



Issues of Effective Formation of E-Government and Informarion Society

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ABSTRACT: *The article describes the features of the formation of the e-government system and the information society, gives recommendations to improve the methodology of these processes.*

KEYWORDS: *Information society, public services, e-government, information system, interactive public services, information resources, value of information resources, information society concept.*

INTRODUCTION

In his next Address to the Senate and the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of January 24, 2020, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev paid special attention to the development of science and modern information and digital technologies [1]. Accordingly, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-5953 of March 2, 2020 "On the State Program for the implementation of the Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 in the Year of Science, Enlightenment and Digital Economy" and 2020 Resolution No. PQ-4699 of April 28, 2006 "On measures for the widespread introduction of the digital economy and e-government" also calls for the introduction of modern information technologies in society in order to fully implement the basic principle that "the people should serve the people, not government agencies." The issues of wide introduction in all spheres, maximum digitization of public services, further development of information and communication technology infrastructure were of particular importance [2, 3].

Analysis of the relevant literature

The concept of an "informed society" first appeared in 1961 in conversations between Kisyo Kurokawa and Tadao Umesao. Later, the term was coined almost simultaneously in the U.S. and Japan. Maxlup (1962) [5] and T. Used in the works of Umesaolar (1963) [6]. Fundamentals of the theory of "Informed Society" Porat [7], Y. Masuda [8], T. Stouner [9], R. Developed by Katz [10] and others. It is not only the development of information technology, the technological or technetron that actively uses their achievements (technetronic) Individual researchers [11] have studied the developmental processes of society, based on the growing and growing importance of knowledge

for modern society, the "knowledgeable society", "knowledge society" or "knowledge-value society". (" Knowledge society ").

By the end of the twentieth century, the terms "information society" and "informatization" have taken a firm place in the political, social, economic, scientific, educational and many other fields. In most cases, these concepts included the development of information technology and the next stage of development on the basis of civil society institutions, entering the XXI century as an informed society or taking its first step.

On March 27, 2006, the UN General Assembly adopted Resolution A / RES / 60/252 on the celebration of May 17 as the International Day of the Informed Society.

Begalov B. A. and Zhukovskaya I. E.. While Agzamov F. studied the methodological aspects of the impact of the information society on the innovative development of the economy [17]. S. [18] studied the country's Internet access problems and its effectiveness.

Analysis and results

In the era of globalization, the information system has become a key process and factor in the development of the state and society, as well as other stages of its rapid development: genesis, practice, prospects and other technical, advanced technologies. We classify these cases by the following conclusions:

- I. An analytical interpretation aimed at expressing the current state of the rapidly evolving information system as a whole.
- II. The genesis, practice, stages of development of scientific-theoretical and conceptual problems of informatization are described, the development of the years of independence is considered in the light of modern requirements.
- III. Problem statement: qualities, characteristics, concepts are logically analyzed as supply issues and an important link in the development of the state and society.
- IV. It is necessary to conduct a full inventory of all services provided by the state and economic administration and local authorities to the population and businesses, their in-depth and detailed analysis in the following areas: high demand for services by users; levels of computerization of services; high efficiency that can be obtained on the basis of computerization of services; the degree of duplication of services in various government agencies; repetition of certain functional functions that make up services within different organizations and services; terms of services, number of participating units and employees, and other analytical indicators.
- V. Based on the results of the analysis, all public services and their functional functions should be divided into three groups depending on the relationship to electronic: services and tasks that are returned in many public institutions and transferred to electronic form in a centralized manner; services and tasks that can be transferred to electronic form, b services and tasks that cannot be transferred to electronic form.

At the same time, the number of services and tasks included in the second and third groups should be minimized as much as possible due to the maximum expansion of the first group, and a list of services and tasks to be transferred to electronic form in a centralized manner. It is also advisable to plan centralized databases and reference systems within this task.

VI. Based on the results of the analysis, based on modern best practices, it is necessary to develop a number of relevant methodological, management and guidance documents that are mandatory for special units and organizations involved in informing the activities of state and economic management and local authorities. First of all, such topical documents include:

- Graduality in the transfer of special services and tasks to electronic form by the state organization, coordinated in the process of computerization of services and tasks transferred to electronic form in a centralized manner;
- A single instruction, which includes several alternative methods and a model plan for the transfer of special services and tasks in electronic form by government agencies;
- in a centralized electronic form for computerization of special services and tasks performed by the state organization

requirements should be developed to ensure compliance with the services and tasks performed.

Given that compliance with the listed regulations is important for the smooth operation of the entire e-government system, the implementation of their requirements must be strictly monitored by the state. The State Inspectorate for State Control in this area, which is part of the Ministry of Information Technologies and Communications and has the relevant powers, should take an active part in the implementation of these tasks.

In addition, it should be noted that putting the issue of disciplinary and administrative sanctions for non-compliance with the requirements of these documents for public discussion can also lead to positive results.

VII. Simultaneously with the analysis of the services provided by state and economic management and local authorities, the development of an integrated architecture of the e-government system and the approval of its powers should be as high as possible. This is because significant changes to the architecture of the system at the time of its creation could force it to reconsider and reconsider all the work done so far.

This will be due to the expenditure of additional financial, technical and organizational resources. Once the holistic architecture of the system has been approved, fundamental changes should not be allowed while the possibility of revising small elements remains.

At a time when architecture itself is being developed, of course, the experience of our advanced modern country and foreign countries, including South Korea and Singapore, should be thoroughly analyzed, and their more positive aspects should be mastered. At the same time, the opportunities for the most effective use of information systems already formed in our country should not be overlooked. In other words, it is necessary to create opportunities for extensive use of the infrastructure, information systems and resources created in the banking, finance, tax, information and telecommunications sectors and other advanced areas of the country, as well as the rich experience gained in other areas.

VIII. During the state examination of technical documentation of information systems designed in the framework of e-government, special attention should be paid to compliance with the requirements of existing and emerging guidelines, in particular, the systems meet the principle of modularity. Each functional task that constitutes services transferred to electronic form must be designed on the basis of separate modules.

An electronic bank of functions of government agencies will be created from the list of computerized modules and their technical and technological solutions within all information systems. The information, software and technical developments collected in this bank will serve as ready-made solutions for the creation of new information systems, the transfer of regular services to electronic form. The next systems in the field of e-government

When designing, relying primarily on modules integrated in the e-bank ensures cost-effectiveness and efficiency in all respects.

It is also necessary to try to use the services of local companies operating in this area when implementing projects under the e-government system. This, in turn, will increase the national

intellectual and production potential, the development of high-level local specialists and the further development of the information system in our country.

IX. In the process of creating an e-government system, the views of both theorists and practitioners working in the field of informatization play a key role in ensuring the high quality, perfection and viability of decisions, ongoing work and regulatory documents. This is why it is important to form their community-based or formal-based professional communities. Such communities can be created with different goals for professionals working at different levels. These are:

- Technical Committee under the Republican Coordinating Commission, consisting of the first persons in the field of informatization in ministries and departments, carrying out the initial examination of documents adopted at the highest level in the field of informatization in the country (President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Oliy Majlis, Cabinet of Ministers or the Republican Coordinating Commission);

- IT-managers club, where specialists directly involved in the creation of e-government information systems in public institutions can exchange views on their common problems and develop effective ways to solve them;

- An e-Users club, which brings together active members of the public and journalists specializing in this field, to study the process of creating and implementing e-government to meet the expectations of the population.

X. It is necessary to develop a system of financial and economic evaluation of information resources, taking into account the fact that in the formation of an informed society, information resources become a key factor providing economic advantage. It should take into account all the factors that affect the cost of the information resource, such as the direct cost of creating the information resource, the cost of restoring the information resource in case of loss or failure, the cumulative cost of information collected within the information resource and, finally, the brand value.

XI. The system of Virtual and Public Receptions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which allows individuals and legal entities to apply directly to the head of state, "Informed Society" and "e-Government"

as a new, modern and effective form of organization of communicative processes between the state and the population and business entities.

Processing of data collected within the framework of the existing system using modern methods of analysis allows to identify correlations and other connections between existing problems, to develop complex programs of effective socio-economic development of individual regions and the republic. .

XII. In order to implement the above recommendations in an integrated and systematic manner, it is necessary to develop a comprehensive "Concept of the formation of an informed society in Uzbekistan" and consider it by the government. In the process of approval of the concept by the government, it would be useful to develop and approve a program for its implementation.

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