researches of separate aspects of an information society also have begun. In particular, Aripov A. N., Gulamov S. S. gave the state regulation problems in sphere of information-communication technologies, influences modern ICT on various spheres of economy and innovation development [9].

Begalov B. A. together with Zhukovskya A. E. studied methodological aspects influence an information society on innovative development, Agzamov F. S. considered problems and efficiency of occurrence of the country in a network the Internet [10,11,12,13,14,15].

The author conducts the researches directed on development of theoretical, methodological and practical recommendations about creation electronic government and formation of an information society in Uzbekistan on the basis of the system analysis of influence of these processes on existing social and economic conditions [16-31]. In the present work the basic results of research are resulted.

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The functional architecture of system the electronic government, consisting of eight parts is offered:

1. Uniform system of identification - it is necessary to create possibility of identification of all users of system: as customers of services (the population and enterprise structures), and executors (civil servant). Accordingly, there should be a possibility of reception of the additional data at the customers who have been not forbidden by the legislation. In this subsystem expediently wide use of technologies of the electronic digital signature (EDS).

2. The uniform system of the account of references and demands for electronic services should unite in itself references and demands of citizens and the businessmen arriving both on a portal of the state services and on direct sites of official bodies. It will allow raising quality and efficiency of control and coordination of work with demands for interactive state services.

3. System of preparation of answers to electronic references and processing of inquiries about the state services. In other words, increase of level of automation of the basic function of the electronic government - the maximum satisfaction of needs of the population and businessmen with use of means of modern information technology. This system is defining in an estimation of quality and a system maturity the electronic government. Division of this system into reception and account subsystems, and also processing of inquiries will give notable economic, organizational effect. Besides it is essential to raise safety of system. Thus, we believe expedient to use the approach at which separately taken state structure will work over information of the specific problems, and the general and repeating problems will be solved in the centralized order.

4. System of the centralized databases. It is clear that, association of databases often repeating and repeatedly created by various state structures will bring real economic benefit. What particularly databases to be centralized it should be necessary to define authorized on creation of the electronic government to the state structure.

According to the standard international practice, such databases can be:

- A database of physical persons, i.e. a database uniting in itself the information, on citizens and visitors of the country, and also persons without citizenship;

- A database of legal bodies - the information on the enterprises of all kinds of the property, noncommercial, public organizations and representations of foreign subjects;

- A legislation database;

- A database of geographical objects and others.

5. The uniform system of qualifiers unlike the centralized databases is formed not by separate state

structures in various spheres, and the authorized body in sphere of creation of the electronic government.

Should comprise uniform regulations and information interchange forms between components of the electronic government, the list of used qualifiers and qualifiers.

6. The system of maintenance of information security should protect the information and information resources of the electronic government from external and internal threats. Thus, conducting a uniform policy of information security will allow will gain essential effect in economic, organizational and other aspects.

7. The protected interdepartmental system of information interchange assumes the complete protected telecommunication infrastructure uniting information systems and objects of information within the limits of the electronic government, and also use of uniform standards of information interchange between departments.

8. System of information support of the supreme bodies of the government are intended for maintenance of the specified structures with the actual and timely information on a real situation in various spheres and economy branches, including digital. In other words it is necessary to use effectively possibility of preparation of the automated reports after introduction of information systems in the ministries and departments.

Thus, it is necessary to form and develop requirements to functional parts of system of the electronic government; their strict performance should be supervised at all stages of creation.

At the same time, within the limits of work the order of formation of the electronic government, consisting of the several interconnected stages is proved.

It is necessary to begin with full inventory of the services rendered by official bodies of all levels. Thus it is necessary to analyze the state services in following parameters: degree of a demand of service; possibility of a computerization or service automation; potential efficiency of a computerization (automation) of service; degree of repeatability of service in various establishments; degree of repeatability of the separate functional problems making service in various establishments and the establishment; terms of rendering of service; quantity of the involved divisions and employees and other essential indicators.

Further services are divided into three groups: the services repeated in many establishments and translated in an electronic kind in the centralized order; the services specific to each separately taken official body and translated in an electronic kind in a separate order; and at last, services which cannot be translated in an electronic kind. Thus it is necessary to aspire at the expense of the maximum expansion of the first group of services, to minimize the second and

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third groups, the list is accordingly formed and the sequence of a computerization of the services translated in an electronic kind in the centralized order is developed. Here it is necessary will be defined with the list of the centralized databases.

On the basis of the analysis and leaning against the international experience it is necessary to develop and confirm when due hereunder obligatory for execution by divisions on a computerization of official bodies methodical, supervising and instructive documents. Public discussion of disciplinary and administrative measures for failure to meet requirements of the specified specifications also will bring essential effect in the conditions of a civil society.

In parallel with the analysis of services of official bodies it is necessary to develop and confirm detailed architecture of system at the greatest possible high level. As considerable changes of architecture of system further can lead to essential financial, economic and organizational losses.

After the statement of complete architecture of system the small cosmetic changes which are not leading to basic changes are supposed only.

By architecture working out considering the advanced foreign experience it is necessary to lean and as much as possible to use operating information-telecommunication systems already generated and checked up by time. That is, it is necessary to create possibility of use of operating information systems, resources, the infrastructures, the saved up wide experience and potential in telecommunication, bank, financial, tax and other spheres of ability to live of a society.

At an expert examination of engineering documentation of information systems projected within the limits of the electronic government, along with conformity to operating standard documents, it is necessary to pay steadfast attention to questions модульности created systems. Each functional problem which is a component of service translated in electronic kind should be realized in the form of the separate module.

Creation of the list of the computerized modules, their technical and technological decisions within the limits of all information systems to allow forming bank electronic functional official bodies. Data, program and technical workings out collected in this bank will carry out a role of ready decisions at creation of new information decisions. Orientation to the

modules collected in this bank at creation of information systems within the limits of the electronic government, will provide further economy and efficiency on the majority of indicators. Besides, at realization of systems it is necessary to try to use the local companies of manufacturers. It in turn will form a basis of growth of national intellectual and industrial potential and the further development of information technology in the country [16-30].

Conclusion

Considering defining role for reception of economic advantages of information resources, it is necessary to develop system of their financial and economic estimation. Thus it is necessary to consider all factors of influence: direct expenses on creation of an information resource, expenses on its restoration in case of failure or destruction, cumulative cost of the data collected within the limits of a resource, cost of "brand", etc.

The system Virtual and National receptions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, allowing physical and to legal bodies directly to address to the head of the country has begun from the very first days the work has started to yield practical results as an innovative, modern and effective method of the organization of communicative processes between the state, the population and enterprise structures.

Processing of the data collecting in created and constantly developing system, with use of modern methods of the analysis will allow to define correlation dependences and other kinds of communication between existing problems, to develop complex programs of social and economic development both separate regions, and the countries as a whole, is direct *взаимоувязанных* with a real situation on places.

The great value at quality maintenance, perfection and vitality of developed specifications and spent works has cumulative opinion of experts of theorists and the experts working in information sphere. Therefore formation of their professional communities is very important. It is possible to carry to number of these communities:

IT managers club - a uniting top of IT Managers of official bodies which in the activity meet practically identical problems; E-Users club - community of active users of electronic state services and the professional journalists specializing on subjects of information technology.

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