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PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF BANKING INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: This article is devoted to the prospects for the development of banking information systems in the Republic of Uzbekistan and highlights such issues as the processing of significant flows of information in the banking information system using advanced information processing tools.
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Introduction

Currently, the banking system of Uzbekistan is entering a new stage of development. Modern modernization of banking activities is impossible without the introduction of the latest achievements of scientific and technological progress in banking, the development of electronic computers, the use of economic and mathematical modeling.

Fast and continuous processing of significant information flows is one of the main tasks of any large financial institution. In accordance with this, it becomes necessary to use information banking technologies that allow to process an ever increasing amount of information. It is also important that on the basis of information technologies, numerous banking services are created, as well as implemented, which are updated every year. Therefore, most modern banks set the task of introducing new information technologies.

The process of financial globalization and the formation of the global "banking industry" over the past decade has led to the widespread standardization of banking products and technologies, making them "recognizable", understandable and accessible to customers in any corner of the globe.

An important factor that effectively affects the business of a modern organization is the new network architecture of the information system, created on the basis of integration technology - intranet.

This approach makes it possible to effectively combine software solutions developed earlier, currently being created and designed on the basis of heterogeneous hardware into a common information environment of the bank - an intranet with uniform rules for creating and consuming information, with a single unified access to information.

In practice, it is the intranet that makes it possible to create a bank information system based on the existing technical infrastructure. The reason lies both in the most generalized approach of the intranet to information consumption, and in the most flexible technical methods and approaches that underlie the intranet.

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The advantage of network technology lies in the evolutionary nature of its implementation, which makes it possible to achieve almost one hundred percent preservation of previously made investments. All complex and expensive economy - networks, computers, databases, application systems - everything is preserved and actively used. The key features of the intranet that are directly related to the economic aspects of the activities of a modern organization are:

- simplicity and naturalness of technology;
- low risk and quick return on investment;
- the integration and "catalytic" nature of the technology;
- effective management and communication in the organization.

The information systems of the new intranet architecture are distinguished by the following features:

- on the server of the information system, the final product is generated - information in the form intended for presentation to the user (and not a semi-finished product in the form of data);
- an open standard protocol is used to exchange information between a client and a server;
- information is transmitted to clients in a form suitable for human perception;

the application system is concentrated on the server (there is nothing on the clients, except for the navigator programs).

The workplace is a simple universal device.

In fact, this is a graphical terminal for information consumption - a networked computer equipped with specialized software - a navigation program. All consumed information is generated on the bank's server. Information is accessed through the same program that does not require local data.

Here are just a few of the open standards that are leading today and have actually become de facto standards for information systems:

- management of network devices;
- Email;
- teleconferences;
- information service;
- help desk;
- programming.

The concept of a universal client naturally leads to the appearance in the bank's information system of such a tool as a network computer. In fact, this is a new version of the terminal of the traditional centralized information system, a computer that will provide access to the information system according to a small set of standard protocols typical for the Internet. It runs only one program - the browser-navigator program.
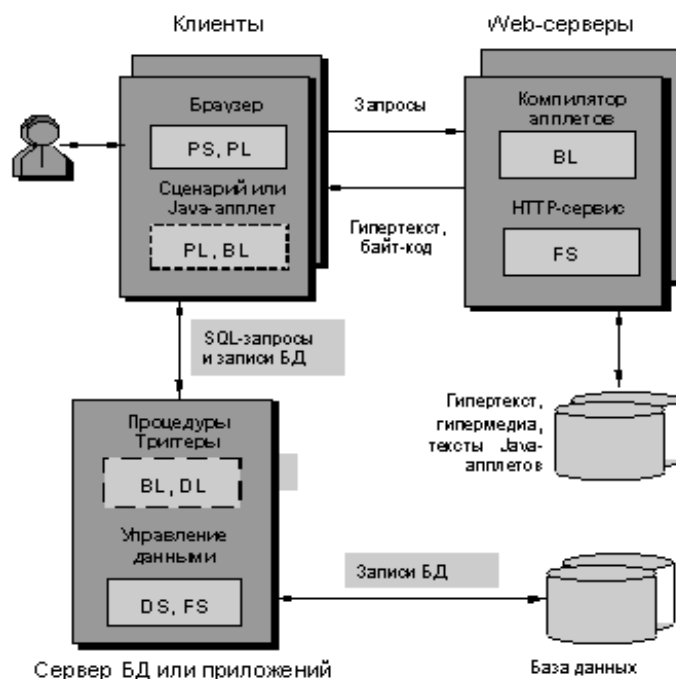

Fig 1. Interpretation diagram of downloaded Intranet applications[1]

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[1] Developed by the automation department of OJSCB "Agrobank" of the Republic of Uzbekistan

The navigator interface has become a new universal means of human-computer interaction, a new interface of the workplace, regardless of what software the user is dealing with - an operating system, database management systems (DBMS) or documents executed in office applications.

In such systems, the issue of information security is also easier to solve. First, much of the resources are centralized. Centralized resources are not only easier to manage but also easier to protect. Secondly, the external interfaces are unified and standard. There are very few ways of interaction between a remote workplace and a central server. You no longer need to worry about dozens or even hundreds of applications on client computers and for each of them solve the problem of protecting the client-server interaction. It is enough to provide a standard solution for one workplace, which will be standard for everyone.

After centralizing data, it becomes possible to replicate them to different points of an industrial enterprise in order to solve additional tasks that arise in a large information system in order to increase productivity and reliability, in the first place. The information replication technology makes it possible to radically resolve the issue of the reliability of the information system due to the duplication and separate storage of important information. All information generated in a given organization can become available to the manager (of course, in a concentrated and compressed form). To do this, you only need to correctly design and prepare the content of the information server of the computer network of an industrial enterprise.

The intranet tends to destroy communication barriers in the bank associated with the structure, with the ways of its work, which lead to the fact that information is distributed very poorly or slowly and with great distortions. The destruction of communication barriers is a real business factor that undoubtedly affects the efficiency of a bank.

In general, the trends in the development of intranet systems are as follows:

- intelligent network search in the process of document flow in the bank;

- high interactivity of navigators due to the use of advanced computer technologies, which greatly facilitates the receipt of information;

- transformation of the navigator interface into a universal interface of the bank information system.

Automated banking system (ABS): hardware, software, software, information support, functional support, technological support. All ABS components are interconnected, and it is impossible to accurately define a clear boundary between them.

In the context of corporate governance, the social orientation of innovation policy is of great importance. But such a relationship can also be negative, when innovation policy begins to "adjust" to a number of marketing campaigns and dubious innovations are introduced.

Table 1. The main functions performed at different levels of the LSI[2]

Function	Accommodation levels
1. Storage and processing of all banking information 2. Marketing analysis, development and promotion of services 3. Internal control and audit 4. Planning and design of departments	Centre
1. Management of risks, costs, capital 2. Marketing markets and customers 3. Analysis of competitors 4. Electronic banking services (client bank, Internet banking, e-banking, SMS - banking)	Branches
Customer service Foreign exchange and investment operations Lending	Departments

Examples of such innovations are various accelerated lending schemes, raising funds from the population through intermediary structures using poorly tested financial instruments; creation of "pseudo-innovations" based on rebranding. Risk management in this situation is of great importance.

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[2] Compiled by the author on the basis of the Charter of the Open Joint-Stock Commercial Bank "Agrobank"

Ignoring the principles of corporate governance ultimately leads to a decline in economic performance. The data of empirical studies of the activities of a number of banks show a direct relationship between the level of corporate governance and its market value. Thus, an efficiently functioning corporate governance system gives a powerful impetus to the development of innovative activities in the bank.

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