The role of information resources in the use of e-Government

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Abstract: Management of the system of training for small business and entrepreneurship in a market economy, thereby assessing the complexity and diversity of the relationship between the mechanism of training of these specialists, new scientifically based methodological approaches, the effectiveness of training, retraining and advanced training development of criteria, disclosure of the conceptual basis of the relationship between the quality of training of entrepreneurial personnel and the end results of their activities, as well as the identification of patterns of training and retraining for the business sector.

Keywords: Electronic document, Electronic commerce, Electronic government, Electronic digital signature, interactive, Internet, network, computer, network security, Identification, authentication, portal, interactive, technological.

INTRODUCTION Due to the need to identify the person who has access to the information resources of public administration, it is necessary to technologically regulate the use of government information resources by the citizen. Typically, a citizen's use of an government interactive service information resource takes two forms. The government regulates the identification of users of information resources, as well as gives or restricts the right of a citizen to receive information. Access to information resources in the first instance is characterized by prior identification of the person to whom the information is granted. Access to this type of voluntary information is limited access, such as state secrets or personal information. Identification is required for a particular person to obtain the following information:

- information directly related to this person, ie when the organization or employees have access to administrative information that affects their rights and obligations;

- information necessary for the performance of the duties of a particular person, including the work of a person with information related to state secrets, or

the disclosure of personal secrets of law enforcement officers or medical personnel. It should be noted that any person has the right to receive information only after identification. For example, such a model can be used to create access to information about the addresses of citizens and organizations.

The information can be provided to any person only after identification. Based on this model, the provision of information by government agencies is organized by order. Allowing this type of information is justified by criticism, as the person who received the information cannot be held responsible for not disseminating the information, and control over such information is ineffective. Self-identification is a convenient barrier for an administrator, allowing him or her to have a certain degree of corrupt potential.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A person who has access to information by prior identification is required to keep access to the information, information about the person, the information received, the content of the information received, and the time at which the information was provided. The second type of data access is when identification is not required from the person who has access. Access to this type of information is characterized by the fact that any person has the right to receive information without identification. In such cases, the provision of state information is a state obligation.

Organizational measures to legalize the use of e-government interactive services include:

- control over compliance with the requirements of regulatory documents governing the protection of electronic document data of the interactive service;

- appointment of users and administrators of interdisciplinary electronic document management, responsible for ensuring the security of electronic document data;

- establishment of the procedure for copying, restoring and archiving the database on the server of the general administrator of inter-object document flow in interactive e-government services, as well as the procedure for updating antivirus databases;

- Establishment of the order of access to the interactive services of egovernment for the repair and restoration of software and hardware of the electronic document management system, etc. There are three common models of information circulation in e-government.

Government - citizen (government - citizen, G2C). The main goal is to provide citizens with quick, easy and convenient access to government services and information resources. Web portals are the main means of communication.

Government - business (government - business, G2B). The main task is to

provide fast, convenient access of organizations to information resources, to provide a reliable information communication mechanism between government agencies and enterprises. It is recommended to use the Web service as the main means of communication. The main feature of the G2B model is the two-way movement of the data stream.

Government - government (government - government, G2G). This model aims to simplify the interaction between local and regional government agencies in order to ensure an effective solution of the above two models. As a result, administrative costs are reduced and decision-making is accelerated. In the process of implementing the interactive service system, a simplified interface for access to the information center of the government through a single window, a general authorization system using an electronic digital signature, an integrated information system of a separate organization was created. In order to ensure the completeness and confidentiality of the transmitted data, a system of 128-bit data encryption was introduced;

An electronic digital signature system was used to certify the validity of electronic documents; electronic certification system is included. Citizen authorization and document authentication control is based on Net and Microsoft SQL Server technology. Typically, an e-government interactive services portal uses.

Net Framework, ASP.NET, and Visual C # technology. According to the requirements of users, the system must meet the following criteria / 2 /: be highly user-friendly, have an open architecture, and most importantly rely on the latest advances in electronic security.

The implementation of e-government will face challenges such as the integration of various network infrastructures, sites and information systems created by different organizations.

The main principles of e-government interactive services are:

a) providing the technological possibility of using the interactive e-government service with a dynamically variable number of system users;

b) adaptation of flexible technologies, formats, protocols of information interaction by users of e-government interactive service system to the use of a single software and hardware with equal access;

c) compliance with the rules and regulations of software and certified software and hardware by users of e-government interactive services;

d) ensuring the completeness and integrity of electronic document data transmitted, received and processed in e-government interactive services;

e) reduction of material, financial and time costs in the electronic document management system in e-government interactive services;

f) e-government interactive services to ensure data security and confidentiality in electronic document management.

The technical and technological infrastructure of the electronic document management system in e-government interactive services consists of: the main server of electronic document management in e-government interactive services, its administrator is the manager of the interdisciplinary electronic document management system; management servers of users of inter-object electronic document management system; protected communication channels.

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